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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: BOUGAINVILLE

STATION: BOKU, 1955 - 1956

Original documents bound with reports
for: Buin, volume 4.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BUIN BOUGAINVILLE Report No. BOK. 1

Patrol Conducted by D.J. HOOK Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled NAGAVISI & BAITSI Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 5 R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 7/10/55 to 7/11/55 3 days at Station (BOKU)

Number of Days 29 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services February 1955

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

Map Reference MAP ATTACHED

- Objects of Patrol.....
1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
 2. CENSUS REVISION
 3. VILLAGE INSPECTION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

13/1/56

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

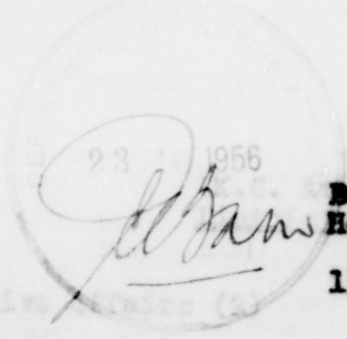
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

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

30/14/17

KCA/VN

9-13	Over 13
M	F
M	F



30/2/2.

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

13th January, 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR --

Assistant District Officer,
B.U.I.E.

PATROL REPORT NO. BOKI, BY MR. D.J. HOOK, PATROL OFFICER

The above report is acknowledged.

Claim for Camping Allowance has been amended to read 27 days, i.e., the time Mr. Hook was actually camped. Claim being returned for certification by the Officer concerned and return to this office.

CENSUS: There appears to be an increase of 6, i.e. natural increase, and not 2 as stated by Mr. Hook. Even taking the excess of migrations out into consideration the increase would still be 4.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: I think one of the reasons why the BAKSI are more forward than the NAGAVISI is lack of patrolling of the latter in the past. The purpose of establishing Boku was to increase the patrolling in this area.

The fact that the NAGAVISI live in bush houses is indicative of the state of development of these natives brought about through lack of regular patrols. This living in the bush will, I think, decrease as the natives become more cash-crop conscious. As you say, the natives are anxious to plant cacao, and if this is brought about central fermentaries, and consequently villages as groups will follow. The infiltration of other Missions is a feature which will I think increase particularly in the more backward areas in the Buin Sub-District.

I suggest that legal action under Regulation 101A be taken in respect of pigs. After all, it is better to see the natives fed than for them to make gardens for other people's pigs.

Names of those natives wishing to join the R.P. and N.G. Constabulary should be kept for future reference.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: I cannot agree with your covering remarks about road development. Good communications are essential for economic development of an area and in this developmental and experimental period it would be advisable to have good roads established so that when the time comes for harvesting of crops, less attention will have to be given to roads.

CO-OPERATIVES: This section will be extracted and sent to the Co-operative Officer for his remarks. In the meanwhile unofficial co-operatives should not be countenanced at all.

LAW AND JUSTICE: I shall read the statements about the alleged murder committed by MISIANO on my forthcoming visit.

24/2/56

26/2/56

HEALTH AND HYGIENE: Copy will be sent to the District Medical Officer.

(K.C. Atkinson)
District Commissioner

c.c. Director of Native Affairs (2)

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District

MINUTE TO -

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please. Claim for Camping Allowance will be forwarded in due course.

Headquarters, SOHANO,
13/1/56, File 30/2/3.

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

With the well-known fact that the District Commissioner is responsible for the welfare of the natives and the progress of the district, it is essential that the District Commissioner should be kept informed of the progress of the district and the welfare of the natives.

The District Commissioner should be kept informed of the progress of the district and the welfare of the natives.

made in the district and the welfare of the natives.

Boards and Committees

received and the District Commissioner should be kept informed of the progress of the district and the welfare of the natives.

Co-operatives

the natives should be kept informed of the progress of the district and the welfare of the natives.

Law and Justice

WISCONSIN in 1942 are... the stories are... some collusion between the... for your perusal if required.

30/3.

Sub-District Office,
BUIN.

11th January, 1956.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District Headquarters,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT No. BOX 1, of 55/56
Mr. D.J. HOOK, PATROL OFFICER

Forwarded herewith please find Patrol Report Bok.1 55/56.
Mr. Hook appears to have carried out an efficient patrol and the report gives an adequate picture of the conditions extant at the present time.

Native Affairs.

The reported break-up of certain villages into smaller entities should, I consider, be carefully watched to ensure that there is no return to the family group existence of the pre-European era. With the establishment of a European type of economy, it is reasonable and probably will be necessary for the return to the family group existence. However, under the existing conditions the establishment of the village and the maintenance thereof is, I consider, essential to the efficient Administration of the area.

It would appear that legal action under Reg. 101A of the N.A.R.s. should be encouraged by garden owners against the owners of pigs which are allowed to run wild and are reported to be spoiling the gardens.

It is encouraging to read that some attempt is being made in the preliminary clearing of ground for CACAO planting.

Roads and Bridges .

Road development in the NAGAVISI has, in the past received only sporadic attention. As the natives themselves appear to be very keen for such development I consider that care must be taken that the planting of economic crops takes priority over such development so that the natives are not left with a large amount of road maintenance work with a resultant lack of opportunity for economic activity.

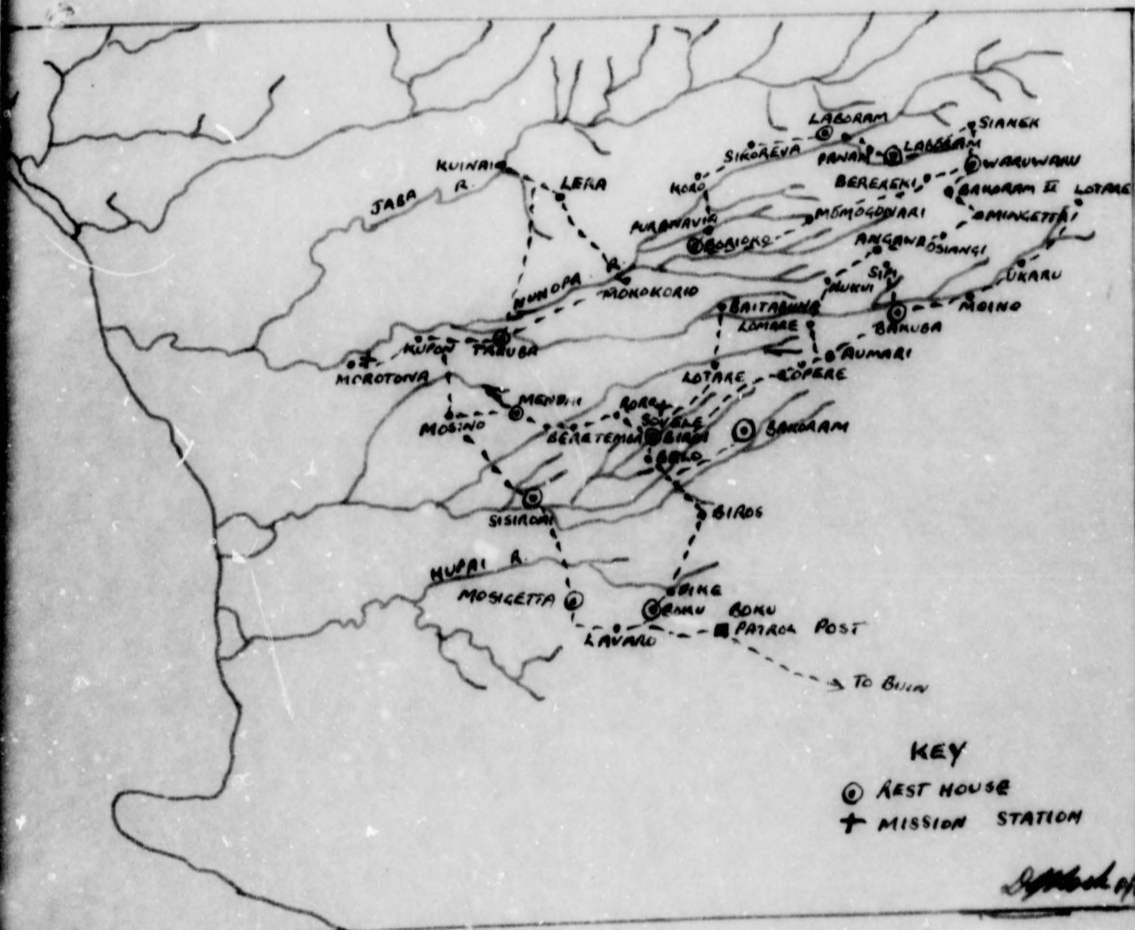
Cooperatives

As the area is somewhat backward it would appear that the natives should be directed towards the formation of Rural Progress Societies under the Native Economic Development Ordinance. However, in view of isolated activity reported it would appear that this may well be supervised from BOKU Patrol Post which is no great distance from the village of MOSIGETTA.

Law and Justice.

Allegations re the murder of the native LONGISI by NISIANG in 1942 are recorded in Appendix E. I have perused written accounts from three natives who say that they witnessed the murder. The stories are so similar that it would appear that there has been

MAP SHOWING ROUTE TAKEN BY PATROL INTO NAGAVISI
BOK-I OF 1955-56



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: DS. 30/1

Bougainville District,
Sub-District Office,
BUIN.

20th November, 1955.

The Assistant District Officer.
Sub-District Office,
BUIN.

PATROL REPORT BOK. No. 1 of 1955/56.

Patrol Personnel:

Europeans - Mr. D.J.Hook, P.O.

Natives - Const GIRA }
Const BAKANAU } R.P.&
Const KANSAN } N.G.C.
Const KOAS }
Const YOROSA }

Area Patrolled:

NAGAVISI and BAITSI Census
Division.

Duration of Patrol:

7/10/55 to 7/11/55. 3 days at
BOKU.

No. of Days:

29 days.

Last Patrol by Dept. of N.A:

January and February 1955.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany:

NO.

Map References:

Map Attached.

Objects of Patrol:

1. General Administration.
2. Census Revision.
3. Village Inspection.

Thursday 13th.

Left BOKU 8.30am to BOKU... and 5 mins. walk on to BOKU. Both villages censused and inspected. Civil jobs settled during afternoon and BOKU village inspected. Camped.

Friday 14th.

By mission jeep to inspect new BOKU... to BOKU road with Fr. Sicard. Returned to BOKU and checked census. 1.35pm to BOKU. BOKU rest house census checked and village inspected. Note from A.D.O. received telling us to return to BUIN on the 10th November. Camped.

Saturday 15th.

Left BOKU 9.20am to BOKU... 9.45am. initial census carried out. On to BOKU. 10.30am.

(2).

PATROL DIARY.

Friday 7th October, 1955.

Left BOKU 8.30am. for TONU Mission hospital, arriving 12.30am. Statement taken from female DEMA regarding an assault case. Proceeded on to UNUNAI rest house. Camped.

Saturday 8th.

Left UNUNAI and proceeded to PANAKE on general inspection of village and Agricultural Officers' house being built. Returned to UNUNAI during afternoon.

Sunday 9th.

Returned to BOKU during afternoon.

Monday 10th.

Rations issued to police to be left on station and left for PIKE village during afternoon. C.N.A. held at rest house. Camped.

Tuesday 11th.

Census checked for BOKU and PIKE villages and inspected both. Proceeded to LAVARO 20 mins. walk. Returned to rest house and settled petty disputes.

Wednesday 12th.

Left BOKU 7.30am. arrived BIROS 8.5am. census and village inspected. 10.15am to 11.35am. BAKORAM rest house, where census was checked and village inspected. Civil claims settled during afternoon and inspected gardens ruined by pigs. Camped.

Thursday 13th.

Left BAKORAM 8.20am to POMALETE 9.5am. and 5 mins. walk on to BIROI. Both villages censused and inspected. Civil claims settled during afternoon and RORO village inspected. Camped.

Friday 14th.

By mission jeep to inspect new SOVELE to MOROTONA road with Fr. Sicard. Returned to BERETEMBA and checked census. 1.55pm. to 2.45pm. SISIROAI rest house census checked and village inspected. Note from A.D.O. received telling me to return to BUIN on the 10th November. Camped.

Saturday 15th.

Left SISIROAI 9.25am to MASIWAKORI 9.45am. initial census carried out. On to MOSINO 10.20am.

(3).

Saturday 15th (cont)

arriving 11.10am. 30. mins. walk back to MENDAI. On to BIROI rest house, inspecting aid post en route and arriving 4.5pm. Camped.

Sunday 16th.

Some petty disputes settled.

Monday 17th.

Left for LOTARE at 7.55am passing through SOVELE and arriving at 8.45 am. Proceeded on to BAITABUNA, 25 mins. walk. Inspected Aid Post and returned to BIROI 12.50. Investigation into pre war murder by MISIAMO, during afternoon.

Tuesday 18th.

Left BIROI 7.30am. , censused and inspected LOPERE and AUMARI arriving at BAKUPA rest house at 11.40am. Census of BAKUPA and SIPI taken during afternoon and C.N.A. held. Camped.

Wednesday 19th.

7.45am. departed for TAGURI arriving 8.25am. Left 9.40am and proceeded by bush track to MOINO arriving at 10.15am. Left 11.15am arriving UKARU 11.35am. Proceeded on to LOTARE 1pm. arriving 1.45pm. Left LOTARE 3.35pm. and returned to BAKUPA rest house arriving 5.35pm. All villages censused and inspected. Camped.

Thursday 20th.

Left BAKUPA 7.45am arriving at hamlet of SIPI 8.50am. Hamlet inspected and returned to rest house. Departed for LOMARE at 3.15pm. in slight drizzle arriving at LOMARE at 4pm. Moved on and arrived NUKUI 5.30pm. Camped.

Friday 21st.

Censused NUKUI then left for MINGETA at 9.35am. by bush track arriving 10.45am. Moved on at 12.40am. arriving at OSIANGI No.2. 1pm. when hamlet was inspected. 10 mins. walk on to OSIANGI. Left 2.35pm. to ANGAUA arriving at 2.50pm. 30 mins. walk back to NUKUI rest house.

(4).

Saturday 22nd.

Left NUKUI 7.45 arriving at No.2 BAKORAM 8.35am. inspected proposed new site. Left 9.50am, arriving WARUWARU 10.40am. Left at 1.15pm passed through BEREREKI arriving at MOMOGONARI at 1.50pm. Twenty minutes walk back to BEREREKI and returned to rest house. C.N.A. case held. Camped.

Sunday 23rd.

Inspected cacao plot and heard minor disputes. Received note from A.D.O. advising that he would be visiting BOKU station on Wednesday 26th. and requesting I return to the station during his visit.

Monday 24th.

Left police in charge of gear and started back to BOKU by bicycle. Slept overnight at MORATONA.

Tuesday 25th.

Arrived at BOKU and moved into new house.

Wednesday 26th and Thursday 27th.

At BOKU.

Friday 28th.

A.D.O. returned to BUIN and I returned to WARUWARU rest house arriving at 5.30pm. Camped.

Saturday 29th.

Left rest house at 7.35am arriving at WARUWARU No.2. at 7.45am. Proceeded on to SANIKI arriving at 8am. Left 9.30am via new village BARARI arriving at LABONAMI at 10am. All villages inspected and censused. Censused PANAM during afternoon and C.N.A. held. Camped.

Sunday 30th.

C.N.A. held. Restday observed

Monday 31st.

Left LABONAMI at 7.30am. arriving at LABORAM 8.50am. checked census and inspected old hamlet, 20 minutes walk away. Returned to rest house settled petty disputes and marked out new village site. Camped.

(5).

Tuesday 1st November, 1955.

Left LABORAM 8.5am arriving
SEKOREVA 8.55am On to KORO then passed through aid post
and arrived at PURANAVIA and checked census, before
going on to BORIOKO rest house arriving at 2.30am
A 35 mins walk on to TAKIMARI during afternoon and then
returned to rest house. Camped.

Wednesday 2nd.

Walked to MOKOKORIO during
morning and checked census. Returned to rest house
and C.N.A. held during afternoon.

Thursday 3rd.

Left BORIOKO at 7am. arriving
at LERA at 8.10am. A further one hours walk on to
KUIINAI. Left KUIINAI 12noon by bush track arriving at
TARUBA at 2.10pm. Paper work got up to date. Visited
MORATONA mission station during evening. Camped at rest
house.

Friday 4th.

Census checked and TARUBA,
AGABAI and PAUNAI villages inspected. One hour walk
to KUPON during afternoon, checked census and returned.

Saturday 5th.

Left TARUBA 10.40am arriving
at BERETEMBA at 1pm. On to SISIROAI arriving 1.50pm.
2pm to 3.30pm MOSIGETTA rest house. Censused village
and camped.

Sunday 6th.

Old and new village sites
inspected and activities of local unofficial Co-operative
Society looked into.

Monday 7th.

Left rest house at 7.30am
arriving at BOKU Patrol Post at 9.10am. Patrol completed.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was of a routine nature dealing with general Administration matters and census taking. It was the first patrol conducted from BOKU Patrol Post since its establishment a month previously.

The weather was unfavourable throughout the patrol, many days of heavy rain being experienced. In spite of the adverse weather conditions roads were in good condition and well maintained although bridges were for the most part non-existent.

It was intended that the patrol should also visit the coastal strip of the BANONI census division but this was unfortunately not possible as the patrol had to be broken for about a week when the A.D.O. paid a visit to BOKU, and was later shortened when an instruction was received from the A.D.O. to proceed to BUIN for duty in the office. It is intended that a patrol be conducted to the BANONI on my return to BOKU.

The overall picture of native affairs in the NAGAVISI and BAITSI is satisfactory. A general improvement in roads was noted although villages and housing were generally in a poor condition. The natives appear to be realising their backwardness in relation to their SIWAI and BUIN neighbours and seem keen to improve their area and to plant some form of cash crop, mainly cocoa. A number of plots have already been planted up but many natives are waiting for an agricultural patrol which was expected before the end of the year.

A total of 47 villages were visited only four of which were in the BAITSI group.

CENSUS.

The population in the BAITSI census division has remained stable, there having been an increase of only two since the previous census last February. Only 8 of the 103 able-bodied males between the ages of 16 and 45 are employed. The remainder have no source of income apart from a few who own trade stores.

The figures for the NAGAVISI on the other hand, showing an increased population of 120, is rather misleading. The natural increase was actually only 43 but migrations in (plus the population of the new village MUSIWAKORI which are not shown in the migrations column) exceed migrations out by 47. There were also 26 new names from natives not previously censused bringing the total increase in population to 116. The remaining four cannot be accounted for.

Of the 1035 males between the ages of 16-45 capable of working, 260 are employed inside the district and 28 in other districts. The proportion of able-bodied males employed inside the district is thus 25.1%. Those working in other districts account for 2.7% of the total able-bodied males. 72.2% of the total males capable of working are unemployed.

There are 463 more males than females in the NAGAVISI and 47 more in the BAITSI. This shortage of females is evident in the whole of the Sub-District but as many of the young men are away at employment this shortage is not evident except in census statistics.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

There is quite a marked difference between the natives of the NAGAVISI and those of their neighbours in the BAITSI. The BAITSI natives are a mere pocket of four villages with a total population of only 417 persons, surrounded by NAGAVISI, SIWAI and BANONI villages. They are a cosmopolitan mixture of the three surrounding groups but keep their own language (a mixture of SIWAI and NAGOVISI) and also remain aloof from their neighbours being less

primitive and more progressive than the Nagavisi natives.

There are two good stores in the BAITSI, one at MOSIGETTA and one at PIKE. There are by far the two most prosperous stores in the area and get many customers from the NAGAVISI who prefer these stores to the 20 odd in the NAGAVISI itself. It is also the BAITSI which shows most signs of agricultural development there being over 1000 cocoa trees planted up at MOSIGETTA and more are being planted at PIKE. There is also a pseudo co-operative society operating at MOSIGETTA (see notes on Co-operatives).

Ex army roads run through the BAITSI and these are wide and well maintained.

The natives of the area patrolled are surprisingly primitive and although the BAITSI people appear more progressive it is only in comparison with their NAGAVISI neighbours. A number of natives were seen with no clothing whatsoever and a total of 26 natives were found who had been living in the bush near the Kieta border. They either stay in the bush when a patrol is near or move over to the opposite Sub-District until the patrol moves on.

All those found had not been censused since the war and many of the children had never been censused. An all out attempt was made to find any natives evading the patrol and the census check and although 26 persons were found, it is quite likely that there are some more living in the no-man's land between the Kieta border and the NAGAVISI. The tultul of WARUWARU proved most helpful in rounding up natives from the bush and was told to look out for any others and report them to the next patrol.

Most of the NAGAVISI people still live in their bush houses and only return to the village for church or if a patrol is near. Many of the villages were therefore in poor condition with housing dilapidated and with insufficient sanitation. The BAITSI natives on the other hand live more in their villages. These villages are therefore an improvement on those of the NAGAVISI.

All the villages in the area patrolled were small more than half of them having a population of under one hundred and none of two hundred. In spite of the smallness of the vilages, the natives are still trying to break up into even smaller groups. Two new hamlets MUSIWAKORI and BERETEMBA II have sprung up in the 3 months since the previous patrol, and the natives of the amalgamated village of BOKU-PIKE have now decided to split up into two village groups. This desire to form into smaller village groups is due to two factors; firstly, the natives were amalgamated into large villages after the war and many still wish to get back into their pre-war hamlets nearer their own land and gardens; and, secondly religious differences make it almost impossible for them to live harmoniously together in the same village. When a native therefore becomes converted to a religion other than that accepted by his village, he either moves to another village of his own religion or builds a new hamlet a short distance away with a few of his friends, as in the case of MUSIWAKORI.

Pig trouble is worse in the Nagavisi than elsewhere. Three or four acres of sweet potato gardens were seen which were utterly ruined by pigs in a couple of days. Sweet potatoes are the staple diet of the NAGAVISI and yams, taro, bananas, sugar cane etc. are not plentiful. Pineapples were in abundance especially in ^{S.D.A.} villages where there is no pig menace. The shortage of food, due to herds of pigs ruining gardens in a matter of hours, is becoming quite serious. The natives were told to build pig fences and keep the pigs inside them and also, that any pigs found in gardens could be speared after a first warning to the owner and that all pig damage is to be paid for. The custom of marking ones pigs by tying out and even wild pigs are therefore protected in the NAGAVISI, as nobody dares to spear them in case they belong to somebody. It was suggested that all pigs be ear-marked according to the old custom and that in a year's time any unmarked pigs found in the bush be acknowledged as wild pigs and may therefore, be speared.

The introduction of European type boars into the area after the war has improved the stock and also has increased the size of the litters. As many as ten piglets are now born instead of the two or three from the old village pigs. In spite of the increased number of pigs in the Nagavisi not so many are being killed now as before. At a 'Sing-sing' as many as fifty pigs may be collected but instead of killing and eating them all as was the old custom, they now kill only about half of them and free the others which are put there only for show.

These natives have become very mercenary minded through the payment of War Damage, and although they are quite aware of the pig menace and want to stop it they are also aware that to own a large number of pigs does not now mean that a man can only give a large feast, but it also means that he can sell them for from five to fifteen pounds each.

A number of applicants for the Royal Papuan Constabulary came to the patrol and were told to wait until notification was received that natives from Buin were required as recruits. All of them were young and appeared to be good types.

Small areas of land have been cleared in many places since the visit of the Agricultural Officer last September, in preparation for planting cacao. A lot of work appears to have been done in the clearing of these patches and the natives are at present very keen on the idea of cacao production and are looking forward to the next agricultural patrol, which is now expected early in the New Year, - they hope to be able to obtain cacao seed for planting then.

Roads and Bridges

Although quite hilly and cut with deep gullies in places, the Nagavisi is, still, quite suitable for road development.

There is a good road from the PURIATA river past the government school at HUPAI and on through MISIGETTA to the coast at MEWARAKA. A good road from Boku Patrol Post also joins this road to the coast.

A good road runs from IABA to MOROTONA Mission station. During 1954 a new road was cut through the bush by government labourers to within about half a mile of Sovele Mission where deep gullies brought the work to a halt. Father Sicard of Sovele himself employed twelve labourers and by starting about half a miles from Sovele he has now rounded the gullies and has opened the road to MOROTONA and hence to the coast. This road is suitable for heavy vehicles. There is approximately 10 miles of jeep road on from Sovele to BAKUPA and to SISIROAI. If a vehicular road could be opened from SISIROAI to MOSIGETTA (approximately 5 miles) it would mean that at least half of the NAGAVISI could be visited by vehicle. There are jeeps at both MOROTONA and SOVELE Mission Stations.

The natives themselves are keen to open up the area and it was suggested that they commence working on a road from TARUBA to WARUWARU which will dispense with the present track. By following a natural ridge they will be able to build a good vehicular road which when completed, will enable vehicles to travel from IABA at the coast inland as far as WARUWARU. Work is now in progress on this road, but the old story of lack of shovels makes progress slow.

Villages.

As mentioned previously housing and sanitation in most NAGAVISI villages is poor whereas the BAITSI villages are in a better condition. The best two villages in the NAGAVISI are MENDAI and MOROKORJO.

Many instructions were given concerning hygiene and housing all of which were entered in the Village Register. The natives were

also encouraged to plant flowering shrubs and fruit trees such as mangos, oranges etc. around the village, to improve the appearance.

Of the 47 villages censused only 18 have a population of over 100 and 9 of them have a population of under fifty. By reports received from the Missions and by the general appearance of the villages, it is obvious that between patrols the NAGAVISI villages are almost deserted most of the natives living in their bush houses, the village being merely a show piece for the 'kiap'.

Until these natives begin to live in the village no great improvement in their standard can be expected. At present it is much more practicable for a native to live in the bush near his garden and where he can look after his pigs than it is for him to stay in the village and have to walk miles each day to his garden and back.

Those natives who have cleared land with the intention of planting cacao have done so near the village so as to be near the road and also to ensure that the Agricultural Officer will be able to visit the plot on his patrol. It would appear therefore that as these people become more engrossed in the growing of a cash crop they will tend to congregate more in villages.

Village Officials

There are two good village officials in the NAGAVISI both of them being tultuls. They are of BERETEMBA and WARUWARU. The standard of the other village officials was not very high. On the whole they appear to have done little since the last patrol and are obviously not keen on their job.

The most suitable men for the position do not come forward as it seems that the position of luluai or tultul is not an enviable one in the eyes of the natives. The natives themselves appear to have little respect for the officials and the officials in return do nothing about it. They were told that unless they were willing to court natives who did not follow out their instructions they would not be respected by those under them and would therefore be useless as far as their job goes.

Lack of regular patrolling in the past is the reason for this lethargy amongst the officials as they have been unable to rely on patrols to back them up and have therefore taken the line of least resistance.

Resthouses

The standard of rest houses was quite good. There are twelve resthouses in the area visited and these proved to be quite adequate. The villages of NUKUI and LABONAMI have recently built rest houses of their own.

Carriers

An average of approximately 25 carriers was needed for the patrol and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining them. Where villages are small the natives have their own prearranged agreements as to which villages will help them carry the cargo.

Co-operatives

There is no co-operative activity whatsoever in the NAGAVISI but there is a pseudo co-operative society operating at MOSIGETTA in the BAITSI. The chairman of this society WIDOKUMA is an ex-agricultural assistant. As well as running one of the best trade stores in the area the society also has over one thousand cacao trees planted up, half of them have begun bearing. £250 was originally subscribed to the venture by local natives. The profits from the trade store are used to pay labourers who clear and maintain the cacao,

but the Society has no definite plans for the future. WIDOKUMA has an idea of giving over the trade store to the natives, together with his share of £50 and in return will take over some of the cacao himself. He was told that this was a most unsatisfactory scheme and would not be accepted by the other members as the profits from their money in the store had been used to cultivate the cacao. At present all is going well but unless they can work out some form of plan and also decide what is to be done with the profits on the cacao and trade store, there is a likelihood that this pseudo-cooperative society will meet with the same end as a similar venture started by VENIAI at BIHOI in the NAGAVISI. VENIAI is now in gaol and the activities of the society are static. The MOSIGETTA society is financially well off and appears to have good prospects for the future. At this stage I consider that even a short visit from a co-operative officer to MOSIGETTA would be most advantageous. The NAGAVISI area itself has not sufficient economic development to support co-operative societies but the society at MOSIGETTA appears to be fairly well established already and just needs some good advice as to the future which could best be given by a Co-operative Officer.

Law & Justice

Some minor complaints were brought to the patrol and were settled by arbitration; these cases concerned mainly pig disputes and domestic strife.

One case of adultery, six cases of neglecting to carry out lawful orders and two cases of evading census were heard in the C.N.A and the offenders were sentenced to imprisonment at BUIN. Other cases were discharged or settled by arbitration.

With MISIAMO now out of the way and unable to act as Magistrate for the NAGAVISI, many more cases were presented to the patrol for settlement than was usual previously, although many cases are still settled in the village. The latter practice was encouraged but officials were warned not to attempt to settle any serious crime in this manner but to report it immediately to a Government Officer.

Missions

The Roman Catholic Mission is the main mission in the area having two stations one at SOVELE with nursing and teaching sisters and one at MORATONA which has only been established in the past few years. There is some infiltration by the Methodist and the Seventh Day Adventists Missions which is bringing about the usual petty animosity amongst the natives. Since the burning of the S.D.A. village by a Roman Catholic teacher years ago, there has been no serious disturbance between the three mission groups.

Conclusion

The area patrolled was not up to a satisfactory standard with regard to villages and hygiene. However, the present consciousness of the natives of their backwardness and their desire to make up for lost time and improve the area if encouraged, should bring about some marked changes especially in road development and agricultural activity.

D.J. Hook
 D.J. HOOK
 (PATROL OFFICER).

(OFFICER IN CHARGE)

APPENDIX "A"

R.P. and N.G.C REPORT

Reg. No. 7734 Constable GIRA

Discipline: Good when watched.
Appearance: Rather slovenly.
General Ability : An experienced policeman but needs to be watched as he is inclined to bully the natives.

Reg. No. 7551 Constable BAKANAU

Discipline: Very good
Appearance: Average
General Ability: An intelligent and reliable policeman with a happy disposition.

Reg. No. 9247 Constable KANSAN

Discipline: Very good
Appearance: Smart and clean
General Ability: A hard-worker with more than average ability; will make a good policeman with more experience.

Reg. No. 9275 Constable KOAS

Discipline: Good
Appearance: Average
Ability: Physically very small with only average intelligence but keen on his job.

Reg. No. 8998 Constable YOROFA

Discipline: Good
Appearance: Average.
General Ability: An inexperienced policeman with below average intelligence.

D.J. Hook

D.J. HOOK
(OFFICER of R.P.C)

APPENDIX "B"

Health & Hygiene

There are six Government aid-posts in the NAGAVISI and one at BOKU Patrol Post near the BAITSI. These aid posts are well dispersed and rely for their maintenance on the surrounding villages who carry out this work quite willingly.

There is a Roman Catholic Mission hospital at SOVELE with a sister in charge but any serious cases either from the aidposts or from the mission hospital are despatched to BUIN hospital where, until recently, there was a resident doctor.

The appearance of the natives in the area visited was not a healthy one. They appear rather thin and lethargic although few cases of actual illness were seen, these being yaws and one large tropical ulcer was found on a man who has been evading census in the bush since the war. He was despatched to BUIN hospital but the ulcer has crippled him. The sickly appearance of the natives is probably due to the suspected high percentage of .T.B. in this area.

The cases of tinea imbricata were high but the people concerned are unwilling to undergo treatment for it as it takes time and the tinea causes them very little inconvenience.

In spite of previous instructions given by Native Affairs and P.H.D patrols, latrines were dilapidated and non-existent in some cases. Five natives were imprisoned for neglecting to carry out these orders and others were given a warning.

APPENDIX "C"

Food and Agriculture

Sweet potato is the staple diet in the area but due to the pig menace many of these sweet potato gardens have been destroyed and a shortage of food has resulted. Food was especially short at the time of the patrol and very little was purchased. The natives in many places were relying on one meal a day instead of their usual two. Pineapples were in abundance but European vegetables such as tomatoes, onions etc. were almost non-existent.

Since the visit of Mr. Tomlin the Assistant Agricultural Officer to the area, there is a growing desire by the natives to plant cacao as a cash crop. Many small patches of bush have been cleared in readiness for Mr. Tomlin's next visit when they hope to be able to obtain seeds and plant up the areas.

Approximately six acres of cacao is well - established at MOSIGETTA, two acres of which is already bearing. The pods which appear large and healthy are being kept for seed. There were also twelve bags of peanuts grown at MOSIGETTA. The cacao and peanuts are being grown by the unofficial co-operative society under WIDOKUMA an ex-employee of the Agricultural Department.

No rice was seen growing in the area and no natives appear keen to plant it cacao being their one thought at the moment.

A large number of pigs and fowls were seen. These seemed of good quality.

APPENDIX "D"

Education

There are no Administration schools in the area patrolled, the nearest being at HUPAI in the BANONI. Eighteen children from the BAITSI area attend this school but none from the NAGAVISI.

There are two main Roman Catholic Mission schools, one at SOVELE with a sister in charge and one at MOIOTONA with native teachers. There are also numerous village schools which teach a bit of reading and writing but are essentially catechism classes. Most of the children leave these village schools and go to one of the mission stations when they are about 10 years old. As previously mentioned the general standard of education in the NAGAVISI is lower than that of the surrounding areas.

The two main schools in the area are those at SOVELE and MOIOTONA. SOVELE is a Roman Catholic mission station and MOIOTONA is a native school. There are also several village schools in the area. The general standard of education in the NAGAVISI is lower than that of the surrounding areas.

MOIOTONA was visited on the 15th of the month. The school was found to be in a state of disrepair. The teacher was absent and the children were playing in the school yard. The school was found to be in a state of disrepair.

This account of the school was given by the teacher. The school was found to be in a state of disrepair. The teacher was absent and the children were playing in the school yard. The school was found to be in a state of disrepair.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF
THE DISTRICT OF

No further action regarding this matter will be taken unless advice is received from the District Commissioner.

APPENDIX "E"

As verbally instructed by the District Commissioner on his last visit to BUIN, an enquiry was made into the alleged murder of a native LONGISI by MISIAMO during 1942. The witnesses were questioned and the following information was gained.

About 1942 before the war had spread to the NAGAVISI, MISIAMO married a girl from BERETEMBA named MARIASI (who died during the war). He took the girl to BILO where she lived with him but when he gave her a beating she ran back to her own village where she stayed with her sister BAMBAKE who was LONGISI's wife. After three days MISIAMO came looking for her to take her back. He was in a temper and when he found MARIASI he began to beat her. Her uncle KINKARA told MISIAMO to stop beating MARIASI saying that if she did she might run away and hang herself. MISIAMO then turned on KINKARA and wrestled with him on the ground. KINKARA had a boil on his right arm and could not fight so a native WARU of TAROBA who was travelling on his way to JORO village ran up and pulled MISIAMO off KINKARA telling him to take the woman and get back to his village. It was at this time that LONGISI who was a thin sick man ran up with a black palm stick. He shook it at MISIAMO telling him to clear off and not to fight KINKARA. MISIAMO grabbed the stick and threw it away.

The two men began to fight with their hands when MISIAMO drew a sharpened dinner knife with a white bone handle and stabbed LONGISI at the base of the neck driving the knife down into his body and wriggling it around. LONGISI then turned and attempted to run away but MISIAMO stabbed him again in the back. LONGISI staggered to his wife BAMBAKE who was standing nearby and clung onto her. He then fell down and died almost immediately.

MISIAMO then walked quickly back to BIROI while everyone was looking at LONGISI. Nobody followed him. He left MARIASI behind. LONGISI was cremated in the village the next day and a few days later MISIAMO came and took MARIASI back to BIROI after which she stayed with him.

This account of the murder committed by MISIAMO has not been told previously as all the witnesses were afraid to make any such report while he was still free in the NAGAVISI. The witnesses are still alive. They are:

KINKARA of BERETEMBA
BAMBAKE of BERETEMBA
and WARU of TAROBA .

No further action regarding this matter will be taken unless advice is received from the District Commissioner.

APPENDIX "F"

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Circular Instruction Number 217 of
14th October, 1955 not received until completion of patrol. The
necessary information was therefore not collected.

D.J. Hook.

D.J. HOOK
(PATROL OFFICER)

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-1956

NAGAVISI

PAGE I

Govt. Print—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		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	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M		F	
																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M
BIRDS	12/10/55	3	1					1						1		1	2	8						7	1	10	30	2	28	3	28	2	21	22	23	30	112
BAKORAM	✓	3	2											2		1	2	6	2					8	8	3	38	23	29	2	29	2	23	19	36	30	132
BELO	12/10/55	1	1			1								1		3	2	15	11	3				4	3	27	4	22	2	22	2	10	13	17	16	94	
BIROI	✓	2				1								2			12	19	21	4	3	2		10	9	18	28	10	27	1	27	2	13	20	22	25	129
LORO	✓	2	1											1			2	1	19	1	4			4	5	13	47	9	33	2	33	2	37	30	29	36	165
BERETEMBA	14/10/55	1		2												1	1	3	8	1	4			5	1	3	34	4	22	4	22	1	9	11	23	24	86
KURAUVA	✓	2	2	1												2	2	3	5	2				8		11	20	2	20	4	20	2	12	14	17	20	78
SISIRUAI	✓	1														2	3	1	4	1	1			2		1	18	3	10	1	10	1	12	10	15	13	58
MOSINO	15/10/55	1	2			1								1		1	2	4						1		7	22	4	22	2	22	2	19	15	21	22	82
MENDAI	✓	2												1				3	1					3		3	21	4	18	4	18	2	16	16	17	18	74
MUSIWAKORI	✓																							2		10	6	8		8	2	9	5	13	12	9	41
LOTARI	17/10/55	3																6	3					3	1	5	18	1	15		15	2	10	10	12	15	60
BAITABUNA	✓	1	2	1												2	2	2	8	1				3		4	13	1	13		13	1	11	8	7	11	47
LOPERE	18/10/55					1											2	3	8					9		13	22	8	22	2	22	2	19	12	18	26	100
AUMARI	✓	3														1	1	5	2	4				2		4	8	4	5	1	5	2	5	7	7	7	32
BAKUPA	✓	1	2					1				1		1		3	2		7	1				17		21	43	7	36	3	36	2	39	28	41	42	175
TAGURI	19/10/55	1						1								1	1		4	3				1		11	18	4	16	1	16	2	19	12	15	14	68
TOTAL		23	17	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	17	14	30	36	130	23	23	2	89	36	137	417	96	346	32	346	280	260	339	360	1535	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56

NAGAVISI

PAGE II

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F	M	F	M
MOINO	19.10.55															1	1	1	1	3	1					1		12	14	3	16	1	16	2	2	20	7	13	15	60
UKARD		2						1	1								1	7						3		7	32	8	30	2	30	2	5	26	25	26	31	118		
LOTARE		1	1													4			2					6		11	17	6	20	3	20	2	0	26	22	17	22	95		
EMARI	20.10.55		3													2	5		3			2	2	5	16	3	19	2	19	1	8	12	11	18	24	72				
BUKUI	21.10.55	1			1	1										4	6	2	3	9	3			10	3	11	30	6	26	3	26	2	1	16	13	23	26	103		
MINGETA		1														6	2		2					2		6	10	4	8	1	8	2	8	13	6	8	8	39		
OSIANGI			3							1			1			1	1	1	1	6				13		16	38	7	30	1	30	2	4	30	39	33	25	156		
ANGAVA		3														3			8					1		4	20	6	16	1	16	2	5	19	17	14	20	79		
BAKORAM II	22.10.55	1		1				1									1		8					9	2	13	25	5	23	3	23	2	1	18	15	19	23	94		
WARUWARU		3	2	1		1			2				1	2		1		6	3	8				3		20	44	14	37	4	37	2	8	41	37	44	42	175		
MOMOGONARI			1				2	1						1					9					4		6	21	2	15	1	15	1	2	10	8	15	17	63		
BEREREKI			1												1			3	4	2	2	4		2		6	19	5	18	3	18	1	9	13	16	18	48	71		
SIANEKI	29.10.55	3	3													3	4	1		7				1		19	24	6	28	1	28	2	7	36	27	22	30	123		
LABONAMI		2	1										1	1		9	7	1	1	4				4		21	39	11	31	4	31	2	7	40	31	37	30	146		
PANAM		7	1											1		3		4	3	7				4		18	35	5	28	1	28	2	4	37	19	32	33	131		
LABARAM	31.10.55	6	2			1										6	5	1		4	1			4		12	47	12	42	2	42	2		35	26	48	48	166		
SIKOREVA	1.11.55	3						1						1		2	3									6	14	3	13	2	13	1	9	16	10	14	13	53		
TOTAL		27	18	2		3	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	5	7	48	39	19	15	91	4	1		69	7	193	445	108	400	34	400			408	328	401	435	1744		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-1956

NAGAVISI

PAGE III

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL												
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F									
KORO	1-11-55	2													1			1	3	12							13	34	5	25	2	25	2	25	23	30	27	117									
PURANAVIA	✓	2													1			2	4							4	3	17	3	11	3	11	2	12	10	14	11	55									
TAKIMARI	✓	1															2	2	1	4	1					2	4	4	12	4	15	1	15	2	10	2	11	13	47								
MOKOKO 110	2-11-55																1	2	2	7	2		1			5	5	11	2	11		11	1	6	6	9	10	39									
LABENAMI	✓	1															1	1		1					4	1	2	11	1	11	2	11	1	8	5	3	11	11	36								
LEBA	3-11-55	2	2												1	1		1	3	5					7	1	6	14	3	12	1	12	2	8	9	11	12	53									
KUINAI	✓	1	1														1		1	2	1				5	1	3	10	2	10	2	10	1	4	4	6	9	10	38								
TARUBA	4-11-55	2	2														1	2	6	3					7	4	6	52	6	30	5	30	1	9	23	17	44	38	142								
KUPON	✓	1	2												1	2			3						4	1	3	12	4	15	3	15	2	12	11	15	17	63									
TOTAL		10	9												3	4		6	5	7	16	39	2	4		38	12	45	173	30	140	19	140		105	57	154	149	590								
SUMMARY - NAGAVISI																																															
TOTAL PAGE I	✓	23	17	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3		17	14	30	36	130	23	23	2		89	36	157	417	96	346	32	346		280	260	339	360	1535							
✓	✓	II	27	18	2		3	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	5	7		48	39	19	15	91	4	1		69	7	193	445	108	400	34	400		408	329	401	435	1744								
✓	✓	III	10	9											3	4		6	5	7	16	39	2	4		38	12	45	173	30	140	19	140		105	57	154	149	590								
GRAND TOTAL		60	44	3	4	5	4	4	6	2	1	2	2	14	14		71	58	56	67	260	29	22	2		196	55	375	332	254	886	85	886		793	675	887	944	3869								



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. BOK. 2/1955-56

Patrol Conducted by D. J. HOOK, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled BANONI Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 5

Duration—From 23/4/1956 to 9/5/1956

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Jan. Feb /19 55

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

Map Reference Map attached.

- Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision
2. General Administration
3. Village Inspection.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

18/6 /19 56

[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 £.....

ge Pop

Over 13			Females Could Read
F	M	F	

NA. 30-14-26.

14th March, 1957.

District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

BOKU P/R. No. 2/55-56.

The above report is acknowledged with
thanks.

At this late stage it would be superfluous
to make any comments.

(A.A. Roberts)

DIRECTOR *NR*

P/A

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

27/4/56 ✓

KGA/JMR

30/2/2-587

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, Sohano.

18th June, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
BUIF.

PATROL REPORT BOK.2/1955-56

By Mr. D.J. Hook, Patrol Officer.

The above report is acknowledged.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

It is a common complaint by men throughout the Territory that women use contraceptives, but I have yet to find an instance where this has been proved. If the Lulusi at MOM can give samples it would be interesting to have them analysed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

It is most interesting to see that road development is taking place. While there is no immediate use for same they will prove most beneficial when the area is developed agriculturally. The BAITSI are already producing cocoa, and agricultural reports state that the NAGAVISI are preparing to plant. When these areas go into production their best point for shipping will be MAWAREKA, which will also be used for the NIWAI should the occasion arise. A motor-bike will be forwarded to BOKU as soon as possible, but should only be used for supervision and not general patrolling.

APPENDIX B.

A copy of this is being forwarded to the District Medical Officer and it would be appreciated if you would continue to include one extra copy. As regards the Aid Post on the road to KERIANA, I have discussed this matter with the District Medical Officer who has stated that this site was chosen by a previous patrol officer and later approved by him (D.M.O.). The reason for this present site is that the KERIANA people are in more need of medical attention than are the coastal people. Further, when the Aid Post was constructed, the people who did most of the work were the KERIANAS. One other point raised by the District Medical Officer was that the coastal people can receive attention at PIVA, where there is an outpatients' department.

APPENDIX C.

It would be wise for Mr. Hook to impress on the KORARI and KARIKOPA people, the absolute necessity to wait for Mr. Temlin before they plant cacao. In the past, individual efforts to plant up have not been successful.

APPENDIX B.

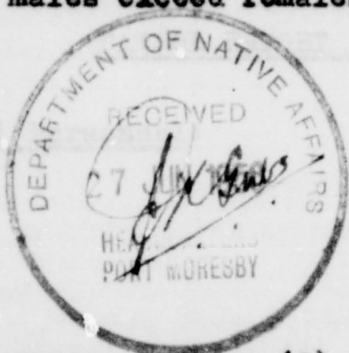
The matter of a school in the TOPOKINA should be taken up with the District Education Officer and any decision he makes will have my support.

APPENDIX G.

I have discussed the position of KARATO village with Mr. Kimmerley who is now here. He is not in a position to state definitely, but is under the impression that he wrote to Buin after having discussed the matter with me. As the villagers have land near the proposed new site, I think it would be beneficial for the move to take place.

CENSUS:

The natural increase is most encouraging and I feel that the excess of males over females will not have a bad effect in the long run, although if the position were reversed it would be preferable. A glance at the totals shows that although males exceed females the difference is not so very great.



[Handwritten Signature]

(K.C. Atkinson.)
District Commissioner

c.c.

Director Native Affairs (2)

Duration of Patrol:

23/2/56 to 9/3/56.

No. of Days:

17 days.

Last Patrol by Dept. of Native Affairs:

January and February 1955.

Did Medical Assistance?

Yes.

Map Attached:

Map Attached.

Object of Patrol:

- 1. Census Revision.
- 2. General Administration.
- 3. Village Inspection.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: BOK 30/2

Patrol Post,
BOKU, Buin,
Bougainville District.

16th May, 1956.

The Assistant District Officer.
Sub District Office,
BUIN.

PATROL REPORT BOK, No.2 of 1955/56.

Patrol Personnel:

Europeans - Mr. D.J.Hook, P.O.
Natives - L/Cpl KUNDI } R.P.&
Const SANIK } N.G.C.
Const PATKOWI }
Const KUMUN }
Const GOAS }

Area Patroled:

BANONI Census Division.

Duration of Patrol:

23/4/56 to 9/5/56.

No. of Days:

17 days.

Last Patrol by Dept. of N.A.:

January and February 1955.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany: NO.

Map Reference:

Map Attached.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census Revision.
2. General Administration.
3. Village Inspection.

(2).

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 23rd April, 1956.

Left BOKU Patrol Post 7.30am with five police and cargo. Arrived BIROI resthouse 11.am. Visited SOVELE Mission during afternoon and held investigation into alledged sorcery case - court to be held tomorrow. Camped at resthouse.

Tuesday 24th.

Carriers and police sent ahead with cargo to MOROTONA via BERETEMBA. Court of Native Affairs held and then I proceeded to MOROTONA by mission jeep along new SOVELE to MOROTONA road 11.30.am to 12.35.am. Investigated another sorcery case at resthouse. Camped.

Wednesday 25th.

By mission jeep to JABA along well maintained road and then by canoe to MAMARIGU to discuss some matters with Rev. Clemens. Returned to JABA during afternoon and checked census. Police runner arrived from BOKU with official mail. Camped.

Thursday 26th.

Left JABA by canoe 5.10am with a fairly good breeze to TOROKINA 9.30.am. Left resthouse along beach 12 noon, passing KEGIRI village 1.10pm arriving at LARUMA 1.55.pm Returned to KEGIRI and then to hamlet of MANAROBÉ. Returned to resthouse by canoe. Camped.

Friday 27th.

Left TOROKINA resthouse 7.5.am arriving PIVA Catholic Mission station and Leper hospital 8.10.am inspected hospital. 9.05.am moved on to KARIANA, arriving 1.25.pm. Census checked and discussion with villagers. Camped.

Saturday 28th.

Left KARIANA 7.15.am arriving at PIVA village 11.10.am. 12.25.am to 1.20.pm walked to TANDEREPAIA, a further 15. minutes walk on to the hamlet of BUTANA. Returned via PIVA Mission to TOROKINA resthouse arriving 6.15.pm. Camped.

Sunday 29th.

Restday observed. Canoes arrived from LARUMA ready for tomorrow's trip.

Monday 30th.

Left KARIANA resthouse 7.30.am arriving NUBIGITA at 10.15.am inspected new village. Moved on to NUPAI government school at 11.45.am. Inspected school and moved on to NARIGA at 12.15.am arriving at 12.30.am. Census checked and village and new hamlet inspected. Mr. Taylor, Education Officer arrived at 6.30.am. Camped during evening and camped.

(3).

Monday 30th.

Left TOROKINA 5.50am by canoe arriving at PEKO village at 9.20am. A 35 minute walk from PEKO to KOIARI Aid Post, then a further 10 minutes walk along the beach to KOIARI village. Census checked and villages inspected en route. Police runner arrived with mail. Camped.

Tuesday 1st May, 1956.

Left KOIARI up river for 20 minutes by canoe then from 8.30am to 10.10.am walked to MOM village. 12.25.pm left for KAREKOPA arriving at 1.15.pm Both villages inspected and census checked, en route. Discussion with villagers during evening. Camped.

Wednesday 2nd.

Left resthouse 7.10am and arrived at ATANGATO 8.15.am which is situated on the opposite side of the same mountain as KAREKOPA is on. Moved on to KARATO resthouse at 11.20.am arriving at 11.50.am. Censused both villages en route. Court for Native Affairs held. Camped.

Thursday 3rd.

Left KARATO 8.am for WANAGANA, arriving 9.45am. New census compiled as old book was burnt in a village fire. Village is on the very top of a mountain. Left WANAGANA 10.15.am and returned through KARATO, and ATANGATO to KAREKOPA. Camped.

Friday 4th.

Left KAREKOPA 7.05.am passing through MOM to KOIARI. News of P.H.D. anti yaws patrol in the area. A four hour canoe trip to MAWAREKA during afternoon. Camped.

Saturday 5th.

Left MAWAREKA resthouse 7.40.am by canoe to MATAPINA point, arriving 8.45.am. Thence by road following the coast to MATSUNKE village arriving 9.50.am. Returned to MAWAREKA resthouse and then a seven minute walk along the beach to MAWAREKA village. Returned to resthouse and Camped.

Sunday 6th.

Restday observed.

Monday 7th.

Left MAWAREKA resthouse 7.20.am to MOSIGETTA at 10.15.am inspected new village. Left 11.05.am to HUPAI government school at 11.45.am Inspected school and moved on to MARIQA at 12.15.am arriving at 1.05.pm. Census checked and village and new hamlet inspected. Mr. Taylor, Education Officer arrived at resthouse during evening and camped.

(4).

Tuesday 8th.

Left MARIGA by motor bike to JERERA where census was checked and village inspected. Cargo went on to BOKU by bush track and I went on to TOKONOITU then SININAI by motor bike. Walked back through BOKU and on to HUPAI and had discussion with village people re the school. Camped.

Wednesday 9th.

Left HUPAI by bicycle to BOKU village for inspection then on back to BOKU Patrol Post. Police dismissed. Patrol Completed.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was of a routine nature dealing with general administration matters and a census check.

The BANONI is the western coastal strip of the Buin Sub District which stretches from the RUMA River in the North to the PURIATA River in the South. It includes a coastline of approximately fifty miles as well as stretching over ten miles inland in places.

This area was to have been patrolled in conjunction with the NAGAVISI patrol last November, but as I was recalled to Buin this patrol was not carried out.

The 17 villages are spaced out over a large area and much time was therefore spent in travelling. The weather was most favourable throughout the patrol and the sea was unusually calm, all travel along the coast was therefore carried out in canoes. The roads inland which are reported to be very swampy in wet weather, were firm and well maintained.

CENSUS.

As no copies of the previous census figures are held here, the new figures compiled cannot be compared with them.

It is estimated that there is an increase in population of 36 persons which is made up of a natural increase of 32 males and 2 females and an increase of one male and one female through migrations in. The total increase is therefore 33 males and only 3 females.

Of the total population of 1264 there are 82 more males than females. This shortage of females is a problem throughout the whole of the Sub District but instead of improving in the BANONI, it is rapidly getting worse, the natural increase over the last twelve months being 30 more males than females. Many young, single men are absent at work so this shortage is not very evident in village life but does show up in census statistics.

There are 316 males between the ages of 16 and 45 capable of working, 70 of these are employed inside the district and 10 in other districts. The total proportion of able-bodied males employed inside the district is therefore 22.2% and those employed outside the district comprise a further 3.2%. 74.6% of the males capable of working are unemployed and most of them have no source of income in their villages.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Although the area patrolled is known as the BANONI census division, it contains three distinct language groups. The coastal people who are the canoe builders and sailers are the real BANONI people. Inland from TOROKINA are the villages of KERIANA and TENCEREPALIA which speak the ROTOKAS language and are actually ROTOKAS villages which have moved down towards the coast. Further down the coast and inland from KOIARI are the EWO speaking villages of KAREKOPI, ATANGATO, KARATO and WANEGANA.

(6).

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont).

The ROTOKAS and the EWO speaking natives are mountain dwellers and are short in stature and appear to be much less healthy and intelligent than the BANONI people on the coast who are taller in stature and are of a more cheerful disposition.

As previously mentioned only 25.4% of the able-bodied males are employed and the remainder have little or no form of income in the village. There are however a few semi-educated storekeepers who are still busily employed wasting the last of their War Damage money through lack of business knowledge. Not one prosperous store was seen in the area. The system of running a store was explained to them but in most cases the storekeepers cannot keep books as they are almost illiterate and they also work on too small a scale to enable them to make a profit. Many of the goods (which are purchased at retail prices) are given away to the many 'spivs and urgers' who stay around these stores and claim tins of meat, tobacco, etc free of charge because of their relationship (however distant) to the storekeeper. As the storekeepers are tied down by these local social obligations, they have to comply with these demands for free hand outs and hence their stores are running at a loss.

A little shell fishing is done by the KOIARI natives who sell the shell to Toong Lep the Chinese Storekeeper at Buin. KOIARI also produces a small quantity of copra which is smoked in the village and is also sold to Toong Lep. The KOIARI people are also the best canoe builders along the coast and sell canoes to other villages at prices varying from £3 for a small canoe to £10 for the big sailing canoes. The only other trade in the whole area is that carried out by the KAREKOPA people who spend five months of the year living in garden houses from where they collect, then smoke and crush Canarium Almond (galip) nuts. The crushed nuts are packed into three or four foot lengths of bamboo which are then smoked over a fire from three to four months. This smoked galip is sold to the coastal people at 2/- per section of bamboo (about 2 feet between the knots). This smoked nut is also exchanged for smoked fish from the coastal people.

These KAREKOPA people have been told that in the galip season they are to return to the village at least from Saturday to Monday when they can attend church and maintain their roads and village.

One big difference between the area patrolled and the adjoining NAGAVISI, is the lack of any pig trouble. This is due to the fact that there are fewer domestic pigs in the area and also that ~~xxxx~~ those that do exist can be put in places well away from the gardens as there is no shortage of land. There is not the demand for domestic pigs in the inland villages as the bush contains many wild pigs. On the coast all pigs are domesticated, there being no wild pigs available.

As the census figures show there are more males than females in the area. This shortage of females has led to a number of cases of adultery and a surprising number of widows bear children some years after their husbands have died.

(7).

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont).

MOM and KAREKOPA are the only villages that have taro as their staple diet. All other villages have sweet potato as their staple. Taro is still much more popular as a food in the area and many villages are trying to cultivate it but for some reason or other, (the natives blame the exhaust from planes during the war and also a small weed which they say the Japanese introduced) it will not flourish as it did pre war.

There is no shortage of fish along the coast and they are especially abundant at the mouths of the numerous rivers. When smoked, these fish can be stored for periods of two to three months. The smoking is done over an ordinary wood fire. Bananas, yams, pineapples, coconuts, pawpaws and sugar-cane also make up the diet of the area.

The luluai of MOM complained that there are only three women in the village who are capable of bearing children, the rest having taken some form of contraceptive, which he states, makes them permanently sterile. MOM is the smallest village in the area and if there is any truth in the luluai's complaint, it seems like remaining in that position. The villagers were told that in a small village such as MOM where there is absolutely no shortage of ground, it is to the peoples own benefit to have large families.

A number of applications for the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary were received, some of them from ex war-time policemen about 35 years of age and some from younger men. They were told that the Commissioner of Police would be informed and should recruits from this area be required, they would be notified.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There is the remainder of an ex army jeep road along the coast from TOROKINA to MATSUNKE but due to the exceptionally heavy seas experienced along this coast, much of this road has been washed away. It is overgrown and has not been maintained since the war as all travel along the coast is done in canoes, except in rough weather when one walks along the beach. The only sections of this road now being maintained, is from MATAPINA Point to MATSUNKE village (approx. 4 miles) and from PIVA village to KOIARI Aid Post (approx. 3 miles).

The army road from TOROKINA to the IARUMA River is still in excellent condition. This road, which is about ten miles long, is quite suitable for heavy vehicular traffic but as it only leads into the bush it is of no value as a road. A branch of this road leads to CHABAI Mission Station (not the CHABAI near SOHANO) and the Mission jeep travels along it in all weather.

A lot of work has been done on the KOIARI to MOM road which becomes badly flooded in the wet season when the REIN River, which the road follows, floods. Approximately half a mile of deep trenches have been dug on either side of this road and another half mile or so of drains are still needed and will be worked on.

ROADS AND BRIDGES (Cont).

The MAWAREKA to MOSIGETTA road is well maintained but there is no bridge over the HUPA River, the old army bridge having long been washed away. At the time of writing a bridge suitable for vehicles is being built by the local villagers. Work is also being done on the BOKU to MOSIGETTA road, which when completed (in about three months), will make it possible for jeeps or other light traffic to travel from BOKU to the coast, without any difficulty. The only set back at present is, that there are not any light vehicles of any description to run on these roads. In spite of the existence of many vehicular roads in the area controlled by this post, no form of transport whatsoever has been allocated. A motorbike has been expected for some time but as yet not even a bicycle has arrived.

VILLAGES.

All villages in the area patrolled are small and are spaced out at long distances from each other. The largest village of MARIGA has now split up into two separate villages in the pre-war village sites but are still under the one luluai and tultul. All villages in the BANONI are now back on, or near, their pre-war sites and the inhabitants have no more desire to split up into any smaller village groups as is still happening in the NAGAVISI. KAREKOPA and MOM plan to amalgamate on a new site near an area which they intend planting up with cacao. This proposed amalgamation was encouraged. WANEGANA village (which at present is situated on the top of a mountain) also proposes moving to a new site. The matter was discussed with the inhabitants and a site was decided on near the BARBONU River and on level ground one hour's walk from KARATO Resthouse.

The standard of housing in the BANONI was much higher than that seen in the NAGAVISI last November. All instructions concerning housing and hygiene were entered in the Village Register and are to be carried out before the next patrol into the area. KOIARI is the largest village on the coast and is by far the most progressive. All the inland villages were of a much lower standard than those on the coast. This is probably due to the fact that they are not lived in so much as the coastal villages, the inland people it is reported spend most of their time in the bush, living in small 'lean-tos'.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Village Officials on the whole are doing a fair job and are helped by the fact that they have the backing of the villagers, in most cases. The luluai and tultul of KOIARI are the most impressive Officials of the area and appear to have influence in many of the surrounding villages. The luluai of KARATO (KAKERA) on the other hand, is quite useless and it is apparent that ~~he~~ he has done absolutely nothing since the previous patrol, it was reported that he lives most of the time in his bush house and only emerges when a patrol is in the vicinity. He was suspended and is recommended for dismissal. IRO who is a much more impressive character and speaks good pigeon, is recommended for appointment in his stead.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont).

Although the Village Officials are encouraged and do attempt to settle disputes over domestic problems etc., in the village, a large number of such cases were still presented to the patrol, as the decision given by the officials is only rarely accepted.

RESTHOUSES.

There are nine resthouses in the area visited and these proved quite adequate. A new resthouse has recently been built at KARIANA and another at MATSUNKE is still under construction.

CARRIERS.

An average of approximately 18 carriers were used throughout the patrol and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining them.

Nine sailing canoes were used when moving along the coast and these were paid for at a previously fixed rate of five shillings to the owner of the canoe and 2/- for each paddler when travelling from KOIARI to TOROKINA and from KOIARI to MAMARIGU. These are approximately 4 hour trips when there is a slight wind.

CO-OPERATIVES.

There is no co-operative activity whatsoever in the BANONI.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

A number of minor complaints were brought to the patrol and were settled by arbitration. These cases had usually been heard by the Village Officials and elders previously, but their decisions were not accepted. These complaints concerned such matters as the payment of debts, disputes over dogs, pigs, etc. and domestic disputes.

In the Court for Native Affairs, three males and one female were sentenced to terms of imprisonment at BUIB for sorcery, adultery and neglecting to carry out the orders of the luluai, respectively.

MISSIONS.

The Roman Catholic Mission is the only mission in the BANONI and has mission stations at PIVA (near TOROKINA) and at MAMARIGU. The former station is also a leper hospital with patients from all over Bougainville. The orphanage and hospital which was at MAMARIGU has now been closed and the children have been returned to their villages. There is only one mission school in the area and is under the charge of a native teacher at MAMARIGU.

CONCLUSION.

The area patrolled was generally quite satisfactory with regard to housing and village sanitation, except in the case of a few of the inland villages. The natives are generally of a cheerful disposition and although there is relatively no form of income at present in the area, they are keen to develop their roads and plant up cash crops. Cacao is the only crop they appear to have any interest in at present but all coastal villages were encouraged to plant as many coconuts as they could to replace those destroyed during the war.

D.J. Hock

(D.J. Hock)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A".

R.P.& N.G.C. REPORT.

Reg. No. 2261 L/Cpl. KUNDI.

Discipline: Very good.

Appearance: Average.

General Ability: Below average intelligence but absolutely reliable if his orders are explained to him carefully.

Reg. No. 7408 Const. SANIK.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Average.

General Ability: A semi-literate native but inclined to be a little too full of his own importance at times.

Reg. No. 8435 Const. PATKOWI.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Smart.

General Ability: A quiet natured native with little to say for himself but is a hard working, reliable type.

Reg. No. 8939 Const. KUMUN.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Clean but looks slovenly.

General Ability: Much below average intelligence and has very little experience and is over friendly with the natives. Is a cheerful, keen, hardworking type but needs to be constantly checked upon. More of a liability than an asset.

Reg. No. 9275 Const. GOAS.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Smart.

General Ability: Physically small and has only average intelligence but is a keen and reliable worker

D.J. Hook
(D.J. Hook)
Officer of R.P.C.

APPENDIX "B".

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

There is only one government Aid Post in the BANONI and this is situated at KOIARI. Now that the Catholic Mission hospital at MAMARIGU has closed down, many expectant mothers are going to the KOIARI Aid Post for their deliveries. It was therefore suggested to TORUWA, the N.M.O. in charge, that he get a small delivery room built as there are at present, only two public wards at the Aid Post.

There is a Catholic Mission leper hospital at PIVA but no general hospital, so the one Aid Post at KOIARI serves the whole of the BANONI, except for the BOKU Aid Post which serves JERERA and MARIGA villages.

A small Aid Post has been built on the road to KERIANA in a most suitable position as it is at least an hours walk from PIVA which is the nearest village and although it is on the road to KERIANA, it is in the middle of thick bush. It is strongly recommended that an N.M.O. be posted to the TOROKINA area but the obvious place for such an Aid Post, is near where the government resthouse now stands and not in this present isolated site. If situated on the beach the Aid Post would serve the coastal villages of LARUMA and PURUATA as well as the inland villages of PIVA, TENGEREPAIA and KERIANA. All these villages come down to the beach each Sunday for church whereas the TENGEREPAIA and coastal villages ~~never~~ rarely go inland as far as the present Aid Post site. The insuitability of the present site was explained to the natives and they are quite willing to rebuild the post on the coastal site if they can be promised a doctor boy. As yet no N.M.O. has been posted to this Aid Post.

An application was received from TATSIM of PURUATA (aged 20) to train as an N.M.O. He is a clean looking type and appeared to have above average intelligence as well as being literate in pigeon. He was told he would be informed if there was a vacancy for him.

The general appearance of the natives seen was not a particularly healthy one but is typical of the whole area around this Post. The coastal people have probably a slightly higher standard of health than the inland people and these of the neighbouring NAGAVISI. This is probably due to the fact that they have plenty of fresh sea foods in their diet. The inland people on the other hand are rather thin and listless, although the only actual illnesses seen were small sores, yaws, small tropical ulcers and numerous cases of Tinea Imbricata. All these cases except for the tinea were sent to the KOIARI Aid Post.

APPENDIX "D".

EDUCATION.

There is one Administration school at HUPAI but although it is situated in the BANONI, most of the pupils come from the BAITSI area and only very few from JERERA and MARIGA, which are the only two BANONI villages near it.

The only other schools in the area are run by the Roman Catholic Mission. One of these schools is at MAMARIGU and is in the charge of a native teacher. The children from YABA and KOIARI attend the mission school at MOROTONA, in the NAGAVISI. The only other mission school in the area is on the road to KERIANA, near the LARUMA River. This school has boarders from KERIANA and other ROTOKAS villages in the WAKUNAI area, but none from the BANONI speaking villages. This school is also run by a native teacher.

The above mentioned are the only schools in the area except for a few small village schools which teach very little and are essentially religious catechism classes.

The standard of education in the BANONI is very low, the only people capable of speaking and understanding pigeon are those men who have been away to work and only very few can write. There is a need for a small school in the TOROKINA area and the Catholic Mission in the area are contemplating starting one at PIVA.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.
(BANONI)

APPENDIX "E".

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>LUIUAI.</u>	<u>TULTUL.</u>
JABA	KOWEINATA	NATO
LARUMA	TARAIS	TAVU
PURUATA	LILIPI	KIPIRINA
KERIANA	TOUTOU	TURIURAI
PIVA	-	PIRIRI
TENGEREPAIA	SIKORI	SAROKO
PEKO	TAREVIA	-
KOMARI	NAUBA	POGOU
MOM	SAGAN	MATEDARA
KAREKOPA	BITOAKE	-
ATANGATO	TSISIOKEI	NAKURITA
KARATU	IRO (on probation)	MONEI
WANEGANA	KARATA	NIBO
MATSUNKEI	TAIS	SOMA
MAWAREKA	ROBOSI	LOMABARAKO
MARIGA	MANGONU	SEIBA
JARARA	HORUI	KAKIRAU

APPENDIX "F".

ANTHROPOLOGY GENERAL.

No new anthropological data was collected by the patrol.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SPECIMENS COLLECTED FOR TERRITORY MUSEUM.

Nil.

APPENDIX "G".

The inhabitants of KARATO village expressed their desire to move back to their pre-war site of KUTURIPA near NASIWOWOWA village, which is in the KIETA Sub District, and then to come under the control of the A.D.O. Kieta.

The villagers stated that the Rev. Fr. O'Sullivan of Kieta told them that this matter had been discussed with the A.D.O. Kieta and the District Commissioner, Sohano and it is therefore in order for them to move into and come under the control of the Kieta Sub District. As I have heard nothing of this village having been taken over ~~from~~ by Kieta and there is nothing in the village Register concerning it, the villagers have been advised to stay in their present site until this matter is settled, when they will be told what to do.

As the majority of these KARATO peoples' land is around KUTURIPA and most of their gardens are near this site, they should be encouraged to make this move, but as this site is reported to be nearer the Kieta village of NASIWOWOWA (where there is a resthouse) than it is to either ATANGATO or WANAGANA villages, in the Buin area, it is recommended that it come under the control of Kieta, if this report is correct.

In the event of their village being taken over by Kieta, the natives request that they be expected to maintain a road, only from their village to NASIWOWOWA and not into the Buin villages as well. As there would be no need for a patrol from the Buin area to visit this village if it were controlled from Kieta, this request was granted.

The proposed village site was not seen by me but the natives state that they have been told that the A.D.O. Kieta will be inspecting this site on his next patrol into the area.

DNA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. BOK. 3.

Patrol Conducted by D. J. HOOK PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled SIWAI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

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

1. N.M.O.

Duration—From 11./6./1956 to 26/6/1956

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/1955

Medical 6/1956

Map Reference MAP ATTACHED

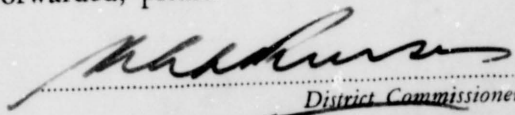
Objects of Patrol 1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

2. VILLAGE INSPECTION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

29/8/1956


District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....
.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/2/6-786

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHARU.

29th August, 1956.

Over 13	
M	F
Females in Child Birth	

Assistant District Officer,
BUIN.

PATROL REPORT BOX, 1/1955-56

BY MR. D.J. HOOK, Patrol Officer

The above report is acknowledged.

RURAL PROGRESS SOCIETIES: These Societies are established under the Native Economic Development Ordinance 1951-1952, and are controlled by the Dept. of Agriculture Officers. They follow closely the Co-operative movement, in fact it is often found that they later change to a Co-operative Society controlled by the Co-operative Section of the Dept. of Native Affairs. Their formation is along the same lines as Co-operative Societies, but their main difference is that Rural Progress Societies, as the name indicates, concentrate more on Rural Development.

Reference the last para. on Page 5. of the Report, it is wrong to say that a European is in charge of the Rural Progress Society. He is not, but is there to advise the office bearers.

The question of shares and dividends is one which should be explained fully, care being taken to avoid wild premises of big dividends. What should be emphasised is that membership of a Rural Progress Society means hard work and that the greater the production the better chances there are of a dividend. This point was explained during my visit to the SIMAI in March last.

The introduction of an R.P.S. will make land problems more numerous and I suggest Mr. Hook should follow up his present instructions and mark out each portion of land and make out a plan of the area for future records.

I feel, as you do, that the advent of R.P.S.s in the Buin area is a very important step and any action that can be taken now to avoid complications in the future, e.g. land, will be time well spent.

The presence of trade stores may help greatly in the R.P.S., as the people will have somewhere to spend their money. Usually when such stores are established it is with the idea of getting rich quickly, but usually end losing everything. It is one of the duties of field staff to assist these storemen. Often advice will be disregarded, but I feel that some advice will be absorbed.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: It is interesting to note that these are taking more interest in their work.

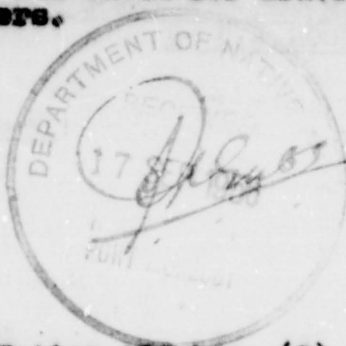
ROADS AND BRIDGES: I agree with your remarks and feel that the additional funds which have been made available this quarter will assist you greatly in making further progress. For your information both the Director of Agriculture and Director of Forests consider Buin has a very promising future

ROADS AND BRIDGES:(CONT.)

and you will get visits from both in the not-too-distant future. Because of this proposed expansion, roads should be properly planned with an eye to the future.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE: A notice has already been promulgated re entries in Village books. Regarding the last sentence of your comment in this section, I think you will find that the presence of an entry in a Village book cannot be accepted as evidence. I base this remark on a pre-war decision by J.H.P. Murray J. in which a conviction based mainly on an entry in the Village book was quashed.

Extracts will be forwarded to the relative Departments, and Claim for Travelling Allowance goes forward to Headquarters.



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

c.c.

Director of Native Affairs, (2)
PORT MORESBY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: BOK 30/2

Patrol Post,
BOKU, Buin,
Bougainville District.

10th July, 1956.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
BUIN.

PATROL REPORT BOK No. 3 of 1955/56.
by D.J.HOOK. P.O.

Patrol Personnel:

Europeans - Mr. D.J.Hook. P.O.

Natives: - L/Cpl. MORISA) R.P. &
Const. BAKANAU) N.G.C.
Const. KANSAN)
Const. YOROSA)

Area Patrolled:

SIWAI Census Division.

Duration of Patrol:

11/6/56 to 26/6/56.

No. of Days.

16 days.

Last Patrol by Dept. of Native
Affairs.

July and August 1955

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

No.

Map Reference:

Map attached.

Objects of Patrol:

1. General Administration.
2. Village Inspection.

(2).

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 11th June, 1956.

Left BOKU Patrol Post 1.30pm. with four police and cargo. Passed through HORINO, SININAI and KUMUKI to TOKONOITU resthouse. All villages inspected en route. Discussion with villagers during evening.

Tuesday 12th.

Inspected HAISI, TOKONOITU and KIMAKU villages and settled petty disputes. Paper work attended to during afternoon. Mr. Gannon. E.M.A. arrived and slept at resthouse.

Wednesday 13th.

Departed at 7.5am. along main road and inspected HIEJHIRU, then on to RUNAI and KOTU. Inspection of TOHU and USOKOLI during afternoon. Camped.

Thursday 14th.

Left by bicycle to coast and then inspected AITARA. Returned via RUNAI and proceeded on to UNUNAI. Visited and inspected SIROI, AMIO, TOITOI and KAPARO during afternoon. Returned to UNUNAI resthouse, Camped.

Friday 15th.

Left resthouse by bicycle to MAMAHOTA then returned and visited KOROPO, HIRE and UNUNAI villages Court for Native Affairs held during afternoon. Discussion with village officials and local villagers during evening.

Saturday 16th.

Left resthouse 7am. and visited HARIKAGU then proceeded by bush track to HARI and MOBINEI. Inspected LAKEMBA and SULUHINO villages en route to RUSE. Arrived RUSE late afternoon and settled numerous petty disputes. Camped.

Sunday 17th.

Some civil disputes settled. Restday observed. Policeman despatched to BUIN with mail.

Monday 18th.

Left for KONGA passing through and inspecting MISIRAKA, KONU, KOKUI and KUTIN. Camped at KONGA.

Tuesday 19th.

Left KONGA passing through and inspecting TURUGUM No. 2., TURUGUM No. 1., AROKUSE, MOKOLINO, No. 1., MOKOLINO No. 2. MOROKAIMORO and NARONAI arriving at MAISUA resthouse, late afternoon. Minor complaints settled during afternoon. Camped.

(3).

Wednesday 20th.

Departed 7.30am. passing through and inspecting HANOM, MORONEI, NAUWE, MATERAS and LAKU arriving at resthouse at 12. noon. Visited HINO and KUHINO villages during afternoon. Camped.

Thursday 21st.

Left LAKU via MATERAS and IEGU to KONGA. Carriers sent on ahead to PANEKE resthouse. Proceeded to SIKORAI via KINIRUI and MUNU then returned to KONGA and moved on to PANAKE resthouse inspecting KAPANA village en route. Visited and inspected hamlet of SILIRUHOR during afternoon. Discussion with locals during evening. Camped.

Friday, 22nd.

Left PANAKE 7.35am. and passed through and inspected the villages of MATUKORI, RABARU, KUPINKU, KAKATAKOLI, PURIKORI, MAINOITA and OSOKORI arriving at TONU resthouse late afternoon. Some petty complaints heard and settled by arbitration. Camped.

Saturday 23rd.

Left TONU late morning after first having settled a land dispute in the C.N.A. Arrived SININAI during the afternoon after passing through HUKAHA, TONU and TOIRA villages. Discussion with locals at resthouse. Camped.

Sunday 24th.

Restday observed.

Monday 25th.

Some cargo was sent on ahead to BOKU and the remainder was carried to IRU resthouse via MISIMINOI and MIHERU. Camped.

Tuesday 26th.

Left IRU and returned to BOKU via SININAI arriving 1.30pm. Police dismissed, patrol completed.

END OF DIARY.

(3).

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was of a routine nature and did not involve a census check as the figures for the year 1955/56 have previously been compiled. The weather was favourable throughout the patrol and as the roads in the area are of a very high standard (many of them being suitable for vehicular traffic), no difficulty was experienced in travel.

All previous orders with regard to housing and general village improvements have been carried out with the result that all villages seen were of a very high standard, especially with regard to housing and sanitation.

The recent patrols by Health, Agricultural and Native Affairs officers, have had the desired effect and the Natives are responding well to the interest now being taken in them. There is much enthusiasm over the prospects of having a Rural Progress Society of their own although they are not quite aware of what it will involve. There is already a fair amount of small farming being carried out, mainly consisting of small rice, and some peanut plots. At present they have great difficulty in selling their crops as they do not produce sufficient quantity and they are therefore looking forward to having a ready market through the R.P.S.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The situation in the SIWAI has much improved since the last patrol. There is very little crime and under the guidance of the Village Officials (who are now beginning to wake up to their responsibilities), a lot of work is being done on road development and maintenance and general village improvements.

Food was plentiful the staple diet being sweet potatoes (taro will not grow) bananas, Chinese cabbages, eschalots, pawpaws, pineapples, tomatoes, yams and sago also make up the diet as well as eggs and fowls. An abundance of these foods were presented to the patrol and were purchased.

The idea of a Rural Progress Society which is to have its headquarters at KONGA, has been met with enthusiasm by the natives of the SIWAI, especially those in the close vicinity of KONGA. They realise that through the Society they will now have a market for their produce and that the affairs of the Society will be conducted under the guidance of an Administration officer. The latter fact is a most important one in the natives eyes as their own combined efforts in the running of trade stores has proved a failure, many of these businesses having resulted in a loosing rather than a paying concern. The mere fact that a European will be in charge of the R.P.S. has given them confidence in it, even they do not appear to understand what membership in such a Society will involve. A number of questions were asked mainly as to what interest, if any, will be paid on original shares etc. As I am also unaware of the answers to these questions, the natives were told to ask Mr. Tomlin on his return. Could some information on the aims and procedure of an R.P.S. be forwarded to this office for general information, please. The complicated form of land ownership which entitles numerous natives to own in some degree or other, each small block of land and thereby have the right to plant gardens and coconuts etc. on it, has resulted

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

in a number of disputes over the ownership of coconut palms now that they realise the value of such palms for copra. These disputes will become more and more common, I consider, when the R.P.S. gets into full swing and more copra is being produced. Each Luluai was therefore instructed to go over every piece of land under his control, together with a literate native and the owners of the land and write down the total number of coconuts owned by each native on each piece of ground. A copy of these lists is to be kept at this office after they have been checked and signed by the owners on the next patrol.

Apart from the actual production of crops, many natives have built fowl runs and intend selling eggs and poultry. Others are building pig enclosures and intend rearing pigs for sale. Another native LANGAI of PANAKE has a well established wholesale store dealing in native basketware. Others natives trade in copra purchasing the nuts at ten for 1/- and selling the smoked copra through Toong Lep the Chinese trader at Buin at fourpence per pound. The profits earned by these activities are either held by the natives in the villages or are left as credit for the purchase of trade goods etc. at Toong Lep's store. All business men were encouraged to open C.S.B. accounts at Buin rather than keep their money in this unsatisfactory way.

Although most villages in the SIWAI have pig enclosures, they normally enclose such large areas that they are not well maintained and the pig menace (although not nearly as bad as in the NAGAVISI) is still serious. Previously the damage done to sweet potato gardens was paid for by the owners of the pigs and as there was always an abundance of food, the damage done by these pigs was not sufficient to cause any great concern. Now however the number of pigs are increasing and are doing considerable damage to rice and cacao plots and not only to sweet potato plots. This has resulted in many complaints being brought to the patrol regarding the damage being done to these gardens and all natives were told to comply strictly with the provisions of Regulation 101 of the Native Administration Regulations.

There are still numerous trade stores in the area, many of them situated in small villages and some even in gardens. As elsewhere these stores do not usually make any profit due to the lack of business knowledge and the fact that so many of these stores are situated well off the beaten track where the amount of business is almost nil. These stores when running as a one-man concern appear to have no trouble as the owners accept any losses and realise it is due to lack of business knowledge. In spite of this however they are still unwilling to give up the stores and turn their activities along the line of agriculture, as the position of storeman is held in some esteem by the villagers especially as they usually employ one or two so called clerks to manage the store.

Although the one-man stores accept their losses as almost inevitable, the stores run as partnerships (normally with a paid storeman in charge) do not accept the losses so lightly. Two complaints were ~~made~~ made by the shareholders of such stores that they were not making a profit and they therefore accused the storekeeper of stealing. There was no proof in either of these cases.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

It was due to complaints over such a store that the troubles over MISIAMO and VENIAI arose last year in the NAGAVISI and I consider that such community efforts, which involve the collection of capital from numerous natives, should be discouraged until such time as they can conduct such projects on a co-operative basis, as a registered society under supervision. The Rural Progress Society will give them such an opportunity in the agricultural line but not for co-operative trade stores. The latter should not be encouraged until there is more money in circulation in the area.

VILLAGES.

Many villages have been completely rebuilt and the houses have been built of an improved design as suggested by the previous patrol. These previous instructions with a view to the improvements of housing standards, have had the desired effect on the remainder of the villagers, many of whom are now vying with other to build better houses. All these natives originally gave much assistance in the construction of native material buildings at BOKU Patrol Post when it was first opened and some have copied the design of the Patrol Officers house and have built modified versions in the village. It was therefore not necessary to give instructions for the building of new houses in most villages, as natives with below standard houses are now building new ones of their own accord or at the luluais instructions. Flowering shrubs and shade trees are being planted in many villages and all villages now have the surrounds cleared back to at least fifty yards from the houses. In this cleared area they have been encouraged to plant coconuts.

All villages are small but are situated closely together along the roads between the resthouses, none of which are more than three hours walk apart. Unlike the NAGAVISI the majority of the SIWAI natives live in the villages rather than in garden houses and this probably accounts for the better standard of villages as compared with the NAGAVISI.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village officials are now becoming aware of their responsibility and are taking an interest in their jobs in most cases. Many of them are now giving instructions for the ~~instructions~~ ^{improvements} of their villages and are encouraging communal efforts in rice gardens. In spite of the generally improved position ~~now~~ as far as Village Officials are concerned, now that they can see that they are getting some backing, the position is still not regarded as an enviable one by the villagers. It is still difficult to find a replacement for an old Official who wishes to resign.

There are no paramount luluais in the SIWAI, the last one UTA died in 1948, there are however four powerful luluais, DIO of PANAKE, ARIKU of TONU, HIANO of UNUNAI and PIRIRUHOR of MUSIRAKA. These four men who appear to be leaders in their own right, each control a section of the SIWAI and have been recognised by villagers and patrolling officers alike, as the leaders of those areas. All four proved most helpful to the patrol. Most minor village disputes are settled by these men and their decisions although open to appeal to me, are readily accepted by the villagers.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont)

On my last patrol it was noticed that there was some friction amongst these men but ^{now} that every effort has been made to encourage them to work together, the previous friction is not evident.

DIO of PANAKE appears to be the most influential of the four but has only recently begun to exercise his power after being reprimanded by the previous patrol. ARIKU of TONU is the least impressive and is rather senile.

ROADS AND BRIBGES.

Roads in the SIWAI are good and are now being improved to facilitate vehicular traffic. The main road is the main army road which is open from BUIN to the PURIATA river and cuts across the lower S.E. section of the SIWAI. The section of this road in the SIWAI is wide and well cambered and has stood up well to heavy traffic in all weather. The only poor section is between the MIVO and MOBIAI rivers where there are patches of boggy ground. The villagers work on this section but if the three ton truck owned by KUNKA of BUIN which constantly travels over this road could carry a load of stones from either of the rivers and deposit them where they are most needed the natives would be able to make a better job of the road work. Branching off from this road are five secondary roads. The first to SININAI from TOKINOITU passes through swampy country has at last been opened after a lot of work by the locals and is now used by trucks when bringing stores and supplies to BOKU Patrol Post. Thus bringing them approximately five miles nearer the station than previously. This road on from SININAI is suitable for light vehicular traffic as far as MIHERU.

The road from RUNAI via TOHU, USOKOLI and OSOKOLI to TONU is still being worked upon but as it has been necessary to do a lot of culverting and to build two small briggess, this road is not yet open to heavy traffic, although it although it could now be travelled over by motor bike or jeep. The section of this road which continues on to RABARU is suitable for vehicular traffic and the section from RABARU to PANAKE is at present being opened.

The third branch road which previously went only as far as UNUNAI has now been opened to vehicles as far as TONU by the construction of two bridges and will be opened on to join the OSOKOLI to RABARU road in the next few weeks. A number of bridges have been built on the road from UNUNAI to PANAKE and KONGA and this road is now opened to vehicular traffic, a mission jeep travels over it regularly.

The fourth branch road which follows the MOBIAI river up to KONGA is used by trucks and light vehicles to get to the Agricultural station and has suffered rather badly, especially on that section nearest KONGA which runs through the proposed Agricultural Station.

The fifth and last branch road which follows the MIVO to LAKU is still being worked upon, more drains and a number of bridges still being needed. It is intended to get this opened to vehicles as far as MOROKAIMORO and then via MATERAS to KONGA.

ROADS AND BRIDGES (Cont).

It might appear that the SIWAI natives have too much road work to do, but this is not the case. At present they are being encouraged to open new roads to vehicular traffic by the building of bridges and the digging of drains and culverts. Any large project such as these however, are not done only by the owners of that section of the road, but by all the surrounding villagers. In this way the work is soon done without any undue strain on individual villages.

It is essential that these roads are opened quickly to enable the R.P.S. truck (which is said to be coming in the near future) to get to as many villages as possible to collect produce. If this work is not done now it will interfere with work on agricultural projects when the society gets under way.

When the present road projects are complete a truck will be able to get to 58 of the 67 villages in the SIWAI. The only difficulty will be in maintaining the surfaces of these roads as a jeep utility can travel over them with very little effect but a heavily loaded truck cuts up the soft surfaces, especially after heavy rain.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

Much of the rice grown in the SIWAI is not sold but is eaten as a substitute for the normal diet of sweet potato.

The rice huller at KONGA is being used by the local natives but much rice is still in the villages waiting to be hulled. A new rice huller has been installed at MONOITU Catholic Mission Station and will run not on a profit basis but with sufficient charge to cover the cost of running, maintenance and depreciation. It is expected that the dozen or more villages surrounding MONOITU will use this huller rather than the one at KONGA.

Most rice plots now in existence will be planted up with cacao and coconuts when the rice has finished. Already many of these plots have been marked out accordingly and coconuts planted. These coconuts may be used as shade for cacao in the future. Unfortunately many of the natives are planting the nuts too close together so a thirty foot mark was given them and they were told to ask the Agricultural Officer's advice re the planting of coconuts immediately on his return to the area.

Coffee is being grown at IRU and an area of approximately two acres was previously marked out by Mr. Tomlin and shade planted. The shade is well established but the coffee is still in a nursery plot.

Many small coconut plantations were inspected but although recently cleared, the palms had very few nuts and some plantations had none at all. The palms themselves did not look healthy and many of the fronds were dry. It is ~~inspected~~ ^{suspected} that a closer inspection be made of these palms by Mr Tomlin as it is quite possible that they are infected with the same fungus growth which has recently been reported to be in existence in the Buin area. orders have been given by Mr. Tomlin on his recent patrols to clear these coconut

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (Cont).

plantations and also the odd coconuts in the gardens and bush. These orders were unfortunately not entered in the village Registers. It would be appreciated if future patrols would record their visits in the village books for record purposes, together with any orders given so that these orders may be checked up on by future patrols, from other departments.

All gardens were in good condition and there was an abundance of food. The only problem at present is the pig menace but the natives have been told to stamp this out by constantly complying with N.A.R. 161. It is expected that after a number of pigs have been speared for being in gardens and claims for compensation for the damage have been made, that owners of pigs will take more care in maintaining their pig enclosures than at present.

There are numerous pigs in the area, most of them having at least some trace of the domestic pig in them, due to the introduction of good quality boars by the Agricultural Department after the war. These boars have now either died or been castrated and the old practice of leaving sows to be serviced by bush boars. There is now a danger that the quality of the pigs in the area will now deteriorate. Some natives did however approach the patrol and enquire if they could buy some good quality boars from the Administration which they could use to service their own pigs and could hire out at a studd fee to any natives wishing to borrow them.

RESTHOUSES.

The resthouses in the SIWAI are spaced out at approximately 2½ to 3 hours walk apart but numerous small hamlets have to be passed through to get to them.

The two new resthouses that have been built, one at MUNU and one at IRU, as requested by me previously, have relieved the previous inadequacy of resthouses to some extent but there are still six villages to a resthouse. The villages near RABARU and MOKOLINO No.1 have therefore been requested to build resthouses.

All existing resthouses are of a good standard and are very roomy. The best being at UNUNAI, TONU and PANAKE.

CO-OPERATIVES.

There are no registered co-operatives in the area and the only co-operative activity being carried out is by groups of natives who have clubbed together and have supplied the capital to start trade stores. Most rice gardens are worked on a communal basis but there is no collection of money as in the business concerns.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Mainly only minor complaints were presented to the patrol and were settled by arbitration. A land dispute was settled in the Court for Native Affairs and on another occasion SIMIHA of HARIKAGU was sentenced to one months imprisonment under N.A.R. 112B.

(10).

LAW AND JUSTICE (Cont)

The SIWAI natives are a law abiding crowd and are of a placid nature which is probably the reason that only two cases of assault have been reported during the twelve months since the last patrol. Both these cases were over domestic problems.

CARRIERS.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient carriers throughout the patrol. They were paid as set out hereunder and it would be appreciated if future patrols from every department comply with these prices to save unnecessary haggling or inflation.

BOKU	to	SININAI	1/6/	each
SININAT	"	TOKONOITU	2/-	"
TOKONOITU	"	RUNAI	1/6.	"
RUNAI	"	UNUNAI	1/-	"
UNUNAI	"	RUSEI	1/-	"
RUSEI	"	KONGA	1/-	"
KONGA	"	MAISUA	1/-	"
MAISUA	"	LAKU	1/-	"
LAKU	"	PANAKE	1/-	"
PANAKE	"	TONU	1/-	"
TONU	"	SININAI	1/-	"
SININAI	"	IRU	2/6	"

EDUCATION.

There is one government school in the SIWAI situated at KONGA. This school is under MALIM a native teacher. There were 27 pupils on the roll when the school was inspected and MALIM reports that everything is running smoothly and although some children have left due to their being too old there have been new pupils to replace them.

The remainder of the children of the SIWAI gain their education at Mission schools. The Roman Catholic Mission have a school at MONOITU and HINO and all R.C. children are told to attend them when they are of school age. The Methodist Mission has a main school at TONU and another large one at MUSIRAKA under native teachers. The Methodist Mission also has numerous semi-literate village teachers who run the church and attempt to give the village children some basic education. The R.C. Mission does not have the numerous village schools as all children are told to attend the two main schools at MONOITU and HINO.

J. Hook
(D. J. HOOK)
PATROL OFFICER BOKU

Attached:-

APPENDIX "A"
APPENDIX "B"
APPENDIX "C"

APPENDIX "A".

R.P.& N.G.C. REPORT.

No. 2825 L/Cpl. MORISA.

Discipline: Good and accepts responsibility.
Appearance: Average.
General Ability: An experienced patrol man with many years service. Although rather unimpressive on the station is a great asset on patrol

No. 7551 Const. BAKANAU.

Discipline: Good but rather happy-go-lucky.
Appearance: Smart
General Ability: A reliable policeman proved useful on patrol as he is a good walker and has a cheerful disposition.

No. 9247 Const. KANSAN.

Discipline: Very good
Appearance: Smart and clean
General Ability: Fully literate in pidgin English with above average intelligence and although young has a good command.

No. 8998 Const. YOROSA.

Discipline: Good
Appearance: Smart in his bearing and appearance.
General Ability: Below average intelligence but is a hard worker and is keen on his job.

D.J. Hook.

D.J. Hook.
(Officer of R.P.C.)

KORGA	" KINIRUI	10	Good level road suitable
KINIRUI	" MUNU	20	and is used by light
MUNU	" SIKORAI	20	vehicles (jeep)
KORGA	" KAPANA	10	Good vehicular road
KAPANA	" PAKAKE	10	suitable for heavy
			traffic in dry weather
PAKAKE	" AID POST	5	Bush track through pig
AID POST	" GILIRGCHW	20	roadway.

APPENDIX "B"

ROADS AND WALKING TIMES SIWAI.

		Hrs.	Mins.	Remarks.
BOKU	to HORINO	1	10	- Good walking road with a few gullies.
HORINO	" SININAI		20	
SININAI	" KUMUKI		10	- Good vehicular road except in the rain.
KUMUKI	" KIMAKU	1	15	
KIMAKU	" TOKONOITU		20	
TOKONOITU	" HIRUHIRU		40	- Good all weather vehicular road.
HIRUHIRU	" RUNAI	1	15	
RUNAI	" KOTU		6	
RUNAI	" UNUNAI		30	
RUNAI	" TOHU		20	- Good walking road but only suitable for light traffic.
TOHU	" USOKOLI		25	
RUNAI	" HONGORAI riv.		55	- A good walking track also suitable for motor bike. It will be opened to light vehicles as far as the HONGORAI river.
RUNAI	" BEACH	1	25	
RUNAI	" AITARA		30	
UNUNAI	" MAMAGOTA		40	All weather light vehicular road.
UNUNAI	" HARI		20	- Ex army road - suitable for vehicles all weather.
UNUNAI	" HIRE		5	
HARI	" LAKEMBA		10	
LAKEMBA	" SULUHINO		5	
UNUNAI	" RUSE	1	15	
RUSE	" MUSIRAKA		13	- Fair vehicular road as far as KUTIN but muddy and badly cut up by heavy vehicles between KUTIN and KONGA.
RUSE	" KUNU		15	
KUNU	" KOKUI		10	
KOKUI	" KUTIN		15	
KUTIN	" KONGA		35	
KONGA	" IEGU		10	- Good walking track level most of the way but not suitable for any form of vehicle due to river at KONGA end steep gullies, especially at MOROKAIMORO.
IEGU	" (TURUGUM 2.)		13	
TURUGUM No.2	" TURUGUM 1.)		10	
TURUGUM No. 1	" ROKUSE		30	
ROKUSE	" MOKOLINO 1.)		10	
MOKOLINO No.1	" " 2.		1	
MOKOLINO No.2.	" MOROKAIMORO		5	
MOROKAIMORO	" NARONAI		10	- A number of small gullies but when culverts and bridges complete, should be suitable for vehicles - good walking track.
NARONAI	" MAISUA		5	
MAISUA	" HANOM		20	
MAISUA	" MORONEI		40	- Good walking track with two or three gullies, but should be possible to open it for vehicles in the future as terrain is level.
MORONEI	" NAUWE		20	
NAUWE	" MATERAS		15	
MATERAS	" LAKU		10	
LAKU	" RESTHOUSE		5	
RESTHOUSE	" KUHINO		2	
"	" HINO		10	
LAKU	" KONGA		50	- Good level road suitable and is used by light vehicles (jeep)
KONGA	" KINIRUI		10	
KINIRUI	" MUNU		20	
MUNU	" SIKORAI		20	- Good vehicular road suitable for heavy traffic in dry weather.
KONGA	" KAPANA		10	
KAPANA	" PANAKE		10	- Bush track through pig enclosure.
PANAKE	" AID POST		5	
AID POST	" SILIRUHOR		20	

cycle times

APPENDIX "C".

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL
MIHERU	TRIPU	DAVEISU
KUMUKI	NARUSE	TAMA
KIMAKU	MISIRI	MOROWA
H AISI	HINING	MASIKO
TOKONOITU	MONGO	NOS
HIRUHIRU	PARUN	KORINAPA
TOHU	KUNGA	KEBORI
USOKOLI	LOGOTITO	MILIKIN
RUNAI	NOKIA	-
AITARA	SIUGE	-
KOTU	TOWAI	KANUWAKE
KAPARO	MAPA	PUTURUKU
SIROI	MOIKU	MOIE
AMIO	KOMORU	PONGWA
TOITOI	MONKO	LIOKI
HIRE	MONORI	KOMORU
KOROPO	LONSI	PURIWA
HARIKAGU	TAWANA	-
UNUNAI	HIANO	NAHA
HARI	TAMAKIMA	-
LAKEMBA	TURUPI	-
MOBINAI	KOPANA	-
SULUHINO	-	MOIO
MAMAHUTA	MARIA	-
RUSE	HANG	PAIS
MUSIRAKA	PINOPOM	KUHUWO
MUSIMINOI	UREMO & PIRIRUHOR	PERUTUI
KUNU	NAPINAU	MOIO
KOKUI	NARA	-
KUTIN	MITA	NAWAU
IEGU	KORERUA	-
TURUGUM No.2	TUKE	-
TURUGUM NO.1	TOSI	-
ROKUSE	NAKAU	-
MOKOLINO No.2	-	KOMONAI
MOKOLINO NO. 1	LOBIAI	KAKIRAU
MOROKAIMORO	PORUPORU	HERA
NARONAI	HUMUN	-
MAISUA	IRORO	KUNKE
HANAM	NAHANAI	-
MORONE	TUMARI	MORUKUPE
NOWE	SUMAI	-
MATEFAS	IMARETO	-
LAFU	MONTAI	ARIKU
KUHINO	KAKIRAU	-
HINO	PENIAI	KUMPA
SIKORAI	KAUPA	POKARO
MUNU	PUNA	KOMUM
KINIRUI	PAKANA	TAIRORO
KAPANA	KUHIRA	LAUNA
PANAKE	DIO & MOROWO	LANGAI
SILARUHO	KUHEU	PINTARA
RABARU	KANAROPA	LEIO
MATUKOLI	KOIRA	SIPSOM
KUPINKU	MOHOKI	ANU
KAKATAKOLI	PININGORU	MOKORO
PURIKOLI	PURENGU	SIARA
MAINOITA	TOMPOTU	TOMU
OSOKOLI	MUNA	UWAMO
TONU	ARIKU	HEWA
NOKUI	HARUSU	MUMI
HUKAHA	-	SOKOPO
TONUI	WAWA	PIRIA
TOIRA	KAMISU	-
SININAI	SAVE	-
HORINO	RAUTA	POGO
MISIMINOI	PURIRO	KOTERIN
KIRIRU	NANGINGONO	KATIMA

MEMORANDUM FOR

HEALTH AND WELFARE

There have been reports of a small number of cases of malaria in the area and the following measures are being taken to prevent its spread. The use of mosquito nets is being encouraged and the use of DDT is being considered. It is also being suggested that the houses be sprayed with DDT. It is also being suggested that the houses be sprayed with DDT. It is also being suggested that the houses be sprayed with DDT.

The situation in the area is being monitored and the following measures are being taken to prevent its spread. The use of mosquito nets is being encouraged and the use of DDT is being considered. It is also being suggested that the houses be sprayed with DDT. It is also being suggested that the houses be sprayed with DDT. It is also being suggested that the houses be sprayed with DDT.

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