

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Sohano

VOLUME No: 6

ACCESSION No: 496.

1959 - 1960

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PORT MORESBY - 1989.

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1959/60

SOHANO

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>SOHANO</u>		
18 - 59/60	A.D.Pitt	Part of Teop Census Division
7 - 59/60	A.D.Pitt	Sailo Census Division



*Original*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....BOUGAINVILLE..... Report No.....SOH No. 18-59/60.....

Patrol Conducted by.....A. D. PITT PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....PART OF TROP CENSUS DIVISION ONLY.....

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

Natives.....10011 Const. TUP.....

Duration—From.....20/2/1960.....to.....7/3/1960.....

Number of Days.....SEVENTEEN DAYS (16 Nights camped out).....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../11/1958.....

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....1. Tax-Census ..... 2. Routine Administration.....

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24/3/1960.

*W. O. O'Connell*  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

# Village Popu

Year 1960

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	M
				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				
NEBLAHU	22.2.60	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1		
MELILUP	23.2.60	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1		
MUTAHU	24.2.60	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-		
TUMURI	25.2.60	5	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	9		
POKPOK	29.2.60	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	3		
KOMSI	1-3.60	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	3		
ARAVIA	2.3.60	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-		
TETAKUTS	3.3.60	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-		
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>		



67-11-22

12th May, 1960.

The District Officer,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

Sohano Patrol Report No.18/59-60.

Your 30/1/7-260, 14/7/2(3) of  
12th April, 1960 refers.

There are two points I wish to clear  
with you :-

Councillors Committees: These committees operate  
in most council areas and are not working comm-  
ittees as such. Their role is an advisory one  
and in effect they probably exist in the Teop  
area according to your comments on page 2 under  
the heading "Paragraph 3".

Conference Resolutions: Just to let you see the  
discussion leading up to the resolution quoted,  
I am forwarding a copy of the minutes covering  
that item.

Att.

J. K. McCarthy  
(J.K. McCarthy.) *vmf*  
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No.

Paragraph 3;

Mr. Pitt advises that there is no friction and that the former Government Officials and the Councillors are working in harmony.

Councillors have been told to draw up, before each Meeting, an agenda of matters which their fellow villagers wish placed before the Council. Doubtless the village elders are present at such discussions. If they are not, then they have no interest anyway.

If you will refer to the vital statistics for this Council you will see that the Villages are very small. No Councillor has sufficient work to warrant a Committee. Special Committees are formed from time to time to handle specific area matters; e.g., selecting a School site, or an Aid Post site.


Paragraphs 4 & 5;

The Conference erred when it said that there was a "difficulty in the Teop/Tinputz Council area". There is no difficulty. The preponderance of younger men is to my mind a manifestation of an increasing belief that illiterate, traditionally minded, reactionaries will do little or nothing for progress. There is, in fact, a desire for accelerated change and if The Honourable, The Minister for Territories, is correct in certain recent statements the "festina lente" advocates will have to push a little harder on the pedal.

President TASOVINA is himself an elderly man and the Vice-President is middle aged.

The resolution seems to pre-suppose that most young men do not have the qualities desirable in a Councillor and, conversely, that most elderly men do have these qualities. This must have been the feeling of the Conference otherwise there would have been no concern over the number of younger men being elected.

A copy of your memorandum has been given to Mr. Assistant District Officer ZWECK for his information.

  
W.D. ALLEN  
District Officer.

c.c. District Commissioner,  
SOHANO.



67/11/22 ✓  
67/11/22 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WDA/LA.



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30/1/7-260  
(14/7/2(3))

Department of Native Affairs,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

12-4-60.

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

Sohano Patrol Report No.18/59-60

Your 30-11-22 of April 4th. 1960 refers.

Paragraph 1;

Mr. Pitt prefaced his comments with the observation that "in the Council Villages the old position of Luluai and Tultul has been abolished and has been replaced with an elected Councillor". You have on your files the record of the dismissal from office when the Council was established.

Paragraph 2;

It is not possible to elect every man who commands influence. In every village there is more than one man with influence - they cant all be elected. In conforming with the spoken principles of democracy Teop/Tinputz Council elections are free and open; the people are not told whom they should elect. They are merely told what qualities and qualifications are desirable in a good Councillor and to make their selection accordingly.

These ex-Luluais and ex-Tultuls are weary of public office; some of them have carried the burden for periods ranging up to twenty (20) years. They are only too happy to retire.

I presume we do not envisage that only the Councillor will exercise power in the village? If that is the policy then my connotations of Local Government are sadly astray for I see in that the birth of a police, totalitarian, State. We might here reflect upon the wisdom contained in "render unto Caesar those things that are Caesar's". There are many matters outside the legitimate scope of the Council, in which the village elders will for many years continue to wield influence.

Finally, in my covering memorandum I advised that a number of former Luluais and Tultuls are now Councillors.



WDA/LA.

30/1/7-260  
(14/7/2(3))

Department of Native Affairs,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

12-4-60.

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A copy of your memorandum has been given to Mr. Assistant District Officer ZWECK for his information.

*a*  
W.D. ALLEN  
District Officer.

c.c. District Commissioner,  
SORANO.

30-11-22.

4th April, 1960.

The District Officer,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

Sohano Patrol Report No. 18/3-60.

I hope that the Lulnais and Tultuls quoted by Mr. Pitt are ex Village Officials.

If these men still exercise power, it indicates that the situation is a subject for your careful consideration. Why were they not elected? Were they suspicious enough of the innovation to avoid election? Were the older influential conservatives fully aware of the aims and objectives of area administration? If not, all the provisions of Circular Instruction Nos. 306 and 141 need to be fully implemented. These are two of the most important directives brought out by this Headquarters and I find a persistent necessity to refer to them in commenting on reports, the contexts of which emphasise that insufficient instruction, advice, and propaganda are being given by many Native Affairs' Officers before and after the establishment of Councils.

Every Councillor is entitled to a committee to assist him. As an interim measure these elected representatives might be asked to select some of the village elders as advisers.

Concerning the election of the inordinate number of young men to Councils in the Bougainville District, you are no doubt aware of the resolution passed by the Combined Councils' Conference held at Madang last June :-

"The Conference feels that the difficulty in the Teep-Tinguts area, is one peculiar to that Council and can be overcome if the supervising officer carefully explains election procedures and outlines the qualities desirable in Council Members. The Conference recommends that Native Affairs' Department write to the District Officer, Bougainville, asking him to have this done."

There could be an element of dissatisfaction with earlier apathy and ineptitude by the Administration and a desire for accelerated change, manifested mostly by the youth of the District.

Many reports from Districts throughout the Territory give credit to the Seventh Day Adventist Mission for their good work on housing and hygiene.

A routine patrol, efficiently executed.

c.c. The Native Thought File.

(T. G. Atchison.)  
Acting Director.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-22. ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

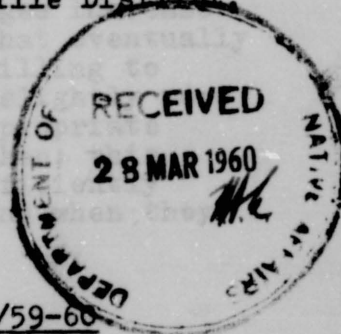
No. 30/1/7-215

Department of Native Affairs,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

23-3-60.

WDA/LA.

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



SOHANO PATROL REPORT No.18/59-60

The above Report is forwarded herewith.

VILLAGES:

It is pleasing to read of the cultivated sago. In the past the inferior standard of housing for these villages was largely due to a shortage of building materials.

On the other hand it is disappointing to read that the model houses built some time back have had little effect. Frequent visits by Field Staff, the acquisition of blankets and the influence of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission will probably get the people out of their kitchens in due course. These changes are always slow.

TAX COLLECTIONS:

It is quite correct that the per capita income of the inland people is negligible.

The money collected has been paid into the Sub-Treasury Office at Sohano.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

It is not surprising that the former Government Officials still have influence in the Villages. Councillors should be advised to enlist their support in village development. Quite a number of former Luluais and Tultuls are now Councillors.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

The Upei cult restrictions and sanctions seem to be more relaxed than in the Aita villages of the Wakunai area.

CENSUS:

Despite the five months difference the Census figures for the last 8 villages have a definite value.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Topography, distance and small population all combine to give the inland villages no future better than a bare subsistence. I could get land on the coast and re-settle them inside the Council area but they will not agree to move



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

at the present time. However if standards of living and material comforts in the coastal villages increase by any significant measure I believe that eventually they will want to participate and be willing to move. The highest village MELILUP is slightly more than 3,000 feet above sea-level and appropriate health precautions would have to be taken; this does not, however, impress me as a sufficiently strong argument to block the move if and when they are willing.

CONCLUSION:

A routine Patrol capably carried out.

I hear now that Raua did not lose £600 in cash but that value of store goods over a period of four (4) months. The investigation is still proceeding.

Copies of the Appendices have been given to the Departmental Representatives concerned.

*W.D. Allen*  
**W.D. ALLEN**  
District Officer.

c.c. Patrol Officer Pitt,  
Tinputa.

Do not forget that all Plantation Personal Tax has to be collected by June 30th. Banis Plantation will be done from Sohano. You can commence at Banis.

**W.D. ALLEN**  
District Officer.

c.c. District Commissioner,  
SOHANO.



WDA/LA.

30/1/7-215

Department of Native Affairs,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

23-3-60.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
Konedobu,  
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W.D.ALLEN  
District Officer.

c.c. Patrol Officer Pitt,  
Tinputz.

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W.D.ALLEN  
District Officer.

c.c. District Commissioner,  
SOHANO.



Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Tsikort,  
Buka Passage Sub-District,  
BOUGAINVILLE.

11th March, 1960.

Then Assistant District Officer,  
Buka Passage Sub-District,  
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT No. SOH 18/59-60

REPORT OF A PATROL OF PART OF THE

TEOP CENSUS DIVISION.

Officer Conducting the Patrol:-

Mr A. D. Pitt. P.O.

Area Patrolled:

TEOP Census Division.

Objects of the Patrol:

1. Tax Census
2. Routine Administration.

Duration of Patrol:

February, 20th - 7th March (17 days)  
(16 night camped out)

Personnel Accompanying.

Reg. No. 10011 Const. TUP.

INTRODUCTION.

The Teop Census Division lies on the north-west coast of the island of Bougainville and is bounded on the north west by the SAILO Division, on the south east by the ATTA Division, part of the Kieta Sub-District, and to the west by the Emperor Range.

Of the thirty villages in the Division all but six belong to the Teop-Tinputz Native Local Government Council. The Council villages are regularly patrolled by the writer in his capacity of Supervising Officer for the Council and the two non-council villages on the coast near Baniu Plantation are visited frequently. However the four inland villages, two days walk from the coast, NEBLAHU, TUMURI, MELILUP and MOTAHI have not been visited by Department of Native Affairs officers since November 1958. A census patrol was commenced in late August, 1959 of the TEOP Division and twenty-two villages were censused before the patrol had to return to Tsikort for one of the Council meetings. It was hoped to return almost immediately to complete the patrol but circumstances did not permit and it is only now that this patrol was able to be finished. The census figures therefore because of the time lag of nearly five months from the beginning of the patrol to the end will not now be very important, however a census has been done in each village and the figures for the eight villages visited during this patrol will be forwarded with this report. The census for the other villages have already been sent to Sohano.

Some personal head tax for 1960 has still to be ~~completed~~ collected from the non-council villages so a census can be carried out for the entire Division when this is done, most likely in early June.

DIARY.Saturday, 20th February, 1960.

Departed <sup>ed</sup> Tsikort for POKAPA, 11.20 am. The new vehicular road between the two villages was inspected and instructions given for drains to be constructed, with this completed the road should be opened to traffic. Cocoa planting was discussed with the villagers and one cocoa block inspected.

Sunday, 21st, February, 1960.

Moved onto NAKERIO.

Monday, 22nd February, 1960.

Departed NAKERIO for NABLAHIU. Village lined and tax-census work carried out. Tax for 1959 had not yet been collected, all was paid and some 1960 tax paid. Village and gardens inspected, instructions for three new houses to be built in village.

Tuesday, 23rd February, 1960.

Moved onto MELILUP, arrived 1.p.m. Census revised and tax for 1959 and some for 1960 collected. Village and hamlet, Melilup No. 1. inspected.

To book work in afternoon.

Wednesday, 24th February, 1960.

Proceeded to MUPAHI and revised census and collected tax for 1959 and some for 1960. Returned to MELILUP in afternoon.

Luluai from Melilup requested that an Agricultural Officer be sent to the village to advise the people on the planting of cocoa. It was suggested to the people that in view of the height of the village above sea level and the distance and condition of the road out to the coast that coffee might be a more suitable crop. (See Appendix "A" Agriculture.)

Thursday, 25th February, 1960.

Departed MELILUP for TUMURI. Census revised and tax collected. Village and gardens inspected, hamlet inspected en route from Melilup to Tumuri.

Friday, 26th February, 1960.

Proceeded to NABLAHIU thence onto Nakerio arrived 4 p.m. The manager of Bava Plantation had sent a note requesting that I visit the plantation to investigate a loss of money from the Bava Trade Store.

Proceeded onto Bava.

Saturday, 27th February, 1960.

Inspected the store and could find no evidence of a forced entry. Interviewed the Store Boy and several other plantation employees. All denied any knowledge of the theft which amounts to approximately £600. The Manager Mr Curtis has sent the plantation books to an accountant in Rabaul for checking and he will advise me if the loss is a book mistake.



Sunday, 28th February, 1960.

Returned to NAMKERIC.

Monday, 29th February, 1960.

Proceeded to POKPOK. Village lined and census revised. Spoke to villagers on cocoa growing and land problems. Spent afternoon locating the western boundary of Raua and Eugen Plantations.

Tuesday, 1st March, 1960.

Moved on to LOMSIS and census work carried out. Village inspected. Houses in poor condition and site rather poor. The councillor informed the patrol that it is the intention of the village to move to higher ground when they have decided on a site. Instructions were given for some of the houses to be repaired in the meantime.

Wednesday, 2nd March, 1960.

Departed LOMSIS for ARAVIA. Census revised and village and gardens inspected. Council Clerk, Vosivai arrived to collect council tax in afternoon.

To book work in night.

Thursday, 3rd March, 1960.

Moved onto TETAKUTS Village. Census revised and village inspected. Proceeded to CHINDPATS.

Friday, 4th March, 1960.

Inspected new road under construction at the back of UMUM Gorge. Instructions given for work to commence on the construction of the last four bridges on the road.

Saturday, 5th March, 1960.

Inspected CHINDPATS Village and the road from Baniu Plantation to Nuig Plantation.

Sunday, 6th March, 1960.

Observed.

Monday, 7th March, 1960.

Returned to Tsikort calling at Raua and Deos Plantations en route. Inspected vehicular road on way.

Arrived Tsikort 6 pm.

#### VILLAGES.

With the exception of one village, LOMSIS, which is shortly removing to a new site all villages were reasonable clean and well cared for. The four mountain villages which had not been visited for such a long time showed no signs of neglect and MUTAMI which according to the last Patrol Officer's notation in the village book was in a poor condition was the best village seen by the patrol. All inhabitants of this village are Seven Day Adventists and evidently this Mission encourages village cleanliness and generally their villages are of a higher standard

than other villages in the division.

Housing generally was fair although the majority of the inhabitants of the inland villages, with the exception of MUTANI live in the "House Cooks". Several other Officers have commented on this but there seems to be little that can be done about it. The people say that it is very cold at night in these villages and they haven't the money to buy blankets. I do not think that the practice of sleeping in the cook houses will be stopped until the standard of living of these people has been improved enough for them to be able to buy blankets. In several villages there were model houses constructed but which are only used apparently when there is an officer visiting the village.

Until recently sac sac for roofing was in short supply in this area. Instructions left by previous officers have been carried out and several sac sac groves have been planted. Sac sac now is reasonably plentiful. The people were told to carry out a certain amount of planting each year to ensure that the supply is maintained.

#### TAX COLLECTION.

As previously stated tax collection in the non council villages was well overdue. Two weeks before the patrol left Tsikort word was sent to these villages warning the people of the patrols expected arrival. All tax for 1959 was collected and about half of the 1960 tax which was not expected so early in the year. No opposition was met with while collecting the tax.

Many exemptions were given as the people have not the same opportunities of obtaining work for limited periods as have the coastal people. Apart from outside work on plantations etc. the only income these people have is from the sale of vegetables such as potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, corn etc. to Europeans on the coast. Considering the distance that must be travelled it is not surprising that there are only a few enterprising enough to bring produce down to the coast.

All told from the four villages where tax was collected, £139 was collected and 76 tax-exemptions were granted.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. There have been no changes in village officials since the last patrol. In the council villages the old position of Luluai and Tultul has been abolished and has been replaced with an elected councillor. All seem to be settling down to their duties quite well although it was noticed that the luluais in several cases still seem to have considerable power. I do not know whether this is to be discouraged or otherwise but I have seen no evidence where the arrangement has led to trouble or friction on the village. The Luluai and the Councillor appear to be working in harmony. This position may have been brought about by the fact that while the majority of the councillors are comparatively young men the luluais are usually much older. I think while the position remains as it is there should be no active discouragement as I think that little could really be done to prevent this "behind the scenes" influence.

The second elections for the council were held last July and in several cases the councillors took office for the first time. They seem to be doing a very good job.

The mountain villages which are non-council place far more emphasis on the "old ways". Three of the four luluais are old men and they appear to have no trouble in restraining the younger and more impulsive men.

can be assumed with the help of 11/14



ANTHROPOLOGY.

The Upei hat was much in evidence in the mountain villages. To outward appearances the fact that the young men were wearing the hats did not seem to place any restriction on their conduct. They talked freely to both sexes in the village and occasionally they go to the coast and work on the plantations. They do however leave their parents house as soon as they don the hat and all sleep together in a community house. The ages of the wearers ranged from about ten years to twenty to twenty-five years.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION. There are three missions working in the Teop Division, the Catholic Mission with its Headquarters at Tsirogei but with this area run by the Priest in Charge of the Tinputz Mission, the Seven Day Adventist Mission with its Headquarters at Kapasea near Inus and the Methodist Mission with its Headquarters at Kekesu.

The Catholic Mission have 4 Boarding schools in the area patrolled, at Rugen near Namkerio, and at Melilup. Pupils are taken at Rugen to the age of about seventeen or eighteen years and at Melilup to about the same age although the brighter students are sent to either Rugen or Tinputz.

The Seven Day Adventists have a school at Mutahi in charge of a native teacher. It is due to this teacher I am sure that the village presents the picture that it does. Several of the houses are of pit sawn timber, the first I have seen in this area. The school plants vegetable gardens and the produce is taken down to the coast periodically for sale.

Students are taken to about fourteen or fifteen years of age and the brighter ones are then sent on to the Mission headquarters at Kapasea.

The Methodist Mission conduct a Day school at Melilup No 2 but this school was not inspected.

CENSUS.

As has been mentioned the census was revised for twenty-two of the thirty villages in the Teop Division last August. Circumstances prevented the completion of this patrol until now which makes the census figures nearly five months old and therefore useless from the point of view of studying the population trends for the Division. However as there is still some 1960 tax still outstanding in the non-council villages the census can be revised at the same time for the entire division. The people have been told that 1960 tax will be collected probably some time in early June.

The census ~~figures for~~ figures for the following villages have already been forwarded to Sohano:-

TOROMBEL	BS. 81	IRUE	BS. 93
NAMATCA	BS. 82	TOCABON	BS. 94
HANTOBIN	BS. 83	TSIKORT	BS. 95
PATEAVIAVI	BS. <del>83</del> 84	DIOS	BS. 96
NAMASIORA	BS. 85	CHINDU	BS. 97
KUKURINA	BS. 86	CHINDPATS	BS. 98
WAWUNGINUA	BS. 87	POKAPA	BS. 101
SUANGU	BS. 88	NAMKERIO	BS. 102
TOROKOKOPIA	BS. 89	TEOBUHIN	BS. 103
TIAUSKO	BS. 90	KESPOHIT	BS. 148.
TEOP	BS. 91		
SUNAVAHORU	BS. 92		

The census figures for the following eight villages are attached hereto.

NEBLAHU BS. 104  
 TUMURI BS. 105  
 MELILUP BS. 106  
 MUTAHI BS. 107

LOMSIS BS. 108  
 ARAVIA BS. 109  
 TETAKUPS BS. 99  
 POKPOK BS. 100.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Only a few minor complaints were brought to the patrol. Mainly they related to debts and were settled to the satisfaction of each party in the village without the need for further action to be taken. The councillor of each council village brings complaints to be settled to Tsikort on the day following the Council meeting so the fact that there were no more than minor complaints brought to the patrol is not surprising.

Few people were away from the villages working. As has been stated the people from the inland villages have not the opportunity to work on plantations or seek other employment unless they wish to be away from the villages for a lengthy period. The villages near the plantations offer work as casual labour for one or two months.

Income is not high in the Melilup-Mutahi area and is mainly derived at present from the sale of vegetables at the coast. The people are now thinking of cash cropping, either cocoa or coffee to increase their incomes. The luluai approached the patrol on this matter. I believe that there is an Agricultural Officer from Sohano at present patrolling the area and I discussed the Melilup area with him while he was visiting Tsikort.

In the coastal villages income is derived from the sale of copra and to a smaller extent cocoa, and from wages from employment on plantations.

The majority of the children attend some <sup>SCHOOL</sup> ~~some~~ or another, mainly the missions schools as there are no Government schools in the area. Only very few attend ~~at~~ government schools, either at Sohano or Buin.

The people from the non-council villages were not asked whether they wished to join the council although the patrol was asked on several occasions whether that was the purpose of the visit. They stated as they have stated before that they do not wish to join the council. Some people wished to know what the council was doing and council activities were explained to the people. Frankly I can see no advantage to these people by joining the council. The council with its limited finance plus the physical environment of the Melilup area could do practically nothing for these people. It would be impossible to get materials into the area for any kind of permanent buildings and the only services that the council would be able to provide these people with would be agricultural help and medical services which they receive now under direct Administration.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. The coastal road from Bonis Plantation at Sohano has been completed as far as the Ramusong River approximately six miles from Tsikort, with the exception of four bridges which still remain to be built at the back of Baniu Plantation. Although this section of the road where the bridges occur is in the SAILO Division the patrol took the opportunity of inspecting the road while it was near the area. Instructions were left with the village officials of Chindrats, Siara and Urum for work to commence on these bridges immediately.

The road from Pokapa to Tsikort has been completed with the exception of drains which will have to be dug and one ~~radix~~ gradient to be improved.



The village tracks between each village were in good repair and although some of them pass over extremely rough terrain walking while hard was not as bad as it might have been.

CONCLUSION. Although four of the villages visited by the patrol had not been visited for over a year by a D.N.A. patrol the villages were of a reasonable standard and village areas and surrounds well cared for. In all villages the village officials were helpful and the patrol met with co-operation. The council villages which have been visited far more frequently maintained the standard set by previous officers and the instructions given by previous patrol had in the majority of cases been carried out.

Appendices for Agriculture and Health are attached.

*Anthony Pitt*

Anthony Pitt.  
Patrol Officer.

BUKA PASSAGE SUB-DISTRICT.Appendix "A" AGRICULTURE.

Subsistence Agriculture Gardens of most of the villages were inspected and found to be adequate for village requirements. The Main crop grown on or near the coast was kaukau. Damage by pigs has never been as great in this area of the Teop Division as it has been in the neighbouring SAILO Division, however some of the gardens have been fenced in.

In the mountain villages the gardens are of a better standard and the main crop grown is taro.

Cash Cropping.

The villages on or near the coast have for several years been planting coconuts which are sold to the local traders. Since the introduction of the Native Local Government Council emphasis has been placed on the planting of cocoa and there are now several groves in the area. Only very few are bearing at the present time and the produce is sold to the local traders.

Copra driers in the area are the usual bush material affair and they do not turn <sup>out</sup> a very high standard of copra. Unfortunately there are many traders in this area who will buy the copra no matter what the standard. I am afraid that until the traders can be made to reject copra below a certain standard the quality of the copra produced will not improve.

In Melilup and Mutahi, two of the mountain villages, cabbages, corn, tomatoes, oranges, potatoes, radishes etc are grown for sale at the coast. Unfortunately the distance to the coast makes these growers rather reluctant to bring their produce down. Europeans in the area say they will buy all potatoes that are brought down but as they cannot have a guaranteed supply they are forced to order from Sohano or Rabaul.

While in Melilup the Luluai of that village approached the patrol requesting information on the suitability of planting cocoa in the area. As the village is over two thousand feet above sea level and clouds cover the valley from about 3 pm onwards I am sure that cocoa would be most unsuitable. Coffee was suggested to them and it was also suggested that they send two men to the Agricultural Station at Kubu for training in coffee techniques. The two men were chosen and a letter was sent with them to the District Agricultural Officer. I believe at the present time there is an Agricultural Officer patrolling the area.



BUKA PASSAGE SUB-DISTRICT.

Appendix "B"

HEALTH.

Three Aid Posts were inspected by the patrol. One at Namkerio, which is in the course of construction at the present moment, one at NEBLAHU, about to be rebuilt and one ~~at~~ between Lomsis and Aravia.

The aid post Orderly at Namkerio is at present building a new Aid Post in the village. It is being built in a new site. The Aid Post Orderly appears now to be doing a reasonable job although there were reports that he had been spending most of his time at Raua Plantation when he should have been patrolling through the nearby villages. These charges were several months old and it could not be proved whether they were legitimate charges or not. At the moment now that the Aid Post is being built he is always on hand.

The Aid Post Orderly at NEBLAHU is doing a very good job. He regularly patrols to Melilup, Mutahi and Tumuri. At present the Aid Post is an old building and I was informed that shortly work is to commence on a new building.

The Aid Post Orderly in charge of the Lomsis-Aravia Aid Post was absent at Sohano at the time of the patrol. The buildings seem to be in reasonable condition.

The general health of the people was good. In the mountains where the people experience bitterly cold nights there did not appear to be any signs of sickness, although the death rate is higher than down on the coast.

Two T.B. Patients that had run away from Hospital in Sohano were told to return.

Very few sores were seen although the percentage of those with grille was quite high.

# ion Register

Area Patrolled...TEUP CENSUS DIVISION...

NS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults			
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16				16-45	M	F	M		F
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	4	14	3	16	2	15	1.9	7	8	13	16	= 52 26+26	
6	5	-	1	-	-	-	16	10	23	49	24	48	1	49	2.9	40	45	49	60	= 226 111+115	
1	4	2	4	7	-	-	11	2	15	9	37	31	1	30	3.0	28	24	34	30	= 146 81+65	
2	7	5	-	-	-	-	5	3	11	36	5	31	-	30	2.3	29	26	36	33	= 135 68+67	
2	22	7	2	-	1	-	19	6	9	49	9	40	-	37	2.0	11	15	32	38	= 155 87+68	
8	25	10	3	-	2	-	22	20	11	67	11	48	4	47	2.4	24	25	41	42	= 214 117+97	
4	18	4	1	-	-	-	9	7	6	46	9	33	3	32	2.5	21	23	29	31	= 143 78+65	
5	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	11	1	10	-	10	1.5	5	4	10	10	= 33 19+14	
30	84	28	11	7	3	-	<del>89</del>	<del>50</del>	<del>81</del>	<del>281</del>	<del>96</del>	<del>257</del>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	= 1104 587+517
							89	50	81	281	96	257	11	250	-	165	170	244	260		



Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. 7 / 59-60

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

Area Patrolled SAILO Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. D. Worland C.P.O.

Natives 2 members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 28 / 9 / 19 59 to 5 / 10 / 19 59

Number of Days Eight

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8 / 3 / 19 58

Medical 9-20 / 10 / 19 57 > 1!

Map Reference North Bougainville 4 mile Series

Objects of Patrol 1. Tax-census 2. Rountine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11/12/19 59

*W. C. Allen*  
District Commissioner

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

# Village Pop

Year.....1959.....

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	M	F	
MANOB	28.9.59	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
RAMUNDATA	28.9.59	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SORUM	28.9.59	7	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
ANAKE	30.9.59	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1
GOHI	30.9.59	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
KATSINKOVERI	30.9.59	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
TAPSAWARA	30.9.59	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
TORDAI	1-10.59	6	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
CHUNDAWUN	2.10.59	2	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3
TARBUT	3.10.59	5	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RURI	3.10.59	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2
UMUM	3.10.59		2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1
SIARA.	4.10.59	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	1
<b>TOTALS</b>		60	55					2	3				1		13	12		11



op

Females in Child Birth

M
1
2
3
2
1
1
11

67-11-7

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~  
Konedobu.

23rd December, 1959.

The District Officer,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

Patrol Report No. 7/59-60

I doubt if Mr.Pitt's action in sending the two adultery cases to SOHANO will result in the people being the more willing to bring their litigation in to Headquarters. There are many communities in the Territory where adultery is not regarded as being particularly heinous and should an offence of any sort not offend the society as a whole, it is fair enough for the presiding magistrate to take a lenient view of it.

It can be taken for granted that KERO was paying for work done or to be done. It is very unusual for these native entrepreneurs to be so kind hearted as to pay out money from sheer kindness of heart.

This emergent class of non-hereditary influential men are the result of the impingement of a foreign culture upon the indigenous one. They will need very careful administrative handling if we are to channel their activities into desirable ends.

Evidently the SAILO are gradually overcoming their spleen at the imposition of Capital Tax - a good thing.

The question of the withdrawal of SIARA and UMUM from the Co-operative and the establishment of a separate venture has been discussed with the Registrar who is of the opinion that the past record of this Society and the size of the break-away group does not justify the proposed bifurcation. However, this is a matter for your decision.

Quite a good initial effort by Mr.Pitt, and well reported.

(A.A. Roberts),  
Director.



6/11/7 ✓

Territory of PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30/1/7-1059

Department of Native Affairs,  
Bougainville District,  
MOHANO.

2/12/1959.

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

BUKA PASSAGE PATROL REPORT No.7/59-60

The above Report is forwarded herewith.

Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer WORLAND was sent on this Patrol to gain Tax and general experience.

Although the last reported patrol was in March 1958, the area is visited frequently and we have regular contact with the people. It is just across the Passage from Sohano Island. MANOB was the first village to refuse to pay tax in 1958 and it is indeed gratifying to see that this year we had little trouble.

Villages: The cultivation of sago as a source of building materials will be encouraged.

Roads and Bridges: I have myself walked the road from the TON to BANIU and have recommended it to the District Commissioner as a route to be preferred to the coastal road across the UMUN gorge.

For over a year now I have been making representations for a motor cycle for those of the Local Government supervisor at Tinaputs. The cycle could be left at BONIS. Mr. Patrol Officer PITT, who supervises the Tinaputs Council, is also charged with the day to day administration of this SAILO (non-Council) area. A motor cycle would immeasurably facilitate his work. The matter has been raised on several occasions in separate correspondence.

The SELOU (SAILO) Society has recently purchased a tractor and trailer and the road will now have some practical value to the people who maintain it. The road is not in first class condition but I have not, in the past, put any pressure on the people because the only transport in the area is one Chinese Jeep.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

2

No.

**NATIVE AFFAIRS:** The reasoning behind Mr. Pitt's action in sending several adultery cases into Sohano has some merit but it is to be hoped that it does not result in the people concealing future cases from Patrols.

KERO, and his activities, is well known to me.

The Co-Operative Officer has already too much work to contemplate another Society at SIARA and UMUN. The tractor and trailer (above) should ease the marketing problems of the members in this locality.

*hire private*

**Tax Collections:** I assume that the men who paid two years tax must have been absent in 1958; there should have been either an Exemption or a prosecution otherwise in that year.

**Census:** Could not a new type of Village population Register sheet be printed in such a manner that it could be inserted in the Tax/Census Register immediately behind the Village sheets and a consolidated or "total" sheet inserted immediately behind the last Village in the Division? This would provide full Census data in a readily accessible manner. The present flimsy village Population Register Sheet could be used but it seems a rather "messy" improvisation.

**Agriculture:** The reported cleanliness of most of the coconut groves is pleasing. I anticipate production will increase shortly after the Selou tractor and trailer gets onto an organised schedule of operations and this may provide finance for improved driers. A good hot air drier can be built for approximately £20.

**General:** The Native Situation can be regarded as healthy.

The Patrol seems to have been well conducted and the Report is satisfactory.

*W.D. Allen*  
W.D. ALLEN  
District Officer

c.c. District Commissioner,  
SOHANO.

s.c. Assistant District Officer,  
Buka Passage Sub-District,  
SOHANO.

30/1/7-1059

Department of Native Affairs,  
Bougainville District,  
MOHANO.

2/12/1959.

The Director,  
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W.D. ALLEN  
District Officer

c.c. District Commissioner,  
SOHANO.

m.c. Assistant District Officer,  
Buka Passage Sub-District,  
SOHANO.

30/1/7

Sub-District Office,  
Buka Passage  
SOHANO.

17-10-1959

District Officer,  
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT - BP. No. 7/59-60

Herewith 3 copies of the above Report.

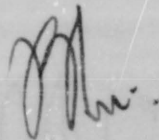
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It is pleasing to note that tax was collected in the SAILO Census Division without incident after the opposition shown last year. It is unfortunate that this patrol was twice cancelled due to various factors but as Mr. Pitt states, it gave the people plenty of time to prepare for their tax.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

One of the adultery cases was too old for the court to deal with and the offended husband in the second one did not wish to lay a complaint. It was also discussed that he had received payment from the offending male. Most similar cases in the area are dealt with either by Mission bodies or village elders or officials. Unfortunately in the latter case, payments are frequently given to the wrong people - to our minds anyway. Frequently pay for an erring husband will go to the father of the single girl.

Mr. Pitt is to be complimented on his first straight Department of Native Affairs Patrol; his other field work being with the Native Lands Commission and Native Local Government.



P.F. SEBIRE  
Assistant District Officer.



30/1/7

Sub-District Office,  
Baka passage  
SOHANO.

17-10-1959

District Officer,  
SOHANO.

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P.F. SEBIRE  
Assistant District Officer.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,  
Buka Passage Sub-District,  
SOHANO.

9th October, 1959

The Assistant District Officer,  
Buka Passage Sub-District,  
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT No. 7/59-60

REPORT OF A PATROL OF THE

SAILO CENSUS DIVISION.

Officer Conduction Patrol :- Mr A. D. Pitt. P.O.  
Area Patrolled: SAILO Census Division.  
Objects of Patrol:  
1. Tax-Census  
2. Routine Administration.  
Duration of Patrol: September, 28th - October, 5th. (8 days)  
Personnel Accompanying : Mr D. Worland C.P.O.  
Reg. No. 3307 L/Cpl. TUGI  
Reg. No. 10011 Const. TUP

INTRODUCTION.

The SAILO Sub-Division forms the northern most extremity of the island of Bougainville and extends from Buka Passage to Baniu Bay. On the south-west it is flanked by the HAHON Sub-Division and on the <sup>SOUTH</sup> north-east it is flanked by the TEOP Sub-Division. For the most part it is flat and rises to an altitude of no greater than 400 feet.

The last patrol by Native Affairs staff was during March of 1958 when the first tax collections were made. In some villages, mainly MANOB, RAMUNDATA and SORUM there was some opposition to the payment of the tax which was believed to have started because of the unwillingness of the Buka Island people to pay and with whom the people of the Sairo sub-division have fairly close ties. However this year at least three months notice had been given to the people that a patrol would be made through the area for tax collection and all were waiting with the tax ready.

DIARY.

Monday 28th September, 1959.

Departed Sohano per Bomb-Scow 7.30 am. Inspected MANOB Village and adjacent hamlet MUANGA. Mr. Worland inspected the gardens. Village lined and census revised and tax collected. Moved onto RAMUNDATA 10.30 am, census revised



and tax collected. In afternoon proceeded to SORUM for sensus revision and tax collection, village inspected.

Slept SORUM.

Tuesday 29th September, 1959

Departed SORUM 7.30 am, arrived GOHI Rest House 9.30 am. GOHI and KATSINKOVERI were inspected and the sensus revision for the two villages and the tax collected.

Moved onto ANAKE for census revision and tax collection before moving to TOROTEI.

Slept TOROTEI.

Wednesday 30th September, 1959.

TOROTEI Village inspected and census revised and tax collected. Gardens inspected. In afternoon visited TAPSANWARA for sensus revision and tax collection. Self and Mr Worland to book work in night.

Slept TOROTEI.

Thursday 1st October, 1959.

Moved onto TARBUT 8 am calling at HANTOA Mission en route. TARBUT people lined for tax census. Village inspected.

Onto CHUNDAWUN 1.30 pm for tax census, village inspected. Proceeded to SIARA, arriving 5.30 pm.

Slept SIARA.

Friday 2nd October, 1959.

SIARA village and hamlets inspected in morning. Census revised and tax collected. Roads in area inspected, gardens inspected by Mr Worland.

Slept SIARA.

Saturday, 3rd October, 1959.

Visited RURI in Morning for tax census. In afternoon census revision and tax collected from people of UMUM. PAPAS, a hamlet of RURI inspected.

Slept SIARA.

Sunday, 4th October, 1959.

Self and Mr Worland to book work all day.

Monday, 5th October, 1959.

Departed SIARA 6.30 am for RAISUA, thence by pinnace to SOHANO calling at TARINGON, hamlet of CHUNDAWUN, PORTON Plantation, SUNWANIE, hamlet of TOROTEI and TSIROGEE Catholic Mission en route.

Arrived SOHANO 12.30 pm.

VILLAGES.

All villages visited by the patrol were clean and tidy, the bush well cut back from the perimeters of the village, the houses were in reasonable condition and sanitation was adequate. However it was obvious that much of this work had been done in the three or four proceeding days before the patrol arrived.

As has been stated earlier in this report, warning of the patrol had been given before hand as much as three months ago which gave the inhabitants ample time to ready their villages for inspection.

Several of the villages were instructed to plant grass and shade trees in the village squares which would improve the appearance of the villages and the living conditions of the places ten-fold. These instructions have been given on previous patrols but the people have said that on these patrols they were also given instructions for houses to be repaired and village areas to be cleaned and that they have not had the time. This seems rather doubtful. Several villages have started.

With the exception of TON and TAMIMBAMBAU villages the rest are situated on the coast and are well sited. The worst feature of the coastal villages is the lack of water, only TON and UMUM are any where near fresh water. The other villages rely entirely on forty-four gallon drums for their water supply. TON and TAMIMBAMBAU are inland hamlets of UMUM and RURI respectively. On the west coast of the sub-division, SUWANIE is situated on an island about half a mile off the coast between TSIROGEI and TARLENA and TARINGON is situated on rather swampy ground which is not particularly healthy but as has been mentioned in a previous report the inhabitants of these hamlets are unwilling to move because of the fishing attraction of the west coast area.

Another problem facing these villages in the Sailo has been the lack of sac sac for roofing. In the past it has been the practice of these people to purchase the sac sac from villages at the northern end of the Teop Sub-Division. However at last the Sailo people are realising that they are paying out quite large sums of money for the material and have now started to plant sac sac palms. In approximately another two years there should be ample supplies and the rooves of the houses in the area should be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

At present there is a coastal road from BONIS Plantation to UMUM Gorge capable of carrying vehicular traffic. This road is in reasonable condition and is regularly maintained, the work being carried out on Thursdays of each week, the Government work day.

At present a road from TON Village is being constructed to link the motor road with BANIU Plantation and eventually this road will extend to Tinputz Harbour. This lead-in road has been inspected by myself on several occasions and reports on its progress have been made to the District Officer, Bougainville District.

Also there is a vehicular road from TARBUT to CHABAI, from TARBUT to PONTON Plantation, from GOHI to TSIROGEI Mission and there is a foot track from SIARA Village to RATSUA Village which could easily be made into a vehicular road should the need arise.

Except for the section of road from TON to BANIU Plantation where the road crosses over twelve bridges, no other bridges occur on this road.

Foot tracks leading into the villages from the motor road are reasonably well kept.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Few complaints were brought, the ones that were, were minor matters relating to debts and marital matters. Without the exception of two cases of suspected adultery that were sent to Sohano, all other matters were settled in the village without the need for further action to be taken. Although the writer is a member of the Court for Native Affairs the two suspected adultery cases were sent to Sohano for the following reasons, the Sailo sub-division is close to Sohano, the village furthest away is no more than four to five hours walk. In spite of this however the village officials rarely bring cases to Sohano for court action to the complainants and defendants were sent to Sohano.



~~for the following reasons, the Sulo subdivision~~

to show the villages that there was no need to wait until there was a patrol in the area, that court cases could be and were speedily dealt with at the Sub-District <sup>office</sup>. The other reason was that there seems to be a tendency among these people to regard many crimes especially that of adultery as something very minor that can be glossed over by a small money transaction. It was the writer's idea that by sending the cases to Sohano the people may come to regard these offences in their proper light and that the mere fact that the cases would be heard by someone as important as the "No. 2 Kiap" (the Assistant District Officer) <sup>7</sup> the true seriousness of the situation would be realised by the people.

No opposition was <sup>met</sup> with while collecting the tax and all were ready with the money, this will be dealt with at greater length under the heading of "Tax Collection".

Income seems to be evenly divided among the people with the exception of one or two "big" men such as KERO the luluai of SIARA who has considerable influence in the Sailo area, and in other areas as well. KERO owns a Trade Store at Siara and carries out business activities throughout the Sailo Division. Although not a hereditary "Big Man" as is generally believed, KERO through his business ventures and his wealth, which although not now, was quite considerable for a native, has built up a reputation and is now accepted by the people as leader of the Sailo although in actual fact he is only the luluai of Siara. While collecting tax Kero accompanied the patrol from SORUM onwards and paid tax for many of the people. In all I would imagine that Kero paid out money in the region of about £20 to £30. It would be impossible to get to the bottom of these loans which I do not think are straight out loans, Kero has many people working a small plantation which he owns on the west coast, SOKELA. Kero owns the land that the plantation is on and the people work it jointly with Kero ~~him~~ owning the major share. I think much of the tax was wages paid out to ~~some~~ people that had been working on the plantation.

Considering the population of the area very few people are away at work and the majority of those who are working are on the nearby plantations, BANIU, BONIS, and Porton. Some are also working at HANTOA Mission, TSIROGEI Mission and TARLENA Mission. 167 people are working inside the District as against 90 last year and 25 are outside the District as against 22 last year.

Income for the people remaining in the villages is derived from the sale of copra, this is fairly evenly ~~distributed~~ distributed.

A high proportion of the children were absent at schools in the area, all run by the Catholic Mission. Few students attend Government run schools, the reason being of course that there are no Government schools in the area and those who do attend Government schools go either to Sohano or Buin.

Little mention was made of the Co-operatives except at SIARA and UMUM where the people ~~which~~ to withdraw from the Sailo Society, and perhaps start their own. Their reasons for this is that those two villages mentioned are a long way from the Co-operative centre at Kamarau. The luluai from UMUM accompanied the patrol back to Sohano to see Mr. Pember, the Co-operative Officer, to discuss the matter with him.

#### TAX COLLECTION.

As was stated earlier no opposition was met during the tax collections. Word had been sent out from the time the patrol was first mooted and the people had plenty of time to get the tax money together. All knew that monthly work was available at Sohano for those who could not find the money any other way.

Last year the tax patrol met with some opposition to the tax and it was reported that the people were being influenced by reports

that the Buka Island people had refused to pay. Also I think that they ~~people~~ were "trying" the Government, the introduction of taxation is never a popular move. Another reason brought forward for the refusal to pay to last years patrol was that the people claimed that the Government had said that Taxation would not be re-introduced after the war, I believe that this argument was also used on Buka Island. However this year there was no talk of that kind and if the people did not pay cheerfully they at least paid willingly. All had the money ready and in some cases where individuals had not paid last years tax, money for the two years was collected. Indeed only two cases ~~xxxx~~ occurred where individuals who were called upon to pay for two years ~~that they~~ did not have the extra money ready.

In all £516 was collected from the thirteen villages in the Sub-Division and 131 Tax-exemptions were granted mostly for old age, family obligations and infirmity, both permanent and temporary.

#### CENSUS.

With the introduction of the tax census registers last year, the notations for the census were made in the Registers and not in the Village Books although the Village Population Register on the back page of the books was brought up to date. In a number of cases, the new figures for the census this year did not correspond with the figures for last year. According to the figures for this year there should have been a nett increase of 89 whereas actually there was an increase of 105. I think this discrepancy can be attributed to the fact that the Tax Census Registers were compiled before last years census was done and in several case names appeared in the villages books and not in the Registers. However the figures for each village according to the Tax-Census Register can be guaranteed correct.

During the period under review there were 115 births as against 31 deaths, 35 migrations in and 30 migrations out.

The total population at the time of the last census during March of 1958 was 1656, this year the total population was 1761.

#### MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The only mission working in the SAILO Sub-Division is the Roman Catholic Mission. The Mission headquarters are at TSIROGEI with HANTOA Mission on the east coast staffed by a European Priest and several European Sisters. There is an Aid Post and a school. There are village schools in most of the villages run by a native catechist which give a very elementary training in reading and writing and have a strong religious bias. Brighter students go to HANTOA which takes students through to Standard 4. Tsirogei is the Technical training centre, and the other Mission Stations, Tarlena and Chabai, both on the west coast give preparatory training to students who hope eventually to become Nuns, Brothers and Priests. ~~Tsirogei~~

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There were no changes in the village officials since the last patrol with the exception that at SORUM the luluai had died. As the death of TAGU, the luluai, had occurred only recently the people of SORUM had not yet nominated a successor to be brought forward for consideration by headquarters. When picked the nominee will present himself at the District Headquarters and appropriate action will be taken.

The majority of the officials are carrying out their duties in a reasonably satisfactory manner. Roads and village areas were clean, the only complaint that could be brought against the officials is their reluctance to bring court cases to Sohano.

KERO, Luluai from SIARA is without a doubt the most influential village official in the entire area and his influence is not limited to his own village or even the Sub-Division.

~~SEMOTO~~  
SEIMOS, the Paramount luluai for the Sailo Sub-Division was absent at Sohano Hospital at the time of the patrol.



CONCLUSION.

During the entire time spent in the Sailo Sub-Division the patrol met with co-operation. As mentioned before there was no opposition to the payment of the personal head tax, there was no difficulty in obtaining carriers and the officials were helpful.

Appendices for Co-operatives, Agriculture and Health are attached.

Reports on the two members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary that accompanied the patrol will be entered on their records of Service and Form 1 will be sent to Police Headquarters.

*Anthony Pitt*

Anthony D. Pitt.  
Patrol Officer.

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BUKA PASSAGE SUB-DISTRICT.

APPENDIX " A " AGRICULTURE.

Most of the coconut groves were inspected in the area and were found to be reasonably clean. As was noted in the last patrol most of the groves were almost hidden by grass and undergrowth. This is still the position in several cases although it was evident that some effort at cleaning the groves had been made. There was little evidence of new plantings being carried out.

Copra driers are still very crude affairs and the copra produced is not of high quality. Although the people know what is needed to turn out good quality copra they claim that they do not have the money to build the driers. This I imagine is rather doubtful.

Little in the way of cocoa planting was noticed. There are three areas that appear to have been established for a while, the trees appear to be about three to four years old, and there is a newer effort just north of UMUM. This area has been planted without shade and although is looking healthy enough at present the need for permanent shade was stressed to the people.

In previous reports frequent mention has been made of the pig menace. However very few pigs were seen by the patrol and the local Priest at HANTOA told the writer that the people had destroyed many of their domestic pigs. Those that remain live mainly in the kunai plains south of TARBUT and do not trouble the people. Occasionally a pig hunt is organised and the kunai is fired and the pigs driven out. Several of the villages are surrounded by pig fences.

Subsistence Agriculture. Most of the village gardens were inspected and found to be adequate for the village requirements. Some are fenced to avoid damage from pigs. Some of these fences are falling into dis-repair and although the pig menace is not as great as it was the people were advised to keep the fences in a reasonable condition, this should not entail a great deal of work.

The main crop grown by the villages is Kau Kau, which with tinned meat from trade stores forms the greater part of these peoples diet. Fish is also forms part of their diet. Very little taro was seen. Taro in the area and in the neighbouring Sub-Division of Teop was attacked by a disease shortly after the war and the practice of planting taro is no longer carried out to any great extent. Bananas and peanuts were also in evidence.

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BUKA PASSAGE SUB-DISTRICT.

APPENDIX " B " CO-OPERATIVES.

The inhabitants of this area are served by the SAILO Society which has a store at GOHI. The society also has recently acquired a tractor.

Little was mentioned of the Co-operatives to the patrol until it reached SIARA and then several complaints were made, chiefly by KANIS, luluai of UMUM, that the people in the Siara-Umum area of the Sub-Division wished to withdraw from the Society and perhaps start their own. The reasons for this was that they feel that they are too far away from the Co-operative Headquarters at KAMARAU and from the Co-operative store at GOHI. I think that the talk of withdrawing from the Society may have come from Buka Island and reports are circulating in the Sailo area that recently some members withdrew from a Buka Island Society and it appears that ~~the~~ it is the opinion of the people that if a withdrawal can be made from one Society then also a withdrawal can be made from the Sailo Society.

The matter of withdrawing from the Society was discussed with the people and they were advised to return to Sohano with the patrol and see the Co-operative Officer.

Footnote.

After the patrol had returned to Sohano the people saw the Co-operative Officer and on the 9th October Mr Pember went to Siara and discussed the matter with the people who have now decided to see what developments come about once the recently acquired tractor becomes operational. It is anticipated that the people will remain in the Society.

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BUKA PASSAGE SUB-DISTRICT

APPENDIX " C " HEALTH

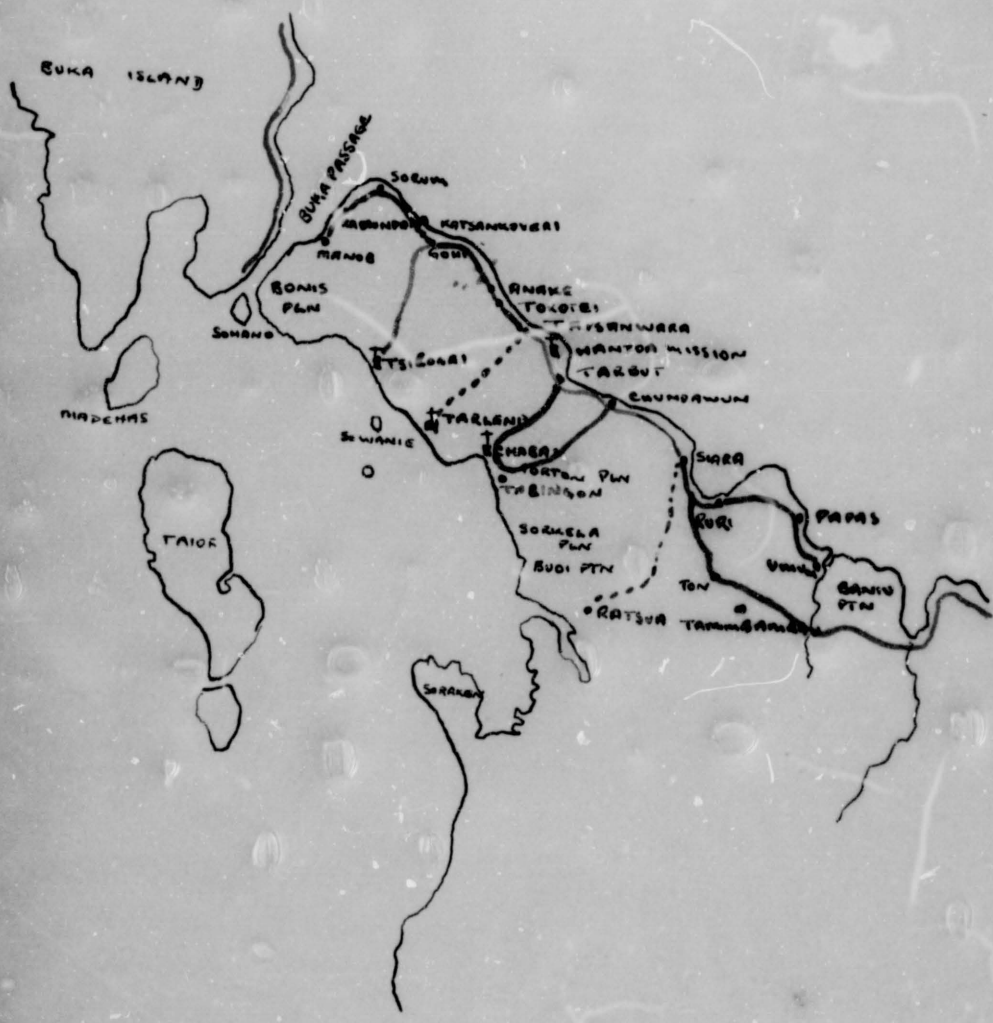
The only aid post inspected during the patrol was the one at GOHI which appeared to be well run. The post was neat and clean and the Aid Post Orderly appeared to know his job. There ~~are~~ were no wards attached to the Post and the Orderly informed the Writer that people who could not be treated as out-patients were sent to Sohano. This seems to be quite reasonable as Sohano is not a long way distant.

The general health of the people in the villages was good. Very few cases of grille were seen, (a pleasant change from the Teop Sub-Division). Those that were seen were instructed to report to the Aid Post Orderly for treatment. Very few sores and tropical ulcers were seen.

One case was seen at CHUNDAWUN that perhaps the next medical patrol to the area could enquire into. It was a child of about three to four years of age who had been born with both feet turned inwards at an angle of 90 degrees from the normal position. The child cannot walk. I do not know whether anything could be done for the child and at this stage I did not think that it would be necessary to bring it to Sohano. Possibly other medical patrols have seen it. The child is illegitimate and is cared for only by its mother.



ROADS  
FOOT TRAILS







Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,  
Buka Passage Sub-District,  
SOHANO.

9th October, 1959

The Assistant District Officer,  
Buka Passage Sub-District,  
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT No. 7/59-60

REPORT OF A PATROL OF THE  
SAILO CENSUS DIVISION.

Officer Conduction Patrol :- Mr A. D. Pitt. P.O.  
Area Patrolled: SAILO Census Division.  
Objects of Patrol: 1. Tax-Census  
2. Routine Administration.  
Duration of Patrol: September, 28th - October, 5th. (8 days)  
Personnel Accompanying : Mr D. Werland C.P.O.  
Reg. No. 3307 L/Cpl. TUGI  
Reg. NO. 18011 Const. TUP

INTRODUCTION.

The SAILO Sub-Division forms the northern most extremity of the island of Bougainville and extends from Buka Passage to Baniu Bay. On the south-west it is flanked by the HAHON Sub-Division and on the <sup>south</sup> north-east it is flanked by the TECP Sub-Division. For the most part it is flat and rises to an altitude of no greater than 400 feet.

The last patrol by Native Affairs staff was during March of 1958 when the first tax collections were made. In some villages, mainly MANOB, RAMUNDATA and SORUM there was some opposition to the payment of the tax which was believed to have started because of the unwillingness of the Buka Island people to pay and with whom the people of the Sairo sub-division have fairly close ties. However this year at least three months notice had been given to the people that a patrol would be made through the area for tax collection and all were waiting with the tax ready.

DIARY.

Monday 28th September, 1959.

Departed Sohano per Bomb-Scow 7.30 am. Inspected MANOB Village and adjacent hamlet MUANGA. Mr. Werland inspected the gardens. Village lined and census revised and tax collected. Moved onto RAMUNDATA 10.30 am, census revised

and tax collected. In afternoon proceeded to SORUM for census revision and tax collection, village inspected.

Slept SORUM.

Tuesday 29th September, 1959

Departed SORUM 7.30 am, arrived GOHI Rest House 9.30 am. GOHI and KATSINKOVERI were inspected and the census revision for the two villages and the tax collected.

Moved onto ANAKE for census revision and tax collection before moving to TOROTEI.

Slept TOROTEI.

Wednesday 30th September, 1959.

TOROTEI Village inspected and census revised and tax collected. Gardens inspected. In afternoon visited TAPSANWARA for census revision and tax collection. Self and Mr Worland to book work in night.

Slept TOROTEI.

Thursday 1st October, 1959.

Moved onto TARBUT 8 am calling at HANTOA Mission en route. TARBUT people lined for tax census. Village inspected.

Onto CHUNDAWUN 1.30 pm for tax census, village inspected. Proceeded to SIARA, arriving 5.30 pm.

Slept SIARA.

Friday 2nd October, 1959.

SIARA village and hamlets inspected in morning. Census revised and tax collected. Roads in area inspected, gardens inspected by Mr Worland.

Slept SIARA.

Saturday, 3rd October, 1959.

Visited RURI in Morning for tax census. In afternoon census revision and tax collected from people of UMUM. PAPAS, a hamlet of RURI inspected.

Slept SIARA.

Sunday, 4th October, 1959.

Self and Mr Worland to book work all day.

Monday, 5th October, 1959.

Departed SIARA 6.30 am for RATSUA, thence by pinnace to SOHANO calling at TARINGON, hamlet of CHUNDAWUN, PORTON Plantation, SUNWANIE, hamlet of TOROTEI and TSIRGEM Catholic Mission en route.

Arrived SOHANO 12.30 pm.

#### VILLAGES.

All villages visited by the patrol were clean and tidy, the bush well cut back from the perimeters of the village, the houses were in reasonable condition and sanitation was adequate. However it was obvious that much of this work had been done in the three or four preceding days before the patrol arrived.



As has been stated earlier in this report, warning of the patrol had been given before hand as much as three months ago which gave the inhabitants ample time to ready their villages for inspection.

Several of the villages were instructed<sup>ED</sup> to plant grass and shade trees in the village squares which would improve the appearance of the villages and the living conditions of the places ten-fold. These instructions have been given on previous patrols but the people have said that on these patrols they were also given instructions for houses to be repaired and village areas to be cleaned and that they have not had the time. This seems rather doubtful. Several villages have started.

With the exception of TON and TAMIMBAMBAU villages the rest are situated on the coast and are well sited. The worst feature of the coastal villages is the lack of water, only TON and UMUM are any where near fresh water. The other villages rely entirely on forty-four gallon drums for their water supply. TON and TAMIMBAMBAU are inland hamlets of UMUM and RURI respectively. On the west coast of the sub-division, SUWANIE is situated on an island about half a mile off the coast between TSIROGEI and TARLENA and FARINGON is situated on rather swampy ground which is not particularly healthy but as has been mentioned in a previous report the inhabitants of these hamlets are unwilling to move because of the fishing attraction of the west coast area.

Another problem facing these villages in the Saile has been the lack of sac sac for roofing. In the past it has been the practice of these people to purchase the sac sac from villages at the northern end of the Teop Sub-Division. However at last the Saile people are realizing that they are paying out quite large sums of money for the material and have now started to plant sac sac palms. In approximately another two years there should be ample supplies and the rooves of the houses in the area should be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

At present there is a coastal road from BONIS Plantation to UMUM Gorge capable of carrying vehicular traffic. This road is in reasonable condition and is regularly maintained, the work being carried out on Thursdays of each week, the Government work day.

At present a road from TON Village is being constructed to link the motor road with BANIU Plantation and eventually this road will extend to Tinputz Harbour. This lead-in road has been inspected by myself on several occasions and reports on its progress have been made to the District Officer, Bougainville District.

Also there is a vehicular road from TARBUT to CHABAI, from TARBUT to PORTON Plantation, from GOHI to TSIROGEI Mission and there is a foot track from SIARA Village to RATSUA Village which could easily be made into a vehicular road should the need arise.

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Foot tracks leading into the villages from the motor road are reasonably well kept.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Few complaints were brought, the ones that were were minor matters relating to debts and marital matters. Without the exception of two cases of suspected adultery that were sent to Sohano, all other matters were settled in the village without the need for further action to be taken. Although the writer is a member of the Court for Native Affairs the two suspected adultery cases were sent to Sohano for the following reasons, the Saile sub-division is close to Sohano, the village furthest away is no more than four to five hours walk. In spite of this however the village officials rarely bring cases to Sohano for court action to the complainants and defendants were sent to Sohano.

~~for the following reasons, the Sialo authorities~~

to show the villages that there was no need to wait until there was a patrol in the area, that court cases could be and were speedily dealt with at the Sub-District. The other reason was that there seems to be a tendency among these people to regard many crimes especially that of adultery as something very minor that can be glossed over by a small money transaction. It was the writer's idea that by sending the cases to Sohano the people may come to regard these offences in their proper light that the mere fact that the cases would be heard by someone as important as the "No. 2 Kiap" (the Assistant District Officer) the true seriousness of the situation would be realised by the people.

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G.

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*Anthony D. Pitt*

**Anthony D. Pitt.  
Patrol Officer.**



BUKA PASSAGE SUB-DISTRICT.

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Most of the coconut groves were inspected in the area and were found to be reasonably clean. As was noted in the last patrol most of the groves were almost hidden by grass and undergrowth. This is still the position in several cases although it was evident that some effort at cleaning the groves had been made. There was little evidence of new plantings being carried out.

Copra driers are still very crude affairs and the copra produced is not of high quality. Although the people know what is needed to turn out good quality copra they claim that they do not have the money to build the driers. This I imagine is rather doubtful.

Little in the way of cocoa planting was noticed. There are three areas that appear to have been established for a while, the trees appear to be about three to four years old, and there is a newer effort just north of UMUM. This area has been planted without shade and although it is looking healthy enough at present the need for permanent shade was stressed to the people.

In previous reports frequent mention has been made of the pig menace. However very few pigs were seen by the patrol and the local Priest at HANTOA told the writer that the people had destroyed many of their domestic pigs. Those that remain live mainly in the kunai plains south of TARBUT and do not trouble the people. Occasionally a pig hunt is organised and the kunai is fired and the pigs driven out. Several of the villages are surrounded by pig fences.

Subsistence Agriculture. Most of the village gardens were inspected and found to be adequate for the village requirements. Some are fenced to avoid damage from pigs. Some of these fences are falling into dis-repair and although the pig menace is not as great as it was the people were advised to keep the fences in a reasonable condition, this should not entail a great deal of work.

The main crop grown by the villages is Kau Kau, which with tinned meat from trade stores forms the greater part of these peoples diet. Fish is also forms part of their diet. Very little taro was seen. Taro in the area and in the neighbouring Sub-Division of Teop was attacked by a disease shortly after the war and the practice of planting taro is no longer carried out to any great extent. Bananas and peanuts were also in evidence.

BUKA PASSAGE SUB-DISTRICT.

APPENDIX " B " CO-OPERATIVES.

The inhabitants of this area are served by the SAILO Society which has a store at GOHI. The society also has recently acquired a tractor.

Little was mentioned of the Co-operatives to the patrol until it reached SIARA and then several complaints were made, chiefly by KANIS, luluai of UMUM, that the people in the Siara-Umam area of the Sub-Division wished to withdraw from the Society and perhaps start their own. The reasons for this was that they feel that they are too far away from the Co-operative Headquarters at KAMARAU and from the Co-operative store at GOHI. I think that the talk of withdrawing from the Society may have come from Buka Island and reports are circulating in the Sails area that recently some members withdrew from a Buka Island Society and it appears that ~~the~~ it is the opinion of the people that if a withdrawal can be made from one Society then also a withdrawal can be made from the Sails Society.

The matter of withdrawing from the Society was discussed with the people and they were advised to return to Sohane with the patrol and see the Co-operative Officer.

Footnote.

After the patrol had returned to Sohane the people saw the Co-operative Officer and on the 9th October Mr Pember went to Siara and discussed the matter with the people who have now decided to see what developments come about once the recently acquired tractor becomes operational. It is anticipated that the people will remain in the Society.



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APPENDIX " C " HEALTH

The only aid post inspected during the patrol was the one at GOHI which appeared to be well run. The post was neat and clean and the Aid Post Orderly appeared to know his job. There was no wards attached to the Post and the Orderly informed the Writer that people who could not be treated as out-patients were sent to Sohano. This seems to be quite reasonable as Sohano is not a long way distant.

The general health of the people in the villages was good. Very few cases of grills were seen, (a pleasant change from the Teop Sub-Division). Those that were seen were instructed to report to the Aid Post Orderly for treatment. Very few sores and tropical ulcers were seen.

One case was seen at CHUNDAWUN that perhaps the next medical patrol to the area could enquire into. It was a child of about three to four years of age who had been born with both feet turned inwards at an angle of 90 degrees from the normal position. The child cannot walk. I do not know whether anything could be done for the child and at this stage I did not think that it would be necessary to bring it to Sohano. Possibly other medical patrols have seen it. The child is illegitimate and is cared for only by its mother.





# Population Register

Area Patrolled...SAILO...SUB-DIVISION.....

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		M + F
1	2	2	2	5			1	10	10	4	46	5	37	2	33	2.1	22	15	44	40	83 + 68 = 151	
	1	3		2				4	9	2	18	3	17	1	16	2.6	4	9	18	20	31 + 38 = 69	
2	2	9	2	2				6	2	6	35	10	27		27	2.1	23	25	31	36	71 + 65 = 136	
		3	2	1		1		5	3	8	29	4	24	1	23	3.0	22	19	30	29	71 + 65 = 136	
	1	9	4	1				18	3	13	43	5	36		34	2.6	11	14	38	43	77 + 64 = 141	
3		3	2	1		2		16	14	10	30	9	34	2	28	2.9	20	11	32	35	74 + 62 = 136	
1	3	4	1					1		4	27	6	24	2	23	2.3	16	21	30	28	51 + 50 = 101	
	1	17	8	2				16	18	13	52	17	45	3	38	2.3	19	24	53	46	203	
4	2	14	3	2		1		7	15	8	29	5	26	3	25	2.5	10	7	23	27	109	
3	2	6	4					12	12	5	42	8	41		34	2.0	14	20	52	43	163	
	2	27	13	1				3		7	41	9	36	1	31	2.3	23	31	33	35	84 + 79 = 163	
		9	4	2						3	19		14	1	12	2.0	7	6	15	11	54	
		15	1	6		1		19	17	11	51	14	47	3	45	2.6	27	24	47	60	33 + 21 = 54	
																						217
																						115 + 102 = 217
14	16	121	46	25		5	1	117	103	94	462	95	408	19	369		218	226	446	453	1761	