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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: BOUGAINVILLE

STATION: SOHANO, 1956 - 1957

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

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: KUNUA - SOHANO.
ACCESSION No. 495
VOL. No: 1 : 1956-1957 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 8.

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
Sohano.					
[1] 1A - 56/57	1-34	O'Farrell G.B. P.O.	Small Buka Census Division	1map.	15/10/56 - 6/11/56
[2] 1B - 56/57	1-36	Kimmorley, C.W. ADO.	Mortlock, Carteret & Tasman Is.	-	27/7/56 - 14/8/56.
[3] 2 - 56/57	1-28	Leake T.W. P.O.	Sailo - Teop	1map	29/1/57 - 2/3/57.
[4] 3 - 56/57 Special	1-6.	Leake T.W. P.O.	Sailo - Teop		2/5/57 - 13/5/57
[5] 4 - 56/57	1-20	Mc Cake B.A. a/ADO	Buka and Adjacent Islands	1map	27/5/57 - 13/6/57.
KUNUA					
[6] 1 - 56/57	1-20	Milton I.R. CPO.	Kunua/Hahon Census Sub-division	1map	4/9/56 - 29/9/56.
[7] 2 - 56/57	1-14.	O'Farrell G.B. P.O.	Keriaka Census Division		7/1/57 - 24/1/57.
[8] 3 - 56/57	1-23.	O'Farrell G.B. P.O.	Hahon and Islands Census Divisions	1map.	24/2/57 - 18/3/57.
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FOLIOS:

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1956/57

SOHANO & KUNUA

Report No.	Officer Conducting Patrol	Area Patrolled
SOHANO		
1A - 56/57	G.B.O'Farrell	Small Buka Census Division
1B - 56/57	C.W.Kimmorley	Carteret, Mortlock and Tasman Islanders (Includes report on Infanticide in the Mortlocks)
2 - 56/57	T.W.Leake	Sailo - Teop
3 - 56/57	T.W.Leake	SailO - Teop
4 - 56/57	B.A.McCabe	Buka and Adjacent Islands
KUNUA		
1 - 56/57	I.R.Milton	Kunua / Hahon Census Division
2 - 56/57	G.B.O'Farrell	Keriaka Census Division
3 - 56/57	G.B.O'Farrell	Hahon and Islands Census Divs.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

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

Patrol Conducted by MR G. O'FARRELL P.O.

Area Patrolled SMALL BUKA Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr R.J. Goldring

Natives 3 Police

Duration—From 15/10/1956 to 6/11/1956

Number of Days 24 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ../2/1956

Medical ../10/1956

Map Reference Bougainville 4 miles to 1 inch Series

Objects of Patrol (i) Census Revision

(ii) Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

Torn Page(s)

Village Popu

Year 1956/57

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS 0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	No
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M
IETA ✓	15-10-56	4	5														2
HANGAN ✓	15-10-56	7	2												1		
MALASANG ✓	16-10-56	7	7											1	1		4
LONAHAN ✓	18-10-56	12	7		1									2	4		1
TELATU ✓	18-10-56	3	2														
KOHINO ✓	18-10-56	10	3										1	2	2		
NOPAN ✓	19-10-56	4	1														
BEIKUT ✓	19-10-56	8	8	1							1			1	1		
BARAKUA ✓	19-10-56	3	4											1			2
GAGAN	20-10-56	8	10							1					1		
KOHISO ✓	20-10-56	5	6		1												1
HAPAN ✓	20-10-56	8	8								1			1	1		
SING	22-10-56	4	12					2	1						1		4
SUHIN ✓	23-10-56	6	5					1						1	2		4
GOGOHEI	23-10-56	11	9											1	1		3
HAHALIS	24-10-56	8	7												1		2
TAHAITAHAI ✓	24-10-56	7	5					2						2	1		
HANAHAN	25-10-56	10	3					1	1					4	1		2
IELILINA	25-10-56	8	1					1						1			
HAGUS ✓	25-10-56	5	2			1								1			
KETSKETS ✓	25-10-56	3	5														
KOTOPAN ✓	26-10-56	4	5										1				
TOHATSI ✓	26-10-56	5	6											1	2		
ILTOPAN	27-10-56	3	4						1						1		
HANPAN	27-10-56	6	7						1								
TANJEKI	27-10-56	4	8						1						2		1
LEMAN MANU	29-10-56	23	10						2		1			3			
LEMAN KOA	30-10-56	14	14				1						1	3	1	–	1
LONTIS	31-10-56	17	16				1		2			1		1	1	1	
HITAU ✓	2-11-56	2	--														
PORORAN ✓	2-11-56	6	8						1					1			1
YAPARAU ✓	2-11-56	1	3												1		
BEI ✓	3-11-56	[illegible]	3											[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible] ✓	3-11-56	2	2														
RETATS ✓	5-11-56	14	8							1				2	3		
[illegible]	5-11-56	2	1														
TORA	5-11-56	4	4														
SAPANE / KAHUNE	5-11-56	6	5			2									1		
MATSUNGAN ✓	5-11-56	5	7														
NOVA ✓	6-11-56	6	7											2	1		
TOTALS		256	231	2	2	3	2	7	10	2	3	1	3	32	30	1	35

NA. 30-14-39.

14th March, 1957.

District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

SOHANO PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 56/57

The above report is acknowledged with thanks.

It would appear that lack of patrolling is one of the causes of the deplorable conditions in the area patrolled.

Direct action appears to be necessary.

I am in agreement with your remarks re sorcery.

(A.A. Roberts)
DIRECTOR

P/A

EDUCATION

(i) Schools under European supervision are at:-

MAHILA - RC Headquarters for Small Boks
HANAHAN - RC Father and two sisters.
GAGAN - Father. R.C.
LEMANMANU - R.C. Father
HAMAHAU - M.M. (Fijian teacher, at present on leave)
SKOTOLAN - M.M. Headquarters for Subdistrict.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/39

30/2/1-1280

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

15th January, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report 1/56-57 to Small Buka.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned Patrol Report by Mr. G.B. O'Farrell, Patrol Officer, to the Small Buka Census Division.

It would appear that the ideal method of improving the unsatisfactory sanitary conditions which were noticed at the time of the patrol, would be by local Administration authority, but as there appears to be very little local potential in this direction at present, there is no alternative but to use more direct methods to control this unfortunate state. Apparently through lack of continuous patrolling the natural lethargy of these people is once more in the ascendant, but this should be overcome with more rigorous patrolling of the area.

I do not concur with your comments on the control of sorcery. Certainly this matter should be handled judiciously, and if this is done, I do not feel that the control of this matter would have any detrimental effect.

The various matters concerning Co-operatives have been raised with the Registrar of Co-operatives, Mr. G. Morris, who is at present making an inspection in this area, and he has promised to investigate these matters.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs (2)

MINUTE to:-

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded for your information, please, together with Claim for Camping Allowance.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner

Headquarters, SOHANO
15th January, 1957

File No. 30/2/1

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/2/1-1280

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

15th January, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
SOHANO.

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Forwarded for your information, please, together with Claim for Camping Allowance.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner

Headquarters, SOHANO
15th January, 1957

File No. 30/2/1

file 30/3

Sub-District Office,
SOHANO.

28/12/56.

District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report 1/56-57 to SMALL BUKA.

Please receive two copies of this report and two copies each of Mr O'Farrell's comments under the headings "Medical and Health", "Co-operatives" and "Education". Also included is Mr OFarrell's claim for camping allowance for your certification and forwarding with the report.

I do not think the present unsatisfactory sanitary conditions will improve without a good deal of direct action on our part which runs counter to the principles of local government which we are trying to foster in the area. Control of this aspect of native administration and a more effective administration of the law await the implementation of local government. The threatened use of sorcery to bring wrongdoers to an admission of their crime has occurred before to my knowledge. If we stamp on this symptom the underlying causes will never come into the open. Until these people commence to participate in framing and administrating their own laws I do not think we can expect much improvement.

The Tultul HAVANG of BEI was advised some two and a half months ago that no promise was ever given or could at the present time be held out that a government teacher would be posted to BEI. He told me that nonetheless his people thought it worthwhile to make ready. The District Commissioner was informed of the matter and shown the District Education Officer's reply on the subject of a teacher for BEI.

I agree with Mr O'Farrell that a NOVA - BEI road would be a waste of time and money. His reasons against it are the same as my own.

Would you mind asking the Co-operative Officer to advise us of the ownership of the outboard motor now used at KAMARAU and alleged by Mr O'Farrell to have been purchased by the GAGAN Society?

T.W.Leake

T.W.Leake,
a/Assistant District Officer.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Neither European nor Native Medical Assistant accompanied the patrol and only a superficial check was made. Even so, amongst a community supposedly the most advanced in Bougainville, a number of large sores were seen in the acute stage. Also noted were a number of cases of grille especially bad in children. Enquiry from Aid Post Orderlys re treatment for these met with " We cannot get medecine from Sohano" ?

Arriving at LEMANKOA the patrol met E.M.A. Mr Gannon who was conducting an anti - Trachoma survey at LEMANKOA and LONTIS villages.

Aid Posts at:-

MALASANG

A.P.O. PITA wife and one child.

One dressing room and A.P.O.'s house both of which were dirty and in poor state of repair. However a new site had been cleared and a ward was going up.

KOHINO

A.P.O. TUKA and wife.

One dressing room, A.P.O.'s house, ward and kitchen. Former two in state of collapse. No latrines. A.P.O. appeared to be of low standard.

GAGAN

A.P.O. KENAS, wife and six children.

A new Aid Post here but very badly built. KENAS looked like an advanced T.B. case?

MEDICAL AND HEALTH (cont).

SING

A.P.O. MATSIAN and wife.
Dressing room and ward combined, A.P.O.'s house. Former new and clean.

GOJOHNI
A.P.O. KARUHA, wife and two children.
Ward, dressing room and A.P.O.'s house. Former new and clean.
A.P.O. wishes to move off the beach onto the cliff. He also complains that he has to buy Kerosene to supplement his issue.

KETSKETS
A.P.O. NIK, wife and four children.
Dressing room only which was clean. No latrines.

ILTOPAN

A.P.O. MATUNA, wife and child.
One ward, dressing room and A.P.O.'s house combined. No latrines.

LEMANMANU

closed.

LEMANKOA
A.P.O. PEIPI, wife and three children.
Ward and dressing room combined.

LONTIS
A.P.O. SANIN, and wife.
A.P.O. was in Sohano during visit of patrol. The dressing room here is the best seen on Bougainville. Built with sawn timber and an iron roof, by the natives with materials bought out of their own funds. The ward, on the other hand is a very poor house.

PETATS
A.P.O. MANUS and wife.
One ward, and dressing room. The former old.

MATBUNGAN
A.P.O. HIGAI (from MANUS) wife and two children.
One dressing room only and this fairly clean.

Note: Where no remarks have been made concerning sanitation, the Aid Post is either on the beach or without latrine. Also a lack of instruments practically and those seen were on the whole old and rusty.

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A.P.O. PITA wife and one child.

One dressing room and A.P.O.'s house both of which were dirty and in poor state of repair. However a new site had been cleared and a ward was going up.

KOHIKO

A.P.O. TUKA and wife.

One dressing room, A.P.O.'s house, ward and kitchen. Former two in state of collapse. No latrines. A.P.O. appeared to be of low standard.

GAGAN

A.P.O. KENAS, wife and six children.

A new Aid Post here but very badly built. KENAS looked like an advanced T.B. case?

MEDICAL AND HEALTH (cont).

SING

A.P.O. MATSIAN and wife.
Dressing room and ward combined, A.P.O.'s house. Former new and clean.

GOGOHEI
A.P.O. KARUHA, wife and two children.
Ward, dressing room and A.P.O.'s house. Former new and clean. A.P.O. wishes to move off the beach onto the cliff. He also complains that he has to buy Kerosene to supplement his issue.

KETSKETS
A.P.O. NIK, wife and four children.
Dressing room only which was clean. No latrines.

ILTOPAN

A.P.O. MATUNA, wife and child.
One ward, dressing room and A.P.O.'s house combined. No latrines.

LEMANMANU

closed.

LEMANKOA
A.P.O. PEIPI, wife and three children.
Ward and dressing room combined.

LONTIS
A.P.O. SAHIN, and wife.
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PETATS
A.P.O. NAMUS and wife.
One ward, and dressing room. The former old.

MATSUNGAN
A.P.O. HIGAI (from MANUS) wife and two children.
One dressing room only and this fairly clean.

Note: Where no remarks have been made concerning sanitation, the Aid Post is either on the beach or has latrines. Also a lack of instruments practically without exception and those seen were on the whole old and rusty.

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EDUCATION (cont).

Every village had its own school and where more than one Mission; schools.

(ii) Leaving TSIBANIN, a commercial hamlet of BEI village on the West Coast and going through the bush to get to the main road a clearing was seen with two new houses. The natives on being asked their use replied that it was the new government school.
They said that they had built the houses on good faith expecting a Government teacher to follow. Spokesman HABANG, owner of TSIBANIN, also added that the children did not like attending the mission schools atg GAGAN as they were not learning enough.
It was felt however, that possible strife between the R.C. Missionary at GAGAN, who provides education for BEI's R.C. children, and HABANG over a labour matter may have something to do with it.
Shortage of time prevented the patrol from detouring back to GAGAN and checking with the Father.

EDUCATION

(i) Schools under European supervision are at:-

HANTLA - RC Headquarters for Small Buka
HANAHAN - RC Father and two sisters.
GAGAN - Father. R.C.
LEMANMANU - R.C. Father
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Shortage of time prevented the patrol from detouring back to GAGAN and checking with the Father.

CO-OPERATIVES

Society stores were seen at the following villages:-

IETA open

HANGAN closed

HANAHAN open

This store was investigated after a complaint had been laid by Father Lamarre at the Hnanahan Mission.
It was started in 1952 and is run by native storekeeper KUKON of KOTOPAN.
In September 1956 a meeting was held by local influential natives and it was decided that the store should be terminated
Another meeting in early October was attended by all the directors and also by the Father where a decision was made to keep the store open.

Notes
All stock is bought by Cooperative Headquarters at Kamerau from Wong You and transported by MV ANNA (chartered) to HANAHAN whence it is carried(at a charge) up the cliff to the store. The store is on the roadside, along which fairly frequently travel Wong You's trucks. The charter rate of the Anna is about £25 per day.
On the other hand the Copra store is on the beach and thus natives wishing to offload their copra must carry it from their roadside groves down the cliff.
There is very little stock in the store and apparently has been for some time.
Store keeper and Copra Storekeeper get £8 per month.

CO-OPERATIVES (cont)

GAGAN closed

Whilst this store was open it purchased an out board motor for bringing goods up the West Coast of Buka and into the Gagan River where they could be offloaded near KOHISO. This motor is at present being used as a runabout for KAMERAU.

E MANMANU open

Running efficiently

PETATS open

Running efficiently.

LONOHAN closed

POROHAN open

Not seen, but believed to operating inefficiently

So it can be seen that of the eight stores opened in the last five years; three are closed, one is likely to close if something is not done soon, and the other four are open.

Unfortunately, as I only had one day prior to being posted to KUNUA, I was unable to go across to KAMERAU and check upon the above. However it is considered that the matter needs investigating as soon as possible.

POLICE
Reports on Police will be sent in on RS Form I to the Commissioner

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On the other hand the Copra store is on the beach and thus natives wishing to offload their copra must carry it from their roadside groves down the cliff.
There is very little stock in the store and apparently has been for some time.
Store keeper and Copra Storekeeper get £5 per month.

CO-OPERATIVES (cont)

GAGAN closed

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Running efficiently

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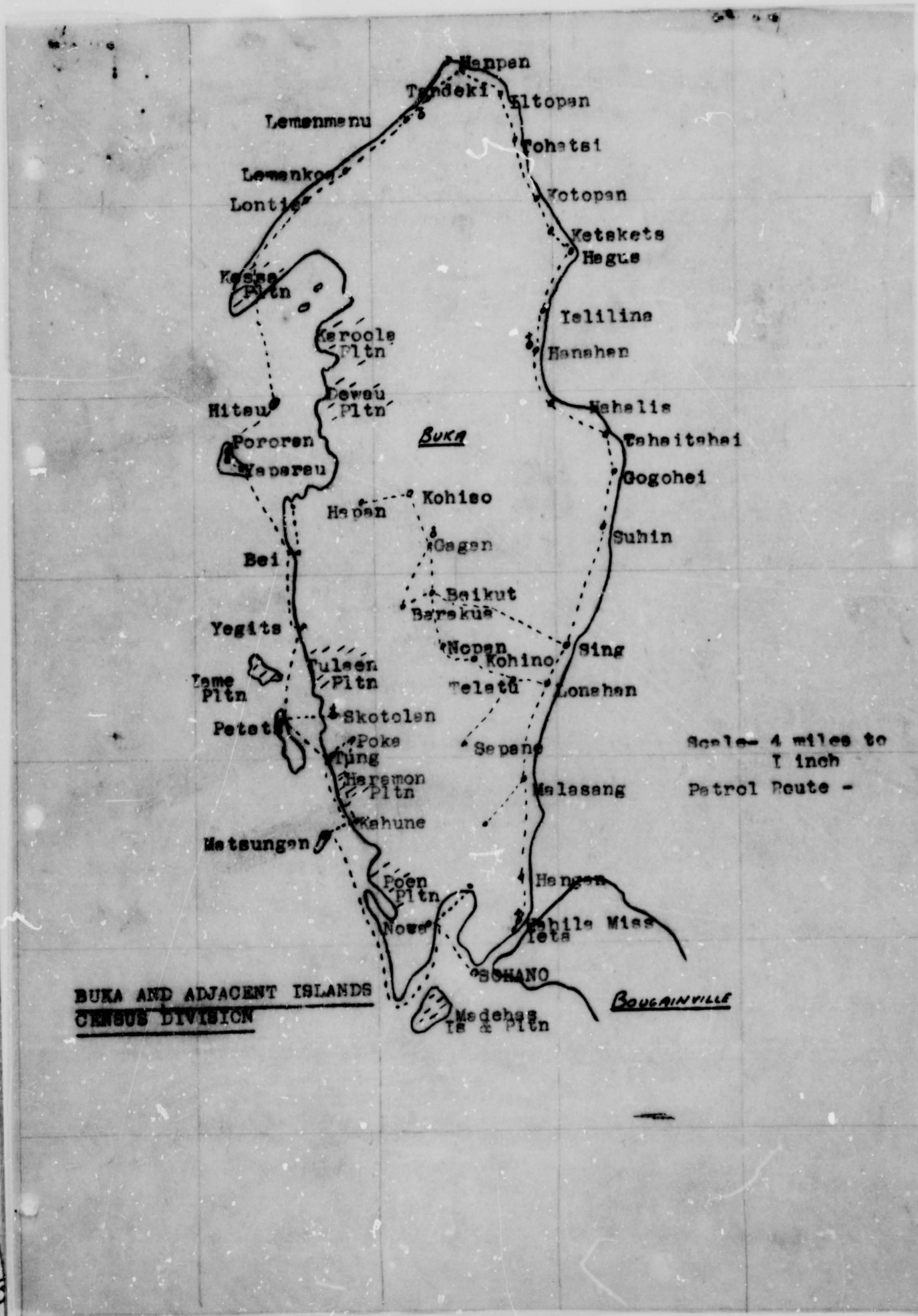

BUKA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS
CENSUS DIVISION

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub District Office,
Buka Passage,
BOUGAINVILLE.

7th November 1956.

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
S O H A N O.

PATROL REPORT NO 1 of 56/57.

Report of a patrol to the Small Buka Census Division.

Officer Conducting the patrol....Mr G.B.O'Farrell, P.O.

Area patrolled.....Small Buka Census Division.

Objects of patrol.....(i) Census Revision
(ii)Routine Administration.

Duration of patrol.....15/10/56 to 8/11/56.
twenty four days in all.

Europeans accompanying.....Mr R.Giddings,C.P.O.

Personell accompanying.....L/Cpl MAREMBA Reg No 4167.
Const KINLAW Reg No 8120.
Const SOPANE Reg No 8040.

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INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was commenced during the middle of October with instructions to complete it by the end of the month. This, because I was to go down to KUNUA Patrol Post in order to relieve Mr Milton.

However the censusing of nine thousand odd natives and the number of minor complaints that required settling, delayed me and it was not until the sixth that I finished.

Mr Giddings C.P.O. accompanied me and proved instrumental in my completing the patrol when I did.

I would like to add here that to patrol this island comfortably, in my estimation, requires something like a six weeks minimum.

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DIARY

October

Monday	15th....	Departed from Sohano at 8.30am Arr IETA 9.00am - revised census and inspected. Departed for HANGAN. Village censused and inspected. Returned to Sohano.
Tuesday	16th....	Departed from Sohano per truck (on Government charter for road work). Arr MALASANG. Slept at MALASANG.
Wednesday	17th....	Village and hamlets inspected. Departed for LONAHAN. Slept same
Thursday	18th....	To TELATU and KOHINO. Slept latter.
Friday	19th....	To SAPANE, NOPAN, BEIKUT, BARAKUA, and GAGAN. Slept at GAGAN.
Saturday	20th....	Censused and inspected GAGAN, KOHISO and HAPAN. Ret to GAGAN.
Sunday	21st....	At GAGAN.
Monday	22nd....	Depat for SING and SUHIN. Slept at latter.
Tuesday	23rd....	Joined by Mr Giddings C.P.O. Depart for GOGOMEI and TAMAITAHAI. Slept at latter.
Wednesday	24th....	To HAHALIS and HANAHAN. Slept latter.
Thursday	25th....	To IELINA, HAGUS and KETSMETS. Slept at latter.
Friday	26th....	Inspected beach hamlets of HAGUS, KETSMETS and KOTOPAN. Left village of TOHATSI. Slept at ILTOPAN.
Saturday	27th....	Censused and inspected ILTOPAN. On to HANPAN, TANDEKI and LEMANMANU. Slept LEMANMANU.
Sunday	28th....	At LEMANMANU.
Monday	29th....	Village lined and inspected. Slept LEMANMANU.
Tuesday	30th....	LEMANKOA censused and inspected. Slept LONTIS.
Wednesday	31st....	Lontis village censused and inspected. Slept at LONTIS.

DIARY (cont)

November.

Thursday	Ist...	At LONTIS dealing with minor complaints from, and giving advice to, the best three villages.
Friday	2nd...	To Kerr's Plantation and from there to HITAU, PORGRAN, YAPARAU and BEI. Slept at NEW BEI.
Saturday	3rd...	Inspected BEI and hamlet TSIBINAN. To YEGITS and PETATS.
Sunday	4th...	At PETATS. Received word that workboat M.V.Hazel was to pick patrol up at NO VA. on 6th.
Monday	5th...	PETATS censused and inspected On to TUNG, POKA, KAHUNE and SAPANE. Slept at MATBUNGAN.
Tuesday	6th...	M.V.Hazel arrived midday. To NOVA. Village lined and inspecte On to SOHANO. PATROL COMPLETED.

.....

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Generally village conditions were below par, in that, although the houses were on the whole fair, the areas were dirty and the kitchens shocking. The latter, despite instructions from the A.D.O. last year, to repair them. By far the worst aspect was sanitation. Villages on the beach use the sea and although it is felt that this method should slowly discouraged it is most ~~hygienic~~ hygienic. On the other hand, in the SOLUS area, one could count the operational latrines on two hands; which case also applies to cliff hamlets. Frequently Village Officials themselves, when asked where they, personally, excreted, would point casually in the direction of the 'bush'.
Reading through village books it was apparent that all the previous patrolling officers had given and reiterated instructions on this matter. However, to act under N.A.R. would result in almost every Village Official in Small Buka being charged.
To get around this it was decided ~~XXX~~ and in accordance with N.A.R. II2 C and II9, that every householder should erect his own latrine - it being his obligation to do so. All the Village Officials from IETA to TOHATSI, including the SOLUS, attended a meeting at SUHIN (ditto the North coast at LEMANMANU and it was intended to hold a similar one at PETATS but time ran short and it had to be cancelled). At the meeting their powers under Native Administration Regulations were explained carefully emphasis being placed on II9 and II~~9~~A. Having stated that they understood these they were then told that poor village conditions (in future patrols) and ditto roads would be followed by charges unless they could show that their authority was being flaunted. Theoretically this establishes the Village Official as a means to effect progress through and not by instruction.

The fencing wire 'bought' by the natives for enclosing their pigs has been collected but, so far, not put to any use. (Patrol Report SOH 6 - 55/56)

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

One case of theft occurred at HAHALIS village while the census was being revised.
Later, the TulTul brought the culprit in and on being asked as to how they managed to find him, he replied that they had held a meeting and let it be known that should the money not be returned then the offender, at that time unknown tothem, would suffer sickness and very likely die. Nothig was said about this but in Court the Tultul changed his mind and claimed that he knew nothing of the matter. The defendant merely said that he was guilty and that afterwards he repented. He seemed on the verge of making a statement a couple of times but nevertheless did'nt.

A similar case happened not many weeks ago where the Tultul from HANAHAN was convicted for theft and gaoled for six months because he stole forty pounds from the Co-operative store at HANAHAN. It was heard by the patrol that he only returned the money after a "kibung" (meeting) had been held in which the members decided when and where he was going to die.
Whether to have charged the Tultul (of the first mentioned case) with sorcery or even perjury or to ignore it is a debatable point. Obviously with these people(who still have their rainmaking and fish procuring houses and use them)to charge them would result in their keeping quiet about future cases and,possibly,even supplying their own sentences; thereby initiating a form of blackmail. At the same time, to ignore it is surely a sign that we have no faith in our criminal detection.
Other complaints; minor ones concerning debts and arguments over pigs; were referred to the respective Paramount Lulusi, who settled them himself, afterwards informing the Patrol Officer of his decisions.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Neither European nor Native Medical Assistant accompanied the patrol and only a superficial check was made. Even so, amongst a community supposedly the most advanced in Bougainville,a number of large sores were seen in the acute stage. Also noted were a number of cases of grille especially bad in children. Enquiry from Aid Post Orderlys re treatment for these met with " We cannot get medecine from Sohano" ?
Arriving at LEMANKOA the patrol met E.M.A. Mr Gannon who was conducting an anti - Trachoma survey at LEMANKOA and LONTIS villages.
Aid Posts at:-
MALASANG
A.P.O. PITA wife and one child.
One dressing room and A.P.O.'s house both of which were dirty and in poor state of repair. However a new site had been cleared and a ward was going up.
KOHINO
A.P.O. TUKA and wife.
One dressing room, A.P.O.'s house, ward and kitchen. Former two in state of collapse. No latrines. A.P.O. appeared to be of low standard.
GAGAN
A.P.O. KENAS, wife and six children.
A new Aid Post here but very badly built. KENAS looked like an advanced T.B. case?

MEDICAL AND HEALTH (cont).

SING

A.P.O. MATSIAN and wife.
Dressing room and ward combined, A.P.O.'s house. Former new and clean.

GOGOHEI
A.P.O. KARUHA, wife and two children.
Ward, dressing room and A.P.O.'s house. Former new and clean. A.P.O. wishes to move off the beach onto the cliff. He also complains that he has to buy Kerosene to supplement his issue.

KETSKETS
A.P.O. NIK, wife and four children.
Dressing room only which was clean. No latrines.

ILTOPAN

A.P.O. MATUNA, wife and child.
One ward, dressing room and A.P.O.'s house combined. No latrines.

LEMAKMANU

closed.

LEMANKOA
A.P.O. PEIPI, wife and three children.
Ward and dressing room combined.

LONTIS
A.P.O. SAHIN, and wife.
A.P.O. was in Sohano during visit of patrol. The dressing room here is the best seen on Bougainville. Built with sawn timber and an iron roof, by the natives with materials bought out of their own funds. The ward, on the other hand is a very poor house.

PETATS
A.P.O. NAMUS and wife.
One ward, and dressing room. The former old.

MATSUNGAN
A.P.O. HIGAI (from MANUS) wife and two children.
One dressing room only and this fairly clean.

Note: Where no remarks have been made concerning sanitation, the Aid Post is either on the beach or has latrines. Also a lack of instruments practically without exception and those seen were on the whole old and rusty.

EDUCATION

(1) Schools under European supervision are at:-

MAHILA - RC Headquarters for Small Buka
HANAHAN - RC Father and two sisters.
GAGAN - Father. R.C.
LEMANMANU - R.C. Father
HAMAHAU - M.M. (Fijian teacher, at present on leave)
SKOTOLAN - M.M. Headquarters for Subdistrict.

EDUCATION (cont).

Every village had its own school and where more than one Mission; schools.

(ii) Leaving TSIBANIN, a commercial hamlet of BEI village on the West Coast and going through the bush to get to the main road a clearing was seen with two new houses. The natives on being asked their use replied that it was the new government school.
They said that they had built the houses on good faith expecting a Government teacher to follow. Spokesman HABANG, owner of TSIBANIN, also added that the children did not like attending the mission schools stg GAGAN as they were not learning enough.
It was felt however, that possible strife between the R.C. Missionary at GAGAN, who provides education for BEI's R.C. children, and HABANG over a labour matter may have something to do with it.
Shortage of time prevented the patrol from detouring back to GAGAN and checking with the Father.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

(i) IETA to KESSA road.

This road, forty-five miles long, now gazetted as a secondary road under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance, runs on top of a coral cliff - mounting it at HAHILA Mission, breaking at HANGAN village and descending past LONTIS village. On the forty five miles there is no water; all rivers going underground and coming out on the beaches. A better route to choose for making a road would be hard to find as the ground is easy to work and corones pits can be found at a number of villages on the way. The main pits are at MALASANG, SUHIN and TAHAITAHAI.
From HAHILA to LONTIS this road has not been touched by heavy machinery. With the exceptions of certain portions notably around HAPAN the road is not in good condition. Outstandingly bad were lenghts HAHALIS to TAHAITAHAI and LEMANMANU to LONTIS. (Coming back off patrol from NOVA the Infant Welfare sister, who operates a four wheel drive willys utility/ambulence, stated that twice in one afternoon it/ XXX/was bogged near HAHALIS - each time taking up to two hours, useing a winch, to extricate itself.) It is interesting to note that from LEMANMANU to KESSA, some eight miles, the road is maintained by the three largest villages in Bougainville - shortly to get Local Government - who between them can put out an ' on the spot manpower' of three hundred plus men(which works out to about fifty yards per man).
The present method of maintenance is to work the corones pits until a stockpile is achieved and then to hire three trucks (ex army, from the Chinese at five pounds per day) to carry the corones to whatever part of the road that needs it. Improvement is slow but noticeable. XXX However this system is never ending as the trucks themselves damage the roads especially after a fall of rain.
The answer would be the hiring of a D4 catapillar tractor and one good truck - to start them at HAHILA with instructions to grade and surface to road to Kessa Pltn. The cost of these two, with native drivers, should be below £2000 ?, which is the present quote for the road. Considering that if it were an all weather drive it would take up to a hundred thousand pounds (cash) of copra

ROADS AND BRIDGES (cont)

from native groves to the road head at Chinatown, two thousand pounds would not be too much to outlay.

(ii) Hanshan - Solus

Little vehicular traffic on this road has left the surface (grassy) in a good condition. Having no camber it would deteriorate swiftly under trucks.

(iii) Nova - Bei

Mr Wearne A.D.O. and District Advisory Council advocated the opening of this road for vehicles at the end of last year. At present, it is opionated, this would be a waste of time labour and money as:-

(a) Different to the East Coast road ridges run down to the sea and interspersed between the ridges, mangrove swamps extend up to hill slopes. A road, therefore, would have to be cut and filled respectively.

(b) The NOVA to BEI coast in its entire length, with a small exception, is a lagoon, thus permitting all weather water travel. The natives realising this own nearly a dozen powered canoes.

(c) Any land travel is confined to inter-village. Longer distances see canoes being used.

(d) Also note population difference.

Coastal natives - 650 approx
Island natives - 1100 approx.

Advice on this matter would be appreciated as no instructions were given to the natives.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

IETA beach village

P. Lulusi	-	ISA	Good, has authority.
Lulusi	-	KENU	Quiet
Tultul	-	KEREPEI	Good

Closest village to Sohano the village is in bad condition. Although clean houses are old and delapidated. A large number of men working nearby as casuals would account for this.

HANGAN beach village

Lulusi	-	HENI	Appears to be useless.
Tultul	-	KWEILA	Fair.

Houses very bad. Kitchens shocking. Some sign of rebuilding is noticeable.

MALASANG. Beach village with cliff hamlets.

Lulusi	-	SUROKA	Fair
Tultul	-	TOSELA	Fair

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS (cont)

MALASANG

Cliff hamlets have no latrines. Houses only fair. Hamlet of Nautsien very good for one that has not been visited for some years.

LONAHAN beach village with cliff hamlets.

Lulusi - MASU satis
Tulttul- BINOL satis

Large village houses poor and kitchens very bad.

TELATU inland village

Lulusi - BURATS unintelligent

Small village in reasonable order. Only one latrine and no kitchens.

KOHINO inland village

Lulusi - KARUA good

Village fair,no sanitation at all.

NOPAN inland village

Lulusi - TANIA satis

Poor village - only one latrine - cemetry dirty - no refuse pits. Advised to change their attitude.

BRIKUT inland village

P.Lulusi - NAMBORN a little garrulous but has authority

Lulusi - GAWA quiet
Tultul - SUPA satis

Not a bad village, well laid out but again lacking in sanitation.

GAGAN inland village

Lulusi - KENU Not impressive
Tultul - DANGAT useless.

In three main hamlets this quite a good village. House construction is poor except for one hamlet.

BARAKUA inland village.

Lulusi - BESUIN Both of these VO's appeared to
Tultul - PANEI have no control at all.

KENKEN Village a poor one. Not one latrine nor refuse pit

KOHISO inland village

Lulusi - KURUHUN sick
Tultul - PAS good.

KONISO

Quite a good village but having two only latrines.

HAPAN inland village

Lulusi -	MATARI	good
Tultul -	PITA	fair

This is another poor village. Houses were broken by a recent heavy wind and the general appearance of the village was tattered. No latrines at all.

SING beach village

Lulusi -	TSPERI	a good lulusi
Tultul -	HAI	keen
	M TSIAN	fair

A typical beach village - houses are good following overall changes. Kitchens poor. From this village to TOMATSI the area under P. Lulusi SAHARIAS the villages are good and kept clean.

SUMIN beach village

Lulusi -	HARIPA	good
Tultul -	RINGIN	fair

A pleasant village. Some of the hamlets were on coral shelfs about forty feet wide but were meticulously clean.

GOGOHKI beach village

Lulusi -	TAGERA	good
Tultul -	SAUKU	satis

As above

TAHAITAHAI beach village

Lulusi -	MATAVUS	fair
Tultul -	TOVUSI	not seen
	BUTO	good

As above.

HARALIS beach village with cliff hamlets

Lulusi -	koruwats	Good
Tultul -	BITA	fair
	SAUWA	fair

HANAHAN beach village

P.Lulusi -	SAHARIAS	forceful personality. Appears to be one of the few V.O.'s in Small Buka who can demand and get results
Tultul -	PORLU	FAIR
	KOLUL	unsatis

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS (cnt)

IELILINA beach village

Lulusi - HITOKO	average
Tultul - MARATA	in gaol for theft.

This village is almost a suburb of HANAHAN. They are separated by about twenty yards. Village poorer than rest

KOTOPAN beach village

Lulusi - MARESI	good
Tultul - KUKUT	talkative

On the beach and in good condition.

KETSKETS beach village with cliff hamlets

Lulusi - MAKUS	shrewd
Tultul - KINA	poor

Cliff hamlets new and dirty at present. Otherwise clean. No sanitation.

HAGUS Beach village with cliff hamlets

Lulusi - MONGO	good
Tultul - MATEO	good

Same as KETSKETS - one latrine here.

TOHATSI beach village with cliff hamlets

Lulusi - SILA	keen
Tultul - GIMA	average

Same type as HAGUS but in better condition and cleaner.

ILTOPAN cliff village

Lulusi - SAWA	slow
Tultul - KORAN	very poor.

A bad village. Houses deteriorating and kitchens throughout shocking. No sanitation.

HANPAN cliff village.

Lulusi - HANGAN	average
Tultul - BUSKI	not satis.

This village one of the worst seen. Large numbers of pigs seen and general village area dirty. Houses very poor. On the other hand. The road in this area, is only surpassed by that from Chinstown to IETA and this has been graded and surfaced.

TANDEKI Beach village with cliff hamlets.

LULUAI - MAITA	old
Tultul - SUBIN	average ability.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

TANDEKI

This village is interspersed with LEMANMANU ie there are TANDEKIs living on LEMANMANU ground and vice versa. Village is fair but kitchens are poor.

LEMANMANU beach village

P. Lulusi	- TATO	old but retains authority
Lulusi	- MALUAN	excellent
Tultul	- ATANA	fair
	- LIKAPIN	AVERAGE
	- LAKOM	average.

Largest village in Bougainville. Village unimpressive. Houses only average and kitchens throughout poor. Cemetry unclean.

LEMANKOA beach village

Lulusi	- HUROT	old remains in background
	- BALAI	shrewd, slippery customer.
Tultul	- SAWAI	fair
	TSIMAKE	poor
	KIKEMUS	fair

Like the above (LEMANMANU, LEMANKOA and LONTIS stretch without any noticeable break for about four miles along the coast)

LONTIS beach village

Lulusi	- SOMBAT	apathetic
Tultul	- TUMAT	good
	- HAPOTO	fair

As above

RITAU island village

Lulusi	- RATSON	very good, has plenty of common sense.

When this village completes its kitchens it should be the best village north of TOIMANAPU. Houses of excellent construction. A number of them have interior lining of masonite. All have well constructed chairs and tables.

POROAN island village

Lulusi	- MALIAS	average
TULtul	- NAMIA	average

Village very poor. Appeared to be completely uninterested in the virile example set by their neighbours on the next island. Advised to pull themselves together.

YAPARAU island village (on same island as POROAN)

Lulusi	- TAGIN	good
Tultul	- TAMATI	good

A much better village - houses good and neat in appearance.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

BEI beach village

Lulusi - BUN unimpressive

Good village. S.D.A. hamlet very clean. Rest house, though small, of better workmanship than any of the others in this Division

YEGITS

Tultul - RAGU good

One of the worst village sites seen. At high tide it is impossible to get from one house to another without getting your ankles wet. Rest house was surrounded by water. Built in the middle of a mangrove swamp. Apparently villagers are awaiting a Court decision over a piece of ground near TULAEN plantation before moving the village.

PETATS island village

Lulusi - GALIS old
Tultul - BEASO hereditary but seems listless
- SALAS suave - appears to get things done

In 1938 this village was described by a number of visitors as being the best in the Territory of New Guinea. A beautiful position in both topography and surroundings it also claims a good anchorage (unlike the other island villages New it has deteriorated badly. With few exceptions all the houses require replacing. Village area although grassy ~~NEW~~ needs cutting.

TUNG beach village

Lulusi - GONU good
Tultul - RIGA keen

Fair village. The bakery here is a palatial building - European style and on ~~NEW~~ piles. Includes a refrigerator among its furniture.

POKA inland village

Lulusi - HABONGA satis

Reasonable village.

KAHUNE beach/inland village

Lulusi - TIRANG unintelligent-resides at SAPANE
Tultul - ABEI fair

KAHUNE village fair considering it is a new site.
SAPANE hamlet (inland) very poor. Houses dirty and no sanitation.

MATSUNGAN island village

Lulusi - RAPES fair
Tultul - TUMEN good

Village in fair order. A perfectly built pig fence (coral) has been allowed to fall into decay and pigs were seen in village grounds.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

NOVA beach village

Lulwei - KONDO quiet
Tultul - CAREO fair

Village in two main hamlets about a mile away. Both in good order.

Notes

Housing construction, with one or two exceptions(NITAU), throughout this area, was poor. A lack of knowledge is doubtful as nearly all the men have,some time in their life, worked in Rabaul.
As mentioned under Native Affairs, sanitation is non-existent.
Still no notice has been taken of the numerous orders to fence the pigs. In a large number of villages rolls of pig fencing are lying idle under the houses.
About fifty percent cemetries only were found clean.
Kitchens,throughout area, were on the whole shocking. Only explanation for this is that housing is new and the next type of building to go up is the kitchen.

.....

CO-OPERATIVES

Society stores were seen at the following villages:-

YETA open

HANGAN closed

HANAHAN open

This store was investigated after a complaint had been laid by Father Lamarre at the Hnanahan Mission.
It was started in 1952 and is run by native storekeeper KUKON of KOTOPAN.
In September 1956 a meeting was held by local influential natives and it was decided that the store should be terminated
Another meeting in early October was attended by all the directors and also by the Father where a decision was made to keep the store open.

Notes

All stock is bought by Cooperative Headquarters at Kamerau from Wong You and transported by MV ANNA (chartered) to HANAHAN whence it is carried(at a charge) up the cliff to the store.The store is on the roadside, along which fairly frequently travel Wong You's trucks. The charter rate of the Anna is about £25 per day.
On the other hand the Copra store is on the beach and thus natives wishing to offload their copra must carry it from their roadside groves down the cliff.
There is very little stock in the store and apparently has been for some time.
Store keeper and Copra Storekeeper get £8 per month.

CO-OPERATIVES (cont)

GAGAN closed

Whilst this store was open it purchased an out board motor for bringing goods up the West Coast of Buka and into the Gagan River where they could be offloaded near KOHISO. This motor is at present being used as a runabout for KAMERAU.

W MANMANU open

Running efficiently

PETATS open

Running efficiently.

LONOHAN closed

POROPAN open

Not seen, but believed to operating inefficiently

So it can be seen that of the eight stores opened in the last five years; three are closed, one is likely to close if something is not done soon, and the other four are open.

Unfortunately,as I only had one day prior to being posted to KUNUA, I was unable to go across to KAMERAU and check upon the above. However it is considered that the matter needs investigating as soon as possible.

POLICE
Reports on Police will be sent in on RS Form I to the Commissioner

CONCLUSION

Reception of the patrol was more indicative of a passive tolerance rather than eagerness and this,the patrol speed did not help.
Conversation could not be achieved by gentle extraction but more by a " If you've got anything to say then say it now because I'm in a hurry"

Weather overall was good and only on two occasionswas it heavy enough to impede progress.

G.B.O'Ferrell, Patrol Officer.

Appendix "A"

Alienated Land

With reference to Circular Instruction 29I

No change since Patrol Report No SOH 6 - 55/56, by Mr G.Wearne, A.D.O.

tion Register

Area Patrolled: Small Buka

Out M	Out F	Absent from Village at Work: Inside District M	Inside District F	Outside District M	Outside District F	Students: Govt. M	Govt. F	Mission M	Mission F	Labour Potential: Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Females: Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Totals (Excluding Absentee): Child M	Child F	Adults M	Adults F	Grand Total M + F
		12	-	13	1 (1)			6	4	5	54	9	48	2	47	2·1	34	26	38	52	186 93+93
		5	4 (2)					4	3	3	35	6	22	-	20	2·5	34	21	23	19	113 66+47
	5	19 (1)	4 (2)	7	1 (1)	4	-	11	5	33	105	36	84	2	96	2·7	60	84	85	105	385 186+199
	7	21	1	2				9	4	25	98	21	89	4	86	2·7	80	77	98	110	402 240+162
	1	12	3 (2)	3				2	1	14	21	5	22	1	22	2·9	23	20	13	22	99 53+46
	1	29 (2)	12 (1)	5				1	1	12	34	9	37	2	35	2·2	36	13	25	41	163 96+67
	5	6	2 (2)					5	5	6	24	7	12	3	13	2·0	14	15	18	16	81 43+38
		15 (2)	4 (1)	1				4	6	10	34	14	31	1	31	2·2	31	29	32	38	160 83+77
		7	5 (1)							7	26	5	20	3	19	2·3	21	21	21	22	97 49+48
	3	15 (2)	5 (5)	8				6	4	29	53	12	40	1	44	2·4	59	65	48	44	254 136+118
		28 (8)	20 (20)					6	1	13	36	9	28	3	29	3·0	30	27	28	27	167 92+75
	5	12 (1)	5 (4)	2				8	2	10	46	7	40	2	36	2·3	38	41	44	42	194 104+90
	5 (1)	15	-	11 (3)	1 (1)	1	-	4	4	9	65	10	50	5	50	2·5	43	40	64	64	245 136+109
2	4 (2)	8	-	9	-	1	-	3	-	15	42	10	31	5	35	2·0	39	38	51	52	201 111+90
-	1	7	2 (2)	5	1 (1)	1		12	10	16	70	30	69	3	62	2·4	60	70	98	105	= 271 183+188
5	5	20	5 (3)	8	-	-	-	13	14	30	84	22	65	5	60	2·4	88	73	76	65	362 205+157
4	4	4	-	5			1	17	9	28	64	22	50	2	54	2·3	53	45	81	77	292 160+132
3	3	16		10	2 (2)	2		2	1	35	60	22	57	5	50	2·2	70	61	78	93	335 178+157
	1 (1)	10	1 (1)	4	2 (1)				1	14	41	10	42	4	45	2·4	36	37	47	53	191 97+94
	1	7						5	8	15	23	13	28	3	26	2·2	28	12	36	53	149 76+73
1	1					3		2	1	16	36	21	30	-	32	2·4	51	52	43	55	207 108+99
				1		1		1	2	9	22	12	24	3	20	3·0	33	38	32	33	141 68+73
1	2	5	-	2	-	1	-	7	6	10	48	15	44	2	44	2·3	47	51	53	49	221 115+106
1	3	6	3 (1)	1				5	1	13	42	14	35	-	35	2·4	37	42	49	50	194 98+96
		5 (1)	1 (1)	2			1	3	1	15	34	15	38	2	36	2·1	34	41	43	52	183 87+96
1	2	4		6				21	16	18	40	13	40	-	43	2·3	27	39	61	60	234 119+115
2	3	21 (2)	11 (7)	6	1 (1)	3	3	15	16	33	104	37	114	11	104	2·9	140	104	104	152	595 308+287
3	4	27 (1)	2 (2)	11	-	3	1	11	6	44	92	50	89	10	89	3·4	114	114	90	128	505 254+251
		29	4 (1)	10		4	2	36	20	35	89	26	96	6	101	3·4	87	88	107	143	530 273+257
1	1			1	1					5	12	2	14	2	14	1·9	15	12	18	17	64 34+30
		3		9				3		14	54	9	47	3	35	2·8	55	51	60	55	236 180+106
		1		3						7	23	3	20	-	20	2·4	24	21	24	22	95 52+43
(2) 2	(1) 2	1		1				5	4	5	18	3	14	-	13	2·2	14	16	22	19	82 43+39
								1		5	18	3	15	1	14	2·0	17	18	16	12	[illegible]
	7	33	32	19	1			11	2	42	97	38	90	4	83	3·2	110	85	82	106	482 255+227
		6		2		1		1		6	30	3	23	2	23	2·2	32	14	28	29	103 [illegible]+43
		5	1					2	3	4	29	8	16	1	14	3·4	24	29	25	22	111 56+55
		8		2				16	11	9	34	8	34	1	29	2·9	16	15	37	40	145 79+66
		10		7		1		9	3	10	45	6	37	1	31	3·3	37	33	41	48	189 105+84
		18	1	6				24	15	20	65	24	47	2	43	2·4	23	30	55	67	239 126+113
(5)	(4) 450	(11) 129	(5) 182	(3) 11		26	8	291	190	641	1844	595	1724	107	1683	2·7	1814	1708	2011	2265	

GRAND TOTAL 4774 (m) + 4311 (f) = 9085.

Amount Returned to Sto

(18)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE. Report No. SOH 1b 56-57

Patrol Conducted by C. W. KIMMORLEY A.D.O.

Area Patrolled MORTLOCK, CARTERET AND TASMAN IS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ONE

Natives 1

Duration—From 27/7/1956 to 14/8/1956

Number of Days NINETEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 21/8/1955

Medical MAY/1955

Map Reference N.E. of Bougainville (on National Mapping Office Map.)

Objects of Patrol Revision of Census, General Administration & Yaws & T.B. Treatment by E.M.A.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

13/10/1956

District Commissioner

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

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

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

WA.30-14-30
WA.34-10-11

12th March, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

MONTLOCK ISLANDERS.

My memorandum WA.30-14-30 of 31st January, 1957, refers.

I shall be glad of your advice as to the progress of this survey.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

Future correspondence on this matter to be conducted on File 34-10-11

Dirs.

S/A
6/5.

NA. 30-14 -30

31st January, 1957

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
Sohano.

Subject: MORTLOCK Islanders.

Reference: Your 30/2/1 - 1075 of 9.11.56

Further to my memorandum NA.30-14-30 of 20th November, 1956, which requested that you undertake a survey of land available for alienation and subsequent occupation by Native peoples requiring resettlement, the views of the Director of Health and the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries have been received. Copies of the memoranda incorporating those views are forwarded herewith, for your information and consideration in relation to the recommendations which will follow the survey.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 19-1-60

Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries,
Port Moresby

11th January, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Population Problems - Mortlock Islanders.

1. After giving this file detailed consideration and studying patrol reports of our own officers, I would agree with Dr. Gunther's conclusions in his memo of 22/11/56 concerning movement either to the Tasmans or the mainland of Bougainville.

(a) Tasmans.

Both the District Officer and Mr. ~~William~~ Wickham seem to have reached a faulty conclusion covering increased copra production by Mortlock immigration. Two factors would appear to vitiate any such result (i) the resentment of the Tasmans at exploitation of their groves by the Mortlocks; (ii) the increased consumption of coconuts resulting from immigration.

(b) Bougainville.

Health problems would not be the only ones. The agriculture of these people is peculiar and highly specialised for atoll usage. It would take years for re-education to enable them to become self-supporting in a rain forest environment, even if they had the necessary inclination to depart from tradition.

2. In relation to the suggestion re migration to the Feads, it would be desirable to know first whether a policy decision would be taken re resumption from Fead Island Estates. Unless this were definitely decided any survey work by us in the Feads could be a waste of time.

3. It has occurred to me that some of the atoll areas in the Western Islands which have suffered complete depopulation may be used for resettlement. I do not of course know what the reaction of the Mortlocks would be to a complete removal from any chance of a sailing contact with their kin.

4. The following lines of action have occurred to me as offering current amelioration of the position -

(a) Thinning of the coconut stand. The optimum spacing for coconuts on coralline soils is between 25 and 30-ft. - this gives maximum yield or from 4 to 10 times the yield obtained from a coconut 'forest'.

(b) Combination of kunakona taro culture with coconuts would be feasible with careful spacing of the coconuts if the sub-~~stitute~~ is suitable, thereby increasing food resources.

-strike

With regard to (a) and (b) it may be difficult to get the people on side. The establishment of coconut 'forests' is a classical Polynesian technique, the principal aim being to minimise the work of maintenance. The 'forest' is self regenerating and

eliminates.all competition from other species. It may, however, be possible to get the influential men to agree to establishment of a limited trial initially.

(c) It would seem that the most productive line of activity of all would be to develop the islanders' fishing industry by -

(i) intensive training for selected operators in the use of modern powered or auxiliary sail craft;

(ii) training in the use of modern fishing gear, particularly to increase their hauls of pelagic fish.

The use of such craft and equipment would allow them to exploit markets on the East coast of Bougainville for fish - plantations should provide a good cash market and to purchase or trade for additional vegetable foods. The native population on Bougainville and Buka is rapidly expanding its cash cropping activities and will be providing a steadily increasing market for marine foods. Provision of credit for purchase of the required craft and gear once training had been given, would appear to be an admirable proposition for the Administration Loans Fund.

5. In the circumstances outlined above I propose, subject to direction to instruct the District Agricultural Officer, Sohano, to take no other action at present than to make an accurate survey of the Mortlocks themselves as soon as possible, reducing the overall land-use situation to figures and to check on the possibility of establishing small trial areas of improved spacing, combined with kunakona taro inthe coconut stands. If there are any accurate outline maps available your assistance in obtaining them would be appreciated. If the fisheries proposals appear to you to be sound, I will discuss them in greater detail with the Chief of the Division of Fisheries.

R. E. P. Dwyer
(R. E. P. DWYER)
Director.

Copy - His Honour the Administrator,
Director, Dept. of Health.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO DNA FROM DASF

SUBJECT DATE 8/1/57

Opinions of this Dept as required by HH not attached —
Please return to Mr Conroy
DASF

A.

Dir.
File was returned from agencies as of 8.1.57 having been with the Dept since 26.11.56. Our that period no action was taken.

FILE TO DASF (MR CONROY) 10/1/57 [illegible]

30/14/30

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
HEADQUARTERS
PORT MORESBY

All Correspondence to be addressed to the Director

In Reply Please Quote
No. 18/2/17. /M2000.

Department of Public Health,
Port Moresby,

22nd November, 1956.

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

Mortlock Islanders.

Your minute NA.30-14-30 of the 20th November, 1956, refers.

I cannot agree with the District Commissioner when he states that he believes there is sufficient ground in the Tasmans for the transfer of the Mortlock Islanders. The main planted area in the Tasmans is a large swamp infested with mosquitoes. The people are not able to live there. This swamp might be treated but I doubt whether it could be satisfactorily maintained free from mosquito breeding. Furthermore, it would not be long before the populations of the Mortlock and Tasman Islands rapidly outgrew the land available in the Tasmans.

The greater part of the Fead Islands is alienated. It is my belief that some of this alienated land is not being used by the owners but, apart from this, it is my belief that the need of the Mortlock Islanders is great and there is every justification for resuming the alienated land in the Feads.

Any thought of transferring the people to the Bougainville mainland should be rejected. The tragic experience of the transfer of the Bam Islanders should be sufficient reason.

(J. T. Gunther)
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

c.c. D.M.O., Sohano.

File with DA.SF?

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO : [redacted] {HEALTH / AGRICULTURE From : Director, NATIVE AFFAIRS

Subject : RESETTLEMENT - MORTLOCK ISLANDERS.

Date : 21st November, 1956.

I forward herewith for your information my file No. NA.30-14-30 concerning proposals for resettlement of Mortlock Islanders.

In view of His Honour the Administrator's direction on my NA.30-14-30 of the 16th November, 1956, hereunder, additional copies of my reply to the District Commissioner, Bougainville, are forwarded for information and any action you may consider necessary.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

xx NA.30-14-30

20th November, 1956.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

MORTLOCK ISLANDERS.

Reference is made to your NA.30/2/1-1075 of the 9th November, 1956.

2. In forwarding the abovementioned report to His Honour the Administrator, I made a recommendation (vide copy of my NA.30-14-30 of the 16th November, 1956) that the District Commissioner, Bougainville, should arrange for a survey to be made with a view to obtaining the opinions of officers of the Departments of Public Health and Agriculture on the areas of land available for alienation and subsequent occupation by native peoples requiring resettlement. ATTACHED

It was further recommended that a similar survey should be made of the Mortlock Islands for the purpose of determining to what extent migration will be necessary.

3. The foregoing recommendations have been approved by His Honour the Administrator, and I would be pleased if you could proceed accordingly.

4. Your further reports concerning progress of the survey will be appreciated in due course.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

20th November, 1956.

The Director of Public Health,
Port Moresby.

For your information, please.

(A.A. Roberts) Director

The Director of Agriculture,
Port Moresby.

20th November, 1956.

Forwarded for your information, please.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

NA.30-14-30

Department of ~~District Services and~~ Native Affairs,
Port Moresby,

Memorandum for—

16th November, 1956.

His Honour the Administrator,
PORT MORESBY.

Mortlock Islanders.

The attached Patrol Report Sohano 1/56-57 is re-submitted to Your Honour as required by the Acting Assistant Administrator on the 9th November, 1956.

Your Honour directed that the comment of the Director of Public Health be obtained, and his report is included on folio 22. herewith (reference 32/16 M/1822 dated the 5th November, 1956).

I have now received a report from the District Officer, Bougainville, concerning present and anticipated problems of population pressure, and his suggestions regarding a solution.

Summarised, the position is that over-population does exist in the Mortlock Islands Group. Fead Islands and Carteret Islands are considered to be not over-populated, but unable to absorb any portion of the Mortlock Islands Group. Tasman Islands are reported to have room for population expansion, and could admit a portion of the Mortlock Island people, but are unwilling to do so.

It is felt that a contemplated transfer of part of the population from the Mortlocks should be from two main angles :

1. That they could be moved to the Tasman Islands where a Native Reserve exists, notwithstanding opposition from the Tasman people, and

2. A more permanent solution could be obtained by the transfer of surplus population to the mainland of Bougainville.

With regard to (1) above, this transfer would be more acceptable to the Mortlock Islanders, themselves, as providing the same living conditions as at present, with added scope for increased economical development, and existing communication between the two Island groups, thereby maintaining a link with their relatives who remain behind. No doubt the present attitude of the Tasman Islanders can be altered by judicious approach.

Nevertheless, this must be regarded as a temporary measure only, for it can be anticipated that the present rate of increase throughout all four groups of Islands will produce a similar problem in the not too distant future.

With regard to (2) above, this appears to provide a permanent solution, but other considerations occur.

It is almost certain that health problems would arise from transfer to a Malarious area. In 1925 I took a census of the Mortlock Islanders who then totalled ninety-eight (98)

persons. It may be presumed that their generally high standard of health has contributed towards creating the existing problem. It can also be anticipated that a certain amount of opposition will come from the people, themselves, in view of the considerable change in living conditions.

On the other hand, consideration must be given to the increasing difficulties in obtaining suitable land. Whereas land could, at present, be made available on Bougainville, in all probability greater problems of acquisition would present themselves at a time when the over-population problem of these Islands would be far more acute, and their need for resettlement more pressing.

It is obvious that the problems of resettling these people in a totally different environment must be solved at some future date, and it may be more expedient to tackle this now whilst circumstances are more favourable.

I, therefore, recommend that the District Commissioner, Bougainville, arrange a survey with a view to obtaining the opinions of the Departments of Health and Agriculture on the areas available for land alienation and occupation by those to be resettled. This could also include a similar survey of the Mortlock Islands to determine to what extent migration will be necessary.

Recommendation approved. Please proceed accordingly
DWC
17/11

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30-14-30.

30/2/1-1075 (24)

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

9th November, 1956.

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

(19)

PATROL REPORT SOHANO 1/56-57

BY C.W. KIMMORLEY, A.D.O.

Your minute appended to NA. 30-14-30 of 22nd October refers:

The position in the islands as I see it is as follows:-

Fead Is.:-

These people have sufficient land for the needs of the present population and for a few years to come. There is an increase of 1% p.a. However, there is no land available for any immigrants from, say, the Mortlocks. At present these people live on a reserve. Their main occupation is still fishing, and the shell is sold to the Fead Is. Estates. Their diet is mainly fish and swamp taro (KONAKONA) and of course, coconuts. The swamp taro is grown mainly on their own land, but the inhabitants also plant and collect it from plantation property. I consider the present arrangements quite satisfactory and do not anticipate any over-population problems for some time to come.

Carteret Is.:-

In my opinion there is no over-population problem at present existing in the Carterets, and I do not anticipate one for some time to come. Their diet is the same as at the Feads, Mortlocks and Tasmans. However, unlike the other three atolls, only a small portion has been alienated (Mr. Kimmorley's report is incorrect). This area has a trade store on it owned by Mr. Wong You of Sohano. This Trade Store provides extra food stuffs such as rice and meat. A possible food shortage was mentioned to me when I was in the Carterets in May last, but I think Mr. Kimmorley's summary of the situation would be correct. I formed this opinion after discussions with various traders interested in the Carterets. Further, when I was there, Dr. Tuza was with me, and I requested him to watch very carefully for any undernourishment. After seeing most of the inhabitants, Dr. Tuza remarked "All the people are very healthy, and there is no sign of undernourishment". Like other outlying atolls, the only immediate danger of acute food shortage would be in the event of a tidal wave. Should such occur we would not know about it until it was visited by a vessel. Such visits are not at frequent intervals.

Mortlock Is.:-

There is a definite over-population problem here. As indicated by Mr. Kimmorley, the average increase over the past 19 years is over 5% p.a. The ground available for gardening is limited, and all islands are planted with coconuts. The annual copra production is 34 tons, while last year they sold 5 tons of shell. Both commodities are bought by Mr. B. Wickham. The production of copra will decrease as the population grows, while the shell export depends on whether the Japanese go there or not. A kind of a trade store exists, but, because of infrequent shipping, supplies are very limited.

(23)

Despite the population there is no food shortage now, but I feel it will come soon. It would be ideal if some of the surplus population could be sent to the Tasmans, but the inhabitants of the latter group do not want the Mortlock Islanders, although the Mortlock Islanders are willing to go to the Tasmans. They have also asked to go to the Fead Is. to whom they are related. However, there is no land on the Fead Is. at present. Before discussing the possible solutions to the over-population of the Mortlocks, I'll give the position in the Tasmans.

Tasman Is. :-

This group is far larger than the Mortlocks but has a population of only 155. Annual copra production is 64 tons and last year they produced 9 tons of shell. Again this is all purchased by Mr. Wickham. According to Mr. Wickham the production of the Tasmans could be increased greatly if there was a larger population. The average increase is in the vicinity of 3%, so it will be some years before any question of over-population of the Tasmans occurs.

Solution to Population Problem. Mortlock Is. :-

I consider the moving of any population group, either wholly or partly, depends on the people themselves and the locality to which they are moved. The Mortlock Islanders realise they must move and have suggested they move to either the Tasmans or Feads. I have already stated that there is no room on the Feads and the Tasmans don't want the Mortlocks. What are the alterratives? In my opinion there are two - (a) Transport a group to the Tasmans. The land is a Native Reserve and the trustee is the Director of Native Affairs. (b) Transport a group to the South East corner of Bougainville where there is a large tract of uninhabited land.

Of these two alternatives, I prefer the first because
(1) Any transplanted people will live in an environment similar to their own.
(2) The Mortlock Islanders have no resistance to some common diseases such as Malaria.
(3) They are willing to go.

The difficulty in such a move is to convince the Tasman Islanders that it will benefit them too in so far as more copra can be produced. This should be the aim of the next Patrol.

I consider that a move to the Tasmans would only be a temporary step, because, if the population continues to increase as anticipated, another move must take place and this must be to the Bougainville mainland.

(K.C. Atkinson.)
District Commissioner.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

All Correspondence to be addressed to the Director

In Reply Please Quote

No. 32/16 /M1822.

Department of Public Health,
Port Moresby

6 NOV 1956

5th November, 1956.

His Honour the Administrator,
Department of the Administrator,
PORT MORESBY.

Infanticide in the Mortlock Islands.

The Mortlock people are a charming people to meet. They are cheerful and friendly. As far as health is concerned, they seem to be without superstitions; they readily accept medical aid. I have visited this group four times since 1946. On no occasion was there even a whisper about infanticide.

In 1950 the late Dr. E. T. Brennan, previously Director of Public Health in New Guinea, when we were talking about the Mortlock people told me that he believed they murdered at least one plantation manager: He had, in fact, gone to the Mortlocks to perform a post-mortem on a European manager but death had occurred months before, and he was unable to detect the cause of death. I remarked to him what a cheerful, friendly people they were: he said he thought they murdered cheerfully, and that they always expressed deep regret at the deaths of the managers: he felt this was not genuine.

When I have tried to obtain from them the causes of death, they have always laughed and said there was only one cause: old age.

I visited the Mortlocks in August 1955 with Mr. J. K. McCarthy. It was obvious to us that there was a rapidly gathering land population pressure problem. The people themselves realise it, and I believe they would be not unwilling to migrate to the Fead Islands. We would have, I think, to resume the alienated land on the Feads to satisfy both populations. Whilst we were on the Mortlocks some of the young men requested permission to go to the Feads to work. They told us they had hereditary land there: I do not believe this, but it is known that at least two Mortlock girls married two Fead Islanders who were boat's crew on Carson's schooner.

Despite the land population pressure, there is obviously no great effort at birth control since the population increase is phenomenal; as is the fact that there are 21 pregnant out of a total population of 338! This will provide a birth rate of 63 at the very least, since obviously more than the 21 will give birth in a twelve-month period. Sixty-three is about three times a normal rate. The rate for the twelve months August 1955 to August 1956 was in excess of 60, whilst the crude death rate was less than 9. To repeat, these are quite extraordinary figures! The population increase for 1955/56 was 5·3%.

Thus I cannot believe that the infanticide was practised because of over-population. If it is a customary practice, then it has no significant effect on the population trend, which despite this control shows such a marked increase. If it was customary to destroy the premature infant as a primitive habit, it was not unrealistic since notoriously

/premature

21

premature infants are very difficult to keep alive. In our modern methods, controlled heat and oxygen are essential, and feeding is a special process; the early premature is unable to suckle the breast. Prematurity today is defined as a child of certain weight (less than 5½ lbs.) rather than that it was born before the normal gestation period concluded.

It could, I think, be said that generally the Papuan mother would not have a knowledge when she is due to give birth: she would recognise prematurity by the small wrinkled infant, without nails and so on. She would immediately realise its weakly state, and its limited chance of survival. Failure to maintain the body temperature of the infant at 98° would almost certainly cause it to die. This failure might be as deliberate in destroying the child as burial, though in law it would probably be impossible to prove.

It is understood that in the Motu area a premature birth was regarded as an adulterous conception, and the husband would chastise the wife who then required the child to die: this she brought about simply by neglect.

Thus, I would make two points :-

(1) There is a population problem which must shortly be faced, but it is not the cause of infanticide being practised.

(2) Infanticide is not an unusual practice in primitive communities when an infant is premature (or a weakling), and it may be practised because of a superstition that the infant is the result of adultery.

Whilst appreciating the need to punish the crime, I would respectfully make a plea to Your Honour strongly recommending mercy for these primitive isolated people. I agree with Mr. Kimmorley from what I know of the people, particularly the younger members, they will want to have done with the practice. In case there is belief that a weakling premature is the result of an illicit union, the people now in gaol should have it carefully explained to them, perhaps by our Sisters at Sohano, that this is fictitious.

(J. T. Gunther)
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

20

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote
N.A. 30.14.30

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
RECEIVED
1 NOV 1956

1st November, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Health,
PORT MORESBY.

INFANTICIDE IN THE MORTLOCK ISLANDS.

The attached Patrol Report Sohano No. 1 of 1956/57 was submitted for the information of His Honour the Administrator under cover of my memorandum NA.30-14-30 of the 22nd October, 1956.

The report is now forwarded to you for action as requested by His Honour's minute of the 29th October, 1956, at folio 19 hereunder, please.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(19)

In Reply Please Quote
N.A.30-14-30

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby,
22nd October, 1956.

His Honour the Administrator,
Port Moresby.

Patrol Report Schano 1/56-57 by
C.W. Kimmorley A.D.O.

The attached Patrol Report is forwarded for Your Honour's information, particularly with regard to the paragraph headed "Infanticide in the Mortlock Islands".

It is known that the local press is giving importance to this subject in view of recent Supreme Court proceedings, and may connect population increase with the disclosures regarding infanticide.

The District Officer Bougainville, has been instructed to advise regarding all present and anticipated problems of population pressure in this group and also to forward suggestions regarding a solution. It is noted that he is already investigating the possibility of transferring some people to the Fead Islands.

I have discussed this matter with the Director of Health.

D.N.A.
Schanel be glad to have the comments of D.P.H.
29/10

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

(19)

30-14-30

22nd October, 1956.

His Honour the Administrator,
Port Moresby.

Patrol Report Sohano 1/56-57 by
C.W. Kimmorley A.D.O.

The attached Patrol Report is forwarded for Your Honour's information, particularly with regard to the paragraph headed "Infanticide in the Mortlock Islands".

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The District Officer Bougainville, has been instructed to advise regarding all present and anticipated problems of population pressure in this group and also to forward suggestions regarding a solution. It is noted that he is already investigating the possibility of transferring some people to the Fead Islands.

I have discussed this matter with the Director of Health.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

NTE : The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

NA.30-14-30
24th October, 1956.

INFANTICIDE - MORTLOCK ISLANDS.

Copy for your information, please.

Would you please take action as outlined in para. 3 and advise this Headquarters in due course.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

30.1.30

(M)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FJW/FD

In Reply
Please Quote

CLO. 1/3151

Crown Law Office,
Port Moresby,

25th October, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

re Infanticide - Mortlock Islands

As requested by you, I subtend herewith a report on the recent Supreme Court Criminal trial of Tuwa, Tekanapu and Kikiva, on an indictment for wilful murder of an unnamed child.

2. The child the subject of the charge was the child of Kikiva and his wife Tifuana, residents of Mortlock Islands. The persons charged were Kikiva, the father of the child and two women, Tuwa and Tekanapu, "sisters" of Kikiva, who also reside on Mortlock Islands.

3. The incident occurred during a visit by these Mortlock Island people to the Tasman Islands in or about May, 1956.

4. The facts established at the hearing were (in brief) as follows. Tifuana accompanied by her husband had been down to the sea edge for a wash. Whilst walking back across the beach to the houre in which they were staying, Tifuana suddenly gave birth to a child. A Tasman Island woman Kaupu picked the baby up and wrapped it in a lava lava. This woman said that Kikiva told her to bury the child (presumably because it was premature). Kikiva however gave evidence that he said that the child was premature and would not live and to bury it if it died. Kikiva's evidence on this point was accepted by the Court. The baby was then taken to Kaupu's house. Kikiva did not go there. Kikiva's sisters, Tuwa and Tekanapu, after some resistance from Kaupu, dug a hole in the sand floor of the house and buried the child, whilst it was still alive.

5. There was little evidence available to the Court in relation to Mortlock Island custom re burial of prematurely born babies. Such a custom was not raised by the defence as the accused emphatically maintained that the baby was dead when buried by them.

6. An interpreter from the Mortlock Islands questioned by the Court said that he thought it had been the custom of their forebears to dispose of prematurely born babies but that as far as he knew the custom did not now prevail.

7. It is to be noted that as the incident occurred not on the Mortlock Islands but on the Tasman Islands, the witnesses were Tasman Island people who could not speak to Mortlock Island customs.

....2/

(10)

8. I would also draw your attention to a report relevant to this matter on page 2 of the South Pacific Post of 24/10/56. This report states that two women were charged with infanticide and had the death sentence recorded against them. In point of fact the women were charged with and found guilty of wilful murder. The Infanticide Ordinance of 1953 has application only to a woman causing the death of her own child.

A/Secretary for Law.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/30.

(15)

30-2-3-939

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

13th October, 1956.

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

PATROL REPORT SOH. 1B 56/57
BY MR. C.W. KIMMORLEY, A.D.O.

Above report forwarded.

CENSUS:-

This continues to increase and we still have not found a solution to the overpopulation problem in the Mortlocks. There is room on the Tasmans at present, but this may not always be. In any case the Tasmans do not want the Mortlock Islanders in the Tasmans.

WATER SUPPLY:-

Would it be possible to obtain Spear Pumps for issue to these islands? We can forward drums from here but the people will have to pay for them.

INFANTICIDE IN THE MORTLOCK IS:-

At the last Criminal Sittings of the Supreme Court, two women were convicted and the Death Sentence recorded.

EDUCATION:-

I have already recommended the establishment of a Government School at the Mortlocks, but this is opposed by the District Education Officer on the grounds that adequate supervision cannot be given. I have repeated my request to the Director of Education.

NATIVE LABOUR:-

Mr. Wickham's attention will be drawn to the fact that Mortlock Islanders cannot be used as labourers in the Tasmans.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The question of land acquisition in the Fead Islands has been gone into. It would be ideal, but there is no land shortage at present.

Re movement between the Tasmans and Ontong Java, I cannot see how this could be stopped.

MISCELLANEOUS:-

The decreased quantity of driftwood has also been evident at the Fead Islands.

(K.C. Atkinson.)
District Commissioner.

Ch. NBO Tolmans

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

District Office,
SOHANO, BOUGAINVILLE.

24th August, 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE

CARTERET, MORTLOCK & TASMAN ISLANDS

BY C.W. KIMMORLEY, A.D.O.

SOHANO REPORT NO. 16.56-57.

Officer Conducting Patrol:- Mr. C.W. Kimmorley, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled:- Carteret Is.
Mortlock Is.
Tasman Is.

Objects of Patrol:- Census and General Routine Administration.

Duration of Patrol:- 19 days. (27th July to 14th August.)

Patrol Accompanied by:- Mr. J. Rudge, E.M.A.
Constable 8120 KINDAM
Constable 7868 TUGUM
Aid Post Assistant TOARE
Nursing Assistant HARIMPIP

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(13)

PREAMBLE:

PATROL DIARY:

July 1956.

Friday 27th: Sailed from Sohano on board M.V. "Nivani" for the Fead Islands (Nuguria Is.).

28th: Arrived at the Fead Is. in the early morning, and after a short call at the Plantation there, went to TERITIARA village, where the census was checked. Left in the afternoon and set course for the Cartaret Is. (Kilinailau Is.).

Sunday 29th: Anchored off EIHAN I. Checked census at the villages of IULONAHAN and TIARANI there, then at PIUL village on PIUL I., which was visited by sailing canoe from EIHAN I.

30th: M.V. "Nivani" visited the islands of IOLUS, IESILA and IANGAIN and returned to the anchorage at EIHAN. The census was checked at IOLUS and IESILA villages.

31st: Medical work being done at EIHAN and PIUL IS.

August 1956

Wednesday 1st: IOLUS, IESILA and IANGAIN again visited for completion of medical work. Census checked at IANGAIN village. M.V. "Nivani", with patrol on board, left for the Mortlock Is. (TAKU IS.).

2nd. At Mortlock Is. Census completed at the village of NUKUTOA, the only one in the Mortlock group. Some minor complaints heard.

3rd. Wet, windy day. Various matters discussed at NUKUTOA.

4th. Island of TAKU visited and gardens and coconuts inspected.

Sunday 5th. Medical work completed. Serious allegations made against a man named PAPA. Worked until late at night digging in his house, uncovering many small human bones.

6th. Investigation of allegations against PAPA. Sailed for the Tasman Is. (NUKUMANU IS.).

7th. Arrived at the Tasman Is. Medical work commenced at AMOTU Village.

8th. Checked census at AMOTU. Visited island of NUKUMANU to inspect gardens and settle land disputes.

9th. Investigating allegations of infanticide by some Mortlock Islanders, made by the Luluai TEHUA. A body exhumed.

10th. Medical work completed. Sailed from the Tasman Is.

11th. At sea.

(12)

PATROL DIARY: (Cont.)

Sunday 12th: Arrived Kieta. After water and stores were replenished, sailed for the Mortlock Is.

Monday 13th: Anchored off NUKUTOA. Went ashore and continued investigation commenced at AMOTU on the 9th. Left for Cartaret Is.

14th: Called at Cartaret Is., then continued to Bohano.

INTRODUCTION:

The original intention of the Patrol was to visit the Cartaret, Mortlock and Tasman Islands only, but as the District Medical Officer wished to post an Aid Post Orderly with medical supplies to the Fead Islands, a call was made there, and the opportunity to check the census was taken. There was not time to do any other work there, and although the Fead Islands will be mentioned in this report, it mainly concerns the other island groups.

The people of the islands are cheerful and well disposed toward the Administration. They are healthy and have adequate food, the production of which, together with goods to be sold for cash (copra and trochus shell), keeps them fairly constantly occupied.

The Mortlock Islanders are the most industrious, and their houses contain much evidence of their handiwork, - model canoes, stools, woven hats, looms, fish-nets, coils of coir rope, large wooden shark and other fish-hooks etc.

In general the conditions in the islands are administratively satisfactory, and the indications are that the Government's present policy regarding these places is a correct one. The main improvements needed are more frequent patrolling and longer visits by officers, (as the discovery of infanticide being practised in the Mortlocks bears out.) I attribute this discovery to the fact that, while waiting for the medical work to be completed, I was able to spend a few days at the village.

Navigation to and from the islands presented no difficulty to Mr. Henderson, Master of M.V. "Nivani". It would appear however, that the Mortlock Is. are a few miles north and west of their charted position.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

CENSUS:

The census was checked in the four groups visited, and the increase in population during the last twelve months numbered 27 people. The total population of the Cartaret, Mortlock and Tasman Islands is now 1092 and there are 99 people in the Feads.

In 1937 there were 95 people in the Tasmans. There are now 155, being an increase of 60 or approximately 63% in twenty years.

In the same period the population of the Mortlock Is. has risen from 161 to 338, an increase of 177 or 110% approx.

The increase in the Fead and Cartaret Is. is not so marked.

(12)

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CENSUS: (Cont.)

There is no evidence of polygamy being practised in the Tasman, Mortlock or Fead Islands, but there are a number of men with two wives, and one with three in the Cartaret Is.

There were two men absent from census in the Cartaret Is. LAPISA and TOAPALA, and they also tried to avoid attending for medical treatment. It was intended to bring them to Sohano for imprisonment, but they disobeyed instructions, and could not be found on the return trip. This matter might be attended to by the next patrol.

MISSIONS:

There are no Missions in the field in the Fead, Mortlock or Tasman Islands.

Priests from the Marist Mission in Bougainville occasionally visit the Cartaret Islands, and there are native teachers there. Each village has a church.

Twenty-seven boys and thirteen girls are attending Mission schools in Bougainville.

In the Tasman Islands the ruins of an Anglican church are still standing, but it is many years since there was a teacher there. A note in an old village book indicates that the original teacher, from the B.S.I.P., was only in the Tasmans a short time, and left after an affair with a local woman.

AGRICULTURE: AND FOOD SUPPLY:

Cartaret Is. No land was ever alienated here. Each island is planted with coconuts, bananas, "pau" nuts, breadfruit and a few paw-paws and pineabpples, and very little ground is not cultivated. The bananas are not very productive. The coconuts are closely planted, and at times notes have been made in the village books by visiting officers to the effect that the natives had been instructed to thin out the palms. However, little notice appears to have been taken of these instructions. Although at first I was inclined to issue similar instructions, I later began to doubt the wisdom of them, for after talking to the people on the subject, and inspecting the plantations more closely, it became obvious that there is a system in the native method of planting and cutting out old trees which ensures a continuity of bearing palms, which is the result of experience over a long period. Arbitrary instructions to cut out old palms, if carried out, would result in an immediate drop in production; instructions to then cut the new onese, if carried cut, would cause a drop in production some time in the future.

There is no doubt that the palms are very closely planted. Thinning out, if done properly, would possibly result in the palms left bearing larger crops, but whether the total production from fewer palms bearing more nuts would be greater than the present production of a large number of palms bearing medium crops is doubtful. I think that any change in the present method of planting should only be made after close investigation by an Agricultural Officer.

Many of the coconuts do not reach maturity, as a large number of green ones ("kulaus") are used for drinking, as drinking water is scarce. A lot of the mature ones are used in cooking, and copra is made from the remainder.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SUPPLY: (Cont.)

The Ambonese, Peter, who manages Wong You's trade store at IULONAHAU is reported to have told the people that they are not to use so many nuts for domestic purposes, but to produce more copra. It was explained that the coconuts could be used as the people wished, with advice against waste. There is no doubt that there is considerable waste of coconuts because of this habit of using them for drinking, but until a better water supply than the present one is available, nothing can be done about this. (See "Water Supply" below).

At IESILA it was stated by a native that there was a possibility of a food shortage, and this statements was rather diffidently confirmed by the Luluai TSILOMOLOMO. However, the island is well planted, and investigation revealed that the man concerned had been the recipient of a considerable amount of rice and tinned meat from a European trader, for whom he collected trochus shell. This trader, having sold his ship, does not now visit the island, and I think the man's request for a ration of rice and meat from the Administration was motivated, not by concern for his fellow villagers, but by a desire to continue a lucrative business, and to satisfy his taste for such food.

The gardens at IESILA did not appear to differ from those of the other islands, and in these there were no complaints of food shortage, but it was pointed out by the people that they cannot produce any appreciable surplus above their requirements, and that if a heavy storm damaged gardens they would suffer a shortage. This I should say is true, and therefore all patrols should closely investigate the availability of food in the Cartarets.

Mortlock & Tasman Is.: The land of each of these island groups was alienated during the time of the German Administration except for a native reserve. Before the last war the Mortlock Island natives re-purchased the alienated land from the Administration; more recently, the alienated land in the Tasman Is. has been made a native reserve. Both these groups are planted with coconuts. A few palms are tapped for "toddy".

While the banana is the most important food in the Cartarets, it is secondary to taro, and the swamp taro "konokono" in the Mortlocks and Tasmans. The latter is planted in natural swamps, or artificial pits, as in the islands of AUA and WUVULU west of Manus. Breadfruit does not grow as well as in the Cartarets, and has only just been planted at AMOTU village in the Tasmans, where there are two small trees. This introduction should be encouraged.

On all islands there are a few pigs. Sea food is plentiful and the people are skilled at catching or collecting it.

Large numbers of rats are a serious pest everywhere.

MEDICAL & HEALTH:

Mr. J. Rudge, E.M.A. gave penicillin injections against yaws, did Mantoux tests on the inhabitants of all the islands except the Feads, and gave B.C.G. injections against tuberculosis where necessary. He also carried out general medical work, and his report will give details, so that it is unnecessary to comment here.

WATER SUPPLY:

The water supply is not good in any of the islands.

Rainwater is collected in a few drums in each village, and there are two tanks at AMOTU and one at NUKUTOA, each of about 1200 gallons capacity, the property of Mrs. Wickham, which the people use for drinking water supplies.

WATER SUPPLY: (Cont.)

The main source of drinking water is the "milk" of green coconuts.

Water for cooking is got from holes dug through the sand to tide level. The water in these is brackish and rises and falls with the tide. As the sandy sides of the holes fall in, the depth of the water is only about a foot, and whenever a few buckets of water are dipped out, the bottom is stirred up and the water becomes dirty. The only way to overcome this drawback is to construct wells, with the sides lined so that the sand won't fall in, of such depth that the bottom does not get stirred up when water is drawn.

The best way to do this would be to sink three or four 44 gallon drums, without heads or bottoms, one on top of the other, so that the top one projects two feet above the surface, in order to keep sand and rubbish from being kicked in. In this way a well of about 10-12 feet deep with about five feet of water in it would be formed.

It would be a job that would take twenty men a couple of days to do, as a big excavation would have to be made, but the well would last some years and greatly improve the water supply.

It is suggested that drums be prepared for this in Sohano, and taken out by future patrols, and at least one well be dug in each village, under supervision. Pick and shovels to do the job would have to be taken.

The alternative to this would be to get spearhead pumps for each village.

CONDITION OF VILLAGES:

All villages were reasonably clean except that there was usually a litter of coconut shells on the beach. These had been thrown into the sea and washed up on the rising tide. Apart from these shells, most of the rubbish is thrown into the bush, where it rots. I do not agree with instructions given to burn rubbish, as every effort should be made to maintain the fertility of the soil in the islands, and it is better that refuse of an objectionable nature be buried, and innocuous rubbish such as coconut husks be scattered among the coconut palms and in the gardens.

Mr. Wearne, A.D.O. on his patrol last year found the condition of IESILA village unsatisfactory and issued instructions (Patrol Report SOH. 1/55-56 P. 5.) for various improvements to be made. All these instructions had been carried out.

CEMETERIES:

Each village has a cemetery, cleaned and cared for. The cemetery at the Tasman Islands is particularly interesting, as the graves are marked with headstones cut from soft limestone. Some of these are eight feet high and eighteen inches wide. The same site has obviously been used for many generations. Near it was a small European plot with three graves, marked by decayed wooden crosses. The inscriptions on these crosses were still decipherable with difficulty, but within a year or two they will be obliterated. From left to right they are as follows:

(8)

CEMETERIES: (Cont.)

Alber Schwarz	1918
W.J. Connelly	23rd October, 1922
- - Johns	20th July, 1934

The first grave is that of a child.

REST HOUSES:

The only rest house is at AMOTU, a plank and galvanized iron structure, without kitchen, police barracks or latrine. However, as visiting officers sleep on the ship which takes them to the islands, the natives do not see any point in building houses for them.

INFANTICIDE IN THE MORTLOCK ISLANDS:

The people of the Mortlock Islands are markedly Polynesian (as are those of the Road and Tasman Is.), and they have many cultural affinities with other Pacific peoples. As infanticide was in the past widely practised in Polynesia, it would not have been surprising to learn that it had also been formerly carried out in the Mortlocks, but it was not expected to find it still being practised. However, there is no doubt that this is so in the case of prematurely born children (if not others), as ample evidence of this unpleasant custom was obtained.

Cultural

When at NUKUTOA Village in the Mortlock Is. an allegation was made that a native named PAPA had killed new-born children and buried their bodies in his house. PAPA denied this.

I started an investigation, and had certain parts of the earth floor of PAPA's house dug up. A large number of small human bones were found, parts of at least four skeletons. PAPA then volunteered the information that some of the bones were those of two of his children, and that he had been buried them some years ago after they had been born prematurely, and dead. One of PAPA's daughters, AREIHU stated that she had had an illegitimate child about four to six years ago, and that it had been born dead. Other witnesses state that it was alive when born and that it had been buried by PAPA. PAPA denied this. The remaining set of bones PAPA stated to have been those of a child born prematurely to his daughter FARIKI about six months ago, and which had been buried by a woman PUTEI. PUTEI admitted burying this child, and said that PAPA had dug the hole.

A few days later, at AMOTU Village in the Tasman Is., the Luluai TOHUA stated that a child had been prematurely born to a Mortlock Is. woman who was visiting the Tasmans with other Mortlock Islanders, and that some of these people had buried the child alive in a house in the village.

A small human skeleton wrapped in cloth was dug up at a place indicated in the house of a woman named KAUPU. A number of witnesses were questioned, and they stated that the child had been buried alive by TUWA and TEKANAPU, two female relatives of the mother.

TUWA and TEKANAPU were later questioned at the Mortlock Is. TUWA admitted that the child was breathing when buried; TEKANAPU denied it.

INFANTICIDE IN THE MORTLOCK ISLANDS: (Cont.)

A number of people not concerned in these burials were questioned about the practice, and the information obtained would make it appear probable that it has always been the custom to bury premature children inside a house. To bury them in the cemetery, it is believed, would cause trouble. It was stated that they weren't buried alive, however, from the weight of evidence in the formal investigation and the demeanour of the people questioned, I consider it most likely that the custom has been to dispose of prematurely born children without delay. It appears that they are regarded as very undesirable, and I formed the opinion that, by immediately burying them inside the house, the people consider that it is as if they had never existed.

There was no evidence in the Mortlock Is. of any attempt having been made to care for premature children. It is assumed that the bones recovered were all those of prematurely born children, and that the people were telling the truth when they stated that only these children were buried in the house. This will be checked - the bones are being sent for expert examination.

According to the Tul-tul WAITAI of AMOTU, premature babies were buried alive in times past in the ONTONG JAVA Islands.

It is stated that this was never the custom in the Tasman Islands.

In an attempt to check this statement I asked various old women (using a different interpreter each time, and ensuring that there was no possibility of collusion,) for the names of anyone living at present in the Tasman Is. who had been born prematurely. I was told in each case that MAROHI, TIHONA and DINA were.

As this question was not one likely to be anticipated and the answer prepared beforehand, and as all could not guess the same set of names, I regard this as adequate proof that, nowadays at least, (whatever happened in the past,) the Tasman Islanders attempt to, and do rear premature babies. In addition to this evidence, is the fact, agreed upon by both Tasman and Mortlock Islanders, that there was an argument about the baby buried in the Tasman Is. - a woman KAUPU of the Tasmans wishing to keep it and try to rear it, and the relatives of the mother wishing to bury it.

A similar method of questioning in the Mortlock Is. elicited the information that there were no people living who had been born prematurely. It was stated that all premature children died. One old woman SURIA was shocked at the idea of a premature child living and growing up.

Appropriate legal action is being taken against the principal people concerned in these burials, but I feel sure that in order to stop the practice, only action on the spot would be really useful. The islands should be visited at least once every six months, and the visiting officer should stay there for a few days. If possible the same officer should make two or three visits. That the practice has not been discovered before I put down to the fact that visits by Administration officers have had to be short ones, and have been made by a different officer each time.

The names of twentyone women who stated that they were pregnant were listed in the village book at NUKUTOA and

INFANTICIDE IN THE MORTLOCK ISLANDS: (Cont.)

the women were warned that enquiries would be made later concerning their children. Instructions were given that the cemetery was to be kept clean at all times, and all new graves clearly marked.

A talk was given to the people on the undesirability of the practice, and it was explained to them that it must cease or there would be serious trouble.

I think that it will not take a great deal of effort to eradicate the custom. I gained the impression that there was a certain amount of relief that the matter was no longer hidden, and I think that while the people have long realized that they should not be following this practice, they have lacked the will to defy their superstition and stop following it. A little pressure put on them to do so by Administration officers will give them an excuse, which I think they will welcome, to resist their old beliefs. (This may not apply to the old women who appear to be the ones who cling most tenaciously to such beliefs).

EDUCATION:

As already mentioned, 27 boys and 13 girls from the Cartaret Is. are at Catholic Mission schools in Bougainville. This is the only educational work being done in the islands.

There are approximately 60 children in the Mortlock Is. of school age, and the people there approached me and asked that the Administration provide a teacher for them. They are very keen for a school to be started, and I recommend that if possible this should be done. The children are alert and intelligent and I think that a school would achieve good results.

NATIVE LABOUR:

All the islands are closed to recruiting. The 13 men that Mr. Wearne mentioned as being absent from the Cartarets last year (p.12 of Sohano Report 1. 55-56) are now back in their villages.

There were men in each village who wished to go away to earn money, and these people were told that at present they could not do so, but that should there be any change in the Administration's policy they would be notified.

The people of the Tasman Is. are still, as noted by Mr. Wearne (p.10. of his report) opposed to people of the Mortlocks being brought over by Mr. Wickham to work copra. They contend that they should get any work to be done and that visits by the Mortlock people make inroads into their food supply.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Generally satisfactory.

The matter of the movement of Mortlock Island natives to the Fead Is. (p.8. of Mr. Wearne's report) was not raised by the people, and therefore I did not allude to it, as I believe that it is better not to until some definite statement can be made.

Before anything of this kind could be done, land would have to be obtained in the Fead Is. as the present native held land there is extremely small, and certainly cannot support many more people.

The Luluai MOANA of the Fead Is. did mention the acquisition of some of the plantation property, but not in connection with the settlement of Mortlock Islanders.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: (Cont.)

He was thinking of obtaining coconut palms as a source of a cash-crop, and asked if it would be possible to get the area of land from the village of TERIT-TIARE to the eastern extremity of the island - a very modest request.

The people of the islands which Mr. Wickham visits apparently wish to maintain their business connections with him, rather than sell produce to the Co-operatives at BUKA. (Patrol Report SOH. 1. 55-56). This is understandable, as he makes frequent trips to the islands, and I think that they are doubtful whether the Administration would do this. Further, Mr. Wickham lends them his dingnys for shell-fishing, and will spend some days in a group transporting dry coconuts to the place where the copra is processed.

The biggest island in the Mortlock group is TAKU, and it is there that most of the copra is obtained. Apparently, before the war, when this land was being bought back from the Administration by the people, all the copra was sold in bulk and the proceeds used to pay the amount owing. The Luluai states that he handled this, and that he has continued up to the present to sell in bulk and then distribute the proceeds to the different producers.

However, he runs a trade store, and he says that lately he has been accused of embezzling some of the copra money, and that he wanted to cease controlling the sale of copra.

I could get no evidence of embezzlement, but I arranged that in future the leaders of family groups holding land on TAKU will organize the sale of the copra from that land, and the distribution of the proceeds. This satisfied all parties.

There is some movement back and forth between the Tasman Islands and the Lord Howe Islands in the B.S.I.P., (ONTONG JAVA) by canoe. People visit their relatives and some intermarriage occurs.

MISCELLANEOUS:

All the islanders are dependant on drift-wood for canoe-making, as they have no large trees. All state that during the last few years the trees washed up on the reefs have become fewer, and that therefore the size and finish of their canoes has deteriorated. A great deal of ingenuity has been used in many cases in scarfing and joining several pieces of wood to build up a canoe.

The Tasman and Mortlock Islanders have some knowledge of their ancestry, and many can recite lists of their forefathers, and tell stories of their movements before they arrived at the islands which they settled.

All are agreed that they came from SEPUKANA (where the sun rises) and many name the canoes and the crews who manned them, when the founders of their family first came to its present home.

Among the places mentioned as visited in the early migrations are LOTUMA, TUTUILA, TAPUTAPU, NIWA, LORAHAU, PELAU, NUKUMANU, SIKIANA and TIKOPIA.

SUGGESTIONS FOR NEXT PATROL:

It is suggested that the following things be got ready, and taken to the islands by the next patrol.

1. Picks and shovels (for loan or sale).
2. Cats (particularly for the Tasmans, where rats are very bad.)
3. Drums (for water storage).
4. Drums (with the heads and bottoms removed for lining wells.)
5. Plants: sweet potatoes,
   tapioca cuttings,
   breadfruit seedlings
   bamboo suckers.
6. Bamboo poles (for fishing).
7. Canoe adzes.

Definite instructions as to Administration policy regarding recruiting of boatscrews and other labour should be again given to the people as this is an aspect of policy which they are uncertain about.

(C.W. Kimmorley.)
Assistant District Officer

APPENDIX "A"

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TUL-TUL	MEDICAL ATTENDANT
TERIT-TIARE (Fead Is.)	MOANA	SAPAI	MASARA (Aid Post Orderly) MATARANI (Aid Post Orderly)
IULONAHAN	KOSIN (PIOP)	-	-
TIARANI	MANHI	-	-
PIUL	KANETS	-	-
IOLUSA	-	-	NAGUSU (M.T.T.)
IESILA	TSILOMOLOMO	GIMOTS	-
IANGAIN (Cartaret Is.)	RAKITA	-	KATAU
NUKUTOA (Mortlock Is.)	PEO	JEKE	SELE (A.P.O.) TOLI (A.P.O.)
ANOTU (Tasman Is.)	TOHUA	WAITAI	MOMIA

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-57.

Govt. Print.—7462/10.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females					Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
FEAD IS.																																									
TERIT-TIARA	28.7.56		2											1	1									2						5	31	5	23	1	20	2.5	14	18	36	29	52+47 99
CARTARET IS.																																									
IOLONAHAN	29.7.56	5				1		1			1			2								4						5	1	14	25	14	21	2	21	2.5	25	17	32	32	66+50 116
TIARANI	29.7.56	4	2				1							2														5	5	18	27	9	27	1	31	2.2	24	22	38	35	67+62 129
PIUL	29.7.56	1	3												1							4		1				4	3	16	28	12	24	6	31	2.5	20	19	31	37	60+59 119
IOLUSA	30.7.56		1				1								1							1						2		3	9	6	9		13	2.6	10	5	10	13	23+18 41
IESILA	30.7.56	1	1					1							1															2	13	8	10	1	10	2.7	17	13	14	18	31+31 62
IANGAIN	1.8.56	2	2			1									1													8	3	13	26	11	30		36	3	21	21	34	45	63+69 132
TOTALS - CARTARET IS.		13	9			2	2	2			1			4	4							9		1				24	12	66	123	60	121	10	142		117	97	159	180	310+289 599
MORTLOCK IS.																																									
NUKUTOA	3.8.56	10	10	1		2																								25	71	31	64	21	58	2.9	70	75	108	85	178+160 338
TASMAN IS.																																									
AMOTU	8.8.56	4	5	1														3	4	1				1						14	28	10	25	1	23	3.8	44	41	34	35	79+76 155

tion Register

FEAD,
CARTARET, MORTLOCK
Area Patrolled ... & TASMAN Is.

ONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK				STUDENTS															
Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
				2						5	31	5	23	1	20	2·5	14	18	36	29	52 + 47 99
		4						5	1	14	25	14	21	2	21	2·5	25	17	32	32	66 + 50 116
								5	5	18	27	9	27	1	31	2·2	24	22	38	35	67 + 62 129
		4		1				4	3	16	28	12	24	6	31	2·5	20	19	31	37	60 + 59 119
		1						2	-	3	9	6	9	-	13	2·6	10	5	10	13	23 + 18 41.
										2	13	8	10	1	10	2·7	17	13	14	18	31 + 31 62.
								8	3	13	26	11	30	-	36	3	21	21	34	45	63 + 69 132.
										25	71	31	64	21	58	2·9	70	75	108	85	178 + 160 338
				1						14	28	10	25	1	23	3·8	44	41	34	35	79 + 76 155.
		9		1				24	12	66	128	60	121	10	142		117	97	159	180	310 + 289 599

30/14/43

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. 2/56-57

Patrol Conducted by T. W. LEAKE, P.O.

Area Patrolled SAILO - TEOP

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans R. J. GIDDINGS C.P.O.

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

Duration—From 29/1/1957 to 2/3/1957

Number of Days 32

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by- -District Services —/1/1956

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

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND NORTH 4 MILE SERIES.

Objects of Patrol 1. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION 2. CENSUS REVISION. 3. LAND MATTERS 4. C.S.B. and D.N.E. PAYMENTS.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/4/1957

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Village Popul

Year 1957 continued.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS 0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
NEBLAHIU	12. 2.	1	2	1													6	5
TUMURI	12. 2.	3	7								1						2	2
MELIKUP	13. 2.	4	10											1	1			1
MUTAHI	13. 2.	7									1						9	11
LOMSIS	16. 2.	11	8						1		1		1	2	2			0
ARAVIA	16. 2	2	4						1						2			1
TETAKUTS.	18. 2	1	1							1		1			1		2	1
AILO - TEOP AREA.		160	138	3	1	-	2	4	7	4	4	1	2	37	35		66	76
SIARA	25. 2.	8	7											3	2		2	3
RURI	25. 2.	6	3					1	1		1			2	2		2	
UMUM	25. 2.	1																
CHUNPATS	18. 2.	2	1											1	2		1	3
TENDU	18. 2.		1.							1				1			1	0
DIOS	1. 2		2											4	2		6	4
TSIKORT	1. 2.		2												1		1	2
KOVANIS	31. 1.	3	2	1										1	2			
IRUE	31. 1.	4	3		1									1				
TEOP	30. 1.	13	8	1				1	1				1	1	3		1	1
SUNAVAHORU	4. 2.	4	6				2							1	2			4
HANTOBIN	5. 2.	4	4															1
NAMATOA	5. 2.	4	5															
TOROMBEI	5. 2.	2	1															
KUKURINA	6. 2.	2																
SUANGU	6. 2.	1	2															0
WAWUCINUA	6. 2.	3	2						2	1				2			1	2
NAMASOIRA	7. 2.	3	2						1					1			3	2
PATEAVIAVI	7. 2.	5	2															1
TOROKOKOPIA	8. 2	2	4															
TIAUSKA	8. 2	1	1														2	3
TEOBUHIN	8. 2.	8	8					1						1			1	0
HOKAPA	9. 2.	4	2											3	1		1	2
NAMKERIO	9. 2	2	3					1						1	1		1	1
POKPOK	9. 2	3	2												2			1

NA. 30-14-43

10th April, 1957

The District Commissioner,
Sohano.

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

The above mentioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

A well conducted and interesting report.

Considering it is over a year since the last patrol the crop appears to be reasonably good.

Ten shillings for the right to strip one sago palm appears fantastic considering that the whole tree is only worth 10/- as per war damage payment.

It is agreed that cash cropping should be encouraged as much as possible.

I look forward to Mr. Gidding's first solo patrol report.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

P/A

30. 14.58

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/2/1-1480

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

1st April, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
BUKA PASSAGE Sub-District,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report SOH 2/56-57.

Your memorandum BP 30/4 of 22nd March, 1957, refers.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: Your comments on Mr. Leake's remarks about KEROL are interesting. Provided that such men are not engaging in illegal activities, their influence can be quite a good one even though, in some cases, the conduct of their business is not of a high standard. Many of the native shareholders in a business of this type are probably contented with a very small dividend, or none at all, provided the leader of the business is sufficiently generous, and derive a lot of satisfaction from the prestige of being associated in a "company". Because of this, such a business can be a safety valve for the frustrations which the community may feel

These businesses are a feature of changing culture at the stage it has reached among the local people, and must be regarded sympathetically, and handled tactfully. Even effort to help, by trying to get the business run on lines closer to our conception of a trading concern can lead to resentment, and a feeling among the people that the European is trying to suppress native attempts to progress.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE: The District Agricultural Officer's comments will be sought, as requested, and he will be asked if he can provide cocoa seed, and supervision of its planting.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: An investigation of the location of the road should be made, with particular attention, not to the accessibility of the present habitation of the people, but accessibility to land areas which they are likely to utilize for crops. The population pattern will tend to change as economic development increases, and concentrate in the productive areas.

Mr. Leake's comments on housing are interesting. He is no doubt correct in his assumption that houses with walls built to the ground would accumulate dirt beneath the floor. Radical changes in house design, arbitarily imposed, should be avoided

The difficulty in growing sago-palms for thatch in the higher villages occurs throughout the District, with its attendant disputes about the high prices charged for thatch by the people who have it.

Kieta Report No. 7 of 54/55 p6. mentions this problem in the Kongara Census Division, and steps taken to settle it.

The Report shows that the area patrolled is fairly typical of one which has adjusted itself to changes in community life due to Administration influence and the presence of Missions and a few plantations, and has a settled mode of life.

For further progress an improved economy is necessary;

therefore the sound establishment of cash-cropping should be pressed forward with. The additional income from this, and experience gained in developing it, could then be put to good use in the introduction of native local government.

Mr. Leake's report shows that he has carried out an observant patrol.

District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT No. 2/56-57.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded for your information please.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

30/2/1
1/4/57

Officer Conducting the Patrol: T.W.LEAKE P.O.

Area Patrolled: SAILO-TEOP.

Objects of the Patrol: Routine administration
Land Alienation Survey
Land Matters
Census. E. Payments.

Duration of Patrol: 29th January to 2nd March, being thirty two days inclusive.

Personnel Accompanying: Mr. R.J.Giddings C.P.O. and four members of R.P.& N.G.C.

Mr McAlpine patrol officer, accompanied a medical patrol of the area in January of 1956 and carried out routine administration. Mr Wearne with the same objective visited the area in November of 1955. He also dealt with several land surveys and applications and this patrol completed these matters where necessary. The previous census patrol of the SAILO-TEOP had been by Mr Carlisle patrol officer, during the months of July to September, 1955.

The land matters dealt with on this patrol will be the subject of separate correspondence. So also will the land alienation surveys required by circular instruction No. 356 and the information on the manner of spending the minimum wage received by labourers as required by circular memorandum 1?8.

DIARY.

January 29th. The patrol left SOHANO by M.V.Hasek at 7.5?. Arrived at TEOP midday and spent afternoon talking with officials of the area and inspecting TEOP village.

January 30th. Census then discussion on copra prices. Afternoon to garden areas on estimation of carrying capacity. Evening to TEAROUKI Mission and inspection local Co-op Store.

January 31st. To IRUE Village for inspection and census. On to KOVANIE Village where carried out same duties leaving there 3.00 pm for TOCHAPON a hamlet of KOVANIE, and visiting TSIKORT Plantation, TSIKORT Village and TSIKORT Mission en route to DICE Village.

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
SOHANO.

11/3/57.

District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT No. 2/56-57.

Report of a patrol to the SAILO and TEOP census sub-divisions of the BUKA PASSAGE Sub-district.

Officer Conducting the Patrol: T.W.LEAKE P.O.

Area Patrolled: SAILO-TEOP.

Objects of the Patrol: 1. Routine Administration
2. Census Revision
3. Land Matters
4. C.S.B. & D.N.E. Payments.

Duration of Patrol: 29th January to 2nd March, being thirty two days inclusive.

Personnel Accompanying: Mr. R.J.Giddings C.P.O. and four members of R.P.& N.G.C.

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The land matters dealt with on this patrol will be the subject of separate correspondence. So also will the land alienation surveys required by circular instruction NA 235 and the information on the manner of spending the minimum wage received by labourers as required by circular memorandum 123.

DIARY.

January 29th. The patrol left SOHANO by M.V.Hazel at 7.50. Arrived at TEOP midday and spent afternoon talking with officials of the area and inspecting TEOP village.

January 30th. Census then discussion on copra prices. Afternoon to garden areas on estimation of carrying capacity. Evening to TEAROUKI Mission and inspection local 'Co-op' Store.

January 31st. To IRUE Village for inspection and census. On to KOVANIS Village where carried out same duties leaving there 3.00 pm for TOCHABON a hamlet of KOVANIS, and visiting TSIKORT Plantation, TSIKORT Village and TSIKORT Mission en route to DIOS Village.

DIARY - continued.

February 1st. Census and inspection of DIOS Village then visited DIOS Plantation. Returned to TSIKORT Mission and spoke to the children in school. Census and inspection of TSIKORT Village and returned to TEOP by 6.20 pm.

February 2nd. Carried out survey of Trading Allotment site and visited the market at TEAROUKI beach. Afternoon to compiling new census book for TEOP.

February 3rd Sunday. Extraction figures from census book.

February 4th. Left TEOP for SUNAVAHORU Village where held census and left Mr Giddings to extract figures and inspect whilst I went to KEKESU Mission to see Mr Carter. Patrol left SUNAVAHORU 3.45 pm after being held by heavy rain. Arrived and camped at HANTOBIN Village after 50 minutes walk.

February 5th. Self to census and inspection of HANTOBIN Village whilst Mr Giddings went to TOROMBEI. Left HANTOBIN 9.00 am and inspected NAMATOA and took census there. Awaited return of Mr Giddings and at 2.00 pm both returned to HANTOBIN. From 3.00 pm extracted census figures and questioned officials.

February 6th. To KUKURINA Village for inspection. Self to investigation local gardens - Mr Giddings to SUANGU and WAWUGINUA Villages for census and inspection. I rejoined patrol at WAWUGINUA after visiting TEAROUKI Mission where spoke to Bishop Wade.

February 7th. Mr Giddings to NAMASOIRA and self to PATEAVIAVI Villages. Returned to WAWUGINUA.

February 8th. Patrol left WAWUGINUA Village for TOROKOKOPIA and inspected that village. Mr Giddings to TIAUSKA and self to TEOBUHIN Village for census. Spent afternoon on figures, licences and inspection of gardens. Night spent at TEOBUHIN.

February 9th. Police investigation into a case of suicide then left TEOBUHIN for SIPOTAVE its hamlet and on to POKAPA. Held census at SIKOAWU a hamlet of POKAPA Village. From there on to NAMKERIO Village where held census.

February 10th Sunday. Mostly observed. Visited RUGEN School pm.

February 11th. Mr Giddings inspected NAMKERIO and undertook sampling of garden plots. Self to TETSIKO a hamlet of POKPOK Village. Took census and inspected both TETSIKO and POKPOK Villages before returning to NAMKERIO.

February 12th. Left NAMKERIO for NEBLAHIU where stopped for census and inspection before leaving at 10.30 am for TUMURI which was reached after nearly two hours mostly stiff climbing. Census taken by Mr Giddings, self to figures.

February 13th. To MELILUP where held census. Mr Giddings to MUTAHI Village to do the same. Pm to writing out new census book and hearing complaints.

February 14th. Both Officers to book work. Rain all day.

Diary - continued.

February 15th. Patrol left MELILUP at 8 am and after two halts for a total of 45 minutes arrived at LOMSIS Village at 1.20 pm. Held census.

February 16th. Mr Giddings to ARAVIA Village. Self to banking and village inspection. Held sitting of the Court for Native Affairs. More banking pm and then to cash check.

February 17th Sunday. Extracted census figures and despatched prisoner and police escort to SOHANO.

February 18th. Patrol left LOMSIS 8 am and arrived TETAKUTS Village 10 am where banking undertaken and census and inspection held. To CHUNDPATS where census held for CHUNPATS and TENDU villages. Visited local school.

Febbruary 19th. Banking and census compilation till midday. Mr Giddings to inspection TENDU Village am and to assessing garden areas pm. Interviewed Mr Ede on land matters.

February 20th. Paid fees owing to Mr Ede and went with him to WITCHEBOO to complete survey and purchase of WITCHEBOO leases. Mr Giddings to sampling garden areas at TETAKUTS and CHUNPATS. Self visited RAUA Plantation late pm.

February 21st. Both officers to MONEMBUMBUS land survey all day.

February 22nd. Both officers to MONEMBUMBUS land survey all day.

February 23rd. Spent morning on land survey and afternoon to paper work and census figures.

February 24th Sunday. Inspected BANIU - RAUA ford on the BANIU River otherwise rested.

February 25th. Writer to BANIU Plantation and UMUM Rest House for census of UMUM then to TANIMBAMBAU a hamlet of UMUM then to TON a hamlet of RURI Village, then on to SIARA where held census in the afternoon. Mr Giddings left CHUNPATS and inspected UMUM then went to RURI for inspection and census before rejoining patrol at SIARA.

February 26th. Mr Giddings to CHUNDAWUN for inspection and census. Self to banking and inspection of local school. Pm further banking and compilation of census figures.

February 27th. Patrol left SIARA and went to TABUT where census was held and inspection made. Self to HANTOA Mission and Mr Giddings to TAPSANWARA, TOROTEI and ANAKE Villages. Banking was done pm.

February 28th. Self by jeep to PORTON Plantation via CHABAI Mission. From thence to TARLENA Mission and TSIROGE Mission. Hamlets of SOKELA and MERO were visited. From TSIROGE back to the patrol at SORUM. Mr Giddings had censused KATSINKOVERI, GOHI,SORUM and RAMUNDATA and inspected the first three.

March 1st. Banking till 3 pm then to figures. Mr Giddings to RAMUNDATA and MANOB Villages.

March 2nd. Patrol left SORUM for RAMUNDATA and MANOB arriving at the latter village by 8 am whence transport arrived to return the patrol to SOHANO and completion of the patrol.

VILLAGES. The TEOP area embraces all villages coastal and inland from the WAKUNAI sub-district border at TEOPASINO Plantation to BANIU Plantation. The SAILO area consists of all the coastal villages on the BONIS Peninsular from BANIU Plantation to MANOB Village and the two inland hamlets of TANIMBAMBAU and TON near the BANIU end of the peninsular and the two coastal hamlets of SOKELA and MEROK on the south-west side of the peninsular.

Mr Wearne, Assistant District Officer noted a considerable difference in the housing standards when comparing the TEOP area to the SAILO to the detriment of the latter. I cannot say that any appreciable disparity now remains. Village hygiene and housing standards were generally satisfactory, few orders to repair houses or build latrines being necessary.

Some buildings were being repaired in TEOP and orders were given for their speedy completion. Rest Houses were being rebuilt in the TEOP coastal villages of SUNAVAHORU, TSIKORT and DIOS. AVIS the previous site for the people of the present village of TSIKORT has been finally abandoned - no one now living there.

The villages of NAMATOA, TOROMBEI and PATEAVIAVI being both inland and at a higher elevation than their neighbours have cooler days and nights and it is noticeable that the kitchens attached to the houses are bigger, cleaner and in better repair than those on the coast or in lower villages and in many cases have permanent beds built in them. This practice of sleeping in the cook houses near the cooking fires or near to little fires built especially close to the beds was discussed at length by Mr Wearne. He noted as I have that this practice is practically the rule in the mountain villages of NEBLAHIU, TUMURI, MELILUP and MUTAHI. Past officers have made repeated efforts to get the villagers to build houses on piles and sleep in them instead of near the ground in their kitchens. The efforts have been of no avail. Mr Wearne suggested a compromise where the houses should be built closer to the ground than the usual three to four feet and the external walling be extended to ground level to restrict the circulation of cold air under the floor and to make the house conform in its external appearance to the traditional ground level house. He asked for medical opinion on the compromise solution he suggested.

Initially I thought the compromise an acceptable and sensible solution to what might be an medical problem. Two points now cause me to change my mind. With limbom or ill fitting plank flooring dirt will sift through to the ground underneath the house and with the external walling extended to ground level there will be no way of sweeping it out. Even if a gap was left anywhere in the walling I cannot imagine anyone caring sufficiently to creep underneath the house to sweep it clean. Secondly, such a convenient and confined space would lend itself to use as a pen for either fowls or pigs or perhaps dogs and defeat the object of the modification entirely.

Might I suggest that there is no solution until rising living standards and money income mean that these people come to look upon sleeping over dirt floors in their kitchens as unclean and they can afford the needed blankets and the soap to wash them.

The village of KUKURINA reported by Mr Wearne as the most unsatisfactory of the inland villages had improved. The housing was still only fair when compared with its neighbours but not such that any prosecutions were necessary. SOKELA a hamlet of CHUNDAWUN was in disrepair and orders were given for rebuilding and renovations. This small village is a centre for fishing on the South West side of the BONIS Peninsular for the CHUNDAWUN villagers. It is also the living centre for Luluai KERO's small plantation of the same name. KERO has a large house there for himself.

Villages outstanding for neatness and cleanliness were TEOBUHIN and TOROKOKOPIA in the TEOP area. In the latter village each household had its own latrine and all were evidently being used. In this small village there are three small galvanised iron tanks and attached catchment areas.

Water supply for all villages was satisfactory many being built near large rivers or streams. Where small watercourses were too close to latrines or village areas the people were well aware of the danger of their water supply being fouled and either drew their water from upstream or avoided the source altogether and used a more distant stream.

Building materials are in uneven supply. Nearly every inland village enjoys good supplies of sacsac and limbom but fifty percent of the coastal villages have need to trade with their neighbours for supplies of sacsac. This is particularly scarce in TENDU, UMUM, SIARA, TABUT, GOHI and RAMUNDATA. In these places people purchase a sacsac palm from their neighbours for about ten shillings. This gives them the right to strip the palm of the fronds suitable for roofing. They then relinguish the palm to its owner having obtained, on an average, sufficient sacsac to make about six to eight sheets. If we estimate two hundred sheets for an average house that is some fifteen pounds for a roof. It is no wonder people hang on till the last before reroofing. People were told to plant sacsac. In several villages the patrol was told that that had been done after previous officers had made the same recommendation but that the sacsac had withered after some months and died out entirely.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. Leadership remains in the hands of a few men nearly all village officials as well as being business men. The meetings of the Methodist Pastors appear to discuss only affairs of the church and the moral behaviour of individuals. The Catholic Church appears to respect the separation of state and church so leaving political development and village government to the village officials and ourselves.

Local government for this area has received no more than a mention in previous district plans and no approach has so far been made to these people. None was made on this patrol but since the subject was mentioned by Luluai RAPIORI of WAWUGINUA in the TEOP area it was discussed with him and a small number of his villagers. RAPIORI was mindful of its advantages as a more effective method of gaining the government's ear and seemed assured that taxation would be no burden to his people at least but stated that there was no pressure to change the status quo in the TEOP area. People were content with the present system insofar as it largely left them alone. They had, however, a vague idea that the councils in Rabaul were making big and beneficial changes to Native society there and perhaps could do the same for them.

I never mentioned the subject in the SAILO area and no comment was made upon it by anyone. This area enjoys more commercial activity than the TEOP and would be more able to afford the essay into local government. It is also more restricted geographically which is an advantage where population is limited. What could be a disadvantage is the possible antagonism of the "business men" who as mentioned are also mainly the village officials. They risk the loss of their official positions by popular election and would quite likely see a threat to their business activities in the setting up of a strong local government.

KERO the main business man of the SAILO-TEOP area is possibly in a separate case. I feel sure that he is sincere in his efforts at village improvements and his pro-government attitude and enjoys the support of his people. His business activities extend over a wide area.

Between IRUE and KOVANIS there is a small plantation with some mature palms and some new plantings which KERO works in conjunction with his brother the Luluai of IRUE. There are three men and two women living there and as far as I could ascertain the holding is worked on a share basis. KERO has a contract to work BUOI Plantation for the manager of SORAKEN Plantation a holding of Choiseul Plantations Ltd. This he has done, apparently satisfactorily, for a number of years under a contract issued in accordance with the Native Contracts Protection Ordinance. He manages on his own account a small holding of coconuts at SOKELA nearby PORTON Plantation. Numerous relatives and fellow villagers move between SIARA and CHUNDAWUN and SOKELA to work on this holding and I would classify it as a "Wok Bisnis" after the style of the majority of such businesses.

KERO's relations with the TUMURI - MELILUP people in the potato trade have been described as a throttle hold (see patrol report 8/55-56, page 4). I consider this is quite inaccurate. These people trade consistently and much more frequently with RAUA Plantation than they do with KERO. They also trade with Mr Ede at WITCHEBOO and sell odd parcels to BANIU Plantation and Mr McKinlay at CHUNPATS. TUMURI village does most of its trade with KASMAN Luluai of CHUNPATS. This man has been described as KERO's lieutenant and in their commercial relations this may once have been the case but now that KERO has neither land nor water transport as he had formerly I think it is no longer true. KERO's potato trade with MELILUP consists of exchanging tobacco, newspaper and laplaps for the potatos which are calculated in bag lots instead of being weighed. The trade has been going on for some years, the actual exchange taking place on the coast. Considering the distance from MELILUP, a full day's walking, and the competition offering from RAUA Plantation the trade with KERO cannot be too iniquitous.

Several payments were made from Deceased Natives Estates Account and considerable Commonwealth Savings Bank business was done. This is not indicative of any healthy state of economis activity, of a balanced turnover of money income or any faith in the Savings Bank. Two deposits were made for a total of 25/- and one hundred and fourteen withdrawals were made for a total of £174-7-0. Most of these passbooks were received for closure of account the balances being in the nature of two to three shillings and in addition many other books were presented with the request to finish them altogether. Two hundred and eighteen passbooks were received for closure of account.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK. Village gardens were measured on a number of occasions the information being required for assessing the carrying capacity of the area for a land alienation survey. The findings will be the subject of a separate report. A taro blight which causes the taro to wither usually after a spell of heavy rain is universal in the coast and foothills. Only in the mountains does it mature properly. Happily enough this gives the hill people an added source of income for the coastal people desire taro sufficiently to pay 10/- a bag for it. The coastal people persevere but with no marked success. It is of poor qualit.

Kaukau is the staple and is helped out with tapioca, yams bananas, some green leaf vegetables and some corn and onions. The hill people in addition grow beans, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers and English potatoes. The cabbage and potatoes are mostly for sale.

In no case did the patrol find fenced gardens. Pigs which were tended in seventy percent of the villages all had pens built for them but nevertheless some were found outside them. No complaints were made of pig damage to gardens and only one wallow was seen near a road. I would consider that the ownership of pigs is becoming restricted to a few individuals in each village and these people are obliged by public sentiment to ensure the pigs cause no damage to gardens and by government instruction to keep them out of the village. On the BONIS peninsular all gardens are made in the centre of the peninsular whilst the villages on the coast are fenced. The pigs are fed by hand and forage on the cliff tops and along the beaches.

Three enquiries were made by people in the villages near HAKAU Plantation in the TEOP area as to whether they could take cocoa pods from the plantation which has not been operating since the war and which is overgrown. They were told the plantation was private property and Mr Archer the part owner had issued a warning against stealing pods from it. Apparently the Department of Agriculture has stated the seed is not of good quality and should not be used for planting new groves. The Department has not provided alternative seed for growers in this area. People of TIAUSKA and TEOBUHIN have made enquiries of D.A.S.F. for seed or seedlings.

There is an interest in cocoa growing in both Sailo and TEOP areas though it is more evident in the TEOP. Here there are several plots. Those planted inside coconut groves have a chance of coming to maturity but there are several plots planted in the open which, in my opinion, have little. The growers are well aware that cocoa needs shade and to my query as to why they had not planted any could give no answer. There is plenty of leucena seed on RUGEN Plantation to be had for the collecting. I suspect they are willing to lose all for the chance of avoiding a little extra work.

Coconut groves were clean throughout. Driers were generally unsatisfactory resulting in poorer quality copra than need be.

COMMERCE. There are European managed plantations at TEOPASINA, TEAROUKI, TSIKORT, DIOS and RAUA in the TEOP area and at BANIU and BONIS in the SAILO. European owned and supervised trade stores are at DIOS, RAUA, NUIG (operated from RAUA) and CHUNPATS. Alist of native licence holders is appendix "A" to this report.

The copra buyers do a small but steady business. At the time of the patrol this had slackened off considerably due to the general drop in price, some producers saying they would no longer bother to make copra. Mr Justin Szeto of SOHANO states the same sentiment had been expressed to him at that time but now that the natives had found that the drop in price was general and affected all and was not a personal matter production had picked up again and he was trading the quantity he had previously.

The traders of TEOP and nearby villages asked the patrol to set new prices for the buying of green coconuts in view of the general price drop. The price per pound at the Co-operative store had fallen from 4d per lb to 3½d and new prices for the buying of green nuts for tobacco and money were suggested which reflected this price fall. It was suggested a stick of tobacco should buy nine greens instead of eight and a shilling should buy fourteen instead of twelve. These prices would have to fall further in the inland villages where traders have the additional burden of paying for carriage of the finished product to the coast. The need to fix new prices was explained in all villages and the above prices with variations for inland villages were put forward as a basis for future trade. It was emphasised that these prices were being set not as a matter of law but as an attempt to help people find an equitable basis for trade.

The only native holders of merchantile licences who appeared to be doing any appreciable business were in the villages of TEOP and KATSINKOVERI. KERO of SIARA was out of stocksprobably due to the laying up of his pinnace for repairs. His truck has been defunct for some time as is apparently beyond repair.

Several native markets are operating in the SAILO-TEOP. The largest is the recently established one at KAMARAU near SOHANO sponsored by the Administration. I have no personal knowledge of this one but can state that on the morning of the patrol's return canoes laden with vegetable and other produce were leaving villages as far down on the BONIS Peninsular as TAPSANWARA. There were twenty three canoes making the passage when the patrol left BONIS.

Another market is held on the beach at TEAROUKI near TEOP. It is convened by word of mouth at more or less regular intervals usually weekly though sometimes longer. It is held as an exchange market for coastal seafoods and inland produce and is a womens' affair. Coastal produce was smoked fish and a quantity of a seaweed which is eaten raw and is both flavoursome and salty. Inland produce was kaukau, bananas, betelnut (of great size and apparent quality) and Daka a green pepper. No taro was seen at the time when the patrol visited the market. Inland women also collect salt water in bamboos.

Other markets trading like products are held at TSIKORT village and CHUNPATS but are neither as regular or as well patronised. Some cane chairs are made at NAMASOIRA and TOROMBEI. There is a fair demand for their product some of it from native buyers but the prices asked vary widely. Mr Wong You of SOHANO bought ten lightly built chairs for £6 which seems reasonable.

As mentioned previously the people of NEELAHIU,TUMURI and MELILUP do considerable trade with RAUA Plantation. The bulk of the trade is in English potatoes though taro, sacsac and some European vegetables are brought down. The potatoes are bought at sixpence per pound, the sacsac at ten shillings per bundle of leaves, the taro at ten shillings per rice bag and the vegetables at varying prices. The tractor from RAUA drives to RUGEN Plantation some three or four miles inland and the trading is done from there.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION. The Administration does not staff any schools in the SAILO-TEOP area. This is left to the missions three of whom are represented. The seventh Day Adventists have adherents in the mountains and run a village school at MUTAHI. There qualifying pupils are sent to mission headquarters at INUS.

The Methodist Mission has its headquarters at KEKESU. The school here has two fulltime European teachers and one part time. Twenty five teacher trainees are to start training this year due to the difficulty of sending students to the British Solomon Islands. Classes I and II are for infants and the grades after that are standards I - VI. Central Schools in the nature of consolidated village schools are at SUANGU and NAMATOA. They teach from classI to standard III. In the village schools ~~paters~~ pastors conduct religious services and sometimes teach to standard II but normally only hold kindergarten.

The Catholic Mission teaches at its centres of TEAROUKI, TSIKORT, HANTOA, CHABAI and TARLENA. The school at TEAROUKI takes pupils from class I to standard IV; TSIKORT goes to standard III and HANTOA to standard IV. Each of these centres supervises and staffs a number of village schools which teach as far as class II in the majority of cases - odd pupils going as far as standard I. These village schools are not found in every village but are centrally placed all about the area.

Nearly every village has either a Methodist pastor or a Catholic catechist taking what amounts to a kindergarten with a strong religious bias. Every school in the area was visited during the patrol, whenever possible when the school was in.

At the Catholic Mission at CHABAI there is a novitiate for the sisterhood where religious training is given and the novices are prepared for their future work as either nurses or teachers. For this purpose they pass out to either TEAROUKI or ASITAVI Missions to complete their training. The CHABAI seminary is a preparatory school for the priesthood students receiving schooling as far as standard IX before being sent to VUNAPOPE. There are twenty students at present. These institutions are not subsidised by the government. TARLENA is a teacher training centre with two qualified European teachers and TSIROGE is a technical training centre

ROADS AND BRIDGES. Foot roads throughout the area were in good condition only one case of neglect to clean his section being found and the offender was put to the job at once. The vehicular road from RAUA Plantation to BONIS is trafficable the only real obstacle being the unsatisfactory ford at CHUNPATS. This ford is used by the Land-

rover belonging to RAUA but it has to forded at opportune times depending on the tides and the rate of flow of the river. Of the large number of small plank bridges between WATSIBU and SIARA only four required some new planking. A new cutting was ordered to be smoothed down. This was made just lately to avoid a swampy section of road near TANIMBAMBAM. Two stone fords were ordered to be widened; the job took but half an hour.

Travel times on this patrol agreed substantially with those listed by Mr Wearne in his report No. 5/55-56.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. A list of officials is appendix "C". There were two resignations during the patrol one because the man was leaving the village for another, and the other man was getting old. Acceptance of these resignations and confirmation of new appointees will be sought in separate correspondence. In addition the dismissal of the Medical Tultul of Lomsis convicted of failing to provide medical help for his child will also be sought.

Officials are carrying out their duties quite satisfactorily. Roads and villages are in good order and not a single case of violence was reported to the patrol.

CENSUS. The previous census was done in July and August of 1955. Nineteen months have thus elapsed until this next census. In this period deaths total 100 and births 298. After migrations there appears to have been an overall increase of 222. On the previous figures this is an increase of 3.2% per annum which appears healthy enough.

There are still nineteen polygamous marriages in the sub-divisions of SAILO and TEOP. In every case there are two wives.

The migrations shown in the Village Population Register are migrations in and out of each village. Only students who were attending schools away from their village and slept away from home were included in the "students absent from village" column. When averaging the average size of family to obtain the figure for the combined census sub-divisions the figures for the different villages were weighted according to their size of population. This gives a more accurate figure than simply adding the averages for all the villages and dividing by the total number of villages.

ANTHROPOLOGY. Three young men wearing Upei hats lined for census in the village of NAMKERIO. At the village of TUMURI further inland the patrol saw only one. There were some six members of this cult at MELILUP. Previously these mountain villages were the stronghold of the movement. The hat is worn by young men going through a stage in the traditional system of initiation.

Father Rondeau of the Catholic Mission of this area considers there is nothing inimical in the cult. Some people practicing the cult may at times have introduced some undesirable features and this was apparently so in the KUNUA but locally there seems nothing wrong. It experienced a comeback after the war then seemed to lapse again. Some years ago it

revived again but in Father Rondeau's opinion is once more on the wane. Not everyone is behind its revival and some even go so far as to ridicule the young men wearing the hats. Some attend church wearing them but most are afraid, or seem to be, of being embarrassed.

The practice lost a lot of its force when the women came to know of its mysteries. The spirits talking to the initiates through masks worn by other men lost their potency when sophisticated people laughed at their pretensions. The women never having been admitted to the rites of the cult, have nothing to lose by discrediting it.

CONCLUSION. The patrol met with co-operation everywhere. There was no evasion of census and carrying was done with a will. It might have been expected that after the lapse of a year since the last patrol that villages and roads would not be at their best. This was not so.

Mr Giddings Cadet Patrol Officer worked well and conscientiously and should now be able to conduct a normal census and administrative patrol on his own account.

The reports on members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary will be entered on their records and form 1 sent to Police Headquarters.

T.W.Leake P.O.

APPENDIX "A".

Licences in the SAILO-TEOP Area.

Village Where Licence Operative.	Licencee.	L.T.W.N.	Traders A 1.	G.M.	Bread.
TEOP	SIRATOVI	10238	BV 26	BV 13	
TEOP	MAKARIRI	12518	52		
TEOP	NABEN	12629		56	
TEOP	NAHIANA	12576	100		
TEOP	SIAVIRIN	12619	135		
TEOP	SIWI	12620	136		
TEOP	KOPI	9927	6c(issued KIETA)		
TEOP	BOTUA	12606	126		
TEOP	MANU	12604	128	46	
TEOP	KERO	12595	117		
IRUE	KERO	12594	116		
KOVANIS	BOTSI	12596	118		
KOVANIS	SINIORI	12597	119		
TSIKORT	WABUR	12626	142		
DEOS	NANATS	14877	213		
SUNAVAHORU	SAUKOMA	12628	143		
SUNAVAHORU	KORAREI	12577	101		
HANTOBIN	BEIVIRA	14878	214	97	
NAMATOA	ARASEASMIS	12690	202		
KUKURINA	RASIVIA	12664	174		
SUANGU	LEKA	12569	92		
WAWUGINUA	RAPIORI	12622	138		
WAWUGINUA	BUMABUTA	12618	134		
NAMASOIRA	GEMATI	12568	91	40	
PATEAVIAVI	POASI	12600	123		
PATEAVIAVI	MANU	12603	125	47	
TOROKOKOPIA	OVIAN	12524	58		
TOROKOKOPIA	RAVONIORI	14879	215		
TIAUSKA	SUSO	12542	72		
TEOBUHIN	MANU	12605	127	45	
TEOBUHIN	IRIM	12534	68	23	
[redacted](POKAPA)	TONIOWAI	10233	21		
TEOBUHIN	TONIOWAI	10232	20		
TEOBUHIN	TASIAVARA	12533	67		
TEOBUHIN	KATOTOVIL	12538		25	
POKAPA	BERAVAVIA	12535		24	
POKPOK	KEIOREI	10224	12		
POKPOK	LEVI	10228	16		
NEBLAHIU	POITSI	12627		55	
LOMSIS	WANSI	10227	15		
SIARA	KERO	12593	115	42	24
SIARA	TOMATO	10249	37		
TABUT	KETSIA	12696	208		35
TOROTEI	TABIRA	12661			28
TOROTEI	LIMATO	12660	171		27
ANAKE	TSIRIM	12592			23
KATSINKOVERI	PONASI	12589	112	95	34
KATSINKOVERI	TABIK	12591	114		
GOHI	PUILIS	12586	109		
RAMUNDATA	TENOSO	12571	94		22
MANOB	TABAIS	12695	207		33
MANOB	SELOS	12555	83		
[redacted] MANOB	KARL	12675	190		
MANOB	SARE	12582	105		
MANOB	TSIRIMAN	12588	111		

APPENDIX "B".

"Medical and Health" remarks, Native Affairs Patrol Report No 2/56-57, BUKA PASSAGE S/District, Bougainville.

The following figures have been taken from the Aid Post Monthly Reports. The figures for November, December of 1956 and January of 1957 have been totalled. The figures for January were not available for the village of NAMATOA hence those figures show totals for November and December only. There is at the moment no one in attendance at SIARA Aid Post and no figures are given. No guarantee is given as to the accuracy of these figures, they are simply listed as taken from the monthly reports.

Aid Post.	TEOP.	NAMATOA.	NAMASIORA.	TEOBUHIN.
Name of N.M.A.	VAESIARA	VAREOVIA.	PAEKOP	OTOTOMOHINO
Treatments at Post.	469	364	1068	366
Treatments on patrol.	57	17	64	28
Injections at A.P.	69	30	95	60
Injections on patrol.	51	12	50	84
No. sent to Hospital.	-	-	-	5
Malaria.	15	9	73	34
Yaws.	3	-	6	2
Cuts and sores.	9	15	33	9
Tropical Ulcer.	-	-	6	5
Ringworm.	6	-	9	2
Diarrhoea.	1	2	4	-
Dysentery.	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	-	7	27	39
Eye trouble.	-	-	-	2
Scabies.	3	-	-	-

Aid Post.	NAMKERIO.	MELILUP.	LOMSIS.	KATSINKOVERI.
Name of N.M.A.	SIPINSI	PELEVIN	TORERETSI	HELOLO
Treatments at Post.	560	607	334	1010
Treatments on Patrol.	8	37	58	38
Injections at A.P.	33	27	350	49
Injections on patrol.	7	13	141	16
No. sent to Hospital.	-	-	-	1
Malaria.	6	14	31	18
Yaws.	5	1	1	1
Cuts and Sores.	3	-	6	13
Tropical Ulcer.	-	29	12	8
Ringworm.	18	4	3	32
Diarrhoea.	-	-	-	1
Dysentery.	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	2	4	17	-
Eye trouble.	-	1	26	1
Scabies.	-	1	2	1

TEOP AID POST. Most people go to TEAROUKI Hospital even for minor injuries and dressings. This hospital in the Catholic Mission grounds at TEAROUKI is in the charge of Sister Mary Leo M.D. At TEOP the dressings and drugs were found kept in a doorless room in the Native Medical Assistant's sleeping quarters. This is especially dangerous since he has four small children. Dressings were given on the ground outside the house. The Luluai was requested to have a small dispensary built away from the N.M.A.'s house. The N.M.A. gave the impression of being inefficient and his dispensary was dilapidated and not clean.

Villages visited from this Aid Post are SUNAVAHORU, IRUE and KOVANIS. The Luluai of KOVANIS stated his village was seldom visited by the N.M.A. All these villagers are in the habit of attending TEAROUKI Hospital.

NAMATOA AID POST. The present Aid Post is small but effective being lockable and equipped with shelves and bench. His dishes could have been cleaner but the N.M.A. makes up for it by enthusiasm and apparent efficiency. The people from his area state he visits regularly. Minor complaints are treated at the Aid Post; more serious cases go to KEKESU Mission this being a Methodist area and the very sick either go to TEAROUKI Hospital direct or are sent there from KEKESU or the Aid Post.

Villages visited are HANTOBIN and TOROMBEI.

NAMASIORA AID POST. The dispensary is neat and tidy but the ward attached is unsatisfactory. A new one is shortly to be built. The N.M.A. is bright and enthusiastic and it is reported by all the luluais of his area that he visits each village regularly.

Villages are KUKURINA, SUANGU, PATEAVIAVI and WAWUGINUA.

TEOBUHIN AID POST. Aid Post neat and clean. The present sick ward has three beds but is built on the ground being an old kitchen I suspect. A new one incorporating a dispensary is built off the ground but the people are awaiting blankets before they use it as it can be chilly at night. For this purpose the patrol accepted £20 collected prior to our visit for the purchase of blankets, a hurricane lamp and kerosene. These have been already bought and sent via RAUA Plantation. The Assistant is capable and conscientious.

His villages are DIOS, TSIKORT, POKAPA, TOROKOKOPIA and TIAUSKO all reputedly visited regularly.

NAMKERIO AID POST. This post is well situated on the bank of a considerable stream. There are some six beds built near the ground but the whole post including the dispensary is clean and well built. There is a neat small subsidiary dispensary at SIKOAWU a hamlet of POKAPA in the charge of a young Medical Tultul. This post as well as his other villages is regularly visited by the N.M.A. from NAMKERIO.

Villages visited are POKPOK, NEBLAHIU and TUMURI.

MELILUP AID POST. The N.M.A. has a good post but is going to remove it and build down in the valley near the river midway between MELILUP and MUTAHI so as to avoid carrying water up the very steep hill to his aidpost. He has no complaints and enjoys the help of his people. He states he is required to journey to SOHANO every two months but likes to go there more often!

Villages are MUTAHI and the hamlets of TAUITALE, PUSMAES, PUSKAKI.

LOMSIS AID POST. An efficient unit situated below the village of LOMSIS near a large creek. Luluais of his area state he patrols regularly though less frequently in the distant village of TENDU. A charge of wilful neglect to obtain medical attention for his sick child was preferred against the LOMSIS Medical Tultul and resulted in his imprisonment for six months. His dismissal will be recommended in separate correspondence.

Villages visited are ARAVIA, TETAKUTS, CHUNPATS and TENDU.

APPENDIX "B" - continued.

SIARA AID POST. This Aid Post is closed down. The story related by local officials is that he had troubles with somebody's wife and neglected his duties. When the doctor came and asked him some routine questions he had forgotten the answers. He was removed to SOHANO for further schooling. Up to that time he had done little work and almost no patrolling according to these officials. His very sick patients were sent to HANTOA Mission where there is a trained sister in charge. In the absence of this Aid Post Assistant the people of his area go frequently to the Aid Post at RATSUA in the Northern KUNUA. KERO the Luluai of SIARA reports that this Native Medical Assistant has refused on a number of occasions to attend sick people outside his area even when called especially.

Villages normally patrolled from SIARA are TABUT, CHUNDAWUN, RURI, and UMUM and their hamlets.

GOHI AID POST. A well run and well attended Aid Post.

Villages visited from this Aid Post are KATSINKOVERI, SORUM, ANAKE, TOROTEI, TAPSANWARA and MANOB.

The Luluai KASMAN of CHUNPATS wishes to know whether the coastal villages of KOVANIS, TSIKORT, DIOS, TENDU and CHUNPATS could have an Aid Post. The main reason is their distance from their present Aid Posts. In the case of TENDU and CHUNPATS their distance from LOMSIS is considerable. Perhaps the District Medical Officer would consider this.

I have just been informed of the proper designation for Aid Post Orderly. Please read this where I have put "Native Medical Assistant" and accept my apologies for the error.

T.W.Leake

T.W.Leake P.O.

APPENDIX "C".

Village.	Official.	Rank.
MANOB	TABAIS	L
"	KULO	TT
"	TAKOU	MTT
RAMUNDATA	HULALA	L
SORUM	SEIMOS	PL
"	TAGU	L
"	RABI	TT
"	TSIKA	MTT
GOHI	T'CHAWIN	L
"	TELAKIN	TT
"	DREWIR	MTT
KATSINKOVERI	STOA	L
"	TARORUA	MTT
ANAKE	KOROWATS	L
TOROTEI	ALUIS	L
"	CHIO	TT
"	MASOI	MTT
TAPSANWARA	DA'EN	L
"	TOKAPITS	TT
TABUT	WASANG	L
"	KIVIRA	TT
"	KARIKUA	MTT
CHUNDAWUN	SANKORO	L
SIARA	KERO	L
"	SIKARI	TT
RURI	PETEHO	L
"	SOLOMON	TT
UMUM	KANIS	L
CHUNPATS	KASMAN	a/PL
"	RARUM	L
TENDU	SOSOA	L
DIOS	NANATS	L
"	SERI	TT
TSIKORT	TABANIO	L
KOVANIS	SINIORI	L
"	TSOTEN	TT
IRUE	TAKAWA	L
TEOP	WASEIRI	L
"	WONEN	TT
"	GUMSABEI	TT
SUNAVAHORU	NAUWANA	L
"	KAMBIA	TT
HANTOBIN	BEIVIRA	L
"	TAVEAKORO	TT
NAMATOA	SIUENA	L
"	TOSIRA	TT
"	KARAWARA	MTT
TOROMBEI	SEVIRI	TT
KUKURINA	TOTEIRI	L
"	GASI	MTT
SUANGU	REKA	L
"	KARAPINO	TT
WAWUGINUA	RAPIORI	L
NAMASIORA	PAKAMONA	L
"	BUIURI	TT
"	KEREITA	MTT
PATEAVIAVI	HEVESI	L
"	MATAPUAN	TT
"	KAIMURI	MTT
TOROKOKOPIA	LAVONIORI	L
"	TARIATASUN	TT
"	PEIPORT	MTT
TIAUSKA	KONGAI	L
TEOBUHIN	LAGUIN	L
"	TANIOWAI	TT
POKAPA	BOIMEA	L
"	MASABUIN	TT
"	TAWIT	MTT
NAMKERIO	KOKOPI	L
"	KANO	TT
"	VANOA	MTT
POKPOK	REVI	L
"	BOBIN	TT
"	PEROK	MTT
NEBLAHIU	BOTSI	L
TUMURI	KOTINUE	L
"	ASIMER	TT
MELILUP	TAUPIRI	L
"	KAIDINO	TT
"	KAIKERE	MTT
MUTAHI	WARAINSI	L
"	KUTAINSI	TT
LOMSIS	FADIN	L
ARAVIA	MATEIPAPOKA	L
"	TAPIATSI	TT
TETAKUTS	TAUNI	L
"	NOTOBUKBUK	TT

Legend:

PL Paramount Luluai.

L Luluai.

TT Tultul.

MTT Medical Tultul.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER PAGE 1

YEAR 1957 SAILO-TEOP AREA, BUKA PASSAGE S/DISTRICT BOUGAINVILLE

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
MANOB	1. 3	6	6											1	1				1	4	2	15	3	6						5	49	4	41		30	1·4	20	21	32	39	136. 73+63
RAMUNDATA	28. 2	3	2												1			2	1	2		6	1	1				2	2	4	21	5	15		17	1·6	8	11	17	19	67 34+33
SORUM	28. 2	8	4											2	4					8	3	4		3						7	36	4	27		21	1·9	20	21	39	37	124. 66+58
GOHI	28. 2.	3	2											2				7	6			3		2				1		14	42	4	36		32	1·5	18	13	50	47	131 71+60
KATSINKOVER	28. 2	5	2															8	3		1	2		2				1	1	2	31	6	31		27	2·5	24	25	34	41	130. 63+67
ANAKE	27. 2	4	6																			4	1	3				3		8	31	4	20		20	2·3	16	21	28	26	102. 54+48
TOROTEI	27. 2	7	4											1				2	3	5	1	8	2	4		1	1			12	52	10	40	3	31	2·1	31	35	55	48	185. 99+86
TAPSANWARA	27. 2.	4	2											2				1	1			3		1						4	34	8	25		27	1·8	12	19	33	32	100. 49+51
TABUT	27. 2.	4	4							1				1	1			4	3			13	2				1			4	52	6	37		29	1·6	19	19	48	47	149 80+69
CHUNDAWUN	26. 2.	2	1											2	2					4	2	13	4	3				1		7	31	7	20		22	2·1	21	17	19	27	105 57+48
SIARA	25. 2.	8	7											3	2			2	3	2	4	20	1	3						9	60	13	47	3	42	2·4	32	35	55	59	205 110+95
RURI	25. 2	6	3					1	1		1			2	2			2		4	5	15	4	3				4	1	4	43	6	34		26	1·9	24	26	31	39	147. 77+70
UMUM	25. 2	1																				8	2	1				2	1	1	23	-	15		12	1·2	8	3	14	13	52. 33+19
CHUNPATS	18. 2	2	1											1	2			1	3	1	2	5	1	2				3		2	25	2	22	2	14	1·7	11	8	19	23	72. 40+32
TENDU	18. 2.		1							1				1				1	1	3	6	3		4				1		2	20	3	11	3	10	1·4	5	4	17	13	47. 30+17
DIOS	1. 2.		2											4	2			6	4	2	1	8		1						4	31	2	23	1	19	·9	9	6	28	25	77. 46+31
TSIKORT	1. 2.		2												1			1	2		1	2		1				5		3	17	1	10		6	1·4	1	8	14	14	45. 23+22
KOVANIS	31. 1.	3	2	1										1	2					1		2	2					3	9	-	15	6	13		14	2·3	10	8	13	14	61. 28+33
IRUE	31. 1.	4	3		1									1						5	1			1				10	2	3	19	1	17	3	14	1·9	8	4	15	20	60. 34+26

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER PAGE 2.

YEAR 1957 SAILO-TEOP AREA, BUKA PASSAGE S/DISTRICT, BOUGAINVILLE.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
TEOP	30. 1.	13	8	1				1	1				1	1	3		1	1	9	8	15	1	1				27	24	9	82	13	68	1	59	2·2	40	34	60	69	271. 143+128
SUNAVAHORU	4. 2.	4	6				2							1	2			4		1							7	3	5	33	2	26	1	24	1·6	20	18	34	31	113. 61+52
HANTOBIN	5. 2.	4	4															1			2		3				6		8	19	3	14		16	2·3	14	9	15	20	69. 40+29
NAMATOA	5. 2.	4	5																2	2	1						4		12	35	6	27	1	25	2·1	31	19	34	32	121. 70+51
TOROMBEI	5. 2.	2	1																								1	1	3	8	7	5		5	2·	4	11	12	7	36. 17+19
KUKURINA	6. 2	2																		1	1		1				9	4	1	20	3	13	1	7	1·4	6	3	11	13	48. 28+20
SUANGU	6. 2	1	2																2	3	4		5				3		2	19	-	14		12	1·8	7	7	7	15	48. 26+22
WAUGEINUA	6. 2.	3	2						2	1				2			1	2		1	6						4	2	-	31	1	24	2	16	1·8	10	12	21	27	82. 41+41
NAMASOIRA	7. 2.	3	2						1					1			3	2	2	1	3		4				16	8	6	35	8	20		21	2·3	10	15	23	25	104. 56+48
PATEAVIAVI	7. 2.	5	2															1	1	1	2						13	5	7	48	11	31		34	1·7	20	20	40	35	135 75+60
TOROKOKOPA	8. 2.	2	4																2	1	3	1					14	3	9	35	6	22	1	20	2·	14	13	24	20	92. 55+37
TIAUSKA	8. 2.	1	1														2	3			3		1				4	1	1	11	-	11	1	9	1·6	8	4	8	12	41 24+17
TEOBUHIN	8. 2.	8	8					1						1			1	5		1	7	4	1				19	9	12	58	13	48	5	41	2·3	36	31	45	47	199. 108+91
POKAPA	9. 2.	4	2											3	1		1	2	2	4	5		1				7	2	3	47	2	35	1	24	1·6	20	17	41	37	130. 74+56
NAMKERIO	9. 2.	2	3					1						1	1		1	1	1	1	14		1						4	35	5	22	3	16	1·6	11	14	27	25	92. 53+39
POKPOK	11. 2.	3	2												2			1	1	2	20		1				5		9	49	12	35		34	1·7	22	17	33	44	142. 81+61
NEBLAHIU	12. 2.	1	2	1													6	5			1						6		8	17	4	13	2	11	1·7	6	6	17	14	50. 30+20
TUMURI	12. 2.	3	7								1						2	3	1	2	1						6		11	27	7	22		19	1·8	13	22	36	33	111. 56+55
MELILUP	13. 2.	4	10											1	1			1	1	3	1						8	1	33	35	24	48	1	48	2·7	32	47	56	67	212. 97+115

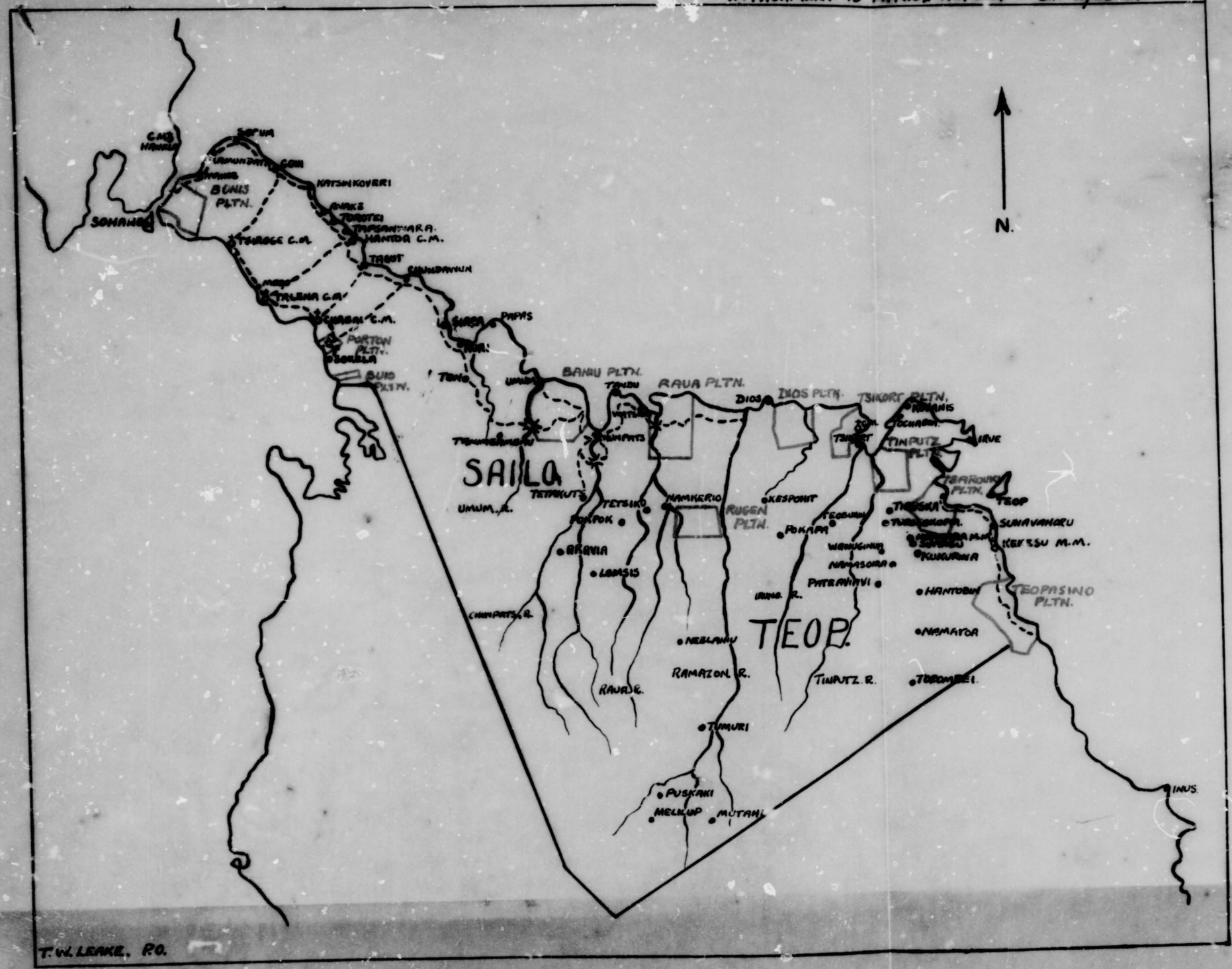
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER PAGE 3.

YEAR 1957 SAILO-TEOP AREA, BUKA PASSAGE S/DISTRICT, BOUGAINVILLE.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
MUTAHI	13. 2.	7									1							9	11					2	1			15	2	19	33	10	25		24	2·8	26	18	36	32	132 79+53
LOMSIS	16. 2.	11	8						1		1		1	2	2					9	11	24	5	2				14		13	69	16	55	2	49	2·1	38	47	45	60	235. 123+112
ARAVIA	16. 2.	2	4						1						2				1	3		8		2	1			9	1	7	49	6	35		30	2·1	23	23	37	41	145. 79+66
TETAKUTS	18. 2	1	1							1		1			1			2	1		1	2						1		1	16	2	12	1	7	1·4	5	6	15	14	43. 23+20
SAILO-TEOP	AREA.	160	138	3	1	-	2	4	7	4	4	1	2	37	35			66	76	77	73	257	34	66	2	1	2	234	82	277	1443	253	1107	38	964	2·	710	717	1258	1303	M 2506 F. 2140
																																							TOTAL		4646.

ATTACHMENT TO PATROL REPORT B.P. 2/56-57.



T.W. LEAKE, P.O.

NORTH BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND. - 4 MILE SERIES.

tion Register

Area Patrolled ..... SAILO - TEOP .....

ON		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK				STUDENTS															
Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
		1						6		8	17	4	13	2	11	1·7	6	6	17	14	50. 30+20
	2	1						6		11	27	7	22		19	1·8	13	22	36	33	111. 56+55
	3	1						8	1	33	35	24	48	1	48	2·7	32	47	56	67	212. 97+115
				2	1			15	2	19	33	10	25		24	2·8	26	18	36	32	132. 79+53
9	11	24	5	2				14		12	69	16	55	2	49	2·1	38	47	45	60	235. 123+112
8		8		2	1			9	1	7	49	6	33		30	2·1	23	23	37	41	145. 79+66
	1	2						1		1	16	2	12	1	7	1·4	5	6	15	14	43. 23+20
7	73	257	34	66	2	1	2	234	82	277	1443	253	1107	38	964	2·	710	717	1238	1303	M 2350 F 2296
																			TOTAL		4646.
2	4	20	1	3						9	60	13	47	3	42	2·4	32	35	55	59	205. 115+95
4	5	15	4	3				4	1	4	43	6	34		26	1·9	24	26	31	39	140 17+10
		8	2	1				2	1	1	23	-	15		12	1·2	8	3	14	13	52. 33+19
	2	5	1	2				3		2	25	2	22	2	14	1·7	11	8	19	23	72. 40+32
	6	3		4				1		2	20	3	11	3	10	1·4	5	4	17	13	47. 30+17
2	1	8		1						4	31	2	23	1	19	·9	9	6	28	25	77. 46+31
	1	2		1				5		3	17	1	10		6	1·4	1	8	14	14	45. 23+22
		2	2					3	9	-	15	6	13		14	2·3	10	8	13	14	61. 28+33
	1			1				10	2	3	19	1	17	3	14	1·9	8	4	15	20	60. 34+26
	8	15	1	1				27	24	9	82	13	68	1	59	2·2	40	34	60	69	271. 143+128
	1							7	3	5	33	2	26	1	24	1·6	20	18	34	31	113. 61+52
		2		3				6		8	19	3	14		16	2·3	14	9	15	20	69. 40+29
2	2	1						4		12	35	6	27	1	25	2·1	31	19	34	32	121. 70+51
								1	1	3	8	7	5		5	2	4	11	12	7	36. 17+19
	1	1		1				9	4	1	20	3	13	1	7	1·9	6	3	11	13	48. 28+20
	3	4		5				3		2	19	-	14		12	1·8	7	7	7	15	48. 26+22
	1	6						4	2	-	31	1	24	2	16	1·8	10	12	21	27	82. 41+41
	1	3		4				16	8	6	35	8	20		21	2·3	10	15	23	25	104. 56+48
	1	2						13	5	7	48	11	31		34	1·7	20	20	40	35	135. 75+60
	1	3	1					14	3	9	35	6	22	1	20	2	14	13	24	20	92 55+37
		3		1				4	1	1	11	-	11	1	9	1·6	8	4	8	12	41. 24+17
	9	7	4	1				19	9	12	58	13	48	5	41	2·3	36	31	45	47	199 108+91
	4	5		1				7	2	3	47	2	35	1	24	1·6	20	17	41	37	130. 74+56
	1	14		1						4	35	5	22	3	16	1·6	11	14	27	25	92. 53+39
	2	20		1				5		9	49	12	35		34	1·7	22	17	33	44	142. 81+61

tion Register

Area Patrolled: SAILO - TEOP

ON		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK				STUDENTS															
Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
2	2	15	3	6						5	49	4	41		30	1·4	20	21	32	30	136. 73+63
2		6	1	1				2	2	4	21	5	15		17	1·6	8	11	17	19	67. 34+33
8	3	4		3						7	36	4	27		21	1·9	20	21	39	37	124. 66+58
		3		2				1		14	42	4	36		32	1·5	15	13	50	47	131. 71+60
	1	2		2				1	1	2	31	6	31		27	2·5	24	25	34	41	130. 63+67
		4	1	3				3		8	31	4	20		20	2·3	16	21	28	26	102. 54+48
5	1	8	2	4		1	1			12	52	10	40	3	31	2·1	31	35	55	48	185. 99+86
		3		1						4	34	8	25		27	1·8	12	19	33	32	100. 49+51
		13	2	2			1			4	52	6	37		29	1·6	19	19	48	47	149. 80+69
4	2	13	4	3				1		7	31	7	20		22	2·1	21	17	19	27	105. 57+48
2	4	20	1	3						9	60	13	47	3	42	2·4	32	35	55	59	205. 110+95
4	5	15	4	3				4	1	4	43	6	34		26	1·9	24	26	31	39	147. 77+70
		8	2	1				2	1	1	23	-	15		12	1·2	8	3	14	13	52. 33+19
	2	5	1	2				3		2	25	2	22	2	14	1·7	11	8	19	23	72. 40+32
		3		4				1		2	20	3	11	3	10	1·4	5	4	17	13	47. 30+17
2	1	8		1						4	31	2	23	1	19	·9	9	6	28	25	77. 46+31
	1	2		1				5		3	17	1	10		6	1·4	1	8	14	14	45. 23+22
		2	2					3	9	-	15	6	13		14	2·3	10	8	13	14	61. 28+33
	1			1				10	2	3	19	1	17	3	14	1·9	8	4	15	20	60. 34+26
	8	15	1	1				27	24	9	82	13	68	1	59	2·2	40	34	60	69	271. 143+128
	1							7	3	5	33	2	26	1	24	1·6	20	18	34	31	113. 61+52
		2		3				6		8	19	3	14		16	2·3	14	9	15	20	69. 40+29
	2	1						4		12	35	6	27	1	25	2·1	31	19	34	32	121. 70+51
								1	1	3	8	7	5		5	2	4	11	12	7	36. 17+19
	1	1		1				9	4	1	20	3	13	1	7	1·9	6	3	11	13	48. 28+20
	3	4		5				3		2	19	-	14		12	1·8	7	7	7	15	48. 26+22
	1	6						4	2	-	31	1	24	2	16	1·8	10	12	21	27	82. 41+41
	1	3		4				16	8	6	35	8	20		21	2·3	10	15	23	25	104. 56+48
	1	2						13	5	7	48	11	31		34	1·7	20	20	40	35	135. 75+60
	1	3	1					14	3	9	35	6	22	1	20	2	14	13	24	20	92. 55+37
		3		1				4	1	1	11	-	11	1	9	1·6	8	4	8	12	41. 24+17
	9	7	4	1				19	9	12	58	13	48	5	41	2·3	36	31	45	47	199 108+91
	4	5		1				7	2	3	47	2	35	1	24	1·6	20	17	41	37	130. 74+56
	1	14		1						4	35	5	22	3	16	1·6	11	14	27	25	92. 53+39
	2	20		1				5		9	49	12	35		34	1·7	22	17	33	44	142. 81+61

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE S/ Report No. SOH No 38 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by T. W. LEAKE . PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled SAILO - TEOP

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

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

Duration—From 2/5/1957 to 13/5/1957

Number of Days 12

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

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

Medical ..../...../18.....

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol 1. Investigation of land matters & ownership of Native Land. 2. Assessment of land carrying capacity of Teop area. 3. C.S.B. Business

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19 District Commissioner

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

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

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

NA.30-14-48

6th June, 1957.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
KIEREP.

PATROL REPORT SOM. 3/56-57

The gesture of the village people to purchase blankets for Aid Posts is appreciated. It should, of course, be understood that the Aid Posts are for the treatment of out-patients only.

Land matters have obviously been subject of separate correspondence. The establishment of Co-operatives is usually met by adverse criticism from local traders—it affects their pockets.

The bringing of banking facilities to the people appears to be welcome by them.

A. A. R.
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

Mrs Luttre
Please have Report put in a cover and R/S to me.
7/6.

30/14/48

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 31/1/4-1608

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

16th May, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MCRESBY.

Special Patrol Report Sohano 3/56-57.

I am forwarding herewith two (2) copies of the above Report submitted by Mr. T.W. Leake, Patrol Officer.

This patrol was conducted to finalise several outstanding land matters and investigation of European and native trading rights. In addition Mr. Leake carried out a considerable amount of Savings Bank work during the patrol.

His claim for Camping Allowance accompanies the report.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

Encls.

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
SOHANO.

14th May, 1957.

District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT SOH. 5/56-57.

Report of a patrol to the SAILO-TEOP census sub-division of the Buka Passage Sub-District.

Officer conducting the patrol: T.W.Leake P.O.

Area Patrolled: SAILO-TEOP.

Objects of the Patrol: 1. The investigation of several land matters and the determination of ownership of certain Native land.
2. Assessment of land carrying capacity of Teop area.
3. Closure of 208 C.S.B. accounts and C.S.B. business generally.

Duration of Patrol: 2nd May to 13th May being twelve days inclusive.

The patrol was carried out by Mr. T.W.Leake and three members of the R.P. & N.G.C.

Previous patrol number three of 56-57 carried out census and routine administration. This patrol checked on the orders given during that patrol but otherwise was confined to its specific objects.

DIARY.

May 2nd. Left Sohano 8.30 am arriving at Teop by M.V. Nivani at 1.15 pm. Afternoon to arranging land court for the morning and seeing Mr Carter of Kekesu Methodist Mission.

May 3rd. Court in session till 10.30 am then remainder of day until 4.00 pm spent on Banking.

May 4th. Court in session again till 11 am. Banking till 12.10 then again from 1.30 pm till 5.15 pm. Made arrangements for investigation further land matters on the morrow.

May 5th Sunday. Banking after church on Teop Island. Afternoon to INUE Village to hold land enquiry over Mr Best's Trading Allotment Application. Sent police constable to arrange banking in inland villages on the morrow.

May 6th. Left TEOP for SUANGU Village via TEAROUKI Mission at 7.30 am. Banking at SUANGU, WAWUGINCA and TOROKOKOPIA villages. Arrived TEOBUHIN Village 5.15 pm.

May 7th. Banking at TEOBUHIN till 11 am., then to POKAPA till 3.pm. Arrived NAMKERIO Village 5.00 pm.

May 8th. Banking at NAMKERIO, POKPOK and LOMSIS Villages where finished at 5.00 pm. People put to work to clear obstructions from the POKAPA-NAMKERIO road. Monies collected from several villages to buy blankets for the NAMKERIO Aid Post.

May 9th. Further banking at LOMSIS. Cashed cheque for £100 with Mr MacKinlay to carry on Banking. Through TETAKUTS to CHUNPATS village doing banking and saw Mr Ede at Chunpats.

May 10th. Banking at CHUNPATS. To UMUM for banking via BANIU. On to SIARA Village and then to TOROTEI arriving there at 5.30. pm.

May 11th. Banking at TOROTEI till midday. On to GOHI where worked till 3.30 pm. One Constable and self to SOHANO arriving there 5.00 pm. Patrol moved to SORUM and camped.

May 12th Sunday. Observed. Saw the A.D.O. midday.

May 13th. Departed SOHANO 6.30 am and arrived SORUM 8.00 where worked at banking till 2.15 pm. On to BONIS Plantation where held Court for Native Affairs finishing at 4.00 pm and leaving there for SOHANO where patrol arrived at 5.00 pm.

W. Groves. For Comment please. A. 11/5/57.

LAND MATTERS. Ownership of WAPAHANI land at Teop anchorage was determined. The Assistant District Officer's instruction of 11/4/57 on file 34/4/16 refers. The answer to this letter and the copy of the enquiry will be the subject of separate correspondence. Since the area WAPAHANI embraces the site of the Co-operative Trading Allotment Licence its ownership was determined at the same time.

The history of the pre-war Trading site of OKEDA the Japanese was enquired into and again this will be separately answered.

The patrol determined that Paul Matavihe had no right to tell Mr. Best he could lease his land at IRUE Village for a Trading site. Mr Best apparently found this out too and later the patrol received a letter from him withdrawing his application.

All cases of this nature are to be covered by separate correspondence. G. 28/5.

Objections were received and recorded to the application by Mr Best to release the OKEDA trading site. The statements by Mr Carter of the Methodist Mission as to the Native attitude to European extension in the area were confirmed.

Population access and the availability of land on the littoral between Teop and Baniu were investigated. Land carrying capacity was assessed by checking garden acreages to the average family. This whole assessment is the content of another report. Maps will be submitted.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. Orders given during the previous patrol of February this year were largely carried out. Where not the matter was rectified this patrol.

BOTOA the secretary of the Teop Native Society stated he had heard that a certain European had been making adverse comment on the work of Mr Poole the previous Co-operative Officer this District. This European was from Small Buks Island. BOTOA desired us to know that the members of his Society and himself were incensed that such talk should be made and desired to know what the Administration had done about it. They had the most complete confidence in Mr Poole and, again, wanted us to know that.

Following on the example of TEOBUHIN Aid Post the people of the villages served by NAMKERIO Aid Post donated some £6-18-0 towards the purchase of blankets for their post. This will be done shortly.

COMMONWEALTH SAVING BANK. The two hundred and eight passbooks collected for closure of account last patrol were distributed and the accounts finalised this patrol.

Advance received	£430. 0. 0.
Total Withdrawals	622.14. 1.
Total Deposits	166.15. 0.
Accounts Closed	308.
Passbooks received this patrol for finalisation	471.

The opportunity to finalise exhausted accounts and collect interest has been appreciated. Most of these accounts would never have been presented for closure there being so little left in balance but having the Bank go to them persuaded depositors to produce the old passbooks. It is certain that among the more sophisticated the real use of a savings account has been demonstrated and its benefits through interest become more apparent. Much greater deposits were made this patrol than the last and by more depositors and some books were given in not for closure, but for the insertion of interest.

Please receive a continguency for camping allowance attached. Police Records of Service have been noted for comments of conduct of the members on patrol.

T.W.Loake

T.W.Loake P.O.

Amount Returned to Store

INA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. 4 OF 1956/57. SOH

Patrol Conducted by B.A. McCARE Acting A.D.O.

Area Patrolled BUKA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P. GRIDLEY C.P.O. (first week only).

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

Duration—From 27/5/1957 to 13/6/1957

Number of Days EIGHTEEN.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services NOV./1956

Medical FEB./1957.

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE NORTH, 4 MILES TO 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24/9/1957

District Commissioner

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

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

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

NLB:30/14/54-
2242

14th October, 1957.

The District-Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

OVER-RECRUITMENT - BUKA ISLAND

I refer to the notes concerning over-recruitment of villages in the Solus area contained at paras 29-31 of Sohano Patrol Report No.4-56/57 by Mr. A.D.O. McCabe, and to the comments in your memorandum of 24th September, 1957, to the Assistant District Officer, Sohano.

2. Section 101 of the Native Labour Ordinance 1950-1956 gives unlimited authority to His Honour the Administrator to prohibit the employment of any natives from any area, subject to any restrictions or conditions that may be desired. In view of this authority, I do not understand your statement that "nothing could stop natives working casually".

3. Be that as it may, I agree with you that imposition of restrictions on employment will not necessarily achieve the objective sought, that of maintaining sufficient manpower in the villages to allow of continued progressive advances in village economic and social welfare.

4. In situations of this nature it would be helpful if some positive steps can be taken, even if these are confined to measures seeking the voluntary co-operation of the people in regulating absenteeism, or of recruiters in preserving the traditional two-thirds of adult able-bodied males in the villages. Statutory recruiting or employment restrictions can be imposed with power given to allow limited employment at your discretion.

5. Where do the men go for employment? Why? Are measures of economic development being unduly hurried thus encouraging men to "get away" from the pressure? Are those absent a permanent or a changing group of the villagers? Is absence in employment the main cause, or is absence for mission or education purposes significant? Is there an imbalance between males and females?

6. It is important to seek out the causal factors for the existence of such a situation, to measure the extent of the problem and then to provide remedies to eliminate the adverse features. I do not think that sufficient attention has been given to this matter, and seek a further examination of the problem as a whole and some positive suggestions for its rectification.

(J. K. McCARTHY)
Acting Director of Native Affairs
15/10

Cof D (Cont).

For your approval, please. The DC shld offer some constructive, in lieu of negative, comment on this question.
15/10
a/EO(N)

RPT

NA.30-14-54

Anthropologist

Your attention is invited to page 8 of Patrol Report No.4 of 1956/57 - Sohano.

T. G. Aitchison

(T.G. Aitchison)
Chief of Division
Government and Research

Noted.
9/10.

Chief of Division
(Development and Welfare)

NA.30-14-54

Your attention is invited to pages 7 and 9 of Patrol Report No.4 of 1956/57 - Sohano.

T. G. Aitchison

(T.G. Aitchison)
Chief of Division
(Government and Research)

9/10

Regs Corps to see as well

Noted 10/10/57

Executive Officer (Labour)

NA.30-14-54

Your attention is invited to page 6 of Patrol Report No.4 of 1956/57 - Sohano.

T. G. Aitchison

(T.G. Aitchison)
Chief of Division
(Government and Research)

Noted - see memo above
15/10

Executive Officer
(Social Development)

NA.30-14-54

Your attention is invited to page 2 of Patrol Report No.4 of 1956/57 - Sohano.

T. G. Aitchison

(T.G. Aitchison)
Chief of Division
(Government and Research)

30-14-54

8th October, 1957

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report No.4 of 1956/57 - Sohano

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

2. A well occupied people are seldom restless. The attitude of the people towards housing improvement is most interesting.

3. Why should adultery be treated as a criminal offence when it is a cause for civil action in our own community?

4. The people in the area appear to be a most mercenary lot.

5. The Patrol Report indicates a keen interest and a capacity for hard work.

J.K. M

p.p. (J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

30/14/54

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Bougainville District,
HEADQUARTERS SOHANO

24th September, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
SOHANO

Sohano Patrol Report No.4 - 56/57
By Mr. B.A. McCabe

The above report and your comments refer.

I agree with the attitude being taken by Mr. McCabe in housing. One further point is that in most of these places space is at a premium, so houses are built close together. Consequently the fire hazard is increased.

Para.16:- Anyone employing labour must register and abide by the provisions of the Native Labour Ordinance and Regulations. I cannot agree to a Blanket Approval for pay in lieu of rations - if I give it in this case, everyone has a right to expect it. On the other hand, there could be some leniency depending on circumstances!

Labour:- There is a definite shortage of men in the villages, but a glance at the Census will reveal that the majority of those at work are in the district and have their wives with them. Probably if you got down to breaking up the figures you would find that most of the labour was in the Sub-District. In view of this, I cannot recommend restriction for recruiting. I point out that even if I made a recommendation and it was approved, nothing could stop natives working casually.

Land:- The land dispute between G.M.Mackenzie and YEGITS people is now in the hands of the Lands Titles Commissioner. I shall ask him if he can give a decision on the matter. Regarding land problems see D.N.A. Circular Memorandum No.161 of 3rd. September.

Commerce:- A circular will be sent round regarding the Native Contracts Protection Ordinance.

Roads:- A Road Supervisor is due here on the 26th and will advise on the Buka Road. In my opinion nothing short of a bulldozer and then a grader can do any good. Action will also be taken under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance to have the road closed to everything larger than a jeep. Mr. Rayner will come up as soon as he finishes the bridge over the AROPA River.

The purchase of Ferguson Tractors will be encouraged as soon as the road permits traffic by these vehicles.

Anthropology:- I don't think even HANUABADA could outdo the ceremony Mr.McCabe witnessed!

.....
K.C. Atkinson
District Commissioner

DEC.DNA (2)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Subdistrict Office,
BUKA PASSAGE,
Bougainville

29th July, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
SOHANO, Bougainville.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1956/57 - BUKA & ADJACENT ISLANDS.

Officer Conducting Patrol.	B.A. McCabe, Acting A.D.O.
European Accompanying.	P. Gridley C.P.O. (for first week only)
Natives Accompanying	Corporal IMAI Reg. 6123 Constable NOPETAU Reg. 9795 Constable YERAS Reg. 9629
Duration of Patrol	27th May to 13th June, 1957 (18 days)
Objects of Patrol	Routine administration.
Last Patrol to Area.	October/November 1956, by G.B. O'Farrell, Patrol Officer.
Map Reference	Bougainville North, 4 miles to 1 inch series.

Introduction.

1. Buka Island is the most northerly of the Solomons Islands and is separated from the largest of them (Bougainville) by the extremely narrow Buka Passage.

2. In the southwest, there is a mountain range of volcanic origin, the Parkinson Range, rising to a height of approximately 1250 feet. To the north and the east the geology is raised coral rock. The interior is a lowland of level undulating country which slopes gradually down to mangrove swamps along the western coast - thus the island surface is tilted slightly downwards to the west. Some drainage occurs via the Gagan River system in the middle of the island, while elsewhere there is subterranean drainage and sinkholes. Generally, the island is well drained, undulating, timbered and fertile.

3. Off the west coast of Buka itself and parallel to it, a chain of low coral islets extends, accommodating five island groups, and this chain with outlying reef extensions forms an inner passage along the west coast of Buka, which is very convenient for water transport.

4. A coral cliff reaching 300 feet in height extends from just east of IETA to LONTIS village, but it is less precipitous and lofty along the north coast. On the east coast however it presents an obstacle to descent to the beach, and the tracks used often involve notched logs as 'ladders'. In wet weather particularly, these can be rather hazardous to the uninitiated, as they often overhang a sheer drop to the beach below.

5.
DIARY.
May 27.
Departed Sohano at 8.45 am, to IETA, thence Hahela Mission, Hangan, and Malasang - transport per D.A.S.F. Tractor and trailer.

May 28. To Lonahan, then visited Telatu, returning to Lonahan to proceed on to SING and SUHIN villages.

May 29. Walked to GOGEHEI, then to TAHAITAHAI, continued on to HAHALIS. Camped.

May 30 Proceeded to Hanahan. Visited also HAGUS, IELILINA and KETSKETS. Visited Hanahan Catholic Mission.

May 31 Visited Kotopan and Tohatsi by cycle. Returned to HANAHAN for an general meeting

June 1. Inspected roads.

June 2. Sunday observed.

June 3. Per jeep proceeding through to ILTOPAN, leaving directions for road work at several villages.

June 4. Moved to HANPAN, then to TANDEKI, and continued on to LENMANMANU. Big 'Sing-sing' here in progress.

5. Inspected village, then went on to LEMANKOA.

6. Proceeded to LONTIS, Camped here.

7. Self by foot to Kessa Plantation, cargo awaited powered canoe from LENMANMANU for transport. Visited Kessa Plantation, heard complaints re natives there. Crossed to HITAU when motor arrived, hazardous due to a sudden squall. Went on to POROPAN, where camped.

DIARY (cont.)

June 8. Walked through island to IABURU village to south, thence embarked on powered canoe for BEI. Visited this village, then proceeded via the Gagan River to first HAPAN, and later KOHISO landing point. After visiting KOHISO, walked on to GAGAN and camped.

9. Sunday observed. Inspections and discussions.

10. Walked to BEIKUT. Later visited NOPAN, KOHENO and TELATU by cycle. Walked from latter 1½ hours southwest to SAPANI viallge, which is off the motor road. Returned to KOHENO, and cycled to BEIKUT.

11. West to BARIKUA village, then west generally again to cross the Parkinson Range to reach the coast at Tulaen Plantation. Visited this property, afterwards to YEGITS north, then back to PETATS island to camp.

12. By power canoe to POKA. Walked south to TUNG. Later, by canoe again to South Petats, and thence MATSUNGAN, where camped.

13. POEN Plantation (KAHULI) and KESABELLO Lagoon by Matsungan power canoe. Proceeded across neck NOVA Peninsula by walking road to visit NOVA. Picked up at second NOVA hamlet in Ramun Bay, and brought across to SOHANO.

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6. NATIVE SITUATION.

The people of BUKA are comparatively prosperous, owning fairly large groves of bearing coconut palms, and in addition having planted up many more palms postwar, which will soon be coming into bearing. The industry these plantations promote keep the people pretty well occupied, and there is no apparent vestige of discontent with their present standing. Indeed the impetus of development seems to have slowed down quite a lot recently after a postwar burst of energy, and it may be that the people feel that they have enough work on their hands at present.

7. The complaint of the previous patrol abouthousing standards was considered, and the position examined. It is true that the kitchen huts are almost invariably of a very poor standard, dark, dirty and unventilated. On the other hand, the "official" sleeping quarters are generally good, being built off the ground, spacious, and provided with windows. Frequently, however the kitchens are used for sleeping, bunks being generally in evidence in them, and the people claim that this is so because they feel the cold and like to be near the fire in cold spells. Their pre-European house style was one built on an earth floor.

8. The previous patrolling officer strongly advocated the adoption of kitchens built on raised plank or palm floors, with the provision of fireplaces on an earth base, as a more sanitary measure. It was apparent that the idea was disliked by the people, not least because of the fire risk. They were somewhat disturbed about the situation because they did not like disregarding a suggestion.

9. I consider that it would not be advisable to force any particular style of housing on the people, except inasmuch as is imperative for good sanitation and hygiene. Accordingly, the people were informed that better kitchens were necessary, but if they could achieve this by improving their present style, this was permissible. It was agreed that earth floors could continue to be used, but that the walls should be higher so that windows could be provided to admit of ventilation and light. At night it would be possible to close these, and fires could warm the building as usual for sleeping when desired. It was stressed that floors should be swept regularly, and a sprinkling of clean beach sand was advocated.

As regards the neglect of other instructions relating to roads, hygiene, etc., the excuse often given is that the people have too much work. To some extent this is true, in that much labour is required on maintenance of coconut groves and copra production, road and building maintenance etc., apart from their ordinary food quest. However, I think the people have to develop more drive and energy if they wish to measurably improve their standard of living. The necessity of hard work for this object still needs stressing.

11. Many persons siezed the occasion of the patrol to bring complaints of debts - bride price, pigs etc. - and it was generally found fairly easy to settle these in conjunction with village elders. Several cases of adultery were brought, though it is obvious that such infringements are usually regarded as usurpations of civil rights, and that cash compensation is normal. The system borders on unlicensed prostitution in my opinion, and the inherent danger to public morality was consistently stressed. It is hoped that advice given to prosecute in all cases may be heeded to at least some extent.

12. The trait of individualism is certainly apparent among these people, but I think it has been stressed over-much in the past. It is sometimes overlooked that there are important forms of co-operation as well, in fishing, gardening etc., and there are frequent village feasts and ceremonies, at which villages from afar attend by invitation. Furthermore, business-men often desire wealth so that they can re-distribute it as a sort of noblesse oblige, although here the object is to gain prestige, and not merely altruistic, of course.

13. I suggest education to an enlightened individualism is desirable, so that advanced persons will seek to help their more backward fellows. I think in the present situation influence will be possible to this end, and I feel that this trend will be more effective for progress that fervent communal schemes, which usually seem to go haywire.

14. It has been noted that the people are mercenary, and there is little or none of the hospitality offerred to patrols, as experienced elsewhere in the District. Everything has its price, and unfortunately this is inclined to be high. Some villages who are not self-sufficient in some things, such as building materials in the case of PORARAN and HITAU, have a high price exacted from them for sago palm leaves etc. which cost little or not effort on the part of the owner to produce. As far as possible, this practice was deprecated. Another case noted related to the rescue of a damaged 'Mon' (canoe) at sea, which the owner and others had left with the intention of salvaging it later, they claimed. Another man brought it in first, and claimed the full value of the mon, £20, as repayment, although little effort and no risk had been incurred. I told this person that £1 was a reasonable reward in this case.

15. While the Buka people are fairly intelligent, there is no doubt that there are many gullible and naieve ones also. An instance of this was revealed when one person complained that he and nine other persons worked intermittently over 5 years for their 'business leader' but received no pay in the meantime. They believed that their leader was keeping the money to promote their welfare in some vague way. At last they realized that they had been duped, and it was lucky that they were able to recover a part of the money when I intervened. This is not an isolated instance, I believe.

16. Once again there were a number of claims for unpaid wages and shares of profits from copra ventures, from "business-men" who either engaged labour or made arrangements for the ventures. As this has been a frequent cause of complaint in the past, I would recommend that these business-men should be made to keep a Casual Workers Engagement Register, even though such employment is intermittent. It is noted that you have directed registration (vide memo 30/2/1-325, Patrol Report SOH.9/55-56) and sufficient stocks of C.W.R.R. will be ordered for the necessary records. The businessmen or their clerks will need some instruction in keeping this and a Wages Book, which I consider essential, and I think this could be given by patrolling

D.N.A. officers, in order to keep native industry healthy and efficient. Most labour is employed on an all-in cash wage payment (generally six shillings per day), and while the labour is as intermittent as it is at present, I recommend 'blanket' approval for this practice in lieu of Ration Allowance Permits and full enforcement of the Ordinance, which could hardly be administered anyway.

17. A labour shortage due to over-recuitment, in the SOLUS area is dealt with separately. Elsewhere, there is a good supply of manpower, which could foster economic development to the extent of the people's initiative.

VILLAGES.

18 Most villages, with the exception of the inland SOLUS people, live on or near the beach, and are thus favourably and more or less permanently sited. The SOLUS are inclined to move hamlets from time to time.

19. Of the coastal villages, the following have most or all hamlets at cliff-top level: MALASANG, TAHAITAHAI, HAHALIS, ILTOPAN, TOHATSI, KETSKETS, and HANPAN. This seems to be a postwar development, the reasons being: a) with population increase, beach sites are limited; b) the cliff is precipitous of ascent, and the coast inhospitable; c) for the motor road and groves are located above. Usually, however, at least one or two beach hamlets are maintained to attend to fishing, and the canoes and gear.

20. Particular comment follows:

MALASANG. These people continue to be lethargic in maintaining good housing etc. and their excuse of a labour shortage is not here borne out. Individual cases were instructed.

IETA. Nearest SOHANO, the village has improved to a good standard recently, despite heavy outside employment. As this is mostly casual and proximate, its effect is not severe.

GOGOHEI is an example of a neat beach village of good housing, apart from the usual poor kitchens. The village is well led by a capable Luluai, and the people are co-operative. Following Court actions, in which fines were imposed for continued pig nuisance in the village, the people have built a really fine stone fence, of several thousand yards length, to enclose the village. This should improve hygiene immensely.

HAGUS has a problem, as it is a crowded beach village, due to a limited site, and the people are at present reluctant to move to cliff-top. KETSKETS is in much the same position. Ultimately, no doubt there will have to be a move.

TANDEKI. Housing generally much poorer than standard - instractions issued to renew.

LONTIS-LEMANKOA-LENMANMANU. These populous North Coast villages are exposed to the N.W. gales, and are buffeted periodically. Allowing for this, they are in fair order, but the continuous lines of drab kitchens give a poor impression. I think a substantial improvement will follow discussions and instructions issued.

HITAU is a fine new village, only marred once again by poor kitchen huts. These are to be replaced.

PORORAN. This village is still unsatisfactory, and it is hard to entice people to improve matters. During 1956, one or two were imprisoned for short terms for flagrant neglect of instructions, but the people still do the bare minimum. They complain of shortage of building materials and other hardships associated with living on a not very productive island, but HITAU has been able to overcome these disadvantages, which was pointed out to them.

BEI. The Luluai has left the beach village site and with two or three others has gone inland to a new site. Though this is ostensibly to tend cacao groves planted there, I think there is a division in the village on account of the two religious sects, Catholic and S.D.A. The S.D.A. is a very good and clean hamlet, adorned with shrubs and flowers, and is a model for the rest of the village.

YEGITS. This village is in a plight, being located on a swampy area of beach on the west coast. Most of the surrounding country is either swamp or rugged hillsides; other land to the south on which they would like to settle is occupied by the owners of TULAEN Plantation, allegedly without right, and this dispute was again raised see LAND.

KAHULI. Once again the site is poor. The present site is a ridge ¼ mile inland from the beach, strewn with large boulders, and narrow. The coast is swampy and mosquito infected, the interior rugged. On my suggestion, they have approached Mr. Wong You, the lessee of POEN Plantation which adjoins to the north, and it is proposed to settle there. Garden land will be available, and the scheme should be mutually advantageous, but the people may need to be reminded from time to time that they should assist in the labour supply for the small plantation in return. Actually, Mr. Wong You is prepared to buy the copra produced at contract-produced price. The people are originally 'bush' people, but they are adamant about reamining at the coast, for reasons of cash income.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

21. While a number of officials appear to be fairly/effective, in-

many others are doing a good job towards keeping village affairs in reasonable order. It was noted on a previous enquiry that very few of them are the hereditary leaders, and in a couple of cases where they are said to be such (BARIKUA and ILTOPAN), they make a poor showing. Probably the hereditary leaders of real influence prefer to keep out of the picture, and the Luluai and Tultul in these cases act as their agents and 'front'. In any case, the system is reasonably efficient for law and order, village maintenance etc.

22. Of the Paramount Luluais, ISA, SAHARIA and TATO wield real authority, and appear to have true hereditary claims to leadership. NABOIN, P.L. of SOLUS area has not such a strong position, and is less shrewd.

23. In the village of KETSKETS, it has been noted that a woman (HUSA) is the hereditary leader, there being no males in the line of descent. MAKUS, the Luluai here, is a hamlet 'Tsunaun' (leader) from HAGUS; he is unimpressive.

24. POROPAN and IABURU. The officials at both places have been ineffective. At POROPAN, the traditional leader is a semi-cripple, and refuses to accept office. At IABURU, the true leader NARI or KEMO, is also very reluctant to become Luluai, but may be prevailed upon by next patrol. If so, a recommendation will be submitted.

25. NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Little mention was made of the subject on this patrol, and it would seem that the people are passively awaiting the next Administration move, or hope that it will be forgotten. Time did not allow the leisurely discussions necessary to attempt to stimulate further interest. The response to past efforts to do so have been disappointing. At time of writing, I am preparing to proceed on another tour of the Island to attempt to obtain native approval for introduction of a Council.

HYGIENE & SANITATION.

26. See also paragraphs 7-10 re housing etc.

The previous medical patrol complained of pig nuisance in many villages, despite numerous previous instructions about the matter. It was decided that fines were necessary, and it has since been found that the effect was entirely salutary. Stone fences have been erected to enclose several villages and hamlets, and other steps have been taken to control pigs. However, I recommend that the matter be policed carefully for some time to come.

27. Villages generally were clean and tidy, especially the beach ones. Elsewhere it was often necessary to advise the people to cut the bush back further from the village, as a sanitary and mosquito control measure. It was endeavoured to make this a weekly task.

28. In regard to latrines, the position still needs continual policing. Mr. O'Farrell advised householders to erect family latrines in place of 'communal' ones, and I think this measure is much more popular and effective. Such latrines will serve longer, and neglect to maintain can be pinned down to individuals. Where this had been instituted at Kieta Subdistrict, I have noticed the position is much more satisfactory. Perhaps the P.H.D. may be asked to adopt this policy also, and instruct their Aid Post Orderlies to advise the people also, and report neglect when occurring.

LABOUR.

29. A severe labour shortage was once again apparent in the SOLUS area. Figures taken mainly from the previous census of a few months ago are as hereunder:

VILLAGE	Able-bodied men in village	In Employment	Labour Potential	Total Pop.
KOHINO	22	18	40	163
NOPAN	6	12	18	81
BEIKUT	18	16	34	160
BARIKUA	19	7	26	97
GAGAN	30	23	53	254
KOHISO	8	28	36	167
HAPAN	32	14	46	194
TELATU	6	15	21	99
	141	133	274	1215

30. A summary of absentee-ism due to employment and schooling for three censuses since 1951 was given in this office memorandum 23rd March, 1956 covering Patrol Report SOH.9/55-56, wherein restrictions on recruiting were recommended. This showed that such absenteeism was consistently 50 per cent or more of the labour potential.

31. A fact I would like to report here is that although many of these employees are employed within the District, they are so employed either under a two year Agreement, or as semi-permanent 'casuals'. Further the places of employment are at least almost a full day's journey from their villages, and when they can return home at week-ends and holidays, there is only sufficient time for social purposes. While they are employed they are of little economic benefit to the household as regards its livelihood, and even when wife and children accompany, there are often other dependants who are not admitted. Complaints were made by several officials about the position, and I have no doubt that there is a sever strain on their manpower resources. Additionally, progressive development, economic and social is undoubtedly retarded; the embryo cacao plantings are often neglected due to lack of labour. A strong recommendation is again made that the whole SOLUS area be closed to recruiting for at least twelve months.

LAND.

32. The dispute between the Natives of YEGITS and Messrs. G.& M. MacKenzie of Tulaen Plantation re boundary of that property has not yet been resolved. Could action be taken to have this matter settled at an early date, please? Contrary to penultimate sentence of para 3, page 83 of P/R 9/55-56, the natives state that they need the land for a new village site to replace the present extremely unsatisfactory one, for gardening, and eventually for cash cropping, and they are not prepared to dispose of it, if they can regain possession.

33. CHILCHIL (LEMANKOA village) Appeal case is pending.

34. LENMANMANU. A dispute arose again about the boundary of land known as SAKEP and PAPU. The Luluai said that this was arbitrated by a previous patrol, but that a formal court was not held, nor all evidence collected. This will be checked, and if so, a Court hearing convened on next patrol. HAKEN is the complainant

COMMERCE.

35. The numerous trading licences held by the natives, copra, store and bakery, continue to be renewed faithfully each year. The copra licence is sometimes held in conjunction with a bakery licence, and the owner exchanges bread or other trade for coconuts, which he then dries, often employing labour for the purpose. The trade stores operate in a small way by buying a consignment from one of the European or Chinese stores, retailing it until the stock is almost exhausted, and then, apparently because they have spent the income, having difficulty in raising cash to purchase more stock. No doubt credit is also given, though there is no proof of this, and such practice undermines the profits of the concern.

36. Further new bakeries of permanent materials and hygienic design have been erected. In some places these are also sort of tea-houses. There is a fine large building at HITAU village which represents a community venture, and at TUNG, a native named TARI has built a European style house attached to his bakery, which is used as an occasional community 'restaurant'. Parties are given, at which contributions are made for the food. The cost of a smaller bakery at KETSKETS was worked out at a near £200.

37. There has been a marked increase in the number of outboard motors which power specially made canoes, and this bids to be a popular form of transport. Outlay is not great, and repairs do not appear to be beyond local resources. There are three small boats, and two jeeps, while a further jeep became useless and was wrecked, the engine being salvaged to be used in a boat, and other parts, tyres etc. to be sold. TARI of TUNG, an influential and capable man, is about to buy a 20 foot launch owned by the Methodist Mission, Sekotolan, but as far as is known, no approach has been made for sanction for this transaction. There have been other instances of lack of approval for transaction above the stipulated value in the Native Contracts +Protection Ordinance, and it is recommended that traders be circularized in this regard.

Agriculture - See Appendix.

HEALTH - See Appendix.

ROADS.

38. Despite every effort on the part of DN.A. officers to have the Buka Road repaired by native effort in conjunction with hired trucks, the road is practically impassable between MALASANG and SING villages, some 8 miles, and further on it is not good. This is the section most often used by heavy ex-Army, 4-wheel drive trucks, and as soon as the road is improved, the trucks badly damage it again.

ROADS (cont)

Efforts have been made to regulate the traffic to prevent this d damage, but experience has shown this to be of no avail. There is therefore no alternative but to recommend that the road be closed for trucks above a certain weight, so as to exclude the present trucks from operating, at least until the road can be developed to a formed all-weather road. Could this be immediately enforced, please?

39. The importance of the road to native economic development and the present tie-up of native commerce, are generally appreciated. It is hoped that a road supervisor can be posted in the very near future to reconstruct the road where necessary, and improve it elsewhere. The natives need competent advice and continuous supervision for this task. I suggest that the job should also be looked at by a competent engineer, so that best methods are adopted. It was understood that Mr. Ravger was to have tackled the job, but this has not eventuated.

40. Natives of several areas mentioned that they would like to buy a Ferguson tractor and trailer, which they realize is a low cost economical and reliable machine, and they could finance this by joint working of their copra for three or four months. If the road could be put in good order, I suggest they should be encouraged to do so, and as the natives proposed, these trucks could then help to maintain the roads. I consider that the tractors would be easier on the road surface, as the weight is better distributed, and they lack the 4-wheel drive to plough their way through in wet weather, as at present occurs.

41. NOVA-BEI ROAD. Investigation showed that a vehicular road was out of the question without the expenditure of a vast amount of effort and money, which certainly would not be warranted with alternative water transport, to which the natives are accustomed, being available. European plantations are well served by ships from Rabaul. However the foot road should be maintained, especially for communications in bad weather, and if possible, it would be desirable for it to be improved to cycle, and even motor-cycle standard, in time.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

42. At LENMANMANU, an important betrothal ceremony was witnessed. Two 'princesses', daughters of important families, were betrothed to important youths of the village. Ceremonies marked by exchange of pigs and shell money had begun several weeks before, and this day was to be the culmination. The women were carried down on a platform from their own hamlet to the hamlet of the youths, being accompanied by an assembly, dressed in 'Singsing' garb, and by weeping women of the clan. There was a ritual offering of 'Tambu' (shell money) before the procession arrived at the men's hamlet, and in former occasions it appeared that fighting often broke out at this point. The exchange had then to be settled to mutual satisfaction. On arrival at the house of the boy's uncle, the girls were placed alongside their betrothed on a fixed platform, and there was a ceremonial offering of food to each couple, to signify their forthcoming union. After this, the group of girl's relatives were asked to name the future offspring, which they did with much drama. The women then donned the 'Karuka' hoods to hide from the men's relatives, until the next day, when they were ceremonially lifted, and were taken in exchange for cash. Great quantities of food wre then distributed to them. The total cost, or rather value, of all this including the Karuka money and presents for the brides' parents was in the vicinity of £600, and the people were anxious that I record this fact. Apparently, they do not want to be out-done by the bride-price payments at HANUABADA and elsewhere!

Noted. C.J. 9/10.

A/ADO.

APPENDIX - AGRICULTURE.

COPRA. Production continues, although hampered on the east coast by transport difficulties, and with new groves coming on, should steadily expand. New plantings continue on a reduced scale.

Groves were sometimes rather over-grown with grass etc., which growth has been accelerated continually by the frequent rain. New groves tend to be neglected, and the people were reminded that they could be prosecuted for this, because of the danger of pest spread.

Copra bought by traders usually has to be redried, and the natives were again advised of the necessity to make good copra. It would seem that the enforcement of the Copra Ordinance will be needed to bring this about, and the appointment of an Inspector under that Ordinance has I believe not been made. Agricultural Officers have frequently advised improved designs for copra driers, and the natives are now adopting these. Currently, an attempt is being made to instal hot air driers, using salvaged oil drums, and it was hoped that a load could be got from Torokina dump, using the 'Nivani'. Several enquiries were received about the availablility of drums. Two good driers were seen at IABURU, which adopted the Agricultural officer's suggestion, but a fault is that the natives are inclined to use any firewood, which results in smoked copra.

CACAO. Plantings supervised by the D.A.S.F. were inspected, briefly. In the SOLUS area they are developing fairly well, escpecially at HAPAN, but there has been little recent extension. Possibly when the first crop appears, interest will be further stimulated. It is considered that this crop should be encouraged as an alternative to copra should that market fall in the future. Inter-planting with the cocnut groves should be possible in many places; at GAGAN this has been commenced.

It was noted that Mr. R. Doyle of Lalahan Plantation is fermenting small batches of cocoa with improvised equipment quite satisfactorily, and it therefore seems that it is not necessary to insist on a large number of trees being planted at once, if a village wanted to commence in a small way. It is realized that there is a minimum number of 500 which must be planted by each grower.

SUBSISTENCE.

Gardens in all areas were producing sufficiently, the main crop being sweet potato. Taro still suffers severely from the disease reported as PHYTOPHTHORA COLOCASIE, which has ravaged Bougainville gardens for a number of years now. A recent news item on the Territory news announced that C.S.I.R.O. were interested in developing insecticides effective in the Territory, and it is wondered if anything can be done scientifically in this case?

A native market opened at BUKA PASSAGE a few months ago has been supplied with up to two tons weekly of native foods, as well as European vegetables, fruit, eggs, fowls, sea-food etc. As well as providing an outlet for native produce, it is to be hoped that the Natives may diversify their own crops, which seems to be needed. To this end, a higher price is paid for fruit and vegetables than tubers, etc.

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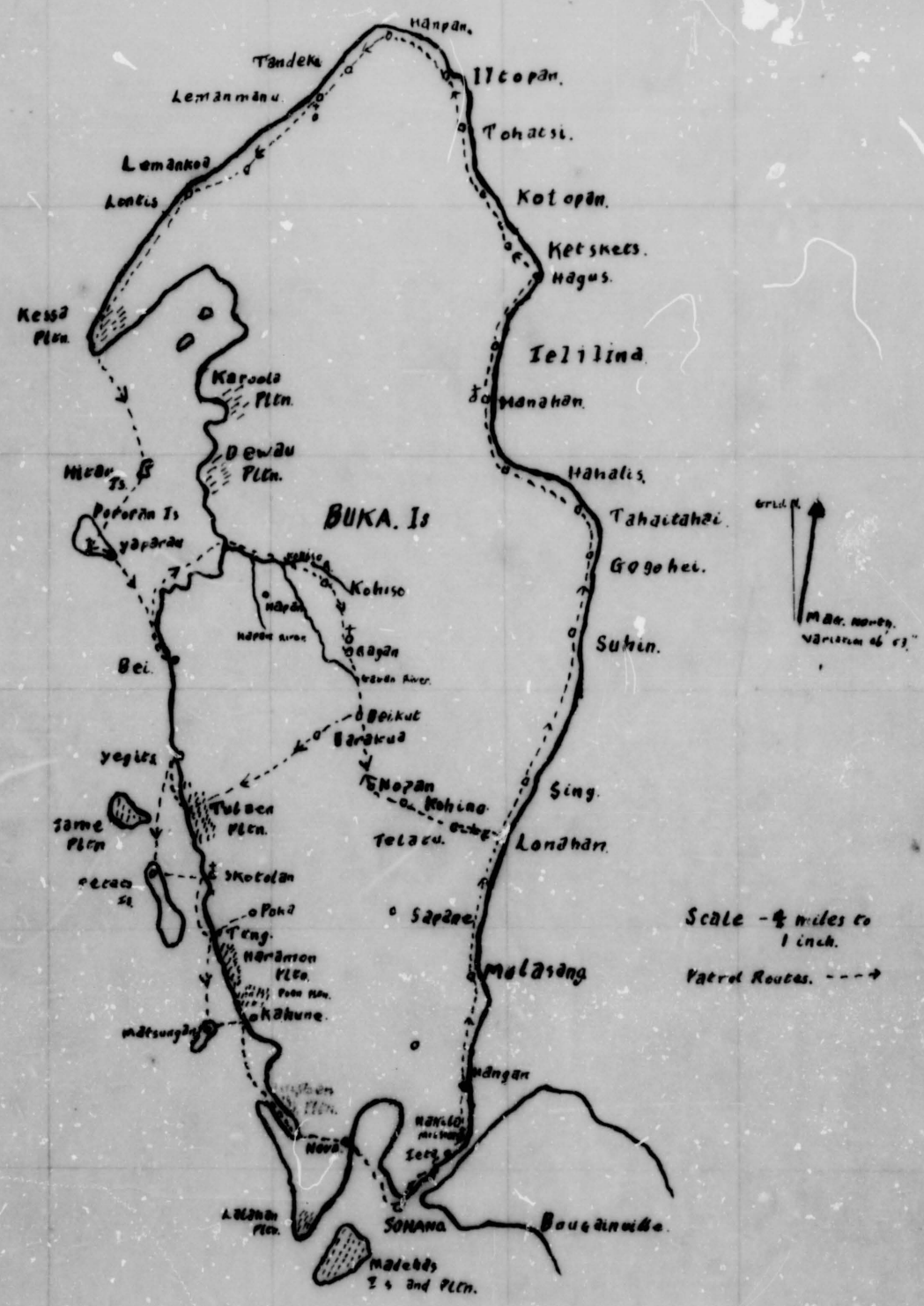
Appendix - MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Mr. Rudge, Medical Assistant, patrolled BUKA, some three months previously, and there has been little change since his patrol, except that measles had broken out in the villages. I believe that this was a relatively mild form, and very few deaths resulted. The Aid Post Orderlies reported the outbreak with commendable speed, and appear to have taken suitable action as advised by the P.H.D. staff.

Mention has been made of hygiene and sanitation elsewhere, and here it is merely reported that Mr. Rudge's campaign against pigs in villages has had good temporary effect. No doubt this matter will need to be followed up. Sanitation has also improved.

AID POSTS. In my opinion, medical patrols have a great value in stimulating interest in these posts, which in parts have become health centres due to the enthusiasm and concientious-ness of the Orderlies. Aid Posts were being rebuilt at LEMANKOA, LONTIS, BEI (new ward) PORORAN, and KOHENO. At GOGOHEI, it is proposed to gather money from copra to built a permanent Aid Post. It is proposed to assist the people by arranging the supply of their materials through the TOLAI Councils Bulk store and Kerevat Govt Sawmill, when the money is in hand. If this project reaches fruition, it should be an inspiration at other villages.



Buka and adjacent Islands

Census Division.