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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Kunua

VOLUME No: 1

ACCESSION No: 496.

1956 - 1957

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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
<u>Sohano</u>					
[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	Kimmerley, 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	McCabe B.A. a/ADO	Buka and Adjacent Islands	1map	27/5/57 - 13/6/57
<u>KUNUA</u>					
[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	1-11	O'Farrell G.B. P.O.	Kerialeka 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

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>SOHANO</u>		
1A - 56/57	G.B.O'Farrell	Small Buka Census Division
1B - 56/57	C.W.Kimmerley	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
<u>KUNUA</u>		
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. KNA 1. 56/58⁷
 Patrol Conducted by CADET PATROL OFFICER I. R. MILTON
 Area Patrolled KUNWA / HAHON CENSUS SUB-DIVISION
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL
 Natives 2 MEMBERS OF R.P. & N.G. CONSTAB.
 Duration—From 4th 9 56 8 9 56 Incl. 12th 9 56 to 29th 9 56 Incl.
 Number of Days 23 DAYS
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 24/3/1956
 Medical August 1956
 Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE, NORTH, 4 MILE SERIES
 Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION & LAND SURVEY

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

12/10/1956

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

NA.30-14-31.

14th March, 1957.

District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

KUNUA P/R. No. 1 of 56/57

The above report is acknowledged with
thanks.

A very good report indeed.

I suggest an intensive propaganda campaign
against the evils of interbreeding.

I do not agree that bride price should not
be interfered with. The people should be advised that
excessive bride price demands will leave the women on
the shelf. The idea of force, of course, cannot be
tolerated.

Amalgamation of villages should be encouraged.
The practice of living in small hamlets is not good and
should be discouraged at all times.

The map submitted is very good but of course
it cannot be reproduced.

(A.A. Roberts)

DIRECTOR

30/14/57 ✓

30/2/5-936

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

12th October, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KNA. 1-56/57

BY MR. I.R. MILTON, C.P.O.

Above report is acknowledged.

NATIVE SITUATION:-

Mr. O'Farrell is due back from leave soon, and will eventually be posted to Kumua. He is already known to some of these people, so it should be easier for him to gain their confidence. The interest taken in the Aid Posts is most gratifying and the information has been passed on to the District Medical Officer.

Regarding Mr. Milton's suggestions for overcoming possible in-breeding, I agree that some points he puts forward would be most desirable, but no force can be used to bring them about. While we can see that certain features are not the best, and could be improved by certain action, it must be remembered that we are here to guide these people - persuasion is better than force. Mr. Milton has the correct attitude in his endeavours to get smaller villages to amalgamate of their own free will.

Ref. suggestion 2. The question of village officials interfering with native marriages is not to be tolerated unless they do so because of native custom.

3. Bride price is another thing in which there should be no interference. I realize that necessity causes young men to go away to work in order to get the necessary money. By the same token it could be said that this necessity might mean more copra is made or more economic activity taken in another sphere.

4. This is a problem over which we have no control. It is the desire of the Administration to encourage schooling, so care must be taken not to discourage it.

5. Migration and travel are good things, and I feel sure that, once the area becomes more Administration conscious, we will see the inter-marriage of people in different villages. In the meantime the only action that can be taken is to advise these people that to marry their daughters to someone in another village has great advantages. The question of where the couple will live is involved, and I have found it is better for them to live in the wife's village. In this District, where land ownership is matrilineal, I think this idea would work. In other words, the men are the ones who will leave their villages. Such a scheme might help to overcome situations as exist at TOSIAVI.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The report that SUNAMBUS has been sending messages to Kumua is being attended to, as you say. However, please let me know your findings.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:

I hear from the District Education Officer that the number of pupils at the Government Schools declined rapidly because the Missions ordered parents to send their children to their own Mission School. Please verify. It is pleasing to hear that the teachers are setting good examples.

TRADE & COMMERCE:

Remarks re quality of the copra being produced have been noted, and will be passed on to the District Agricultural Officer. In the meantime all possible action should be taken to guide the people to better efforts. It is not possible for Agricultural Extension Officers to be in the area all the time, so the O.I.C. after consultation with the A.A.O., should advise the people as part of his normal patrol duties.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:

The District Agricultural Officer advises that the coffee seed planted at TOSIAVI must have been bad. He has taken action to get more seed. Meanwhile the A.A.O. has gone on Patrol to the Keriaka, and he should be able to find time to see the blocks Mr. Milton mentions. Remarks will be sent to the D.A.O.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

The progress of the Soraken-Kaviki road is excellent. Compensation should be paid to the workers, as this is extra work. Would it be possible for the road to extend further inland at Govei Mission, i.e., follow up the river, then turn East to join up with the road to Morsileiai?

Patrol Map:- Mr. Milton's map, though not in black and white as laid down, is most useful to me in assisting in planning District development.

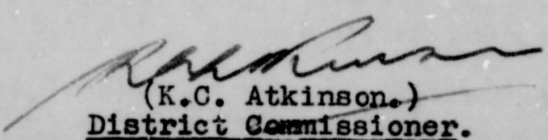
Mr. Milton should not be discouraged by my comments on his proposals put forward on P. 4. Such comments by Junior Officers in the field are always welcome, and show that the Officers concerned do not always take everything as read, but are interested enough in their work to try to find a solution to major problems they come across. My comments are aimed at showing Mr. Milton that his proposals, though desirable, are not workable. I hope he can put forward other proposals.

(K.C. Atkinson.)
District Commissioner.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs.

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

Forwarded, together with claim for camping allowance.


(K.C. Atkinson.)
District Commissioner.

30/2/5
12/10/56

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File NO 30/1

Patrol Post,
Kunus,
Bougainville,
T.P.N.G.

2nd October, 1956

Assistant District Officer,
Buka Passage Sub-District,
Solomon, Bougainville,
T.P.N.G.

PATROL REPORT NO. KNA I of 56/57

Officer Conducting Patrol:-

I.R. Milton. C.F.O.

Area Patrolled:-

Kunus/Baken Sub-Division.

Objects of Patrol:-

Routine Administration.

Patrol Accompanied by:-

2 Members of R.P.N.G.
Const bulary.

Duration of Patrol:-

23 Days. 4th Sept. to 6th Sept.
& 12th Sept to 29th Sept Incl.

Map Reference:-

Bougainville, North, 1/4 mile series.

INTRODUCTION.

The last Native Affairs Patrol to this Sub-Division was conducted during February and March 1956. The same area was visited by Mr G. Rudge, medical assistant, and myself a month ago although not all of the villages were visited. The purpose of this visit was to check further outbreaks of dysentery which had broken out in the Kunus area and which caused five deaths. Although the entire Sub-Division was not actually patrolled, the majority of the people of Kunus were medically inspected and some were treated for other ailments besides the ones suffering from dysentery.

Opportunity was taken to inspect the standard of hygiene which had fallen off since last February; this was mainly due to the rather large amount of road and bridge construction in the area, and many villages had been told to improve their housing and agriculture. Many pit latrines had to be filled in and new ones made, village rubbish pits had to be filled in and new ones had to be dug further away from village sites and a great deal of unnecessary bush near houses had to be cut down.

This Patrol, just completed, was a "follow up" patrol concentrating on hygiene, housing and improvement of agriculture. No census was taken, but all the natives were lined up and inspected to see that no one was hiding the sick from the eyes of the N.A. as at the various aid posts.

The Patrol left the Patrol Post on 12th September

Introduction cont.

For the Southern Kuma and then left for Lahan on 20th Sept. by canoe for Her Village. From Her Village I went with one Constable and two village officials to Madama Plantation where I spent the week-end discussing the Ceylon plantation of the area with J.C. Lee of Madama. On the 22nd September I paid a visit to Selma to replace a broken compass in order that I could complete a satisfactory survey of the Agricultural lease at Cavel Methodist Mission. On the 24th September the Patrol left Madama on the L.V. "Hazel" for Seraken Plantation. A canoe was hired to take the Patrol from Seraken to the Lahan area. The Patrol was finally completed on the 29th September.

The northern half of Kuma, consisting of nine small villages, was patrolled from the East from 1st to 8th September; one night being spent at Pepohiarai Village. Not once did the Patrol have to walk along the beach, all routes taken were either the normal inland tracks or the newly constructed inland road from Seraken to Kaviki and Ped.

DIARY.

- 4th September :- Visited Tosiavi and Mapai villages. Inspected same and returned to Serake River to supervise bridge construction. Remained in late afternoon for the Patrol rest. 1st day.
- 5th September :- Inspected Kest and Tetsai villages. Canoe drying methods looked at and canoe-rig groves inspected. Returned to Patrol rest via new bridge.
- 6th September :- Mapai, Mapai and Tetsai villages inspected. Returned to Patrol rest after discussing amalgamation of these villages with others.
- 7th September :- Left with 3 Constables and two Policemen for Pepohiarai. Inspected Pepohiarai. Remained overnight. 2nd Day.
- 8th September :- Left Pepohiarai about 10 a.m. for Tetsai. Inspected Tetsai and returned to Patrol rest. 3rd Day.
- 9th Sept - 11th - Remained at Patrol rest to answer mail.
- 12th September :- Left Patrol rest for Southern Kuma. Arrived Kisiapai village 1200 hrs. Inspected this village and remained here overnight. 6th Day.
- 13th September :- Left Kisiapai for Kisiapai village. Inspected Kisiapai and remained here overnight. 7th Day.
- 14th September :- Left Kisiapai for Kaviki village. Called at Aid East on route. 1st Post and Kaviki village inspected. Remained at Kaviki village overnight. 8th Day.
- 15th September :- Public Holiday T.P. day. Observed at Aid East.
- 16th September :- Sabbath observed at Aid East. 9th Day.
- 17th September :- Left Aid East for Arisi after 10 a.m. for Arisi. Only tracks of canoe. Inspected Arisi and remained here overnight. 10th Day.
- 18th September :- Left Arisi at 650 hrs. for Seraken village. Moved on to Seraken for the night after inspecting Seraken and assigned on route. 11th Day.
- 19th September :- Inspected Seraken and then moved on to Cavel Mission to inspect and carry out survey of prepared lease. Canoe compass broken. Slept at Cavel 11th Day.

Diary Cont.

- 20th September:- Hired a canoe to take Patrol from Komo to Jahan. Left Gevei for Komo village. Inspected Komo and remained overnight. 18th Day.
- 21st September:- Hired two small canoes to take Patrol back to Madelas Pn. arrived Madelas at 1330 hrs after a 32 hrs trip. Sent remainder of cargo and other cons to Co-operative store to wait for my return. 19th Day.
- 22nd September:- Went to Schane to obtain a good compass. Returned to Madelas for the night. 19th Day.
- 23rd September:- Sabbath observed at Madelas. 19th Day.
- 24th September:- Left Madelas for Saraken on M.V. "Hazel". Hired a canoe to take Patrol to Jahan. Arrived Lalum village in late afternoon. Remained overnight at Lalum. 19th Day.
- 25th September:- Left Lalum for Nanopepe village. Inspected this village and set out for Nambarasi village. Inspected Lalum and Aid Post en route. Sent cargo direct from Lalum to Pute in my motor launch. Met Father Palletier at Nambarasi. Remained overnight. 19th Day.
- 26th September:- Left Nambarasi for Gaten village after inspecting Nambarasi first. Inspected Kakapara village en route to Gaten village. Remained at Gaten for the night. 20th Day.
- 27th September:- Inspected Gaten village and moved on to Aid Post. Inspected Pute village en route. Discussed amalgamation of Pute with Gaten with both parties at Pute. Checked mutual of Wen village re Native Labour Issues and employment register. Arrived Kurur late afternoon. Inspected Aid Post and remained overnight. 21st Day.
- 28th September:- Left Aid Post for Pets Pets village. Inspected Kurur and Kunukomok villages en route. Arrived Pets Pets 1300 hrs. Inspected village and returned to Kunukomok for the night. 22nd Day.
- 29th September:- Left Kunukomok for return back to Patrol Post. Split up cargo into light loads as journey back is long and hard. Arrived Patrol Post late afternoon. Had a look at bridge construction progress. 23rd Day.
- 1st October :- Completed land survey at Gevei Mission. Patrol to Kunua/Jahan sub-Division completed.
- 2nd October:- The village of Jahan has five strong families well over 10. They are engaged at as not been likely to get married for 3 or 4 years. The village is about 25 years old. The last marriage was born with a girl who died of war virus.
- 3rd October:- That village had 4 or 5 parents who shared from the same family. They are engaged at as not been likely to get married for 3 or 4 years. The village is about 25 years old. The last marriage was born with a girl who died of war virus.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Observations taken during both visits to the Sub-Division show that it is absolutely essential to have a Patrol Officer stationed here continually for some years yet. The Natives would soon go back to their former dirty habits if not closely supervised by a European. However, since the Patrol Post was established, the general attitude of the people has improved somewhat; they are beginning to settle down to a good regular routine and they now realize that hard, honest and useful work brings fruitful results. It is hoped that this steady progress will continue. It is almost certain to continue if the Natives can follow the example of a Government Officer and the Native staff under his control. The Natives learn by our example and our ways of life and eventually, but in some cases however, very slowly realize that our standard of life is better to follow than that of their forefathers. It would be very much easier at the present stage of their progress for them to return to their former way of life if no Officer was here to lead them on to a higher standard of living.

If they did adopt their old dirty habits the hygiene would become so poor that the people of this area would slowly die out through disease and, I suppose, continual in-breeding. They would become lazy and would lose all interest in the Aid Posts, village schools and Administration school. Newly cleared land for crops, roads and village sites would be overgrown with weeds and bush in a very short time.

At present the interest taken with the Aid Posts is far greater than in Buka Island when I last visited that place a year ago. They have become gathering places where whole families assemble to either visit or stay with their sick relatives. As a result of this, all the Aid Posts are self supporting because the families clear large areas of land for garden produce and the men folk help the Medical Assistants (Native) with construction work. Again most important of all, it shows the more primitive and suspicious ones how European drugs can wipe out the sickness of their friends and relations. It also shows these people how much money and care is being spent by the Administration in looking after the welfare of the people in the area.

This confidence must be maintained by the examples set by Administration Officers and Native Staff employed by the Government. The overall picture of the Sub-Division was 100 percent better than that of the Aorika Sub-Division.

On the subject of in-breeding it is respectfully suggested that the following should be adopted, or at least, tried out.

1. That smaller villages which only have a population of between 20 and 60 natives consolidate with larger villages or get together and amalgamate.
2. That village Officials be made to ensure that young girls even 16 are married sooner than at present. Too many child females of child bearing age are held at their villages by Officials and the old head men waiting to get married because the bride price is set too high. Many young single men have to go out and work for too long in order to pay for a wife.
3. That village Officials and parents do not set exorbitant bride prices. The bride price in this area is sometimes over £15-0-0; this is far too high in a place that has not much economic development and where the men have little or no money at all.
4. That village Officials be told that school girls leave school at a sensible age. The Methodist Mission has five strong females well over 16. They are engaged but do not seem likely to get married for 3 or 4 more years. One of these girls is about 25 years old; the four remaining were born well before the outbreak of war World War II.
5. That village head men and parents be stopped from keeping their surplus females at their villages for the men of their own villages, but be told to find men from other villages for these girls.

Native Situation Cont.

5 Cont. Amalgamation of a village suffering from a shortage of females with a village that has a surplus could rectify the problems of in-breeding. Some young men in Kuma, particularly those from small villages suffering from a shortage of females, have no hope of getting married because other villages will not part with their women but keep them for their own men. As a result, in-breeding is common and often children born from a close marriage are poor specimens of humanity. Child deaths are too common in this area and some die because medicine has not been helped by a strong constitution as well.

The younger and more educated men of Kuma are keen to amalgamate because they want to get married sooner, they realise that in-breeding is most undesirable and because they realise that small isolated villages are no use for economic development, but on a small scale. Taking Popotlarai village as an example. They have a large area of coconuts but have no men power to produce copra. This village is only two minutes walk from POTOPI and three minutes walk from the Patrol Post and KUMSI village. Popotlarai and Tenei villages, the furthest inland in the northern Kuma, will not find men from the sub-coastal region for their surplus of females unless a sub-coastal village can spare a man or women in exchange. As a result of this, the women of these two villages marry men from the same village as themselves. Popotlarai and Tenei desire to amalgamate in order that they can have a larger surplus of females to send to the sub-coastal region. Then again, sub-coastal villages can not part with their women because they are so short of them and will not part with a man as it means reducing their labour force so essential for copra production, road construction and cargo carrying. Amalgamation of sub-coastal villages could alter the whole position.

There are far too many small villages, which in point of fact, are mere hamlets of a former and larger village which has died out; the few remaining natives joining up with the various hamlets. A few of these small villages, and one or two large villages, have only one official due to deaths and because no replacements were elected and one official was quite capable of looking after his small population. The names of these villages which only have one official are as follows (the map of area):-

TOSIRVI, KOTOPOL, KUMSI, KUMOSI, KOSIPAI, KORSERAI, POTOPI, KAPISI, KUPAI, KETS PETS, KURUR, KUMORONOK, KUMON, PUTO, KAKAPARA.

The main problem with amalgamation is religious. However, a meeting of village officials during the Patrol did produce some sensible solutions. Roman Catholic villages were to amalgamate and those villages which were both Methodist and Roman Catholic could split up and amalgamate with villages of their own denomination. The other problem discussed deals with the appointment of village officials. This matter was solved as one or two officials are old and others could not care less if they lost their jobs. The Patrol was assured that if villages did amalgamate and the time came to elect village officials, there would be no trouble as the people would know who to choose and those not chosen would have no feeling of resentment towards anyone. The problem of ending up with four officials only occurs in two cases and the problem of ending up with three only occurs once.

The Kuma area is not in need of such plans although PUTO village desire to amalgamate with KOTOP and KURUR village with KUMORONOK. Puto village has only a Iuluai who is precisely on his death bed, and Kurur only has a Tul Tul and KUMORONOK a Iuluai.

The younger men in Kuma have more money to pay for a wife and the village officials and parents have enough common sense to see to it that girls are exchanged between villages.

Native Situation Cont.

Another thing noticed in the Hahon area was that families were larger and the women appeared to be far more intelligent and keen to have large family. Many Kunus women find it a great burden and bother to cope with and look after 4 or 5 children; one or two children is quite enough for them.

However, there is a brighter side which must be mentioned. It was pleasing to find so many younger men of Kunus who were keen to amalgamate, build up their depleted labour force for economic development and marry young and have larger families, but the older men in the Kunus are against it because they have no money and can fix such a high bride price that they themselves get at least one quarter of it. These older men have too much power and are forcing the younger, more educated and sensible men to abide by their old fashioned and undesirable decisions. These matters were discussed with many Officials, young Natives, Mission Teachers and the Roman Catholic Father at Sipai R.C. Mission Station. This missionary informed the Patrol that a few mixed marriages in the Southern Kunus had taken place as a result of discussions with Officials during the February/March Patrol. It is hoped that more Natives will learn by their mistakes and follow the ideas of Administration Officers and other Europeans.

The Patrol was also informed that when Kunus had a large population, that is before World War II, in-breeding was not so common. The Natives went on to say that the effects of the last war, which caused the population to be decimated, have forced village head men and Officials to concentrate on building up the population of their own villages before thinking of the population development of the area as a whole. Because of this fact, the children born post war are not of such a strong physical standard as those born pre war. Villages that desire to amalgamate will be mentioned in the "Villages and Village Officials" section of this report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

No complaints were brought to the Notice of the Patrol.

The Roman Catholic Missionary of Sipai informed the Patrol whilst at Namharosi village that a certain Hahon Native had received letters from SUNABUS, male adult native of Hahon, who is at Sohano jail serving a sentence for the murder of a Kunus school girl last November, stating that he, SUNABUS, was finishing his term in jail at Christmas 1956. It is respectfully suggested that the Officer in charge of Police investigate this matter as it appears that SUNABUS intends to escape or he has no idea how serious his crime is and how long his sentence is. The patrol was also informed that SUNABUS had asked, through these letters to a Hahon Native, for £2-0-0. The letters were not seen and the name of the Hahon Native who received them is not known. During the Patrol, Village Officials in Hahon were told to inform their respective villages that if anyone aided a man to escape from jail he would be breaking the law and would be punished. No other action was taken.

The Native Labour Issues for the labourers employed by TEROPIN, the Tulul of Men village, were inspected and it was found that he had obtained a Native Labour engagement register and a copy of the F.I.O. The issues were found to be correct except for Mesquite nuts. This item was un-obtainable according to TEROPIN.

The Tulul of KESI village was absent in the bush. Before the Patrol commenced Policemen were sent to arrest him and he was to be sent to Sohano for trial. He had refused to send a sick man to the Aid Post. This sick man died a week later from malaria. He had forced the Medical Tulul of his village not to report the death to the M.D.A. at Kaviri Aid Post, and had ordered that the people of his village to bury the dead native in his own house instead of the village cemetery.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Attendance at all Mission Schools and village schools is excellent. Native Teachers informed the Patrol that before the administration established a Patrol Post at Kumanu, children were continually running away from school. There are only 6 children at the administration school, but the children seem to be very happy. The two teachers are setting a very fine example and are also working, developing the school area by introducing new crops which the natives have never seen. This school should be self-sufficient in about 2 years time and will then be able to supply all the children in the area with school supplies. The school will increase later on and that more children will be attending this school in the future. The school is in a centrally situated and the nearest village (Northern Kumanu) is only 2 1/2 hours' walk distant. The native medical assistants' children, police constables' children and stationers' children will all be attending when they have reached school age. This should bring the total up to 12.

The survey of the agricultural lease at Gavel Methodist Mission was completed after the Patrol on 1st October, 1956. The area of the land surveyed is 100 square acres.

The head native teacher of Gavel Methodist Mission told the Patrol that the five girls over 16 years of age were not being kept at his mission because of the "whims and fancies" of his mission and the Methodist mission. He went on to say that the village officials and parents of those girls had been approached by him some time ago when he told them to find suitable men for them as they were well over the sensible age for leaving school and that the girls were not doing anything useful for the mission station.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Copra production in the Kumanu/Hanen Sub-Division was discussed with Mr J.C. Lee of Madaya Plantation who intends paying a visit to this sub-division in the near future. Mr Lee informed the Patrol that the quality of the copra produced here was of a reasonable standard and that the "meat" of the copra was thicker than any other he had seen yet, and, he pointed out that the Administration Patrols have advised the natives on drying methods. It appears that this advice has been taken.

Most of the copra is produced by Hen village; this is sold to Madaya Plantation. All the Kumanu copra is produced by SISIAPAI, TOSIAMI, TOWOKKI and KOATOKKI villages, but all these villages except for Sisiapai feel the labour shortage. Sisiapai village has a large labour force because two years ago the villages of Pipikoi and Sepekura consolidated into the one village now called Sisiapai. Tosiavi village has a good copra potential for this area but no man power to produce copra. Kataroi village has a good potential and again, this village like Tosiavi, can not produce the full amount. Amalgamation of these sub-coastal villages could help to rectify this position as some villages have no coconuts at all and are thus not contributing anything towards the economic development of the place.

Hen village can produce about 40 bags a month besides 6 bags of trechus shell if the weather is good. The remaining Kumanu copra is sold to the co-operative society.

Canoe adzes have been made available to the natives in order that they can build large sea going canoes. At present there is only one such canoe in the whole area and this one is damaged. Mr J Lee sends a canoe fitted with an outboard motor to the area about twice a month depending on weather conditions and state of the sea.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The coffee seeds at TOSIAVI village's coffee block have all died and it would be advisable if an Agricultural Officer, time and staff permitting, could patrol this Sub-Division and have a look at this coffee block as well as the proposed one at Gaten village in the Hahen.

Gaten village had a block of land cleared, but during this Patrol the block was inspected and found to be overgrown with bush, grass and weeds. The Natives of this village were told to keep the block clean in anticipation of a visit by an Agricultural Officer.

The Tul Tul of TOSIAVI had planted cocoa some time ago as an experiment; one tree is bearing and looks healthy. The beans were planted at the same time as Kunua Plantation's cocoa but the trees have produced the pods earlier. This may be an ideal place for cocoa, but an Officer of the Agricultural Department would have to look into that matter.

The variety of crops in the entire Sub-Division has improved. Gardens are bigger and corn is more plentiful than ever before. This produce has now become one of the main items in the Native's diet. Kaurau, Taro, Pumpkins, pawpaws, pineapples and water melons have been plentiful although the rainfall has been lower than previous years; but it has been enough to keep the gardens thriving. Of course, it must be realised that these river basins have such superb soil; European vegetables thrive on it. The most suitable areas for Agricultural development are on the numerous river basins. The soil is of a volcanic nature, sandy type and drains well. It is easy to work and large areas can be prepared in a very short time.

The Hahen Native is by far the better gardener; he uses his imagination to better advantage and plants a better variety of crops. The Kunua Native is not far behind now, and is a far more superior gardener than his Keriaka neighbour.

Seed potatoes could well be supplied to this area especially Hahen. Sersken Plantation would be a valuable market and so also would Senane if shipping could be made available once in a while. I am confident that the Hahen Native would look after European potatoes just as efficiently, if not more, than the Aita Natives. Potatoes have been experimented with at the Patrol Post which is only 50 feet above sea level. The experiment was satisfactory; no special seed was used, no special soil was prepared and no manures were used. The potatoes were bought from Chinatown stores.

Cocnut groves in the Sub-Division were in excellent condition. More land has been cleared for further planting, particularly in the Northern Hahen region.

Some time ago a few months ago an officer of the Agricultural Department supplied Papuan nuts to Hahen village. As far as it is known, these nuts have not been paid for as yet. They have not been planted but appear to be in good condition. It is respectfully suggested that the matter of payment be looked into when the next Agricultural Patrol visits the Sub-Division.

The people of Kunua have lost interest in coffee since the seeds have all died, but the Patrol told the Kunua people not to lose heart but to wait until fresh seed was made available. This last remark just shows how these natives lose confidence if no Administration Officers are here to lead them on and smooth over their worries and lack of confidence. An Agricultural Patrol would give them a bit and restore their interest. The natives would really appreciate such a patrol. In housing stands, etc. at Hahen there has been a great deal of improvement. The houses have been built on cleared and "spiced up" and gardens have been made bigger and better.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road from Seraken Plantation to Kaviki Aid Post has almost been completed. The Patrol used this road, and parts of it were suitable for vehicles and parts other parts were good enough for a motor cycle. The most difficult stretch to construct is at Hen village (see map) where the mountain ridges are practically on the beach. There are large areas of swamp around this area and it will be necessary to divert the road again to more suitable terrain and avoid the river mouth at Hen village.

Considering the small labour force, rugged country, rivers, swamps and great distance, the Natives have put in a lot of really hard work to complete this road. Small bridges have been made by felling trees across the rivers and diverting the road to suit the position of the bridge.

Walking times have been cut down and patrolling has become a lot easier and more pleasant. Not only that, but from the Natives point of view, carrying is not such a tiresome ordeal as before.

If villages centred around the Patrol Post amalgamated with villages on the main road a considerable amount of energy and time would be saved. A few of the smaller villages are continually cleaning the small inland tracks to their sites which are 3 to 4 miles off the main road. In the Northern Nunas there are seven villages situated on or near the main route and the other two villages, namely KOPAI and TAREARUI, branch off it. The tracks to these two villages are rugged and unsuitable for a motor cycle. From the beach to the foot of POPONIHARAI village, a distance of about 10 miles, the road is good enough for a motor cycle. There are very few steep stretches along this 10 mile road and only two river crossings, one of which is bridged, and the other could easily be forded.

From the Patrol Post to Kaviki Aid Post the inland road is good but very steep at the mountain ridges near Gevel Mission Point (see map). This part is too steep for vehicles but may prove alright for a motor cycle.

The bridge at the Sarime River crossing between the Patrol Post and Nunua Plantation has nearly been constructed. The river is approximately 75 yards wide at this point but the water is shallow. So far this half completed bridge has withstood two big floods. The bridge is a low level type and flood waters are able to go over the top of it; this means that it will not be battered by huge logs carried down the Sarime River during the worst flooding periods.

During the Patrol the Tul Tul of Sapesa Is. was told to construct the stretch of road between the Garra River and Seraken Plantation. He was told to build the road inland and to construct a suitable bridge for a motor cycle over this river (see map). This area of ground is the responsibility of the Islanders.

Inland tracks linking villages were in good condition and the Patrol's travelling throughout the entire Sub-Division was easy and fast.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The general condition of villages has improved tremendously since last February. In the Southern Nunas two villages have moved their sites to better positions and have virtually re-constructed a new village in seven months. These are KOSIPAI and KAVIKI villages. AREST, ASATAVAI, KAVIKI, KILAKARA, MORSILEIAI, BOBOASI, KOSIPAI, TOHEI, POPONIHARAI, TOTOKEI and LALUM villages have all shown tremendous progress in housing standards. New houses have been made of a better design, latrines have been constructed, village sites cleared and "opened up" and gardens have been made bigger and better.

Villages and Village Officials Cont.

At the same time, the Natives have been improving the Aid Posts, constructing roads and bridges, and bringing building materials for the Administration School and Teachers house.

The labour potential is not great, although the area has not been ever recruited, but the potential is not great enough for large scale projects, and some of the tasks given last Census Patrol have been left unfinished because the amount of work allotted to them was too great for that period of six months between the two Patrols.

A request by the Agricultural Station for 2,000 sheets of sac sac could not be met. Firstly, there is not that amount to spare in this area, and secondly, the natives have used up all their present supplies in the improvement of housing, Aid Post building work and Administration School and Teachers' quarters. Last but not least, there was not the labour available to divert from the allotted tasks to making sac sac.

Village Officials were given five tasks to attend to month by month in any order which they preferred. These were:-

1. Construction of better houses.
2. Construction of more latrines.
3. Construction of inland road and bridges where possible.
4. Gardens to be made larger and more variety of crops to be planted, particularly corn, fruit and European vegetables.
5. To help the N.M.As with Aid Post construction work.

The above tasks proved a little too much but the village Officials really set about trying to complete them before this Patrol. At one stage they would get worried, leave the housing and latrines, and divert all the labour to roads and bridges. However, it is pleasing to see that all Village Officials and the Natives under them had co-operated and tried their utmost to please the Administration. This is a fine attitude, and it is hoped that it continues. It is this attitude that is so lacking in the Meriaka Sub-Division.

It would make work much easier and swifter if the smaller villages were able to consolidate as it is virtually impossible for a village of small population to take on the same amount of work as a larger village; they have the same amount of road area as a larger village and just as many bridges to construct.

Villages that desire to amalgamate are as follows showing religious denomination, and number of Officials and population. Refer to map for position of villages.

KURUR Village Population 35.... R.C. One Official wish to amalgamate with KUNOKOMOK Village.... Pop 77.... R.C. and Lulua only.

PUTO Village Pop 34 ... R.C. ... One very old Lulua, wish to amalgamate with COTON Village.... pop 48..... R.C. and two Officials.

KOPAI Village..... Pop 76..... R.C. & Meth Two Officials, wish that R.Cs amalgamate with TOSIAVI Village Pop 37.... R.C. Tultul only, and Methodists with WAFISI Village..... Pop 46.... Meth.... Lulua only.

POPOETARAI Village Pop 87.... R.C. Two Officials wish to amalgamate with TOHEI Village.... Pop 74 R.C. also 2 Officials. POPOETARAI has surplus of women.

TARBARUI Village Pop 79.... R.C. & Meth wish to amalgamate with KOATOROI Village..... Pop 61 Meth. KOATOROI has chief LULUI of area and TARBARUI has very old Lulua and Tultul.

KIPUI Village Pop 56.... R.C. & Meth Lulua only, wish that R.Cs amalgamate with TOSIAVI together with R.Cs of KOPAI Village and that Methodists amalgamate with WAFISI together with KOPAI's Methodists.

KOSILEIAI Village.... Pop 55 R.C. Lulua only, wish to amalgamate with KOSIPAI Village.... Pop 62.... R.C. Tultul only.

II.

Villages and Village Officials Cont.

Villages in the Sub-Division are listed as follows showing names of their Officials and reports on the Villages themselves. Refer to map for position of same.

KURUA, NORTHERN AREA.

KONTOROI VILLAGE :- Lulusi SISIASI. An excellent Official. He is the traditional chief of the Northern Kurua. Village in good condition, housing and sanitation satisfactory. Village desires to move back about 2 miles nearer their cocoanuts. Good copra potential here but labour is short. Proposed new site is good, it is about 10 minutes walk from Patrol Post.

TOTOMAI VILLAGE :- Lulusi MARIAS. A keen hard working Official. Has kept most of his labour force at the village. Housing is the best in all Kurua. Copra produced here.

TOSAI VILLAGE :- Tultul SIKEM. The most sensible and co-operative Official in the Kurua Area. Housing not up to standard of most other villages. Labour force negligible. Copra potential here, but no labour to produce it. Large scale.

MAPISE VILLAGE :- Lulusi SIRIPINI. A most capable Official. Housing good, village kept in good condition. Have done a lot of work on Patrol Post.

KEPOE VILLAGE :- Lulusi ARTOEI. An old Official. Is full of the old fashioned ideas. Housing very poor. 3 had to be destroyed because they were so filthy. Sanitation poor. Dysentery outbreak started here, the many child deaths occur here every year. Village told to make up their minds and improve their sanitation. Gardens large and good.

KOPAI VILLAGE :- Lulusi TOTOCORO, Tultul PILETS. Bath Official is a fair, Lulusi the better. Housing fair. Gardens big and crops good. Good. People to be with.

TARABOI VILLAGE :- Lulusi MATOATRA, Tultul SIREROI. Lulusi old and useless. Tultul fair but tries hard. Village suffering from malaria, too many unmarried men here. All this labour potential is wasted as village has no form of economic development. Housing poor, sanitation poor.

POKORAI VILLAGE :- Lulusi PLEPI, Tultul RARAPINI. Lulusi appears useless as all orders are given by Tultul. Housing has improved tremendously. Sanitation good. Surplus of women here, village head men will not find other men for them. Village is Lulusi and Tultul.

TOMI VILLAGE :- Lulusi MIRAEI, Tultul KOLITU. Lulusi never puts on clean clothes when Patrol visits his village. Was told to wake up and change his attitude. Tultul good and keen. Housing very good. Sanitation good. productive.

KURUA, SOUTHERN AREA.

SISIAPAI VILLAGE :- Lulusi SEWINE, Tultul MOISE. Was told the two of the strongest and most sensible Officials apart from Tultul of TOTIAVI. Village in excellent condition. Large labour force, copra produced. This village has resulted from amalgamation of IAPETI and SIKEM two years ago. In opinion of this village is a "good" and "get ahead" people.

KIKARA VILLAGE :- Lulusi TOTORA, Tultul MAIET. Two good. Both Officials good. Good progress made here, 1/2 new houses made since last patrol. Sanitation good. Peanuts grown by Lulusi. Is the local business man. He is a good character.

KAVIRI VILLAGE :- Lulusi SIKIMPERI, Tultul MAIOIA. Both Officials quite good. Village has moved to a better site. Great progress has been made. Good. People to be with.

ASATAYAI VILLAGE :- Lulusi TAVERTI, Tultul MARIOREI. Lulusi a most capable Official and commands a lot of respect in Southern Kurua and Northern Kurua. He has been in charge of the Bridge Construction and has done an excellent job. He has also been responsible for much road construction. Housing improved.

Villages and Village Officials Cont.

ARESI VILLAGE :- Tultul ~~WISIBU~~,
Tultul absent from Patrol. Believed to be hiding out in the
Mita Sub-Division. A most primitive official and not fit
to lead his people. It is suggested that his appointment
be terminated and Luluai be elected next Patrol. Village
has improved largely due to efforts of PARURAVI, a former
M.T.T. who was elected last Patrol. Since then he has given
up his work as an M.T.T. and has returned the hat to Sekano
P.H.D. store in order that he could become Luluai next Patrol.
This man is popular in this village; he is young, educated
at Kanga Medical School. Would be most suitable to
lead primitive people. There are two M.T.Ts at this village.
As mentioned before in Patrol report KMA 4 of 55/56 and
letter to A.D.O. No 14/ of 13th Jan 56, this man could
carry out both the work of Luluai and M.T.T. Anyway he would
have more authority as a Luluai and I am sure would not
let his medical training fall by the wayside. It is most
important that the best leaders are elected as Luluais
otherwise the whole purpose of the system breaks down. PARURAVI
is the best leader in this village without an ounce of doubt.

BOKASI VILLAGE :- Luluai ASIRORE.
Luluai appears to be slow-m-nt mentally slow but his village
is in good condition.

KOSIPAI VILLAGE :- Tultul RAITA.
Tultul has moved his village to a better site. This village
was one of the worst last Patrol as regards housing and
sanitation. New houses show a different picture.

MORSILIAI VILLAGE :- Luluai ROARIRIA.
Luluai fair. Village has improved. Desires to join with
Kosipai.

HANON AREA.

LALUM VILLAGE :- Luluai and Tultul
Luluai works at Soraken but Tultul is doing a good job.
Village excellent, housing and sanitation good.

KUNAPOPO VILLAGE :- Luluai and Tultul.
Both Officials very capable. This is the best village in
the entire area Patrolled from Kunua Patrol Post; this
includes Keriaka.

NAMBAROSI VILLAGE :- Luluai and Tultul.
Both Officials fair. Village not up to standard of Lalum
and Kunapopo. Housing could improve. Sanitation good.

KAKAPARA VILLAGE :- Luluai only.
Luluai good. Village clean, housing good, gardens productive.

GOTON VILLAGE :- Luluai and Tultul
Both Officials appear to be doing a good job. Village is
in good order. Housing and sanitation good. Natives told
to keep proposed coffee block clean.

PUTO VILLAGE :- Luluai.
Luluai is too old to be of any real power in the village.
Village too small and likely to die out if in-breeding
continues. There is only one mixed marriage, this one took
place two weeks ago.

HON VILLAGE :- Luluai TEROPIN.
Luluai is the local business man. He is a shrewd character
and requires close watching. Every time a Patrol enters his
village he tells the Officer what he is going to do, but
by the time the next Patrol arrives, the village is the same
as before. Housing and sanitation good. Copra produced on
fairly large scale.

KURUR VILLAGE :- Tultul only.
Village small but in good condition. Tultul's work is satisfactory.
This village desires to amalgamate with Kurekemek. At present
it is too small to be of any use in population development.

Villages and Village Officials Cent.

KURUKORCA VILLAGE:- Lulusi only.

A very efficient and capable Lulusi. Good clean village. Housing and Sanitation good. Kurur Village would benefit greatly if they joined with this village.

PLTS PETS VILLAGE ;+ Tultul Only.

Tultul is cheerful and co-operative. Village has improved since last Patrol. New houses have been constructed.

CONCLUSION.

This was a most pleasant Patrol. The "atmosphere" of the place was good, the people most co-operative and the Natives of this Sub-Division welcomed the Patrol with much more enthusiasm than their Kariaka Neighbours.

At all villages feed was bred. At the Patrol, Cargo was carried with good grace and larger villages helped smaller ones with this task.

I feel that the Patrol was a success in every way.

I.R. Milton

I.R. Milton.
(Cadet Patrol Officer)

I.R. Milton

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The health of the Sub-Division was much the same as before. Hahon Natives generally seemed to be fitter and stronger than the Numas.

The Aid Posts in the Tuma Area had quite a large number of patients, whereas in the Hahon the numbers were fewer. It was most pleasing to see nine new born babies at Lahor Aid Post (see map); these children were born since last census Patrol. Deaths reported to the Patrol in the Hahon area were fewer than births. The number of child deaths in Tuma were much the same as the number of births.

Aid Post construction work had been carried out in the past six months from time to time. Naviki Aid Post in particular, showed tremendous signs of improvement. The Aid Post at Mapisi, situated on the Patrol Post ground, requires complete re-construction. However, this task will be undertaken when possible and when nails are made available.

On the subject of amalgamation of the smaller villages, I feel that from a medical point of view, this would be a most desirable and satisfactory solution to the in-breeding problem. It is quite obvious from visits to the area and from discussions with Village Officials, Mission Teachers and Native Medical Assistants that in-breeding is common, particularly in the smaller isolated villages which can not afford to part with their men and also suffer from a shortage of women at the same time.

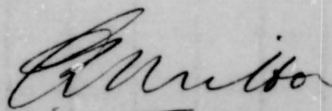
Some long standing traditions, antiquated native customs and the present unsuitable marriage arrangements must give way to modern thinking, especially in an area where the health of the natives is of paramount importance. The younger generation of this Sub-Division feel that they are being subdued by the older men of the area. These young people know how vital it is to increase the population, but above all, to increase it by sensible and healthy methods. These young people want to progress and build up the decimated population of this area, and they know that this is not possible if they continue to be forced to live in small isolated villages as they are doing at present. This does not apply so much to the Hahon area as sensible mixed marriages are arranged in most cases. There is some in-breeding in that area too; PUTO village for example.

Looking well into the future, the amalgamation of villages would benefit the economic development and bring more money to the natives who would then be able to buy more home comforts such as blankets, mosquito nets, wash basins, good quality soap and decent lap laps.

The villages centred around Kurur Aid Post have collected \$20-0-0 for the purchase of blankets and mosquito nets for Kurur Aid Post. They want to buy P.R.D. blankets so as to avoid possible thefts. Two P.R.D. blankets have been stolen from Mapisi Aid Post. It would be very much appreciated if P.R.D. blankets could be sold to the natives who want to buy them. The Northern Hahon villages have purchased large wash basins, towels, blankets and mosquito nets for LAUON Aid Post.

This Aid Post is the best I have seen yet and the natives who use it are proud of it.

As mentioned before in a previous section of this report, the natives now seem to have an interest in their Aid Posts and have at last woken up to the fact that useful and honest work brings fruitful results.



I.R. Milton.
(Cadet Patrol Officer)

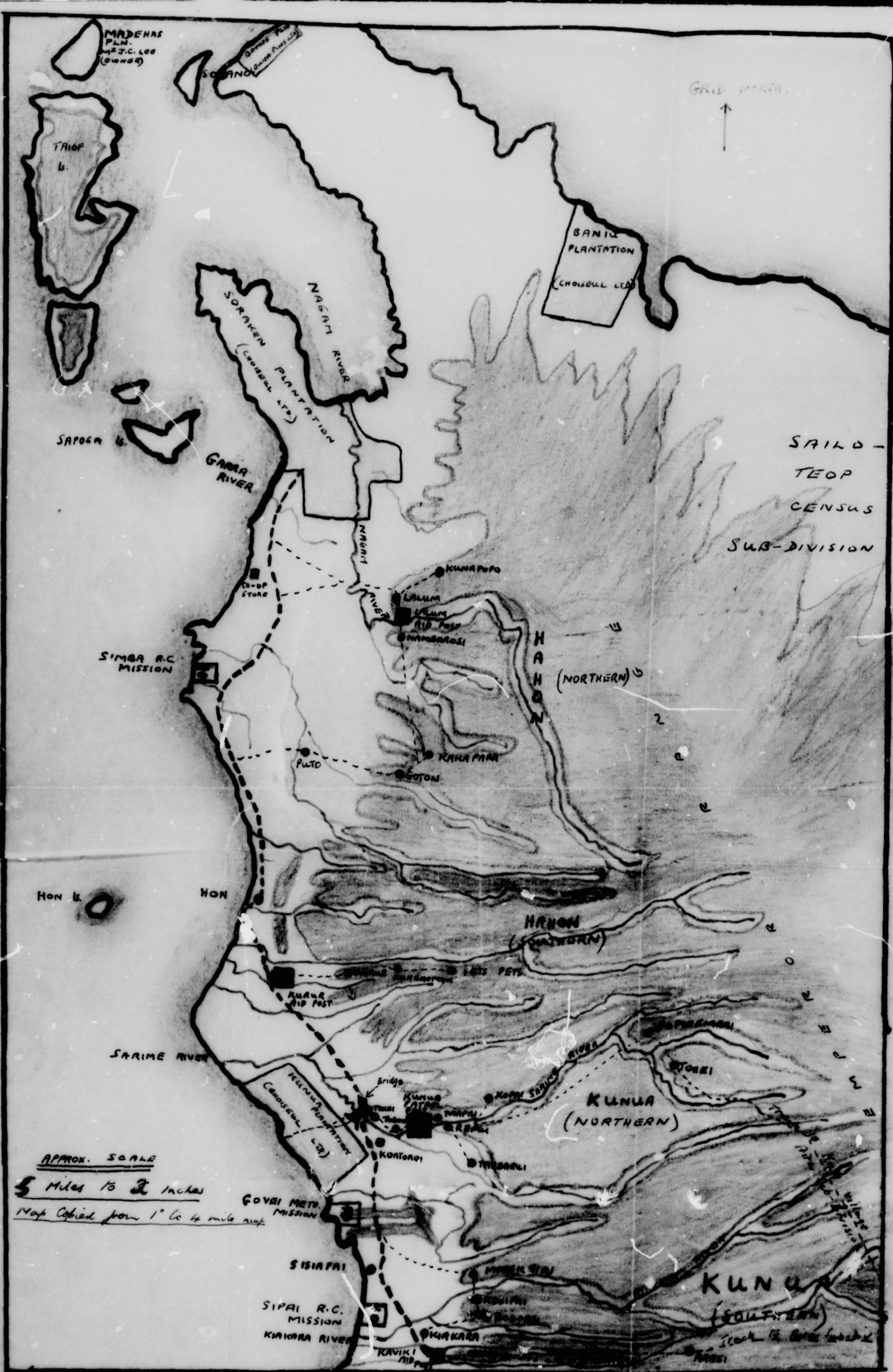
APPENDIX "B" to PATROL REPORT TO KMA I of 56/57.

Report on members of R.I. & H.C. Constabulary accompanying Patrol.

<u>Reg No</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Conduct</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
3492	Constable	DELANEY	V. Good	A most capable Policeman. Has plenty of experience and handles Natives well. Too old to be an H.C.O. and lacks parade ground "drive" for an H.C.O.
7859	Constable	GARAGE	V. Good	Has had quite a lot of experience. Very capable at times, is apt to adopt a somewhat more less attitude at other times. Generally gives a good account of himself but would not be a good H.C.O.

L. H. Milton

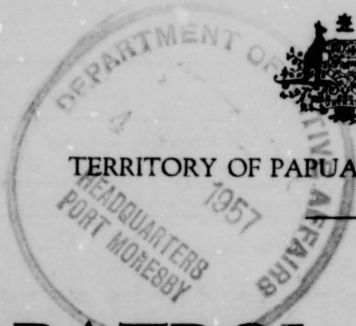
L. H. Milton.
(Cadet Patrol Officer)



KUNUA-HANON CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

LEGEND	
PATROL POST :-	■
NEW INLAND ROAD :-	— — — — —
TRACKS LEADING VILLAGES :-	- - - - -
VILLAGES :-	●
AID POSTS :-	■
PLANTATIONS :-	□
MISSION STATIONS :-	⊠

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... **BOUGAINVILLE** Report No... **KNA 2-56/57**

Patrol Conducted by... **MR. G. B. O'Farrell** P.O.

Area Patrolled... **KERIAKA CENSUS DIVISION**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... **NIL**

Natives... **3**

Duration—From... **7**.../...**1**.../19...**57** to **24**.../...**1**.../19...**57**..

Number of Days... **19**

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.../...**6**.../19...**56**.

Medical ... /...**10**.../19...**55**.

Map Reference... **Bougainville 4 miles S.W. of**

Objects of Patrol... **Census Revision**

..... **Routine Administration**

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Year.....

1956/57

Village Pop

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
AMUN	10-1-57		1																
BETARAIO	9-1-57	4	8		1								2						
KAUBAITEI	11-1-57	1	2									1							
AUKEI	12-1-57	1	2								1				1				
SIGEI SIGEI PAI	13-1-57	1						1					1						
ATUITEI	15-1-57	3	2							1		1	1	1	4				
KASIPUTAI	15-1-57	2																	
TOKEITEI	17-1-57	4	3	1															1
AKOPAI	18-1-57	4	7														1		
KOKAMANAU	18-1-57	1	1													1			
POKUITO	21-1-57	1	2					1	1			1							
ATUTO KORU	21-1-57		2												1				
ATSILIMA	21-1-57	2	3				1		1						1	1			
TOTALS		24	33	1	1	-	1	1	3	1	1	3	4	5	6	1			

NA.30-14-40.

14th March, 1957.

District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

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

The above report is acknowledged with
thanks.

Please instruct your field staff that
sketch maps must be supplied with each patrol report.

Patrolling of the area must be
intensified.

(A.A. Roberts) *AS*
DIRECTOR

MA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

16/1/9-1400

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

27th February, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
SOHANO.KUNUA Patrol Report No. 2/56-57.The above patrol report submitted by Mr. G.B. O'Farrell,
Patrol Officer, is acknowledged.Native Affairs:

I agree that the merging of hamlets into larger villages is a progressive and satisfactory sign, particularly as this appears to have been the people's own decision. If this has been arranged with a view to permanent settlement the census records should be revised accordingly.

Patrolling of the area by both Native Affairs and Public Health should be intensified.

29th January 1957.

Agriculture and Livestock.

The matter of the agricultural development of the area has been discussed with the District Agricultural Officer, and he has submitted a development programme, a copy of which I am forwarding to you. The two most suitable crops that could be introduced are coconuts on the coast, and coffee in the mountain regions, however, as these people have been domiciled in the mountains for so long, and have so little natural resistance to malarial infection, it is doubtful whether coconut-growing could be developed beneficially. As soon as possible a conference should be arranged between representatives of the Departments of Native Affairs, Public Health and Agriculture to discuss and formulate a suitable developmental programme for the people of the KURIAKA Division.

Mr. O'Farrell's report is marred somewhat by his abbreviated form of expression, however, the results of the patrol indicate that it was conducted conscientiously and energetically. The progress these people are making, and the improvement in their general health conditions are gratifying signs.

KURIAKA Census Division.

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

Duration of patrol... (A.F. GOW) 7/1/57

District Commissioner

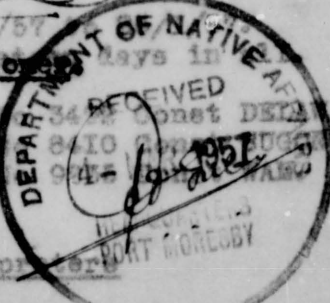
Personal accompanying..... Reg 134 Const DELMAN.
c.c. Director of Native Affairs (2) 8410 Const HUGHES.
Reg 944 Const HUGHES.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded together with Claim for Camping Allowance, please.

16/1/9
27/2/57

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.



SIRIPISI, Substation of MAPISI
SLAVIA, Substation of MAPISI

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No 30 - I

Patrol Post,
KUNUA,
Bougainville District.

29th January 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

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

PATROL REPORT - KNA 2 - 56/57.

Report of a patrol to the KERIAKA census
Division.

PREAMBLE.

Officer conducting patrol.... Mr G.B.O'Farrell, P/O.

Area patrolled..... KERIAKA Census Division.

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

Duration of patrol..... 7/1/57 to 25/1/57.
nineteen days in all.

Personnel accompanying..... Reg No 3492 Const DELAWAN.
Reg No 8476 Const SUGONIP.
Reg No 9235 Const WAM.

Intepreters

SIRIPEIRI, Kukurai of MAPISI
SLAVIRI, Kukurai of SISIAPAI.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

Keriaka Census Division lies on the West Coast of Bougainville circling around the lower slopes of active volcano Mt BALBI.

BETARAIO village, the first to be visited, is approximately six to seven hours from the patrol post and the road runs through Kunua Census Division.

Original planning intended a visit to Wakunai through the AKOPAI/SISIVI pass but the news that Patrol Officer Elder was in the Aita area collapsed this and the patrol finished up by walking for sixteen hours along the beach back to MAPISI.

Heavy rain was experienced during the patrol; for the most part commencing soon after leaving a village and finishing just before arrival at the next.

DIARY

January 1957.

Monday	7th....	Departed from MAPISI at 2.30pm - Arr SISIAPAI at 4.00pm. Slept at SISIAPAI.
Tuesday	8th....	To Aid Post BETARAIO via KAVIKI Aid Post and village. Slept at BETARAIO Aid Post.
Wednesday	9th....	Village inspected and censused Aid Post inspected. Slept at BETARAIO Aid Post.
Thursday	10th....	Departed for AMUN. Village inspected and censused. Slept at AMUN.
Friday	11th....	Departed for KAUBAITEI via Aid Post at BETARAIO. Slept at KAUBAITEI.
Saturday	12th....	Departed for AUKEI: Both AUKEI and SIGEISIGEIPAI censused and the former inspected. Slept at AUKEI.
Sunday	13th....	Enjoyed at AUKEI.
Monday	14th....	Departed AUKEI for SIGEISIGEIPAI found village deserted so on to ATUITEI. Slept at ATUITEI.
Tuesday	15th....	To KASIPUTAI. Slept at KASIPUTAI
Wednesday	16th....	To TOKETEI. Slept at TOKETEI.
Thursday	17th....	Village inspected and censused. Meeting of village officials held and on to AKOPAI. Slept at AKOPAI.
Friday	18th....	Both AKOPAI and KOKOMANAU censused here. Slept at KOKOMANAU AID POST.
Saturday	19th....	To POKUITO via KURAI R.C. Mission Dept IO. 15am arr 6.5pm. Slept at POKUITO.
Sunday	20th....	Observed pleasantly at POKUITO.
Monday	21st....	To ATSILIMA via Aid Post. Village inspected and with ATUTOKORUI, censused. Slept at ATSILIMA Aid Post.
Tuesday	22nd....	Back to POKUITO. Slept at POKUITO.

DIARY (cont)

Wednesday 23rd....Dept from POKUITO after
awaiting canoes from PURUATA
which never arrived. Arrived
AMUN via KURAIIO. Slept AMUN.

Thursday 24th....Depat AMUN and arrived SARIME
via KAVIKI, SIPAI and SISIAPAI.
Slept SARIME.

Friday 25th... Returned to MAPISI.

.....

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Only one complaint was brought: ORAPA of AKOPAI said that his fifth wife had gone to TOGARAU in the ROTOKAS division and had refused to return. I explained that there was little I could do about that and as he had four others he might forget about her. He replied that he did not really want her (deceased Keriaka's wife automatically goes to deceased's brother) and that he would leave it at that.

The quietest patrol that I have experienced it seemed that very little contact was being made. This was, very likely, due to their shyness. Women, especially so, were very timid; moving far into the bush if met on the road and crouching, eyes averted, near the houses when the latter were being inspected. Even with a local interpreter it was hard going to converse with them. The exception at AMUN village (different linguistic origin) was striking. The women here, all pidgin speakers, are anything but shy. A Japanese camp at AMUN over the duration of the war may be the cause of this.

A meeting of KERIACA village officials was held at TOKETEI village where the relative N.A.R.'s appertaining to sanitation and hygiene were explained to them. The amount of authority that they could wield and ditto ~~XXXX~~ II9A on their request, also.

Three villages have been formed out of six old ones. They are:

AUKHEI and SIGEISIGEIPAI at a new site
AKOPAI and KOKAMANAU at AKOPAI
ATSILIMA and ATUTOKORUI at a new site.

I concur with these moves and consider that they will be beneficial in every way. All three combinations have resulted from weak, poorly situated and poorly populated villages joining their stronger neighbours and on enquiring no dissension was noted.

During the last ten years, since 1945, there have been twenty six patrols to the KERIACA including three combined D.N.A. and P.H.D. patrols and three D.A.S.F. patrols. (thirteen -/all D.A.S.F. - since 1954) Observations made during this patrol led to the opinion that the main drawback to Keriaka progress is the shocking terrain. An example of this is the village at ATUITEI where in nearly every house the outside posts are considerably longer than the middle ones - due to the house 'riding' the ridge. On suggesting that they move to a new site they agreed but it

inc/

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont).

took them about two hours to think of a suitable place to resettle in and myself surveying the surrounding countryside from their ridge could see nothing in close range.

Permission is requested for the above six villages to be counted as three in census and three new books to be issued accordingly.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND POTENTIAL.

Progress here is practically nil. A careful check was made in each village and present situation can be summed up as follows:

Villages AMUN and BETARAIO have coconuts planted and a few bearing. They have more or less joined as far as economics go with BETARAIO supplying most of the manpower. A copra dryer is being built and canoe adzes have been issued to build a large canoe for produce transportation. As yet no copra has been sold but a small amount of green to storeman at KAVIKI (Kunus). Possible minor potential in trochus at islands of TOLA and KOAKOARIBI off SIPAI Mission.

Village POKUITO have a few trees - nearest ship-head is TOROKINA - three hours canoe pull.

Villages ATSELIMA and ATUTOKORUI have a market for foodstuffs ie Kaukau at TOROKINA Mission. Exchange is not money but calicoes.

The rest have as income only manpower and native curios. For these there has been no progress due to their disposition (see ~~KNA~~ KNA 6 - 55/56) which is improving and the terrain.

The only economic potential for Keriaka would appear to lie with Agricultural development. (see AGRIC)

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

(i) During October 1955 Mr Macauley of D.A.S.F. made a patrol through this area. Perhaps his opinions and decisions be made available to myself ~~KNA~~ ensuing some measure of cooperation.

speaking/ A comparison of I inch series No 4844 INUS and No 4854 AITA will show that in actuality the coastal belt of KERIACA is far superior to its opposite number in the ROTOKAS, contour/ Travelling through this belt I was impressed with the amount of ground that could be used for development. It is only when reaching the 800ft mark that the ridges sharpen and gorges form to give the KERIACA its reputation for ruggedness.

The trouble lies with the natives themselves. Their villages are too far into the ranges for them to return each night and fear of malaria prevents them from descending. A compromise will have to be reached somehow.

(ii) Livestock was censused and the results will be found in the Appendices.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads consist entirely of mountain tracks rough and precipitous, albeit clean; and the beach (~~VERIKI~~ KURAIO to ATSELIMA and KURAIO to AMUN - eleven hours of angled soft sand and cliff climbing)

Bridges are trees'fallen' across the rivers. These are primitive but quite effective.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

There is as far as can be determined by census no children from the KERIACA attending Government schools. Therefore all reference to education in this report refers to Mission Education.

(i) Village Schools. These exist in nearly every village but, with the exception of AUKEI, as an idea only; that is to say practically their only use is to introduce the children to the concept of education and have no tuitional impartation value. The village school at AUKEI is supervised by Small Buks (NCVA) teacher TOTOPON who, fortunately, seems a reliable man, as he (naturally) has considerable influence in village affairs.

(ii) Roman Catholic Mission Schools at KURAI (under Father Dionne) and TOROKINA (under Sisters).

The latter caters only for South Keriaka - villages ATILIMA ATUTOKORUI and some of POKUITO. It lies in the BUIN Sub Dist. KURAI was seen only when passing through but from census it would appear that quite a number of its graduates go on to higher schools (Chabai, Tearouki and Asitavi) see Patrol Report KNA 6 - 55/56.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Overall health was not good. The Aid Posts were full up - a look at the Patient Sheets showed that by the majority of in patients were T.U.'s and most of these appeared to be chronic.

Villages situated a long way from the Aid Post ie ATUITI five hours from PORITEI Aid Post - had a larger number of sores showing at census line. As these natives have not yet learnt to treat their cuts and sores at the early stage it seems that only regular patrolling by the A.P.O.s will prevent T.U.s from developing. It is suggested that future medical patrols might advise these Orderlys to patrol say once a fortnight. Each Aid Post has one or two M.T.T.s helping so a fortnightly patrol taking two days only would hardly upset the Aid Post routine.

See Appendices for results of Aid Post Inspections.

Twins were recorded at AKOPAI. The mother and children are at present at PORITEI A.P. where/are under supervision and are receiving tinned milk.

the infants/

CENSUS

two

A total increase of fifty ~~EIGHT~~ since October 1955 - fifteen months - for a thousand people.

The most welcomed figures are the following:

57 births to 27 deaths of Census in 1955 recorded 31 births to 58 deaths. This shows outstanding improvement - a complete reversal of figures and credit must go to P.H.D.

Other interesting figures:

- (i) 81 at work of 45 in 1955
- (ii) the apparent decrease in students is due to the patrol taking place during school holidays
- (iii) A list of Polygamous Marriages will be found in the Appendices.

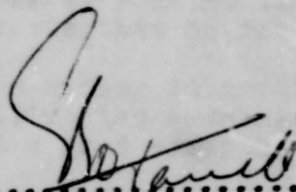
CONCLUSION

In conclusion I would like to say that the patrol was well received - all villages supplied foodstuffs both for the officer and his accompanying police. Those who had them wore new calicos and no absentees from census were noted.

The attitude of the natives though very shy could hardly be called sullen. Themselves were to a certain extent slovenly in behaviour, but that is to be expected as they have never received instructions to ~~be~~ act like guardsmen.

almost/

Finally I would like to point out that the employed figure (divided equally between HON, native employer; SARIME, B.P.'s; and KAROOLA, private employer) is approaching the $\frac{1}{2}$ proportion of labour potential and if it keeps increasing it may be advisable to close the area to recruiting again.


.....
G.B.O'Farrell.
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A" (cont)

ATUITEI (cont)

Village site one of the worst seen. The R.C. Church is an architectural phenomenon. To approach it from any other side other than the ~~main~~ entrance end, one would have to use mountaineering equipment.

KASIPUTAI

Luluai - BIARARA

has learnt pidgin over the last twelve months - an accomplishment for a man of his age and origin. Prewar appointee - hopeless.

Tultul - LOWA

Village very poor indeed - have advised every house be rebuilt. The rest house also poor. People appear zestful enough but require more guidance. The local teacher - an ex Aita (Kusi) - on being asked what he was doing over here - complained that East Coast R.C. Powers Fr Dionne ordered him to come and that on top of this he gets paid less! However he did good work in the Aita so expect he will repeat same here.

TOKEITEI

Luluai - BISARARA

Slight touch of megalomania. Considers that he first citizen of Keriaka. An erstwhile mission teacher (R.C.) he married three women and thus out of the church. His marriages were dictated by Keriaka custom and thus church has 'nt exactly spurned him. An excellent native for Keriaka, but needs careful supervision. Migrated out to AKOPAI. Works at PORITEI Aid Post. A.P.O. reports that he does good work.

Tultutl - ATSIORI
M.T.T. - DREICATA

A fair village although for a man who wishes to impart Government advice to Keriaka villages by patrolling the same, his own establishment could hardly be called a good example. Sanitation good.

AKOPAI

Luluai - DIKOI

good tho' quiet.

Tultul - SILOMEILI (PAULO) The most efficient man in this division. Very tall and of commanding mien he is almost rude in his abruptness. Like BISARARA (no friend of his) he needs careful handling. Also an ex Mission teacher.

Village very good - by far the best. At the moment KOKAMANAU village (see below) is living here. First sign of Methodist Mission seen at this village.

KOKAMANAU

Tultul - MAILUPA

Good.

This village has amalgamated with AKOPAI. Old village site at 3000 ft inspected and found deserted.

APPENDIX "A" (cont)

POKUITO

Lulusi - MOLIASI	unimpressive.
Tultul - SILEIVIEILI	Loyal Service Medalist. Old, lost his zeal.

Village of two hamlets - within ten minutes of the beach - Bath clean. Here again construction of housing very bad and here again a lecture given. Place is very bad for mosquitoes. House Kiap on the edge of a mangrove swamp
Latrines, ten of them, brand new and probably ornamental.

ATSILIMA

Lulusi - DIDIOSIRARA	incongruous
(i) Medical Tultul - MIRISIONI	quite good.
(ii) M.T.T. - DIDIEIWA	fair
Tultul - MARIVAI	A QUIET man who seems to get things done.

Village amalgamated with ATUTOKORUI and both moving to the new site (old, prewar) of OVULEPA.

ATUTOKORUI

Tultul - SIWAIRA	Fair.
------------------	-------

Old site deserted and are present living in shacks at new site.

Villages in the Keriaka are, on the whole, quite good. I consider that only regular patrolling has effected this. These people are still at the stage where, to put hard work into, ~~XXX~~ say, the building of a house, is only done through fear of punishment. The advantage of cleaner and better living conditions has not impressed itself as yet and, I feel, will not do so for some time yet. In the interim, should regular patrolling cease, a lot of good work will be wasted.

As regards sanitation - for an area that has been decimated by dysentery, the repeated advice by D.N.A. and P.H.D. to construct latrines acted upon, they still do not realize why. Thus a large proportion are purely as a sop to the patrolling officer.

APPENDIX "A".

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

BETARAIAO

Lulusai - KEILIHARI	Old but quite keen
Tultul - LOLOGA	Very small native but desires to get things done. Requires backing as villagers are apt ignore him slightly.

Village in two hamlets sited on adjoining low level ridges. Hamlet BIRUBEI in poor shape. Hamlet KEGATOI in fair order. Rest House at Aid Post - satisfactory.

AMUN

Lulusai - GUMANI	Quiet and respectful - possibly has a large parasite.
M.T.T. - NADA	Also quiet - a pleasant personality.

A small beach village - houses are fairly well built but old. New construction progressing. Village environs dirty. Noted that on my return from South Keriaka a great improvement had been effected, in a period of two weeks.

KAUBAITEI

Lulusai - SISIEIRI	A mental case/lives in the bush - see Correspondence
Tultul - KAME'Ō	Colorless.

Village clean and surroundings good. Houses fair

AUKEI

Lulusai - KOPWALILI	An old man - appears to be very simple.
Tultul - HUBELE	More inspiring.

Neither of the above speak pidgin and all interpreting conducted through teacher - a Small Bukan. Village semi-deserted as these people are joining with Sigisigeipai and moving to a new site about fifteen minutes below present AUKEI site.

SIGISIGEIPAI

Lulusai - BARU	Oldish - wizened face and pot belly - keen.
Tultul - BIBIEIRESI	More energetic.

This village at present living with Aukei.

ATUITEI

Lulusai - SUIREBA MIKŌI	Neither speak pidgin and leave everything to M.T.T. (or try to)
Tultul - DISIN	not seen - at Aid Post.
M.T.T. - RIRISIMIA	speaks pidgin - good.

Four hamlets all on same ridge - all within half an hours walk. Environs clean - house construction shocking - on par with Aita Hamlet. All men in village were given half an hours talk on building houses. Sanitation good on paper.

APPENDIX "B"

AID POSTS

BETARAIO - for AMUN, BETARAIO, KAUBAITEI and ~~WUKEI~~ (sigeisigeipai)

A.P.O. PIRIAS - + f/a BUIBUIRI + f/c.

Situation : About ten minutes walk from ~~WUKEI~~ BETARAIO village in a bend of the ARANE river.

Buildings: Three wards (inc one maternity ward unfinished)

Dressing room

A.P.O.'s house

Rest House

Suggestions: One ward ~~to~~ be removed

Grass be planted

New latrines and kitchens for each ward.

PORETEI - for ATUITEI, KASIPUTAI, TOKEITEI, AKOPAI (Kokamaneu).

A.P.O. MARAMBO + f/a

Situation: On a slight knoll about half an hour from TOKEITEI. Water nearby.

Buildings: Two wards and kitchens

One dressing room

A.P.O.'s house

Rest House (excellent building)

Suggestions: Two wards be rebuilt

a maternity ward be built

ATSILIMA - for POKUITO, ATSILIMA (Atutokoru)

A.P.O. BURIEIKOWI + f/a.

Situation: twenty minutes from the beach on the TUTUPAI river

Buildings: Same as for PORETEI only in poorer condition.

Suggestions; that they await new A.P.O. for POKUITO Aid Post and if he is forthcoming to go back near their village which is what they want to do

Notes.

(1) All suggestions were asked to be subject of discussion between A.P.O.s and SOHANO to be brought up by A.P.O.s when they made their monthly trip in.

(11) A.P.O. BURIEIKOWI states that he has to hire canoes from Laruma (Parusta) at upto a pound a trip to get into SOHANO. It is suggested that (i) he makes his trips quarterly

(ii) the three villages treated by thes Aid Post fall to and construct a medium large canoe for

(a) transport of A.P.O. to Sohano

(b) shipment of sick patients from POKUITO to the Aid Post.

(c) Use of patients to obtain marine food.

Suggestion (11) is now an instruction given.

APPENDIX "C"

Census of Livestock

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>DOGS</u>	<u>PIGS</u>	<u>FOWLS</u>	<u>DUCKS</u>
BETARAIO	12	1	82	2
AMUN	1	4	35	2
KANBAITEI	25	-	19	-
AUKEI	12	19	22	-
SIGEISIGEIPAI	5	1	11	-
ATUITEI	10	15	22	-
KASIPUTAI	8	1	8	-
TOKEITEI	9	13	25	-
AKOPAI (KOKAMANAU)	20	24	22	-
POKUITO	10	11	54	-
ATSILIMA	12	5	59	-
ATUTOKORUI	7	-	19	-
	<u>131</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>4</u>

Note

These figures were obtained from the respective village teachers and cannot be considered accurate.

APPENDIX " D "

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGES

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NO OF WIVES</u>				
	2	3	4	5	6
BETARAIO	I				
AMUN	I				
KAUBAITEI	-				
AUKEI	2				
SIGESIGEIPAI	2				
ATUITEI	3				
KASIPUTAI	2	I			
TOKEITEI	I	2			
AKOPAI	24	I		I	
KOKAMANAU	3	I			
POKUITO	I				
ATSILIMA	I				
ATUTOKORUI	-				
	21	5		I	

Note

The above figures only show polygamous marriages where both parties are alive.

KERIAKA CENSUS DIVISION.

Year.....1956/57

Govt. Print.—3395/4.51

[illegible]

KERIAKA CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—3395/4.51.

FEMALES = 460

ation Register

Area Patrolled

KERIAKA

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults								
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		M + F					
										1	11	-	6	-	6	2.0	4	5	11	9	29						
		19	(2) 3	1						8	39	11	32	1	35	1.9	25	27	27	38	140						
		10	1							10	24	5	12	-	12	1.9	5	5	25	15	61						
		6								9	15	7	21	1	23	4.2	12	18	19	24	79						
		4						2		8	22	7	13	-	15	2.3	13	12	22	13	66						
-	2	9						8	-	13	33	22	26	3	28	2.3	15	22	32	33	119						
		6	1					5	3	12	9	7	14	2	16	1.7	12	6	11	21	65						
		5	(2) 2					5	9	8	25	8	27	-	30	2.2	16	13	20	22	92						
1	1	13	(3) 3					10	5	14	23	10	26	1	26	1.9	23	20	23	30	127						
1		2						3	4	5	9	7	11	1	13	2.9	12	9	5	10	45						
		6						2	2	15	22	7	13	1	14	2.2	12	12	28	15	77						
		1								6	10	-	5	-	5	1.5	8	3	10	5	27						
								1	2	7	24	5	19	1	16	2.0	10	10	29	26	19+8						
3	3	81	10	1				34	27	116	266	96	225	11	239	2.3	167	162	262	261	78						
										MALES = 545																	
										FEMALES = 460																	
										GRAND TOTAL = 1005																	



30/1447

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KNA 3-56/57

Patrol Conducted by G.B.O. Farrell Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled HAHON AND ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 2 police

Duration—From 24/2/1957 to 18/3/1957

Number of Days 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/1956

Medical 6/1955

Map Reference Bougainville 4 miles to the inch series

Objects of Patrol (1) Revision of Census

(1f) Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

13/5/1957

District Commissioner

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

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

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

NA.30-14-47

10th June, 1957.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report KN23 - HANON and ISLANDS.

It is not Administration policy to encourage people to form large villages. With the advent of councils it is expected that centres surrounded by hamlets will be developed.

I concur in your comment on rural economic development. Mr. McCabe's comments on rural economic development impressed me as full of common sense. He should be encouraged by all possible means to implement his expressed views. The appendices are most interesting and valuable.

The Patrol Report is well presented and pregnant with valuable information.

A. C. R.
p. C.
(A. A. Roberts)
Director.

3
2
5
(P/A)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/2/1-1600

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

14th May, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report KNA3 - HAHON and Islands.

The above patrol report conducted by Mr. G.B. O'Farrell is acknowledged.

The slight improvement in the population figures is encouraging when the comparatively small total population is taken into consideration.

The amalgamation of villages is a decision that should be made by the people themselves without any form of coercion by the patrolling officer.

If the native TSEBOPIN fulfils all his obligations as an employer of native labour there seems to be no reason why this economic project should not be of mutual benefit to both parties.

Your comments regarding economic development are supported. Although coffee would be a good experimental crop, it is felt that the main cash crop should be copra, with which these natives have far more experience, and even if the market value of copra should greatly decrease the coconuts could still be used as a subsistence food item.

I do not think the number of people absent at work is alarmingly great as quite a number of these people are employed as casual labourers on the nearby Soraken plantation, an almost ideal centre of employment, which provides the local natives with a good cash income and ample opportunities to proceed to their homes in their leisure time. This is particularly convenient as many of the people are undoubtedly very small property holders.

Mr. O'Farrell appears to have carried out the patrol industriously and his report is much better presented than some submitted previously.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

Forwarded for your information please.
Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.

30/2/1
14/5/57

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

Patrol Post
Kunua

5th April 1957.

HAHON AND ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

Scale 4" to 16 miles. ---- shows patrol route



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 30/3.

Sub-District Office,
Buka Passage,
BOUGAINVILLE. T.N.G.

27th April, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
SOERABOJA.

PATROL REPORT KMA 3 - HAHON 8 ISLANDS

Forwarded herewith the above mentioned, together with claim for Camping Allowance.

NATIVE AFFAIRS : The increase of 11 for the population of 655 is at least an improvement in past trends, and may be hoped to presage greater increases in future. I think the increase is explained by better health; as Mr. O'Farrell shows in his table (p.3) the birth rate is not greatly lower than the increasing Bukas, but the death rate is twice theirs. Thus increased attention to health is indicated.

HAMLET CONSOLIDATION: It is considered that Mr. O'Farrell is wise not to press the people in this matter, and to await general agreement. While such union has definite social and administrative advantages, sometimes it also leads to frictions; many communities have therefore settled into a number of hamlets, often contiguous, and based on family relationship. This is rather typical of the Buka people, for example, and may also apply to the HAHON / KUNUA.

EMPLOYMENT OF KERIACA NATIVES BY TSEROPIN: This should be a mutually advantageous step, but the O.I.C. should periodically check their conditions, pay and rations etc.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: The notes on individual villages are useful. They show the generally speaking new coconuts plantings (on the beach) are very limited. Mature palms in the bush are presumed to be those planted mainly for food, although a small copra production has been obtained from them.

With regard to Mr. O'Farrell's proposal that coffee be planted by the Hahon people on the inland hills; this is supported, as it will introduce a secondary crop, which would seem to be suitable for the locality, and thus give the people a second "leg" if copra prices should fall further. Also it has advantages in regard to transport, because of lack of bulk.

However, I think copra should be an equally important line of development for the following reasons:

- (a) it is a crop understood by the people and thus can be handed with less instruction and supervision
- (b) it is the traditional "staple" ^{cash} crop of the Territory
- (c) two cash crop are desirable in case of slump in either
- (d) (storage) deterioration in storage while awaiting transport is less of a problem
- (e) it is probably less susceptible to disease than coffee and other crops.

While it is realized that this is a problem on which the Department of Agriculture should be able to give a lead, the fact is that its officers have been able to implement very little economic development in this area to date. On the other hand Mr. O'Farrell is on the spot and anxious to do as much as possible with a view to improving the standard of living immediately. Therefore it is felt that development should not be further delayed, and that Mr. O'Farrell should be provided

(2)

With coffeeplanting material and instructions by D.A.S.F. and authorized to go ahead with some trial plots in any villages which are keen. It should be possible for an agricultural officer to inspect them at later dates.

It is considered that plantings should be on individual or family basis, and there should then be no difficulty about land tenure.

At the same time, it is considered that the people should be encouraged to expand coconut plantings, mainly near the beach, if suitable land is available.

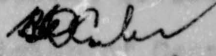
A quick cash crop for these people would be peanuts, and the market is sound at present. Inter planting of cocoa in Saposa and Taiof groves should be desirable, and it is felt that the Agriculture Officer could easily arrange an inspection and discussion with these nearby people.

ROADS AND BRIDGES : Although, as Mr. O'Farrell says, there is no great need for a vehicular road to connect this area to Soroken (at least until there is substantial produce there to market), I suggest that light bridging of the two major rivers mentioned (OPEP and TSUN), if practicable, would be warranted. This would depend on the local people's ability and willingness to do this work without pay, as it would be for their benefit almost solely. Separately, it is being recommended that a motor cycle be furnished for the use of the patrol officer, and if this is provided, it should act as an incentive to the people to develop roads.

NATIVE LABOUR : A perusal of census figures reveals a high proportion of "eligible" males absent at work on plantations etc. Seven are children, leaving 70 men at work of a potential of 199. Previous census returns showed a lighter proportion. No action is recommended at present, but the position will be watched to avoid a severe exodus of labour.

GENERAL :

Patrolling in this region is now regular, and the people may be expected to show the benefit before long. It is suggested that economic development should now be pushed, to provide the people with a cash income, and basis for future development.


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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,
KUNUA,
Bougainville District
T.P.N.G.

1st April 1957.

MEMORANDUM TO:

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

PATROL REPORT - KHA 3 - 22/57.

Report of a patrol to the HANON and ISLANDS
Census Division.

PREAMBLE

Officer conducting patrol.....Mr G.B.O'Farrell, P.O.
Area patrolled.....HANON Census Division
ISLANDS Census Division.
Objects of patrol..... (1) Revision of Census.
(11) Routine Administration.
Duration of Patrol.....22/2/57 to 12/3/57.
twenty two days.
Personnel accompanying.....Reg No 8150 Const KINDAM
Reg No 8945 Const DIDUA.

INTRODUCTION.

As shown on the enclosed map the Hahon Census Division lies on the North West Coast of Bougainville Island in the Buks Passage Sub District. Bordering villages are RATSUA to the north and KUNOKUMOK to the south with the Coral Sea on the West and the Emperor Range forming the Eastern boundary. There is only one European settlement in the area and that at SORAKEN Plantation. The ISLANDS Census Division contains only two villages both of them situated on Islands North West of SORAKEN. However numerous uninhabited islands are to be found within the geographical boundaries of the division.

Besides carrying out routine administration and revising the census the patrol endeavoured to make a detailed check in cash crop progress.

From the 4th of February to the 7th the patrol detoured to South Kunua in order to investigate the death of an old woman. The break was made at GOTON village.

The route from KUNAPOPO to RATSUA involves going via the island village of SAPOSA and permission was received from the Assistant District Officer, Sohano to revise the census at both SAPOSA and TAI OF.

Lastly it should be explained that normal procedure requires the census divisions of HAHON and KUNUA be carried out together. However this time the patrol finished at SOHANO and owing to lack of transport spent eight days at this station. On arriving back it was felt that to leave the Kunua until after Easter would be a more convenient arrangement/myself and the inhabitants.

for both/

DIARYFebruary

- 25th.... Departed MAPISI (Patrol Post) in the early afternoon and arrived KUNOKUMOK village via the Aid Post. Slept at KUNOKUMOK.
- 27th.... Both KUNOKUMOK and KURUR visited and inspected. Slept at KUNOKUMOK.
- 28th.... Visited and inspected villages of PETS-PETS and HON. Slept at HON.

March

- 1st.... Visited and inspected PUTO village. Slept at PUTO.
- 2nd.... Visited and inspected GOTON village. Slept at GOTON.
- 3rd.... Respected the Sabbath.
- 4th.... Departed 6.00am for ASATAPAI via GOTON, PUTO and HON - thence by canoe to KEAKARA - thence walk via KAVIKI. Arrived ASATAPAI 7.00pm.
- 5th.... Investigated death during the morning returned to MAPISI that afternoon. Slept MAPISI.
- 6th.... At MAPISI (fever).
- 7th.... Departed during the morning and arrived GOTON. Slept at GOTON.
- 8th.... Visited and inspected KAKAPARA. Slept at KAKAPARA.
- 9th.... Visited and inspected villages of NAMBAROSI and LALUM. Slept at LALUM.

DIARY (cont).

March

- I0th.... Respected the Sabbath.
- I1th.... Visited and inspected KUNAPOPO. Slept at KUNAPOPO.
- I2th.... Departed for the beach and thence by canoe to SAPOSA.
- I3th.... Inspected SAPOSA village and hamlets. Slept at SAPOSA.
- I4th.... Visited and inspected TAI OF. Slept at MADEHAS.
- I5th.... Visited and inspected RATSUA via TAI OF SAPOSA.
- I6th.... Visited and inspected PORAPORA village. Slept at RATSUA.
- I7th.... Respected Sabbath. Slept at BANIU.
- I8th.... Departed per MV. HAZEL for SOHANO. Arrived I2. I5pm.

PATROL COMPLETED.NATIVE AFFAIRS

The HAHON Census Division is, perhaps, the smallest in Bougainville with a total population of 655 peoples who are spread over 12 villages averaging about fifty to a village.

The Hahon native is, surprisingly enough, with his borders encroaching upon Teop, Saposa and Kunus, a fairly distinct type. With physical attributes similar to the Kunus being at once respectful and pleasant in conversation and manner. Even so he is somewhat lacking in energy and drive and may be surpassed by his more forceful neighbours.

Census figures are only too indicative - birth over death increases give a 6(I955), 3(I956) and 11(I957) on a population of 655 whereas the two island villages of Saposa and Tai of show 25 for 1956 and 29 for 1957 on the smaller population of 579. In fact in this last census there were eight more births in the Islands than in the whole of Hahon. These figures are not given to boost the Island Census Division (which is, on the whole comparable with the other Sub District Census Divisions) but to indicate how very poor are the figures for Hahon. A striking case is PUTO village with a population of 29 which since 1953 has only had one birth of seven deaths.

Considering the following factors;

(a) In comparing crude birth and death rates with BUKA IS Census Division we have

	Buka	Hahon
1957 Birth rate.....	55.5	39.7
Death rate.....	11.1	23.0

(b) Medical facilities are as good if not better than the other census divisions.

(c) Hahon villages are healthier as villages are sited about six to eight hundred feet above sea level and presuming no startling differences in custom or sterility; one is left to draw the conclusion that the Hahon native takes less interest in life with respect to his desire to increase

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

and his will to combat death.

To dislodge this attitude steps should (and are) be taken to encourage agricultural development and to increase his wants by exhorting him to achieve a higher level of living.

In following Mr Milton's advice four villages are considering union; namely the villages of PUTO/GOTON & KAKAPARA/NAMBAROSI. However as they had not satisfied themselves on this score they were advised to await the next patrol.

TSEROPIN of HON has taken into employ twelve natives - the majority from KERIACA - in order to cut his copra. He has plantings on HON IS, PACHEM IS and the mainland. Issues to the employees and housing in now way conformed to the Native Labour Ordinance but on talking with the employees they had no complaints and as this is TSEROPIN's first attempt as an employer it was decided that he needed more in the way of supervision than condemnation. The Ordinance was explained carefully and a list of rations and issues given to him. More important - he was advised to follow the European system of running a plantation, to give him more chance of making an economic success of the project. It is to be hoped that by the next patrol things should be running smoothly. TSEROPIN is a very capable native and this should be expected.

Throughout the patrol the people made the most of the opportunity of seeking the officer's advice on minor matters but no serious matters were brought up and the officer's powers as a Magistrate were not evoked.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND POTENTIAL

This will be dealt with in detail; firstly with respect to each village and their present plantings and secondly; their potential and possible advice in that line.

KURUR, KUNOKUMOK and PETSPETS.

The people of these three villages generally pool their labour and as they form a pocket, sandwiched between the main Hahon villages and Kunua, this is not surprising.

Approximately 100 to 120 coconuts newly planted on the beach.

NOTE

All new plantings are on the coast and on the whole are correctly spaced. Generally planted in lines of ten.

Numerous groves of mature trees exist in the bush estimated at 500 to 600 trees. These are used as food and to supply the 'dries' for the new plantings. A small drier has just been built but, as yet, not been put into use. Other sources of money are nonexistent excepting labour on plantations. PETSPETS have planted peanuts and have sold one crop only - to the Patrol Post for 59/-.
HON

TSEROPIN supervises all economic enterprise in this village.

(a) Copra: coconut plantations on both HON Island and PACHEM Island - these being mature trees - and new plantings on the mainland. The total mature trees would be within two to three thousand trees and thus capable of producing three to four tons a month. A labour line of twelve is supposed to cutting copra but as mentioned under Native Affairs this is a very unco-ordinated operation.

(b) Rice: TSEROPIN has in the past grown and produced rice. He has three bags of seed rice ready for planting and also a Government rice huller. It was suggested that if he resumed planting he could use it to ration his labour.

(c) Trochus: A small amount of Trochus is collected - generally when ready money is required.

This village is a small one - total population 33 - and is thus handicapped

by a lack of manpower.

Another point of interest is that although the rest of Hahon were eager to initiate a Co-operative Society these people refused to have anything to do with it.

TSEROPIN also owns and runs a small store (cf CO-OPERATIVES).

PUTO

Approximately 100 new trees planted on the beach and an estimated four hundred mature trees growing in the bush. In the last nine months fourteen bags of copra have been sold to the Co-operative store at BENUMATEI for a payment of £19. Occasionally they sell native foodstuff to SORAKEN Plantation. The obvious drawback here is the lack of labour - a maximum of four being available, which includes the teacher. No advice was given here to increase their plantings as, quite candidly, it is doubtful whether they can keep their present grove clean.

GOTON

120 new plantings on the beach and an estimated 300 in the bush. There is a copra drier in the village and since 1955 ten bags of copra have been dried. They claim to have planted peanuts but state that these were a failure owing to pests. In 1955/56 a D.A.S.F. patrol came through this village and advised them to clear a piece of ground to plant coffee. This they did but no seed has been forthcoming. Other sources of money are stevedoring on Burns Philp's S.S. TULAGI and plantation labour.

KAKAPARA

106 new plantings on the beach and an estimated 200 in the bush. They have a copra drier which has dried sixteen bags over the last year. No other cash crops. This village manufactures combs which sell for five to ten shillings each.

NAMBAROSI

Approximately 400 coconut trees on the beach and an estimated 150 in the bush. A drier, erected in 1956 has produced only six bags to date (sold for 10 pounds to Co-ops). Guitars manufactured here which sell for between £1 to £2 each.

LALUM

302 new plantings on the beach and an estimated 500 in the bush. Since 1955 this village has earned £73 on copra production. European vegetables grown here but not on any commercial scale. Native foodstuffs sold to SORAKEN PLANTATION.

KUNAPOPO

35 new plantings on the beach and an estimated 200 in the bush. Since 1955 £44 have been earned on copra production. However there is quite a flourishing trade in Native foodstuffs with SORAKEN Pltn. For example in January 10 bags were sold at £1 a bag.

RATSUA

Both RATSUA and PORAPORA, although in the HAHON Census Division, speak SAILO dialect and have far more intercourse with their SIAR, RURI and UMUM neighbours than they do with HAHON. They, like the SAILOs have more interest in commercial enterprise. 500 new plantings near the village with an estimated 600 in scattered groves in the bush. New areas are being cleared for increased planting.

PORAPORA

600 new plantings and an estimated 400 in the bush. No other cash crops. Like RATSUA new areas are being cleaned.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND POTENTIAL (cont)ISLANDSSAPOSA

These people, possibly amongst the most advanced in the District, are short of ground. They own about twenty small islands varying from an acre to two hundred acres. They also own a strip of land on the mainland (which they can only use for gardens - by Court Order) and a portion of TAI OF and TANWOA Is.

Spread over these areas of ground SAPOSA peoples own approximately 3000 to 3500 mature coconut trees and about 1500 1st to 4th year trees. Copra is worked fairly steadily - the overall production being about three tons per month. Other sources of revenue include swimming for trochus shell but this only in a haphazard way. (The MACHIN BAY Co-operative Society buys about 250 - 300 lbs of Trochus per month. This Society is situated at SAPOSA.)

TAI OF

These people have rights to the major portion of TAI OF Is, TANWOA Is and about half a dozen small islands. Unlike SAPOSA, of whom 37 males are away at work, the TAI OF people prefer to stay at home (only seven in outside employ). They own about 3000 trees (mature), from which they produce approx 4 tons per month, and 800 odd new plantings. Again the people have no organized trochus swimming.

Notes

Sale of crops: Copra - All Hahon to Co-op store at BENAMUTEI RATSUA, PORAPORA, SAPOSA - the majority to MADEHAS Pltn and some to Co-ops (3:1). TAI OF - all to MADEHAS. Occasionally the latter sell copra to the Chinese traders at Sohano.

Trochus - HON ; either to Chinese traders or to Mr O. Bond at SORAKEN. SAPOSA and TAI OF to either MADEHAS, Mr O. Bond or Co-ops (4:2:2)

Method of obtaining counts:

In most of the HAHON villages a bundle of sago thatch spines - a spine for each new planting

In SAPOSA and TAI OF each member of the community, male and female, were asked to give a count of all coconuts to which they had rights.

The above ~~DATA~~ data brings out the following points; that

- (a) Copra is the major cash crop
- (b) Whereas in the Islands, revenue from copra (between £1000 and £2000 a year) can support and improve the standard of living, in the Hahon, it cannot.
- (c) In both Census Divisions the majority of new plantings will not mature until 1962. This means that in the Hahon there can be source of revenue other than employment wages until that date
- (d) SAPOSA, having to retain a certain area of ground for gardens, is becoming short of land for economic agricultural development.

In considering these four points the following advice is tendered for approval.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL AND PROGRESS. (cont)

- (i) Hahon be advised to commence planting COFFEE (ideal terrain and climate) with a view to establishing it as major crop. This could be ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ initiated by starting four or five experimental plots supervised, if necessary, by the Patrol Officer at KUNUA. This, in no way, implies that the present copra plantings are to be neglected.
- (ii) SAPOSA and TAI OF be advised to interplant cocoa among their coconuts. SORAKEN Pltn may be prepared to sell cocoa seeds and a Native Agricultural Assistant supervise the planting (as a matter of fact a number of SAPOSA natives have had experience in working with cocoa at SORAKEN so the N.A.A. may not be necessary). A system of crop rotation be introduced. Both these villages are intelligent enough to understand the reasons behind this and as it is believed that experiments in crop rotation are being conducted at the Agriculture Department District H.Q. at KUBU, perhaps the results could be made available to these people.

During the next patrol to KUNUA Census Division an effort will be made to investigate LAND TENURE by following C.K.Meek.

A Note on Primitive Systems of Land Holding and on Methods of Investigation.

Should this be successful an investigation into Hahon Land Tenure will be conducted on the next patrol.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Most of the comments pertaining to this sub heading will be found under the previous sub heading.

A livestock count has been included among the Appendices. The villagers at GOTON village state that over the last few years they have had to change their staple food from Taro to Tapioca as the Taro has been destroyed by an insect. (a description of this insect to the Agricultural Officer at Sohano revealed that it was the Taro Beetle) The staple crop in this area therefore varies between Taro and Tapioca with Sweet Potatoe, Yams and bananas as a subsidiary diet. As usual the carbohydrate diet is augmented by a green diet. In this area included among the greens are; fern shoots, the pith of young banana shoots and the sibika plant leaf.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

- (i) Intervillage roads were found to be in excellent condition.

- (ii) SORAKEN - MAPISI road
Sectional Report.

(Note. The section between the KUNAPOPO/Main road junction and the PUTO/Main road junction was not seen. I had been intended to see this on the way back but the patrol was called to Sohano and travelled back by sea. This piece will be inspected next patrol)

Soraken to Kunapopo/main road junction. 1 mile

This portion is good - an excellent dry weather jeep road. However it is bisected by the OPEIT river (Garra river) which appears to travel through a swamp before reaching the beach.

Puto/Mainroad junction to HON. 3/4 mile

Travels along the beach - on occasion going onto the beach to avoid swampy portions. No bridging required but a certain amount of swamp will need filling in.

ROADS AND BRIDGES (cont).HON to KURUR turn off. 2 miles

Leaving HON the road continues about 100yds parallel to the beach until it reaches the mouth of the ULALALU river where it goes to the beach. Leaving this river it travels inland until it reaches the POINAI river. Up to here the quality of the road is quite fair - little effort required to make it into a jeep road. The POINAI river could quite easily be forded. On the other side of the river is the turnoff at which is sited the KURUR Aid Post.

KURUR turn off to MAPISI. 7 miles.

Leaving the Aid Post the road ascends gradually for about 2 miles whence it crosses three small but sharp ridges. At the bottom of the third ridge the road degenerates into a number of logs laid across five hundred yards of swamp. From the swamp to MAPISI one small river is crossed but otherwise the terrain is flat.

The story is the same as in other parts of the District - rivers. At Wakunai it was feasible to detour the road inland to avoid the changing river mouths but here it would appear to be doubtful as between the beach and the mountain ridges lie areas of swamp (see P/R KNA 2 -55/56). The present road site seems satisfactory if the difficulty of bridging the rivers could be overcome. The two major rivers OPEIT or GARRA (which changed its mouth by four hundred yards in the last two months) and the TSUN river near TSIMBA (not seen) would present too great an obstacle for the HAHONS considering their present lack of manpower. The need for a road in this area is not, at present, a necessity, and if, as mentioned in the last District Advisory Council Meeting, a Road supervisor and heavy machinery are forth coming to the District in the near future it would be best to await their arrival. It is intended that, in the interim, I will survey both of the above rivers and should two suitable sites for bridging the OPEIT and TSUN rivers be found I shall commence the construction of vehicular bridges.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

Two mission sects are established in this area. TAIOR is 100% Catholic, Hahon predominantly Catholic and SAPOSA 100% Methodist. While all the villages have kindergarten schools there are three 'area' schools at KAKAPARA, KUNAPOPO and SAPOSA.

KAKAPARA R.C.

Twelve children here who are boarded out with the villagers. The school is the local church.

KUNAPOPO R.C.

Fourteen children who, as in KAKAPARA, are boarded out with the villagers. The school is the local church.

SAPOSA M.M.

61 students here separated into four grades 1st and 2nd Primer, and two senior grades. The students are all from SAPOSA village and the school building is again the church.

In addition to the above three schools the Marist Mission have a higher school at TSIMBA which was not seen.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Four Aid Posts were inspected and remarks concerning these will be found in the Appendices.

General Health was found to be excellent. While the census was being revised the villagers were inspected by their A.P.O. and in both divisions only ten or so sick people were found and those only with sores and some such similar minor ailment.

Extract to
S.B. 7 Ed.

Extract
to B. 7 Health
R. 14

MEDICAL AND HEALTH (cont).

At the LALUM Aid Post the officer was asked to supervise the handing over of five pounds from each village which maintained the Aid Post to the Aid Post Orderly. This was considered to be a very generous gesture on behalf of the villagers and the money will be used to purchase blankets for the patients.

POLICE

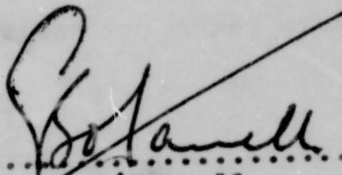
A report on their conduct will be forwarded to Port Moresby.

MAPS

The map enclosed was taken from Bougainville four miles to the inch series - Bougainville North.

CONCLUSION

A very quiet but interesting patrol. The most notable part was the marked contrast between the two divisions and the comparisons between them. The two accompanying police carried themselves well and appeared to have many friends amongst the locals as evinced by the nightly laughter and conversation that came from the Police quarters fire where the men of the village had gathered themselves.


.....
G.B.O. Farrell
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Livestock count.

Village	Dogs	Pigs	Fowls	Ducks	Cats.
KURUR	6	-	7	-	-
KUNOKUMOK	14	16	46	4	-
PETSPETS	9	18	38	3	-
HON	10	100	75	14	-
PUTO	19	3	15	-	2
GOTON	18	4	18	-	8
NAMBAROSI	46	-	42	-	1
LALUN	23	-	60	-	2
KAKAPARA	14	12	47	-	3
KUNAPOPO	19	1	29	2	4
RATSUA	31	30	19	4	6
PORAPORA	19	8	41	-	6
	228	192	437	27	32

*Contract
 To D. G. H.
 & W. J. H.*

APPENDIX "B"

POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGES

KUNOKUMOK
 GOTON
 LALUN
 EAPORA

two wives

I
 I
 I
 I

 4

three wives

*8/1/19
 1/2/19*

APPENDIX "C"

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

HAHON CENSUS DIVISION.

KURUR

Tultul - PONAPIN Quiet, efficient.

Village is moving from the old site to a new site further up the ridge about ten minutes walk from KUNOKUMOK. Houses were dirty. Latrines five - two U/S

KUNOKUMOK

Lulusi - MUINANA A young man - very keen.
M.T.T. - SUNPERET Resides at Aid Post - assists A.P.O.

Village in two hamlets. Houses fair but very dirty. They were instructed to clean them and again on every Thursday. Latrines eight - one U/S.

PETSPETS

Tultul - BABARIRI Capable - has a perpetual grin!

Houses poorly constructed and dirty. A short lecture on how to improve building instruction was given to these three villages at KUNOKUMOK. Latrines six - two U/S.

HON

Lulusi - TSEROPIN A letter of recommendation has gone forward concerning this man.

A good village - on the beach and related to SAPOSA.
Latrines four - two U/S.

PUTO

Lulusi - BATA Old and reserved.

A very small but clean villages. Houses, though badly constructed, were very clean indeed. Latrines two.

GOTON

Lulusi - KETIMAT. Old and decrepid. Speaks no Pidgin English.
Tultul - KAROPEI Satis.
M.T.T. - TOVAKIRI Good.

Housing lacks initiative - the bare essentials of four walls, a roof and a floor being their conception of the 'compleat domicile'. Village area clean. Latrines six - one U/S.

NAMBAROSI

Lulusi - RYPORI good.
Tultul - WOKIOKA old
M.T.T. - WANGARIA fair.

Three new houses being erected here. Environs clean. Latrines three

APPENDIX "C" (cont)

LALUM

Lulusi - POPO This man has spent the last three years working at SORAKEN. Not sighted this patrol.
Tultul - none BOTEITS, tultul of KUNAPOPO has been looking after this village with popular consent. He is, perhaps, the best Tultul in Hahon. A letter of recommendation has gone forward to the District Commissioner to approve of his transfer.

M.T.T. (Supervisory) MATEVISIANA. see APPENDIX "D".

An excellent village. Model house of TSINGAVA to be taken as an example for the rest of HAHON. Latrines twelve - three U/S.

KUNAPOPO

Lulusi - PETOMAT at work.
Tultul - BUATOVA young and energetic.
M.T.T. - PONO good

This is the best village in this census division. All houses are ~~well~~ well constructed and were found to be clean. Latrines nine - three U/S.

KAKAPARA

Lulusi - KAIREN poor.

Not an outstanding village. Houses badly built. Latrines eight - one U/S.

RATSUA

Lulusi - TORIA Out to make an impression but achieves little.
Tultul - KUKUP Quiet.

A beach village with very little beach and a great deal of mangrove. The surroundings are unpleasant and the ground riddled with crab holes. Houses fairly clean. Latrines two.

PORAPORA

Lulusi - MATORO Sound.
Tultul - WAMBO deceased.

The most amazingly positioned village I have seen. To get to the main hamlet requires three quarters of hour by canoe through a lagoon bordered by mangrove. To get to the second hamlet requires another half hour by canoe up an "alleyway of mangrove". The latter is about ten feet wide and fifteen to twenty feet high. It is impossible to see the sky. These people came down from the hills and what possessed them to build a village in the centre of a mangrove swamp I do not know. The actual village environs although bordered by mangrove are good. Grass and flowers have been planted giving a pleasant impression by day but, I imagine somewhat wierd by night. Housing is good. Latrines two only.

ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

SAPOSA

Lulusi - VAU good
Tultul - TOPAU satisfactory
M.T.T. - TORIS ditto.

Housing good - quite a pleasant village. These natives have a reputation for being unco-operative but no sign of that was seen.

APPENDIX "C" (cont)

TAIOF

Lulusi - VAREIN	Fair.
Tultul - SIRITOA	Old - useless.
M.T.T. - RIRIMEI	poor
M.T.T. - KIRU	good.

Three hamlets - (i) JUPINOL - housing fair but kitchens shocking
(ii) KARAVAT - The main hamlet - housing very good
but kitchens nonexistent.
(iii) North TAI OF - not seen will be inspected next
patrol.

The general standard of this village is below that of SAPOSA and
the village inhabitant is more surly in his bearing. It is
hoped that by next patrol an improvement will be effected in the
kitchens. Latrines eight.

.....

APPENDIX "D"

AID POSTS

KURUR for KURUR, KUNOKUMOK, PETSPETS and HON Villages.

Situation: At junction of Main road/KURUR road.

Buildings: 2 wards
1 maternity ward
Rest House
A.P.O. & M.T.T.s' quarters.

Staff: A.P.O. LOKEIRA very good
M.T.T. SUNGERET satis

Comments: This is a very good Aid Post. All buildings were clean and well built. Both staff quarters are new and that of the M.T.T. not quite finished.

LALUM for KUNAPOPO, LALUM, NAMBAROSI, KAKAPARA, GOTON and PUTC.

Situation: Ten minutes walk from LALUM village

Buildings: 1 very large ward and dressing room combined
1 maternity ward
3 staff quarters

Staff: A.P.O. AMIRIA good
S.M.T.T. MATEVISIANA, L.S.M. This man is excellent and fully deserves the recognition received for his services to the community.

M.T.T. CHIMPERET good

Comments: The best Aid Post that I have seen in either Buks Passage or Kieta Sub Districts

SAPOSA for SAPOSA and TAI OF villages.

Situation: In SAPOSA village.

BUILDINGS: 1 ward and dressing room combined.

Staff: A.P.O. SAMPSON efficient

Comments: Although only one ward this is sufficient.

RATSUA for RATSUA and PORAPORA villages.

Situation: In RATSUA village

Buildings: 1 dressing room.
1 staff quarters

Staff: A.P.O. IGAI fair

Comments: This a poorly sited Aid Post. It could quite easily have been placed about five minutes out of the village in the scrub instead of where it is now surrounded by mangroves. The one house is poorly built and seems rather an apathetic effort by the villagers.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956/57

HAHON AND ISLANDS C)

Govt. Print - 7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		STUDENTS				MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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tion Register

Area Patrolled

HAKON & ISLANDS

NS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS										Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Females	Males	Females				M	F	M	F	
		3						1	2	3	8	3	9	2	8	1.9	5	7	6	11	35
		3						1		1	11	2	7	-	7	2.1	4	3	9	10	20
		8	7					6	2	6	27	2	25	-	23	2.3	10	10	19	18	80
		3	1					2		3	5	1	6	-	5	1.4	5	-	9	12	29
		3	1					3	1	3	9	1	12	-	12	1.7	1	9	13	11	42
		11			1			2	4	3	18	4	13	2	14	2.2	6	4	10	15	52
		1	2					2	1	2	10	2	7	2	7	2.8	6	2	13	6	35
		10	10					2	6	3	30	6	24	-	24	1.5	9	8	23	19	77
		6	1		1					3	21	2	17	2	18	2.0	14	9	18	19	68
		9	3							5	20	4	16	1	19	1.9	8	10	15	18	63
		19	7		1			1		5	26	5	20	2	23	2.1	9	5	16	20	78
		1			1			7		6	14	1	11	2	13	2.4	14	8	14	13	58

Grand TOTAL = 360 + 295 = 655

		25	16	12	1	1		6	4	23	84	10	57	6	61	2660	57	61	65	164+144	308
1	1	4	6	3				17	16	14	56	21	56	9	58	2341	51	67	66	271	182+139
1	1	29	22	15	1	1	-	23	20	37	140	31	113	15	119	25	101	108	128	131	

GRAND TOTAL = 296 + 183 = 579

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1956/57

SOHANO
&
KUNUA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>SOHANO</u>		
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
<u>KUNUA</u>		
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.