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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Kunua

VOLUME No: 7

ACCESSION No: 496.

1962 - 1966

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: KUNUA

ACCESSION No. 496

VOL. No: 7: 1962-1963 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 8

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1-62/63	1-14	Parker F. PO.	Keriaka Tax-Census Div.	-	23/7/62 - 8/8/62.
[2] 2-62/63	1-14	Parker F. P.O.	Kunua Census Division	-	23/8/62 - 10/9/62
[3] 3-62/63	1-13	Parker F. PO.	Hahon Tax Division		22/10/62 - 21/11/62
[4] 4-62/63	1-16	Parker F. PO	Keriaka Tax Census Div.	1 map	11/12/62 - 22/12/62.
[5] 5-62/63	1-13	Parker F. PO	Pt Kunua Tax Census Div.		4/2/63 - 11/2/63
[6] 6-62/63	1-19.	Parker F. PO	Keriaka Tax Census Division		28/3/63 - 11/4/63.
[7] 7-62/63	1-7	Parker F. PO	Hahon Tax Census Div.	-	6/5/63 - 4/6/63.
[8] 8-62/63	1-6	Parker F. PO	Kunua Tax Census Division		18/5/63 - 25/5/63
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FOLIOS:

PATROL REPORTS BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT 1962/63

KUNUA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Kunua 1-62/63	F.Parker	Keriaka Tax-Census Division
" 2-62/63	F.Parker	Kunua Census Division
" 3-62/63	F.Parker	Hahon Census Division
" 4-62/63	F.Parker	Keriaka Tax-Census Division
" 5-62/63	F.Parker	Part Kunua Census Division
" 6-62/63	F.Parker	Keriaka Tax-Census Division
" 7-62/63	F.Parker	Hahon Tax-Census Division
" 8-62/63	F.Parker	Kunua Census Division

JMcL.LBK

67-11-3

12th October, 1962.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOERAO.

KUNUA PATROL REPORT No.1/1962-63

The Assistant District Officer's comments are very constructive and I agree with all his proposals.

With reference to Mr. Liddle's second paragraph, if some of the cultists had travelled to Sydney a few years ago they would have been edified by the amphitheatre built at Balmoral to await Christ's entry through the Heads by submarine: £5 per reservation on the box plan. House sold out but no Second Coming and the promoter disappeared with the proceeds. Cargo cults are not peculiar to primitive races.

I would not be too worried about the clandestine operations of the UPEI cult at this stage. See my 1-22-11 of 6th June, 1959.

It would be advisable to clarify the land ownership situation as soon as possible.

A good patrol, well reported.

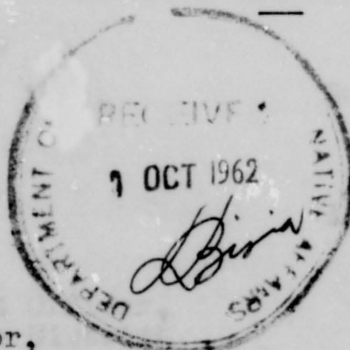
(W.R. O'Dishon)
A/D. FACTOR.

27. 11. 31



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

AJZ/LMW.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/4.

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

25th, September, 1962.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. 1/62-63.

Forwarded herewith is a Report of a Patrol conducted to the KERIAKA Census Division together with comments by the Assistant District Officer, HUTJENA.

The Patrol was of a routine nature and calls for little comment in addition to that already made by the Assistant District Officer, HUTJENA.

Like Mr. LITTLE, I feel that a Map showing old and new Village sites would be of assistance in following the Report. It appears from the Report that the people are in fact on their own land. On Page 3 in the second paragraph, Mr. PARKER states, "A number of men were also determined to move nearer their land ...". Mr. PARKER has been asked to confirm that the people are in fact living on and developing their own land.

D. J. Clancy
(D. J. CLANCY).
DISTRICT OFFICER.

It would be desirable to clarify the land ownership status as soon as possible.

KNA D.O. 1
Comments on
my copy of
adv. 29/9/62
to
his
patrol

Sub District Office,
HUTJENA
Bougainville District.

15th September, 1962.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. KNA 1/62-63.

Attached please find the above report and Camping Allowance Contingency.

2. Native Affairs.

(i) A close watch is still being kept for any outbreak of cargo cult in the area. The cult still appears to be there, but is more or less dormant at present, although some people are still subscribing to it. The fresh leaves at the house in KAUBAITEI could not possibly be put there by rats.

(ii) The apparent sophistication of the slightly educated does not prevent them from believing in cult activities. Any theory that being well travelled around the Territory will broaden the ideas of a native does not make any difference in attitude to these cults. Indeed some of those who have travelled around seems to get new ideas during their travels to pass on when they return. At times, new cults are started by those who have been away working and their new ideas are accepted because of their apparent knowledge.

(iii) The movement of the villages near the coast have indeed changed the map of this area and, on his next patrol of this area, I would like a new map of the area so I can see where the villages now are. Inland Keriaka is rugged and the terrain does not lend itself to cash cropping or the carrying of produce to the coast for transport. (I patrolled this area fourteen years ago and can still remember the terrain). The fact that worries me is the ownership of the land on which they are moving. If they are moving on to land owned by others, how secure is their tenure for the future. At present, the population of this area is small, but with improved health conditions it can be expected to increase more rapidly in the future.

(iv) The movement of these villages also shows that the early distrust between the villages must be disappearing and the people are not as parodical as before.

(v) The Upei cult will probably still keep on for many years yet. Also as time goes on, the worst aspects of it may gradually be left out, as in the case of other such cults or societies.

(vi) It was unfortunate the land dispute between the Atsilima people at Tarais was not settled this patrol. However, the apparent solution by waiting shows that it is wrong to try and hurry up these disputes.

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3. Roads, Bridges and Walking Tracks.

(1) Refers para. 2 (iii) It is difficult to follow the references made on present maps because of the new sites of the various villages; a map will make this more clear. Care should be taken that the roads being made are usable - it is no use having roads which go nowhere.

4. Village Officials.

This has been covered by my 92/1/1 of 13/9/'62. If village officials wish to return to their own ground and village, they must be allowed to resign. ✓

5. Missions

(1) If possible, people of one village should not divide themselves according to religion, although there is a tendency for them to do this. After all, the people in a village are generally inter-related and a division, because of religion, can cause friction.

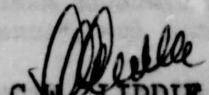
6. Agriculture

(1) The plantings of coconuts are very good for this area. If the coastal movement is doing this, there is no reason to discourage it.

(ii) I have requested that seeds for cacao be supplied by the Department of Agriculture.

7. Conclusion.

The report was quite informative and the Keriaka area is advancing, socially and economically. Mr Parker has carried on with the work at Keriaka.


C. W. LIDDLE

Assistant District Officer.

A good a future will report

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

cc. 2. D.O.

KUMUA PATROL NO. 1/62-63.

Patrol Conducted by:

F. Parker, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled:

KIMILAKA Ex-Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by: Europeans:

Nil.

Natives:

Const. YOLAN, No. 9288
Const. SEMI, No. 10781
Const. POAPUL, No. 10965
A.T.N.T. SIPUNE. ✓

Duration:

From:

Monday, 23rd July, 1962

To:

Wednesday, 8th August, 1962.

(17 patrol days, 16 nights camped)

Last Patrol to Area:

D. N. A.
P. H. D.

Apr-11, 1962.
May, 1962.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Routine Administration.
2. Further inspections of KAVIKI-KORIPORI proposed road.
3. Inspection of new village sites.

REMARKS: This patrol found the Division extremely quiet and industrious. Four villages are in the process of re-establishing themselves on new sites, including, unexpectedly, AUKKI. Sites were examined closely and in all cases found to be well chosen.

The first accurate count of Keritaka coconuts had just been completed by SIPUNE when the patrol commenced, and a remarkable total of ~~26,500~~ 26,500 was obtained.

These matters are further discussed in the body of the report.

DIARY:

Monday, 23rd July. Departed Kumua for AUMU village, arriving late afternoon. Some discussions and remained AUMU.

Tuesday, 24th July. Departed for HEMBAIO Aid Post and Rest House. Inspected both hamlets of the village to the north, and one to the south. Discussions and slept.

Wednesday, 25th July. Garge left for KAUMAITI, while I inspected new R.G.M. school at ATOIATIVIAI and above it, the new site for AUKKI village. Discussions with villagers, then to KAUMAITI and slept.

Thursday, 26th July. Down towards the sea from the village along a bush track to the start of proposed vehicular road from below KAUMAITI to the AUMU - HEMBAIO track, later to be cleared right through to KAVIKI. Followed the road to AUMU and returned to KAUMAITI and slept.

Friday, 27th July. Departed KAUMAITI per bush track along the foothills to KUMALO R.G.M. A tentative route marked out for a road through from KUMALO, to connect up with the other road on to KAVIKI.

Inspected new coconut plantings of coconuts belonging to ATUZEI village and called in at new village site for ATUZEI. Proceeded to KUMALO and lunched, then proceeded KORIPORI and slept.

Saturday, 28th July. So old site of ATOPAI village and to POROZEI Aid Post for general inspection. Returned KORIPORI and slept.

Sunday, 29th July. Remained Koripohi.

Monday, 30th July. Inspected the ridges between KORIPORI and POROZEI for a possible route over. No vehicular road could be built.

Tuesday, 31st July. Heavy seas and storms. Unable depart KORIPORI. Followed road between KORIPORI and KUMALO, and examined new site for ATOPAI village, now site for Aid Post, and a canoe plot belonging to ATOPAI. Returned Koripohi.

Wednesday, 1st August. By beach to Kurolo, then to new sites of ATUZEI and SIROKAPPAI. Discussions with men and returned Koripohi.

Diary: Continued:

Thursday, 2nd August. Departed KORIPOBI for 3 hours walk to FOEUITO. Heavy rain in afternoon, discussions in evening, and slept.
 Friday, 3rd August. To AFSILIMA village by foot, inspecting coconut plantings and a new cocoa plot. Inspection of both hamlets and discussions at the Rest House. Slept.
 Saturday, 4th August. Returned to FOEUITO and inspected village and each crop plantings, and slept.
 Sunday, 5th August. Remained FOEUITO.
 Monday, 6th August. Departed FOEUITO for KORIPOBI, and held C.H.A. there.
 Then to AMU via Kurale Mission and slept there.
 Tuesday, 7th August. To KAMBALITHI village regarding reported 'BIRIYA' shrine related to Gargo Cult. Returned to AMU.
 Wednesday, 8th August. Returned to the Post, calling SIPAI Mission and Kuma Plantation.

Patrol Completed.

HATIVE AFFAIRS:

Generally, the situation in the area was very quiet and satisfactory. Most villages were engaged in the reconstruction on new sites, while the others were still involved in each crop planting.

Rumors were heard at AFSILIMA that a 'BIRIYA' shr. existed at KAMBALITHI. This was reported to be a continued manifestation of last year's Gargo Cult in the area. AFSILIMA had also had a 'shrine' until a month or so before the patrol arrived. It was destroyed by the villagers on the advice of the R.C. catechist at the village. Apparently the basic principle behind these shrines is the incorporation of a traditionally important shrub with red leaves (now used in some villages for decorative purposes) and the leaves are placed in containers of water on a table or in a large 'store'. The spirit of BIRIYA (see part reports on the cult) is supposed to speak to the chosen for through the leaves, and will eventually send the message to the place where the shrine is maintained. At AFSILIMA a further discussion was held concerning the manufacture and distribution of European goods, and the manner in which the villagers could earn for themselves the money to purchase any such goods. Probably a lot of the content was lost in the translation, as few could speak Pidgin, and the translator was none other than one of those gaoled last year for his part in the cult. However, there was no neglect of work at the village, and I was advised that it was only a couple of the lazy younger men who had displayed a half-hearted interest again. Needless to say, a close watch is being kept on the village, and at intervals until the next patrol, police will be sent to visit the village and offer advice and collect any information.

At KAMBALITHI, a map visit was made from AMU while the patrol was returning. In the house of an absent man, a small room was found built in at the back, in a rear bedroom. It was a miniature house, with a door, and two shelves inside. On these were dried leaves in some quantities, both lying loose on the shelves, and in glasses and box-like containers. All appeared very dry and moulded, and the owner of the house, one ALIBU, was reported to have left for BARAU while the previous officer at Kuma was on patrol clearing up the cult and its prophets. He—some at the village knows where the man is working, but he will be interviewed when he returns to his village. Some fairly fresh leaves were found in one of the containers, and these were attributed by the officials to rats. However it appears as if one or more of the villagers enters the locked house occasionally, either possessing a key or just climbing through the windows, and places leaves there. A discussion with the man of the village elicited the most unexpected 'fact' that none of them even knew the shrine existed! Again, they were given a simple discourse on the origins of manufactured goods. This continued adherence to such beliefs is comparatively surprising in this village, as all are well travelled and Pidgin speakers, and a few obtain a reasonable income from sale of copra. At the time the patrol first visited the village, they were preparing some 15 bags of copra to be carried to AMU and thence shipped to Suva for a plimasee owned by a Chinese trader. As with AFSILIMA, a watch will be kept here, too.

It would be too wonderful if the clandestine operation of the UPEI cult at this stage induces of course it leads into houses with subsequent damage to people or property.

Native Affairs: Continued:

From an overall point of view, there were no reasons why any of the four villages concerned should have been discouraged from moving to their new sites.

AUHEI made an unexpected move about 3 miles towards the coast, still along the same ridge as the old village, but are now only 1 mile from the ~~HEKERAIO-KAWAIKI~~ track, and about 2 miles from the latter village. The land is owned by the Iwani of the village, and a number of the villagers have coconut plantings on their own land nearby. Reasons for the move generally centered around the fact that the old site was crowded and inadequate, and this was in fact found to be the case on the last patrol. A number of men were also determined to move nearer their land and the new school at ATSLAVITIAI where a large number of children from the village are in attendance. The site is a wide level ridge, with adequate water readily available. No health hazards are evident. Advice was given on heading standards and prevention of erosion on the site.

100

AFUTIKI is to be situated on a plateau some 30 feet above sea level, and right on the coast. It is part of the large plateau on which KURAIIO Mission is also situated. The site is clean, well drained and with an accessible spring nearby for water supplies. Open to the sea, with the consequent breezes, mosquitoes are rare. Advice again given as to housing construction and siting, with emphasis upon keeping away from the cliffs.

SINOKAPARAI is to be some 2 miles inland from KURAIIO, along the edge of the TSIMAWI, which will supply good washing and drinking water, since there are now no villages upstream. The land belongs to Iwani BISLARA, and most of the coconuts planted by the villagers are healthy. Again, advice on the construction was offered.

AKOPAI will be on the banks of the KATEIU River, about 40 feet above the river level. The site is good, a flat plateau about the size of a goat enough space to enter for the large population of this village. The land is owned jointly by three men, the leaders of a small inheritance line. All live in the village.

The new site for the present POKOKEI Aid Post was examined. It is south of KURAIIO, on the south bank of the TSIMAWI, and about 1/2 mile inland from the spot where the KOKIPOKI-KURAIIO road crosses the river. The river can be used for washing, while a small creek near the site supplies clean drinking water. No start has been made as yet on the Aid Post.

Some quarries have been raised as to the disadvantages of the move from a health angle. These cannot be considered short of expressly forbidding (should it be lawful) the villagers to move down, and preventing them from attending their cash crops. The previous patrol to the villages at their old sites revealed that the mountain sites were badly neglected and rarely lived in. Thus, it appeared that the villagers nearly all spent about 2/3 of their time in small lease-to-shacks on their cash crop plantings. Also, a lot had at that time already moved their subsistence gardens down to near the coast. So, in the writer's opinion, they may as well spend 100% of their time on the coast in good houses with adequate visible hygiene safeguards, and with the Aid Post also nearer to them.

In some cases, some men will still tend potatoes and bare gardens near the old sites. Otherwise all are now erecting their permanent dwellings on the new sites.

UPII outposts have decreased by one since the last patrol. One had from AFUTIKI has removed his hut and gone to work on a plantation. There are now 5 at AUHEI and 5 at AFUTIKI. It is more than likely that with the increased amount of work to be done at these villages, and the increased intercourse with other villages slightly more advanced than these two, the outposts will again lose its hold. As in the Vakman area, the UPII in the Kuma and Kerika Divisions are in the most backward villages, and these villages are backward because of their virtual isolation in the mountains. In the case of these two Kerika villages, the restrictions in communications is now removed.

Native Affairs: Continued:

The land dispute mentioned in P/A 7/61-62 was not gone into further because the supposed disputing parties could not come from the Banoni area due to the heavy seas. As was expected then, the 'dispute' is starting to iron itself out. According to Rumor, SABAIIS will come eventually to show the AFSILIMA group which parts of his ground they may use. Since they have heard this, the AFSILIMA group are not quite so certain that they do in fact own the land. They claimed to want to dispute the ownership while Rumors were flying to the effect that SABAIIS intended to remove them from the land. Now that they have heard that he will allow them to stay they concede that he is the owner. Once again, weather permitting, the other parties will be interviewed at AFSILIMA next patrol. If there is an actual dispute as to ownership, it will be referred to the Lands Commissioner. But it will be determined first of all whether the persons concerned actually wish to engage in a dispute.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

Apart from the villages not as yet constructed, only a few minor instructions were issued in the established villages. All previous instructions had been carried out.

At KAUBAITERI, nearly every house was either less than six months old, or in the process of reconstruction. A reason behind it all could not be found, for some of the reconstruction was unnecessary. Only a couple of minor instructions had been issued last patrol, at this village. Taken at face value, the villagers have decided that they would all like to live in new clean houses as soon as possible. Taken as such it was commended.

With the new villages erected, housing here will at last be on par with that of the two northern divisions.

Best houses are maintained at AMUM, MIZEMALIO, KAMBATEI, KORIPOI, FOKUSO and AFSILIMA. With the recent moves closing the gaps between the villages, AMUM can help maintain the rest house at KAMBATEI. AFUTIZ and SIVONAPAPAI can combine to erect one at AFUTIZ, and AKOPAI is now combining with KORIPOI to renew the house at the latter village. The last two should be complete by the next patrol.

Referring again to the last report, KORIPOI has not yet moved to the new site because of preoccupation with each cropping.

ROADS, BRIDGES and WALKING BRIDGES:

Best villages still being involved with reconstruction of houses and planting of cash crops, the roadworks were not commenced this patrol as was anticipated. However, the road route was examined in much more detail than was possible last patrol. While the information as required by the District Officer as to detailed reports on each bridge and culvert will have to await a special patrol devoted entirely to a survey of the road, as two parts have not been cleared through as yet. The parts remaining to be marked are: (a) about 3 miles between the AMUM-MIZEMALIO track and LAVIKI hamlet; and (b) about 2 1/2 miles along the stretch between AFUTIZ and the coastal base of the ridge on which KAUBAITERI is situated. The stretches from KORIPOI to KUBALIO and from the KAUBAITERI ridge to the AMUM-MIZEMALIO track were inspected in detail, and particulars of bridges and culverts will be incorporated in a report including a chain and compass survey, when the patrol is carried out. The villagers were much encouraged to hear that the bridges at GOVEI, Kuma Division, are being graded by the Kuma people, as these bridges are the major hindrance in bringing the road all the way to KUMUA.

Because of village movements, the standard of bridge paths was low. Between KAMBATEI and AFUTIZ, there was a four hour trek along a small bush path used by the villagers to go to Kuralo on Sundays. AFUTIZ village will maintain that part of the AMUM-KUBALIO track which leaves the beach near the village and continues inland for the 2 miles or so to Kuralo. AMOPAI and KORIPOI will maintain the proposed Tralo-Loripoh road between them, as it was originally cleared right through about a year ago by the latter village. The KORIPOI-FOKUSO track is still very precipitous, because of the numerous sheer limestone cliffs. Lately a woman walking from AFSILIMA to Kuralo nearly lost her life when the ground under her gave way, following under

Roads, etc., Continued:

ruining of the road after heavy rains. There is no way at all of continuing a vehicular road past KORIPODI. The possibility of a route was investigated, even going some two and a half miles inland. The limestone ridges of Cape Moltke are continuous to a plateau area some 5 miles inland. The sides are sheer and could never be graded without every foot was blasted. The limestone is very dense and in parts seemed metamorphosed. Thus the two southernmost villages are isolated. However, in the distant future they could be reached from TEMOKIVA, as the Allies had a vehicular road through to POKUTIS during the war.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

A number of changes have taken great place in the list of Officials: (See P/R 4-60/61)

1. **LUKER:** Faltul AMAISI has emigrated to AFUTIS to his own land and each crops. This leaves old HUBER in charge. The villagers have been asked to convene and decide on a replacement for the Faltul. M.F.T. MOFOMONI resigned because of old age and invalidity.
2. **AFUTIS:** The line-up of officials here was most impressive. Two Iulwals and a Faltul from the former hamlets, and the immigrant AMAISI from LUKE. At the time of arrival of the patrol, the village had already discussed the matter, and the two pre-war Iulwals, KIKROI and TUBUVA, proffered their resignations, while all nominated that AMAISI be made Iulwal, because of his strong position in the hierarchy of the village.
3. **AFSILWA:** The nominee for the position of Faltul, HAVARA, has been carrying out his work well and was the direct instigator of many improvements in the village. He will now be recommended for the position. Meanwhile, his father, SIVATA, the former ineffective Faltul, proffered his resignation because of his age and difficulty in walking.

All these changes will be subjects of separate memoranda to the Assistant District Officer.

MISIONS:

When the matter of the siting of the new AKOPAI was discussed in the village, I asked whether the two religious factors wished to separate at all in the construction of the village. There was no inclination to do so, except on the part of the Methodist teacher, who insisted that the balance of Catholics interfered with his church services. This was denied by both groups of villagers. The Teacher is from KODIASI (Kuma O.d.), and not a local. Thus the village is to be built in one piece as it was inland, with the two religious groups separated but immediately adjacent to each other on the one site.

The priest at KUBATO continues to offer much assistance to the people of the area. The matter of free seed accounts is discussed under the Agriculture Appendix. He has also made his jet-powered speed boat available for the transport of critically-ill patients to Suva. Both of these offers have been extended to the small Methodist group as well.

CONCLUSIONS:

The objects of the patrol were carried out and results are under appropriate headings in the report.

The inland ridges from Cape Moltke are perforated by underground rivers some of them of considerable size. It is possible that one or more limestone cave systems could be discovered there in the future.

Appendices are attached covering:

- A. Agriculture and Economic Development.
- B. Health.
- C. List of Village Officials, following extensive revisions since the last list compiled.

F. Parker, Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A: AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

On this patrol, Agricultural Field Worker Trainee, SIPURE, accompanied and completed a census of all coconuts in the division. The total is startling when compared with an estimate of 13,500 in P/M 2-61/62. It must be admitted that the Grand total of over 28,500 as recorded on this patrol does include isolated individual trees which because of their isolation may never be used for economic gain. Results of the count are tabulated below, in an more simplified form than that utilized by SIPURE in his report, as the full details of individual plantings are now held by the Agricultural Officer, North Bengaluruville area. The total for this area now exceeds that of the HAROH Division, despite the larger population of the Haroh.

The three plots of shade trees planted to receive cacao were inspected on the patrol, along with a plot already at AKOPAI. These are also reported on below.

Following the movements of villages and subsequent work, there has been a fall-off in the production of carved artifacts for sale, according to Fr. Kemser. This will undoubtedly pick up again.

Similarly, potatoes have fallen off, and with the new considerable distances between the new villages and the mountain potato plots, it will become more and more inconvenient to grow this crop. As the Assistant District Officer comments on the last Report of a Patrol to this area on the unsuitability of this crop because of the distance of markets, it may be as well. But AFSILIMA will continue to plant and supply KUMALO Mission and nearby markets.

Coconuts: Village Census:

Village:	Number of Palms Not bearing:	Number of Palms Bearing:	Grand Total:
AFSILIMA	1,513	165	1,678
POKUTISO	2,582	129	2,711
KORIPORI	3,490	27	3,517
KOPAI	1,786	-	1,786
AKOMAPARAI	917	6	923
ASUTISE	3,386	-	3,386
KAIMALIKKI	1,289	386	1,595
AMUKI	1,258	1,207	2,465
KUMBALIO	1,691	7,882	9,573
AMUKI	573	374	947
Koraha Division:	18,485	10,096	<u>28,581.</u>

The figures as presented will give an idea of the amount of work being done by the villages. Of the palms not yet bearing, 4,500 are nearly ready to bear. Of the balance, it is estimated that the Mission has supplied some 10,000, at an estimated cost of £130 to the Mission. The Administration has supplied some 1,700. At Kurale and at the southern villages, there remain about 4,000 seed nuts to be planted, of which 500 were sent by the Administration.

Cacao:

A plot owned by KOLEMA of AKOPAI contains 230 cacao plants, up to 2 years old. Shade, however is inadequate, as some died late last year when the plot was allowed to bush over. Lousana seeds were taken down this patrol and sown to KOLEMA to plant. The plot was clean and will later be extended to 500 trees.

The three plots marked out at AFSILIMA, POKUTISO and KORIPORI were inspected. That at the first village can take 37 plants and is well tended. The shade is some 6 feet high and will be ready for planting next month (September). Seeds will be requested from D.A.S.F. then.

The POKUTISO plot will cater for 266 trees, and the plot was not too clean when visited. This was rectified during the patrol, although the shade crop is not yet high enough to allow planting.

The KORIPORI plot will take

Appendix A: Continued:

at present 246 cacao trees. It is well maintained but the shade not yet high enough for planting.

All these plots will be extended to cater for 500 trees at least, and encouragement will be given for further plots to be planted here and elsewhere. As the shade becomes adequate, seed will be obtained from KUBU.

It is anticipated that other villages will plant cacao either among their coconuts or in separate plots. But for these other villages, cacao will have to wait until coconut planting is finished.

It is to be hoped that D. A. S. & F. will be prompt in supplying seeds of cacao and shade crops, as well as advice, when they are needed.

5

APPENDIX B: HEALTH:

Overall, the health of all the natives in the area appeared very good. A Medical Assistant from Sohano patrolled the area in May, and although a copy of his general report has not been seen, he advised me personally that there were no major complaints in the health of the area. He says supplies of salicylic will be forthcoming to treat the 'grilli' prevalent in the division. The promise is much appreciated. See last report of a patrol to this area.

The District Medical Officer has confirmed that the present POBOTEI Aid Post is to be moved down to the spot mentioned in the last report, but only when all villagers are nearly settled in at the new sites.

BETTERAIO Aid Post was clean and well tended, and there were no complaints by either villagers or Orderly. The canoe and canoe shed at AMUN are now complete, and ready for the use of the Orderly. Paint was obtained from KORIPOBI to paint the canoe.

POBOTEI Aid Post had been repaired since the last patrol, although it will eventually be rebuilt. Grounds clean, and, again, no complaints. There were some cases of influenza and diarrhoea in the wards at the time, but the situation was well in hand.

ATSILIMA Aid Post was spotless when visited. The new Orderly has made a great impression and had an influenza outbreak well in hand. This replacement of the ATSILIMA Orderly should mean a continued improvement at the Post. The canoe was wrecked when returning from Sohano not long before the patrol, but a new one had been started by the ATSILIMA people. The POKUITO men were instructed to help in its construction as well.

An influenza epidemic, of a mild nature, had worked its way through the whole Administrative Area not long before the patrol. There were no deaths due to complications, and the few tail-enders at the last two Aid Posts were on the mend.

APPENDIX C: VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

This list is included mainly for District and Subdistrict reference because of the changes since the last complete list given.

VILLAGE:	NAME:	POSITION:
AMUN	GUMANI	Luluai
	KATA	M.T.T.
METERAIO	KEILIMARI	Luluai
	LAMBHARA	Taltul
	PARES	M.T.T.
KAUBAITI	MALALA	Luluai
	KAMETO	Taltul
AMERI	HUKELI	Luluai
ATUANE	AMAISE	Recommended Luluai
	DISIN	Taltul
	DIDISIMIA	M.T.T.
SIWONAPATAI	BISIARARA	Luluai
	DEDEONE	Taltul
AKOPAI	DIKOI	Luluai
	MAIGUIPA	Taltul
	KARI	M.T.T.
KORIPOBI	KABUKAPU	Taltul
	PAULO	Taltul
POKUITO	SILIVILI	Luluai (Resignation pending)
	NOIASI	Recommended Luluai
ATSILIMA	DIDIOSINARA	Luluai
	NAVIARA	Recommended Taltul
	MIRISIONI	M.T.T.

Totals:	LULUAI:	8 & 2
	TALTUL:	7 & 1
	M.T.T.	5

APPENDIX B: RECAPITULATION

Overall, the health of all the natives in the area appeared very good. A Medical Assistant from Sebano patrolled the area in his car, and although a copy of his general report has not been seen, he advised me personally that there were no major complaints in the health of the area. He says supplies of allylics will be forthcoming to treat the 'grill' prevalent in the division. The presence is much appreciated. See last report of a patrol to this area.

The District Medical Officer has confirmed that the present POMOTRI Aid Post is to be moved down to the spot mentioned in the last report, but only when all Villagers are nearly settled in at the new site.

BERERAIKO Aid Post was clean and well tended, and there were no complaints by either Villagers or Orderly. The canoe and canoe shed at AMU are now complete, and ready for the use of the Orderly. Paint was obtained from KOBIPONI to paint the canoe.

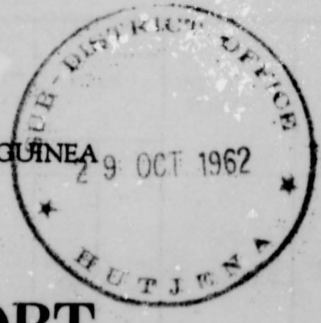
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An influenza epidemic, of a mild nature, had worked its way through the whole Administrative Area not long before the patrol. There were no deaths due to complications, and the few ball-enders at the last two Aid Posts were on the mend.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KNA 2/62-63

Patrol Conducted by F. PARKER PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled KUNVA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3

Duration—From 23/3/1962 to 10/9/1962

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services —/3/1962

Medical —/5/1962

Map Reference NIL

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION
TAX AND CENSUS

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67 -11-5

29th November, 1962.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SCHANO.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 62/63 - KUNUA

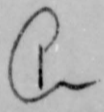
Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

The covering memoranda adequately cover the
content of the Report.

I am pleased to note that Mr Parker continues
his enthusiastic attitude towards his work.

NAKARAVIMI must have a good Trade Store,
permitting him to live well and pay off the offended
husbands referred to in Patrol Report No. 6 of 1961/62.

A very informative and well presented report.

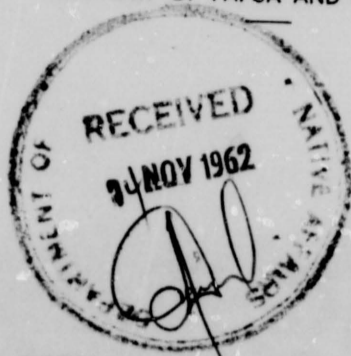


(W.R. HENSON)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-5 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/11/4.

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

7th, November, 1962.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT - NO 2/1962-1963.

Forwarded herewith is a Report of a Patrol to the KUNUA Census Division conducted by Mr. F. PARKER together with comments from the Assistant District Officer, HUTJENA. ✓

Recently Mr. PARKER had a discussion with the Reverend G. A. R. CORNWELL of the Methodist Mission at SOHANO, and agreement has been reached regarding the Road through Mission land.

NAKAVIRI is the former Aid Post Orderly referred to in Patrol Report No. 6 of 1961/1962, and in your 67/11/39 of 28-8-62. He was transferred from the area following his trouble and rather than leave he resigned. ✓

I refer to Mr. LITTLE's remarks at paragraph 7 of his Memorandum. Some Record should be kept of any actual 'Sales' of land, and the best place for such a Record to be kept would be the Office at KUNUA. Full details should be recorded, and if possible, the names of witnesses to the transaction. ✓

Regarding paragraph 7(b). The matter has been discussed with the Native Lands Commissioner. He is prepared to accept a Claim, and would investigate it in due course. However, his findings would have to be based on established Native custom and he expressed some doubt as to whether it could be proved that it is Native custom in the area for an individual Native to acquire, whether by way of 'sale' or gift, total rights of ownership in respect of a piece of land. He agreed that it could possibly and probably did happen in the case of a group of Natives but was doubtful if it would apply to a case of an individual Native.

I am not in favour of discouraging the people from planting crops at present. However, before any planting is done, the planter should first obtain approval of the landowner. If possible some written Record should be kept of the approval. All actual sales should definitely be recorded. It will probably be possible to legalise such transactions when the long awaited new Land Legislation becomes Law. ✓

Generally speaking, the Report reveals a satisfactory state of affairs.

D. J. Clancy
(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

67/2/3

Sub District Office,
HUTJENA
Bougainville District.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

KUNUA PATROL NO. 2/62-63.

Attached please find patrol report and contingency for Camping Allowance for Mr F. Parker.

2. The situation in the Kunua area is satisfactory and Mr Parker is to be complimented on his active work in this area and the success of the meetings of Village Officials at Kunua. The people appear to be settling down and are increasin their economic crops which should, when producing, enable them to better their standard of living.

3. I have written to you regarding the road through GOVEI Mission and this matter will be settled once and for all when Mr Cornwall of the Methodist Mission and Mr Parker agree on the road through GOVEI Mission. I have explained to Mr Parker about road gradients and the use of/simply constructed level for such work. Perhaps you could ask Mr S.S. Smith, Native Lands Commissioner Rabaul, to prepare an instruction on this type of level.

4. The tax was collected without incident as was expected and with the increase of economic crops, this will not be any burden. Discrepancies in the census statistics have also been corrected.

5. The number of coffee and cacao trees planted in this area is very good and we will have to take steps to prepare for processing both crops. Mr Parker should prepare a map of the area and, using a dot or small circle for each 100 trees - using a different colour for cacao and coffee - make a density map of the area. This will anable us to plan more easily where any central processing areas should be established in the future. The coffee huller loaned by the Department of Agriculture, Kuba, will produce a better and more easily prepared product. The ease with which it hulls will also make coffee production less tedious.

6. The handicrafts, while they will produce some income, cannot hope to compete with the income that can be earned from cash cropping. If the Co-operative Officer can find a market for "Native Artifacts" in Australia, it will give encouragement to the men to continue to produce them.

7. I am concerned about this land ownership in regard to cash cropping. I realise that at present nothing much can be done to regularise these transactions. However, would it be possible for the following to take place when a sale of land takes place:

- (a) Register the land sale at the Office, Kunua. Such details as the names of the sellers, buyers, name of land, approximate area, price, etc.

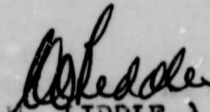
- (b) A claim made out on behalf of the buyer and sent to the Native Lands Commissioner. If possible the Native Lands Commissioner to accept the claim and later give a title to the buyer.

I think that what is necessary for this to happen is for the Administrator to recognise that the buying and selling of land in this area is a "native custom". It may not be an old one, but it certainly seems to be a new one. If something like this does not happen - or cannot happen - perhaps we should discourage the people from planting these crops.

8. The Health Department has been active in this area with good results. I agree with the suggestion made that an additional Aid Post Orderly be posted to Kunua with extra medical supplies. Perhaps you could take this matter up with the District Medical Officer.

9. I am pleased that there has been an increase in the number of children at the schools. This area is a backward one and every encouragement is being given and will continue to be given.

10. This patrol was a successful one and it is hoped that the situation will remain quiet and the people will concentrate on their economic tree crops.


(C. LIDDLE)

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

KUNUA PATROL NO. 2/62-63.

Patrol Conducted by: F. Parker, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: KUNUA Tax-census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by: Europeans: Nil.
Natives: Const. 1/C TAMBERO, No. 10588.
Const. PAUMPALE, No. 10573.
Const. SERI, No. 10781.

Duration: From: Thursday, 23rd August, 1962.
Monday, 10th September, 1962.
(Broken period: 15 patrol days:
9 nights camped out).

Last patrol to Area: D. N. A. March, 1962.
P.H.D. May, 1962.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Routine Administration.
2. Census Revision.
3. Tax collection.
4. Investigation - Provisional Order,
SIPAI R.C.M.

INTRODUCTION:

This was a very quiet and routine patrol, with no matters arising of outstanding interest.

The opportunity was taken to enquire into the ownership of land on which some of the coffee and coconut plantings have taken place. However, each and every plot had not been investigated, as would have been the case had the Director's queries on the last patrol report (6/61-62) been received before this patrol commenced.

In the economic development field, a number of changes have taken place. Briefly, they are:

- (a) a new census of both coffee and coconuts.
- (b) further plantings of coffee in three villages.
- (c) a coffee skinning machine received from D.A.S.F.

These will be discussed in detail in the Appendix on Agriculture.

A number of village officials visited the Bain Show, on October 4th, along with officials from the other two Divisions, and this resulted in the possible increase of sales of local handicrafts. This also discussed under the above Appendix.

DIARY:

Thursday, 23rd August: Departed Kunua for SISIAPAI village where tax collected and census revised. Inspected some coffee and cacao plantings, and held discussions with the villagers. Slept here.

Friday, 24th August: Departed for KAVIKI village, calling at SIPAI mission en route to lock over school. Called Kaviki Aid Post, then Lined village for tax and census. Held discussions, slept.

Saturday, 25th August: Inspected Kaviki village, then proceeded to ASATAPAI, inspecting coffee plantings en route. Held discussions over land, and slept.

Sunday, 26th August: Remained Asatapai, and visited old inland site of ARISI village, now combined with Asatapai.

Monday, 27th August: Lined Asatapai villagers for tax and census, and

Diary:...

and inspected main line and hamlets. Held discussions and slept overnight.
 Tuesday, 28th August: To KIAKARA village, visiting en route TAVIERI's hamlet of Kaviki, and Kaviki Aid Post again. Village lined for tax and census and night spent there.

Wednesday, 29th August: To BOBOASI for tax, census and village inspection. Then to KOSIPAI for the same purposes, and slept.

Thursday, 30th August: To MORSILEI village for tax, census and inspection, and inspected Kosipai coffee on the way. Then proceeded to Kunua via SIPAI Mission and Kunua Plantation. Remained at Kunua with members of P.H.D. and Malaria Control teams who were en route Keriaka and Kunua, spraying and issuing malaria prophylactics.

Friday, 31st August: Visited KOATOROI and TABARUI villages for tax collection, census revision, and inspection of village and cash crops. Returned to Kunua.

Saturday, 1st September: To KEPUI, thence MAPISI, for the same purposes. Returned to the Post.

Sunday, 2nd September: Heavy rain, and KOPAI only was visited.

Monday, 3rd September: To TOTOKEI, then TOSIAVI villages for tax and census. Returned to the patrol post.

Tuesday, 4th September: Departed from Kunua at 0830 for TOHEI village, while cargo went direct to POPOHEIRAI. Lined the former village, inspected, and proceeded to the latter village, slept the night.

Wednesday, 5th September: Remained at Popoheirai.

Thursday, 6th September: Lined the village for tax and census, inspected houses, then returned to Kunua.

Patrol Ends.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The situation in the area had greatly improved over that described after the last patrol. This was mainly due, in my opinion, to the successful meetings held with the village officials at Kunua, over the intervening period. For instance, small matters and quarrels which would not normally be brought to an officer's notice, but which could nevertheless delay village works, were discussed and decided on at these meetings. There were no outstanding instructions from the last patrol, and very few had to be issued this time.

As far as UFBI cultists are concerned, there is no change of note. As recommended by the District Officer and Director, the cultists will be watched, advised where necessary, and not discouraged. Aantapai village has had a lot of internal strife, with bad attendance at the village school, and disobedience of Officials' orders. These cannot be attributed to the cult in any way - the more likely causes are teachers and officials themselves, none of whom have much confidence in themselves. However, Aantapai village has never been accused of being quiet and orderly. They are the most backward of the Kunua group, and will consequently need more attention and observation.

NAKARAVIRI, now an ex-Aid Post Orderly (refer P/R 6/61-62), has settled near his small store at Kaviki beach hamlet, where he is building a house, new store, etc., and managing his coconut planting at Kaviki Aid Post. The fact that he has been accepted back into the area shows that either (a) all has been forgiven, or (b) the wronged husbands wish to keep an eye on him to make sure they get all their money. Referring to the Director's para. 4 of his 67-11-39 of 28th August, 1962, NAKARAVIRI gets enough from his trade store to live well and to pay off the husbands as well. It is expected that by the next patrol, all the payments will have been made, and the fact will be entered in village records then. The future activities of this man will be closely watched.

Minor complaints - money claimed from D.A.S.F. and a European planter (for copra purchased) have been referred to the A.D.O.

Carriers were willing.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

Following the initial comments under 'Native Affairs', it need only be said that housing in general was of a very good standard. The worst village in this respect was KOSIPAI, but, even there, only four or five minor instructions had to be given. There were no villages with outstandingly good housing. This is mainly the result of discussions and advice at the meeting mentioned in this section of P/R 6/61-62, when the erection and maintenance of houses was recommended as a combined job, which it had not been previously - it had been left to the individual.

A new rest house had been constructed at Asatipai, while that at Kaviki had been repaired. A rest house is being built at Kosipai, and that at Ilakara being replaced. Others are maintained at Sislapai, and Popohelara.

Sanitation and hygiene were usually adequate, although a number of latrines, at least one in every village, were in need of repair.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND WALKING TRACKS:

All tracks had been cleaned prior to the patrol's arrival.

Regarding road construction, this was detailed in my memorandum 10-2-1 of 11th August, to the A.D.O. Since then, some work has been done on the Kumua-Kepui road, on Government days, but the major works on the Gevel ridges has been postponed because of the patrol, and necessary work to be done on subsistence and cash crop gardens, and village housing. Also while the Methodist Mission decides whether part of their lease at Gevel can be used for the road.

When the opportunity arises, a proper survey of the road will be made in accordance with the District Officer's instructions, to facilitate the possible financial assistance by the Administration.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

There are no new recommendations following this patrol.

The situation with regards to the officials and their duties is much improved.

The notification of approval of the appointment of MARIOMATE of Asatipai (see previous report and correspondence) was received after the completion of this patrol. He will be advise at the next meeting of officials.

The following Medical Fuli's preferred their resignations, on the grounds of old age, old age and migration respectively.

KIKIA of Kaviki.

KAVUSIA of Morilel.

SIMAKO of Kapisi.

These are dealt with by separate memorandums.

MISSIONS:

The last report adequately covered the distribution of the adherents to the two denominations.

There is still no friction as such between the two.

With regard to SSPAI Mission, deteriories of permanent materials are being built there now. Gardens have been increased and are now more than adequate for the needs of boarding pupils at the schools.

The priest, Fr. Grenier, who has taken over from Fr. Wiley, does not now have to visit SIMBA, in the Eken, since Fr. Dieme is now at the latter station. Schooling facilities are further discussed under 'Education' appendix.

CONCLUSION:

The patrol found a general improvement throughout the area, and there is no reason why this should not continue.

Conclusion:...

Following the meetings with village officials, including some from the nearby Hahon and Kerika villages, a building has been commenced on the Port to cater for visiting officials and court witnesses, as there is no spare Administration accommodation. Materials and labour were voluntary, and the building should be completed in a month or so, when materials have been supplied for repairs of station buildings. (These latter purchased, not voluntary!)

The report on land at Sipai has already been forwarded.

Appendices on Agriculture and Economic Development; Land; Health and Education are attached.

Below is an addendum on tax and census matters.

TAX AND CENSUS:

Tax was paid over quite readily by all villagers, and there was no open reluctance. Extensions of time were given to three men only, one from Asatapai; ~~one from Kopai~~, and one from Tohei. These were made necessary while the men obtained money owing to them. Three months were allowed in each case.

Census revision indicates an overall increase of 50, although according to last year's figures, the increase is only 47. However, a number of minor discrepancies were found in last year's figures, including those of Tabarui, Map'si, Tohei and Asatapai. This year's figures were cross-checked with the total of names in the Register.

This year's increase may be expressed as 3.74% of the total, in a period of almost exactly a year.

Fred Parker
F. Parker
(Patrol Officer)

Att.

APPENDIX A: AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Subsistence gardens were again in a satisfactory state.

An agricultural officer visited the area in May, in order to prune all coffee plantings. Once the purpose and methods had been explained to them, there were no objections by the villagers, and the process was carried out quickly.

Cacao:

The census of cacao plantings is as shown below:

SIAVILI of SISIAPAI	200 trees interplanted coconuts.	1962
POPOESI of "	200 in good shade	1962
	285 interplanted in coconuts	1960
SAWA of SISIAPAI	300 " " "	1961
SIREPILI of SISIAPAI	642 " " "	no date.
SISIASI of KOATOROI	approx. 1200 interplanted in coconuts	1958-62.
Total: 2827 trees.		

With respect to SISIASI's plantings, his crop is bearing well now, and assistance is being given to him in the preparation of fermenting boxes and drying trays, and field workers are advising him on the proper processing procedure. Until now he has neglected to check fermenting times; consequently his cacao was of low standard.

The Agricultural Officer advised the cacao planters at SISIAPAI to ensure that through their other interests they did not neglect to maintain their cacao. I checked on the matter, and found that the planters are all "businessmen" and can afford to employ day labourers to assist them. It is expected for even more cacao planting to be undertaken at this, the most progressive village in the Division.

Coconuts:

A census of the Division's coconuts a month before the patrol by A. F. W. SIPIRE showed a startling result. Village by village census is given below, as individual listings would be too tedious.

TOTOKEI	306 not bearing	280 bearing	586 Total.
TOSIIVI	447	988	1435
MAPIVIS	583	179	762
KEPUI	949	104	1053
KOPAI	297	35	332
POPOHIIARAI	568	32	600
TOMEI	622	147	769
TABARUI	549	162	711
SISIAPAI	9940	3577	13517
MORSILEI	463	38	501
KOSIPAI	447	49	496
BOBOASI	226	28	254
KIAKARA	3511	1045	4556
KAVIKI	2187	6867	9054
ASATAPAI	2851	962	3813
KOATOROI	1219	15334	16553
KAVIKI AID POST	3020		3020
TOTALS:	28185	29827	58012.

The figures are self-explanatory. However, as the total is more than double the figure obtained in June last year, it is possible that the Field Worker has made a mistake. His report is at Sohano, being checked by the Agricultural Officer.

Appendix A Continued:

Of the coconut palms at KISEK KOATOROI, some 13,000 are owned by SISIASI. He processes copra from some of the palms and sells it to Mr. Lee of Madahas Plantation.

Coffee:

A census was compiled in detail by the Agricultural Officer in May; the results:

a total of 35 gardens containing 15,255 trees, and with marks for an additional 3,786. This does not take into account plots being cleared now. This is an increase of 2,949 trees since the last census for the patrol in October, 1962.

Seed coffee for some four gardens of Kiakara, Asalapai and Boboasi has been supplied by D. A. S. F.

Coffee processed at TOSIAMI village is being forwarded to Sehanu, and is already netting useful money to the owner, SAIMASI.

A coffee skinning machine received from D. A. S. F. is kept at the Post now, and used in Tosiavi only at present. When other plantings come into bearing, it will be used in the villages under the supervision of a field worker. It will considerably assist the processing.

Handicrafts:

At the Buin Show this year, covered bows, arrows and spears compared very favourably with those produced by the best workers at Buin, taking two prizes, a first and a second in separate divisions.

Until recently, these have been bought by a Chinese trader, Wang You of Buks, and sold locally. As they are produced in a large part of the Kunua, and most of the Kerika, the supply soon became too great, and as of late, numbers have been refused.

In a memorandum to the Cooperatives Officer, I set out possible proposals for the marketing of these artifacts on the mainland and in Australia. I await his reply.

APPENDIX B: LAND MATTERS:

The opportunity was taken this patrol to look into the situation regarding land ownership where cash crops were concerned. Although every piece of land on which a cash crop was planted was investigated, it could be estimated that at least 40% of all coffee plots are on land to which the planter has no rights whatsoever.

In addition, the reason so often given by the planter for not using his own land (where he has other suitable land of his own) is: The landowner insisted that I plant on his land as it is so close to the village, whereas ~~mine~~ mine is a long way away. The advantages in this result lie entirely with the landowner - he does no work, and can blackmail the crop owner for as much as he wants when the crop starts bearing.

In three cases, some land was 'purchased' by men who were fairly well off. The circumstances of these purchases show that, again, a planter buying his land is open to rocketing prices. A purchase previously reported, the by NAKARAVIRI when he was Aid Post Orderly at KAVIKI Aid Post. Initially, the price was set at £25, which was slowly paid off over the months. When he had fully planted the land with coconuts, the price was then increased to £40, and the balance has since been paid over. In two other cases £30 and £25 has been paid by SIKARI of NIAKARA and TAVIERI of KAVIKI respectively for pieces of land on which they had planted coconuts. All prices are quite out of all proportion when compared with the areas concerned. Splitting hairs, the former landowners confided that it was all according to custom. See my remarks on page 7 of P/R 6/61-62, where land was exchanged for food, etc.

The disadvantages of these non-legal sales are obvious. There are no recognised documents made out prior to the purchase, no form of title deeds, and an Officer cannot legalise these matters at present. Possibly new legislation will cover it.

The most suitable solution to the cases of crop plantings on another's land is the direct rental lease of the land for a stated period by owner to planter with relative documents made legal.

APPENDIX C: HEALTH:

There is no necessity to say much on the health in the area.

Following a patrol by a Medical Assistant in May, yet another passed through the area within the duration of this patrol. This means three patrols through the Kunua in a year, by P.H.D. - an unprecedented number, but a rate which should be kept up.

Medical supplies to the Aid Posts have also improved, with Administration workboats being utilised where possible, instead of all supplying only being done when the orderlies went to Sehane by canoe.

Following discussions with the Medical Assistant while he was at Kunua on this last P.H.D. patrol, it was recommended to the District Medical Officer that extra medical supplies and another Aid Post Orderly be installed at Kunua Aid Post. With the presence of a Patrol Officer here, and the accessibility of shipping if needed in an emergency, the attendance at the Patrol Post Aid Post is more than enough for one Orderly, especially when he is absent at Sehane collecting supplies, occasionally for a week at a time. Due to departure of the D. M. O. on leave, a decision is waited for from the new D. M. O.

Both Aid Posts were in good order at the time of the patrol.

APPENDIX D: EDUCATION:

The Catholic Mission school at SIPAI there are 94 pupils. These are divided as follows:

Class I	15 boys	10 girls.
II	14	13
St. I	13	20
II	2	-
III	6	1
Totals:	50	44

three

There are 5 teachers, one at St. VI, ~~xxx~~ with "A" certificate, one with a "B".

It is to be presumed that the new priest there will effect the removal of the village schools to the central school at Sipai next year. The Division being so small, the main villages affected will be Asatapai and Popeheiarai.

The Methodist school at GOVEI is undergoing some rebuilding at present. The improvement is obvious now with a native minister there instead of the old teacher who used to be in charge earlier this year.

The attendance at both schools is reported to have improved greatly over these last few months, following discussions by myself with the people last patrol regarding the advantages of education. This will be watched and further encouraged.

Enrolment at the Administration school at KUNUA is as listed in the last report.

DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of...BOUGAINVILLE..... Report No. KNA 3/62-63.....

Patrol Conducted by...F. PARKER PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled...HAHON TAX CENSUS DIVISION.....

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

Natives...FOUR.....

Duration—From...22./10./1962...to...21./11./1962....

Number of Days...THIRTY ONE.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....6./1962....

Medical /.....5./1962...

Map Reference...NIL.....

Objects of Patrol...ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION; 1962 TAX AND CENSUS.....

LAND MATTERS

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Pop

13	Females in Child Birth
F	

67-11-10

7th February, 1963.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

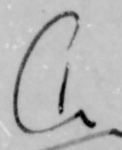
PATROL REPORT NO. 3/62-63 - KINUA.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. It is hoped that the new land legislation will not be too much delayed. I do not think it will be brought up at the February sitting of the Legislative Council but hope it may be brought forward at the next sitting. Lands Section will take up the matter of "Harasin" with the Department of Lands and advise you on a subject file.

3. I am pleased to note the cargo cult reported previously is not active at present; however such latent thoughts are likely to emerge at any time. I could not agree more than with the comment of the Assistant District Officer in paragraph 3 (111) and I hope you will impress this on younger officers.

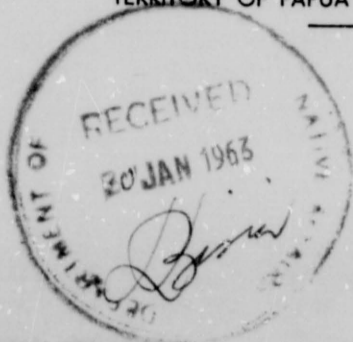
4. It is pleasing to note that the patrol was not hurried and that it led to making such satisfactory contacts with the people in their own environment. A well presented, informative report.


(W. R. Dishon)
A/DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-10 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/4.

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

24th, January, 1963.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1962/1963.

Forwarded herewith a Report of a Patrol to the
HAHON Census Division conducted by Mr. F. PARKER, Patrol
Officer, together with comments by the Assistant District
Officer, HUTJENA.

1. NATIVE AFFAIRS : Comments of Mr. LIDDLE are adequate.
2. LAND : I agree with Mr. LIDDLE's comments in paragraph 7 (iv).
However, I can see no solution to the problem at present and we can only await the long promised new land legislation and hope that some provision is made for such cases.

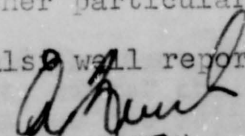
Yesterday Luluai KEROL informed me that the people of RATSUA are living on alienated land and have been doing so for many years. The land is known as 'HARASIN' and was apparently leased to the former owner of MADEHAS Plantation, a Mr. "KNOX". It adjoins BUOI Plantation. KEROL states that the late Mr. R. FARLOW, when District Commissioner here, had given permission to the people to occupy this land.

This is the first time the matter has been brought to my attention. Could enquiries please be made regarding this Block and the present position regarding the former Lease.

You may recall a similar incident when Natives were allowed to occupy URURU, formerly Leased to Mr. W. S. DUNCAN and now to Mr. WONG YOU. It was necessary to pay Compensation to the Native Planter.

3. HEALTH : I cannot support Mr. LIDDLE's recommendation regarding Medical Tultul MATEVISIANA without further particulars being available. If he was a Medical Tultul then he comes in the category of Village Officials and would not be an employee of the Administration. I am asking for further particulars.

A well conducted Patrol, also well reported.


(A. J. ZNECK).
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

67/2/3

Sub District Office,
HUTJENA
Bougainville District.

27th December, 1962.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO

KUNUA PATROL REPORT, 3/62 - 3.

Attached please find the above report and a contingency for Camping Allowance.

2. The patrol conducted by Mr Parker, Patrol Officer, was successful in all of its objects. The time spent at each rest house was well worth while, as it enabled him to see the people go about their everyday work. Quite often, a patrol going through an area disturbs everyone and they neglect their work. During this patrol, it moved slowly and did not disturb the people and I think this was good.

3. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

- (i) The Cargo Cult reported previously may have been abandoned, but surely not forgotten by these people. However, this must be watched by each patrol and must not be forgotten, just because this time there was no evidence of any activity.
- (ii) The advent of the Temporary Liquor Provisions would not mean very much to these people as yet and I agree with Mr Parker that they just cannot afford to drink. Similarly, there has been little drinking in the villages on Buka Island.
- (iii) I am sorry that I missed the meeting at Saposu which discussed the points I raised in my 67/3/1 of August, 1962. Actually I am not surprised at what happened at the meeting - these people just do not realise what such changes mean. Their whole social structure is based on their land inheritance customs, sanctions for behaviour for the younger men, marriage agreements and social etiquette are all based on land; these people are agriculturalists.
- (iv) The improvement in housing and the fact that all instructions were carried out, except those for which there were good reasons for not being done, reflects the effectiveness of Mr Parker's earlier patrol.

4. Village Officials.

No comment.

5. Missions.

Will Fr. Dionine really make any difference - he did not do much at Keriaka. When I patrolled Keriaka in 1948, he had not visited all of the villages and apparently didn't do so either later.

6. Tax and Census

The tax collection was without incident.

The population figures show an increase, which is good for the Hahan.

7. Agriculture and Economic Development.

- (1) I had not realised that there was a thermal area in the Hahan, where the bush fowls bred. In areas such as these, the activities are always practically the same and the owners have no regard for the preservation of some eggs for breeding when they are gathering them. I should imagine the Patrol Officer Kunua explained to them about not gathering eggs which already had embryos in them. It is doubtful whether they would take any notice of such explanations, because their grandfathers didn't worry about such things.
- (ii) There is no reason, I am told by the District Agricultural Officer, why coffee should not be successful.
- (iii) Cacao certainly won't grow in swampy land, and the people who try to grow it there are wasting their time. If the cacao was fermented and dried properly, it should be saleable. I will ask the Patrol Officer, Kunua, to advise me about the arrangements made for the distribution of the proceeds of sale.
- (iv) I am still not satisfied about land being made over to persons, who are not clan members, unconditionally. I also hope that the new legislation makes provision to legalise such deals. I am sure there will be trouble after Reval dies and the planters are getting good money from their cacao trees, planted on his land, from his heirs. The fact that these usufructory agreements have been made out is something.
- (v) I will ask the District Agricultural Officer for another field worker, if available for the Hahan area. These farmer trainees at present being trained will also assist in new plantings.

8. Health.

- (i) I think that MATE VISIANA should receive some compensation for his work and I would recommend that he be employed by the Administration until he dies, unless of course he can be granted a pension. Such a person should not be discarded because there is a younger man to take his place.
- (ii) I have written to the District Medical Officer for a copy of E.M.A. Davis' report.

9. This was a good patrol, and the Hahan Area is satisfactory politically, and economically it is going ahead.

(C. J. BRIDLE)
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

KUNUA PATROL NUMBER 3/62-63.

Patrol Conducted By:

P. Parker, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled:

BAHON Tax-census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by: Europeans:

N11

Constable No. 9228 TOLAM,
Constable No. 10211 ADUMAU (Part).
Constable No. 10647 ALUB (Part).
Constable No. 10965 POAPUM (Part).

Duration:

From:

Monday 22nd October, 1962.
Wednesday 21st November, 1962.
(51 patrol days; 30 nights camped).

To:

Last Patrol to Area:

D. H. A.: June, 1962.
P. H. D.: May, 1962.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Routine Administration.
2. Census Revision.
3. Tax Collection.
4. Land Matters - TSIMBA and TSURAKUSI.

INTRODUCTION:

This was a slow patrol, further delayed by land investigations near TSIMBA Mission and tax collection at Serakem Plantation.

There was ample opportunity to discuss with the people many minor matters and facets of Administration. The impression was gained that what appears to be apathy among the villagers of this area is more likely to be a cynical let-it-wait-and-see attitude, towards any revolutionary ideas. The obvious conclusion - to encourage those who are 'having a go' - was derived and acted on during the patrol.

With the patrol remaining days at each rest house it was also possible to see the people at their normal everyday rate of working, instead of the more usual scenes of hurried activity which accompany a more hurried patrol.

Compared with the last patrol, the people seemed less troubled and slightly more industrious.

The land matters mentioned in the preliminary reports above were completed and are the subject of separate memoranda.

DIARY:

Monday, 22 October: Departed Kunua for KURUM Aid Post and Rest House. Lined and censused Kurur Village, inspected village and Aid Post. Slept Kurur.

Tuesday 23 October: Departed for PIRAPIRI village and lined villagers for tax and census. Returned to Kurur, inspection excise plantings on route. Visited excise, coffee, and coconut plantings south and southeast of the Aid Post. Slept Kurur.

Wednesday 24 October: To KURUMOKK village for Tax, census and inspection. Returned to Kurur for re-survey of TSURAKUSI land, and discussions with proposed lessees and previous land owners. Slept Kurur.

Thursday 25 October: Departed Kurur for PIRU village and Rest House, calling BAWU Plantation on route. Lined Pute villagers and inspected nearby excise and coconut plantings as well as houses.

Friday 26 October: Returned to Urur Plantation to collect tax. Then to

HON village for tax, census and inspection. By canoe to HON Island to see TSEROBIN'S copra plantation, at present unstaffed. Returned to Puto, and slept.

Saturday 27 October: To GOTON village for tax and census. Inspected housing then proceeded to TSIMBA Catholic Mission to locate boundary markers of old Mission Lease for Provisional Order. Discussed with priest a Mission request for a further lease. Inspected part of KUSTOVAN land and returned Puto.

Sunday 28 October: At Puto. Walked inland to old village site of Puto, inspected cacao plot, then to old sites of Goton, KAKAPARA and LALUM Aid Post. Returned to the beach at OUTOP Aid Post, then along the coast to Puto.

Monday 29 October: To Kustevan land for location and cutting of northern boundaries and partial traverse of the block. Returned Puto.

Tuesday 30 October: Departed 0400 per canoe for Sehane via SAPOSA Island and Soraken Plantation. Discussions with District Officer and A. D. O. Sehane over land matters - TSURAKUSI and KUSTOVAN. To Madenas Plantation to inquire into a minor complaint, then returned to Puto via Soraken and Saposa, arriving 2000.

Wednesday, 31 October: Further cutting of boundaries and inspection of land, mainly the southern parts of KUSTOVAN. Discussions in the evening with nearby villagers concerning land requirements. Slept Puto.

Thursday 1 November: Proceeded to LALUM village and inspected nearby cash crop plantings. Lined the village for tax and census, and inspected the housing. Discussions in the evening. Slept Lalum.

Friday 2 November: To KUNOPOPO village for tax, census and inspection. Then to the Outop Aid Post for inspection, thence all nearby cacao plantings belonging to villagers of Kakapara, Nambarasi and Lalum. Returned Lalum and slept.

Saturday 3 November: To Kaken Society Store, then held a discussion with men of Kakapara and Nambarasi regarding cash crop plantings and land ownership. Then lined both villages at their new sites for tax and census. Returned Lalum.

Sunday 4 November: At Lalum. Visited thermal area where wildfowl lay eggs in large numbers.

Monday 5 November: Departed for Saposa by powered canoe. Tax and census interrupted constantly by rain. Inspected main line and held discussions in the evening. Slept Saposa.

Tuesday 6 November: Inspected TOROSIK hamlet, then to JERVAU hamlet on TAIOP Island for inspection of houses and cacao planting. Returned to Saposa visiting various coconut plantings on small islands en route.

Wednesday 7 November: Departed 0430 for Kunua in powered canoe, to attend to urgent matters and Police leave. Heavy seas; slept Kunua Plantation.

Thursday 8 November: Departed at dawn for Saposa in heavy seas. Prepared cargo and departed for RATSUA village, arriving 1300. Lined the village for tax and census, inspected the housing, and slept there.

Friday, 9 November: To main hamlet of PORAPORA for tax, census and village inspection. Then to inland hamlet for inspection. Returned RATSUA, visiting two cacao plantings en route. Slept Ratsua.

Saturday, 10 November: To Soraken Plantation to arrange tax collection. Cargo direct to Lalum. Slept Soraken.

Sunday 11 November: At Soraken.

Monday, 12 November: Tax collection at Soraken all day. Slept Soraken.

Tuesday 13 November: Tax collection at Soraken No. 4, then proceeded on to Lalum for discussions various matters. Slept Lalum.

Wednesday 14 November: Departed for Puto village, calling at Society Store en route to inspect cacao fermentery and drier recently built. At Puto, held discussions regarding proposed subdivision of land at KUSTOVAN.

Thursday 15 November: Surveyed block of land for lease to Mission. Slept Puto.

Friday 16 November: Further surveying of KUSTOVAN land.

Saturday 17 November: Surveying land.

Sunday 18 November: At Puto.

Monday 19 November: Land survey.

Tuesday 20 November: To Society Store BENTUMAT to discuss cacao processing

Field Worker KOMPUI, following advice received by mail from District Agricultural Officer. Further inspection of cacao plantings near the TSUN River, as extension of plantings takes place. Returned Puto for discussions concerning land ownership and subdivision of KUSTOVAN land. Malaria Control party arrived late p. m. from Sehanu. Slept Puto.

Wednesday 21 November: Departed Puto for Kunua via Kurur.

Patrol Completed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Generally, the area was very satisfactory. Previous instructions regarding housing and hygiene had all been carried out.

There are no apparent after-effects of the cargo cult reported last patrol (No. 8/61-62), and I think the matter has been abandoned even if not forgotten, by the village concerned. Following your comments on this last report, the cemetery concerned was visited, situated as it is near the inland site of Geton. It was completely overgrown now (a new cemetery is used near the new village) and it appears that the whole old cemetery had been cleaned and guarded not just a special grave. The cargo had been expected to come up from all the graves.

There were no causes for Court for Native Affairs hearings, although a couple of bride price quarrels were mediated over and entered in the village books. No villager took advantage of Part III of the N. A. R. to claim debts due to him. Consequently new ground had to be broken when financial matters were discussed with the people.

During the patrol, the commencement of the Temporary Liqueur Provisions was announced, and the opportunity was taken to advise the people en masse of the new legislation, and to caution them against wasting money on liqueur. Because of the relative poverty of this group, I do not think they will be overly much affected by the legalising of drinking. The main group to take advantage of this freedom will be the much better off Saposa villagers.

The movement of the villagers towards the sea, previously reported, has had no ill effects on health or any other facet of their well-being. However, the advantages of the subsequent cash cropping are very evident. See further remarks in the appendix on economic development.

The points you raised in your comments on my last report regarding the changing of land inheritance procedure were put to the Saposa people at a large meeting. There was much head moping while digestion took place, and the consequent opinion was to wait for the new land legislation, which had been hinted at during the discussion, although no concrete discussion of this legislation took place. The meeting proposed by the people to decide on the matter had not been held, so it seems the idea of the meeting was not as substantial as I had been led to believe earlier. The expected assistance to be given to some of the more needy Saposa people by the subdivision and allocation of land near Taimba (Kustovan) was very well received by the village.

Minor administrative matters - live bombs, minor complaints, renewal of licences, savings accounts finalisations, Special Arms Permits, and the request for the village name of HON to be changed to RUKUSSIA, have all been covered by separate memoranda.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

The situation with respect to housing standard was greatly improved. Nearly all previous instructions had been carried out, with good reasons for any neglected. Only a few minor orders were necessary this patrol, mainly relating to latrines. Hon and Peropora villages were well up to the standard of other average villages. Kakapara and Nambaresi are indeed show places as far as standards of housing go. And, into the bargain, the houses are utilised. The people were complimented and encouraged to keep up a high standard in all facets of their living.

The new Rest House at Puto completed and of good if somewhat open construction. That at Matsua repaired, bringing a total of 5 good rest houses in the Division, along with those of Saposa, Lalum and Kurur.

Inter-village tracks were all well-maintained.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The list of officials is unchanged from that of the last patrol, save for the resignation of SUNGPERET, Medical Tultul of Kunokomek, who is now living at Outep Aid Post, and has migrated in to Lalum. This has already been referred to you by separate memorandum.

The choice of Edward Tari as second Lulual of Saposa appears very successful. As a potential leader of the Saposa people, he shows much promise. Although he is quite young, he is greatly respected and although sensitive and modest, can be quite frank when one has his confidence. Should observers be inquired for for the next sittings of the Legislative Council, Tari will be recommended most strongly.

No other officials are worthy of note at this stage.

MISSIONS:

The only noteworthy change this patrol was the permanent staffing of Tsimba Mission by Fr. R. Dionne, formerly of the KURAIQ Mission, Keriaka Division. He expects a consequent improvement in the schooling facilities at Tsimba.

TAX AND CENSUS:

Tax was collected without any incident whatsoever. I credit this to the very obvious practical assistance being given to the people by the Administration, both in cash cropping and in minor matters. Deferments of two months each were granted to men from Kurur and Lalum (one man per village) for good reasons, and in some cases men were told to collect money owed to them and bring their tax to the next village where the patrol happened to be. This was done in all cases.

Tax was collected also from casual labourers at Ururu and Soraken Plantations, as well as from Agreement Workers at Soraken.

The census figures indicate that of this year's total, 4,751 $\frac{1}{2}$ are an increase over last year's. Discrepancies were found in last year's figures, of -1 at each of Kakapara and Kunopope, and +1 at Lalum. There were no absentees from census without excuse.

CONCLUSION:

A routine patrol, but indicating an improved and stable situation in the Division.

F. Parker

F. Parker
(Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX A: AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Subsistence gardens were inspected near all villages, and in all cases were adequate and even more than adequate. Tapiok is far more of a staple here than in the other divisions, mainly because it grows readily in almost pure sand.

In addition to the 4 sources of income to the Hahon, as listed on page 10, Appendix C of the report on Kunua Patrol 8/61-62, a further minor source can be added. This has been commented on in previous reports, and concerns the harvesting of wildfowl eggs by Lalum villagers. The birds flock to thermal areas on the banks of the KARA River, some 4 miles north of Lalum, to soft, sandy, warm soil in open glades. There each bird deposits a single egg, and undoubtedly breeds right through the year because of the constantly warm hatching medium available. The area used covers some 5 or 6 acres, and is divided by tracks and fences, small blocks of up to an acre belonging to various men of influence in the village - MATEVISIANA, SINGAWA (Luluai), MAREPSI (Catechist) and others. Harvesting is carried out at convenient intervals, with no regard or consideration for eggs already containing embryos. These can be easily detected as an outer brownish deposit on the shell dissolves away as the egg gets older, and by the amount of bleached white surface one can estimate the period over which the egg has been incubating. Large quantities are sold to Saposia islanders, labourers at Soraken, and other villagers, at the rate of 4 per shilling. Photographs of the area were taken during the patrol, and prints could be included next patrol report.

Following comments could best be divided under the crops concerned:

COFFEE:

The proposed planting ("as an experiment") of a coffee plot by PANAPILI, Tultul of Kurur, has been carried through. With seed for shade trees and coffee seed supplied through Kunua, a plot has been marked and planted out with shade, while the nursery for the coffee had already been planted at the time of the patrol but the seedlings were not visible. Should Panapili's success encourage others, the coffee plantings will be restricted to around Kurur as far as possible to ensure easy access between the plot and Kunua Post, where most processing and shipping of the beans will take place.

CACAO:

All plots were in good condition in the area, except those belonging to MATERRA of Porapora and BOKA of Ratsua. Both of these are in low swampy country and after some 3 or 4 years will evidently never be successful. The owners have been advised to remove the cacao and plant coconuts instead, and the Agricultural Officer has confirmed this advice following previous visits by himself to these plots.

A borer was evident in small numbers in some of the plots, and dieldrin was purchased for 4 planters from D.A.S.F. Sohane to be applied to the trees when necessary.

The first crop of pods has been harvested from 5 plots, and A. Field Worker KOMPUI has supervised the construction of a small temporary fermentery and drying beds near the Hahon Society Store. At the time of writing, Kompui reports that the beans are dry, and shipping is being arranged. Pods came from the plots of: MATEVISIANA of LALUM, MAREPSI of Lalum, WAEAVARO of Puto, KUONOSAS of Goten, KARE of Kakapara and KAIVIAS of Lalum. It is to be hoped that the Society can arrange to collect the dried beans from the Society Store and market them through D.A.S.F.

Appendix A: Continued:

There have been increased plantings of cacao since the last patrol, and any amendments to the last list of plantings is given below. On this patrol every planting in the area was visited with the owner and advice and assistance given whenever necessary.

Name:	Village:	No.	Trees:	Change since last patrol:
HEBETSU	KAKAPARA	2	500	Additional 114 planted
SIRAMIA	"	3	479	" 301 "
VARARAI	"	5	544	" 457 "
PIAI'IRA	"	6	510	" 381 "
KAVARA	"	7	389	" 335 "
TOMBASI	"	9	551	" 359 "
KUPATOVA	KUNOPOPO	3	554	" 302 "
TAVERITS	KURUR	4	526	" 206 "
KAIVIAS	LALUM	1	532	" 214 "
TSUMPERETI	"	5	253	" 251 "
TSIVAIKIRI	KUNOPOPO	5	121	Newly recorded.
TARUATSI	"	6	248	" "
MAYORA	POREPORA	1	Nil	271 not to be counted.
BOKA	RATSUA	1	Nil	367 " " " "

The total of cacao trees now in the Mahson is 15,240.

Inquiry was made into the ownership of the land near the Tsun River known as KAKAROTS, where most of the Kakapara and Nambarosi men have their cacao planted. The piece of land concerned is owned by a very prosperous clan, including REPOL (Lulua Nambarosi), SINGAWA (Lulua Lalum), KARE (Lulua Kakapara), MARETSI (Catechist Lalum) and MATEVISIANA (M.T.F. Outop Aid Post). Each has vested in him complete usufructory rights to pieces of an extensive piece of land owned by the clan, from the Tsun River in the south to the Genga Creek in the north, and extending inland some 2½ to 3 miles. The part known as KAKAROTS is contained between the Tsun and Outop Rivers, and is administered totally by REPOL. There are 15 cacao plantings on the land owned by REPOL. Of these, 5 belong to Nambarosi villagers (including REPOL himself), 9 to Kakapara villagers, and one to a Pute villager (Wataware). Of these planters only three from Nambarosi and 4 from Kakapara have any rights whatsoever to the land - all of them being members of the clan. The other 8 men have no rights whatsoever, be they usufructory or customary. In addition, on the land owned by MATEVISIANA (known as TAKAROVAMBIN, north of the Outop and adjacent to KAKAROTS) TSUNGPERET, now of Lalum, has planted cacao.

REPOL insists that all of these 'allocations' are unconditional gifts, so does not wish to execute any usufructory agreements. The plots concerned are too small for Administration alienation and subsequent subdivision, because of the close proximity of the plots to each other. As the Native Lands Commissioner is reluctant to recognise cut-and-out sales as customary, the only solution seems to lie in arranging a direct person-to-person lease with approved legal documents. It is very much to be hoped that new land legislation permits such transactions.

Other plots in the area planted by non-land-owners have been covered by Land Usufructory Agreements, and these were well received by both parties when explained. However, in some cases, the landowners insisted that they wanted to transfer all rights to the planters, not just usufructory rights, but were content with the agreements as an interim measure.

The present interest in cacao will be maintained and it is hoped that a Field Worker will be sent as soon as possible to replace Kompui who is on leave. With the amount of work in the region of the Society Store which has kept Kompui flat out these last few months, another Field Worker could work part time in the southern villages, mainly the Kurur group, to great advantage. This latter group is awaiting a field worker to mark out further some 4 or 5 plots, the bush having already been cleared. The training of Farmer Trainees at Sohano will also be of much benefit to the area. D.A.S.F. already has at Sohano two men, from Lalum and Saposa, being given elementary training in the two crops of the area - planting and processing, etc.

Appendix A: Continued:

COCONUTS:

There has not been a recount of palms since the counts given with the last report of a patrol to the area. However, Kempui adds the following figures of plots he has marked out himself:

- Lalum: 4 new plantings, total 808 palms.
- Kunapepe: 2 new plantings, total 251 palms.

This brings the known complete total to 26,780. In addition, I would estimate some 3000 palms planted but not yet counted.

APPENDIX B: HEALTH.

The health in the area still remains very good. This is evidenced in the low death rate, and, as all the villagers were seen for census, it was seen that even the minor illnesses and infections were rare.

A copy of the general report prepared by Mr. Davis, E. M. A., after his patrol through the area in May, would be much appreciated. Not only should it cover the Hahon area, but the whole Kunua Administrative area, which was patrolled as one.

It was noted that some of the Aid Post Orderlies had been issued with small metal tags, numbered, for registering births of native children. A register was kept at the Aid Post, with numbers in it corresponding to those on the tags issued to the parents. However, it seemed that, at the time of the patrol, no more were available, from Sohano. This system is ideal for the maintenance of accurate village birth records, and the assurance of accurate records for P.H.D. of all juvenile deaths. Would you request that supplies of tags be made available to all Hahon Aid Posts, as well as those in the Kunua and Kerlaka Divisions.

The Aid Posts were all in good condition, and are commented on below:

KURUR: Clean, well maintained. Few illnesses, supplies adequate. Orderly helpful and capable.

OUTOP: Senior Medical Fulful MATYISIANA now replaced by a newly graduated Orderly. Aid Post clean and still being extended. Hence almost complete for Orderly.

Katevladama is getting on in years but is still active and intelligent. During the patrol he was sent for from Sohano, presumably to be asked about resigning from his service with the Administration. This he is very reluctant to do, but should a P.H.D. instruction state that as these men are replaced by Aid Post Orderlies, they must resign, I would strongly recommend an ex gratia pension be given to him. He has been awarded a Loyalty Service Medal.

Should it not be compulsory for him to resign, I would request that he continue to be employed, and he could accompany Hahon Affairs patrols to the three census divisions to inspect and advise on village hygiene matters. In the first years of this patrol post, he was of great assistance to patrolling officers in all three divisions in such field matters, and prior to that he patrolled the Kunua and Kerlaka divisions himself. Although not fully trained as an Orderly, he is proficient in his work, and in details of village hygiene and sanitation. He is still strong despite his age, and has no village ties. His canoe plot is tended by his son-in-law.

Aid Post Orderly RIKOA (SAMSON) of Sapepa could continue to inspect Aid Posts.

SAPOSA: Aid Post clean, maintained, but without patients.

2. D. O. 67/2/3



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KNA 4/62-63

Patrol Conducted by F. PARKER PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled KERIAKA TAX CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives THREE

Duration—From 11/12/1962 to 22/12/1962

Number of Days TWELVE

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/1962

Medical 9/1962

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND NORTH AND SOUTH FOURMIL SERIES

Objects of Patrol 1962 TAX AND CENSUS

ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

e Pop

Over 13		Females in Child Birth
M	F	
1	2	
1		
1	1	
2		
	1	1
5	4	1

67-11-12


1st March, 1963.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHARD.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1/62-63 - KUNIA.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report, together with covering comment, is acknowledged with thanks. The Assistant District Officer has covered the content of the report thoroughly in his memorandum to you.

2. The content of the report is valuable. This is one of the most encouraging reports I have seen in a long time and much credit for the people's present attitudes and activities must be given to Mr. Parker.

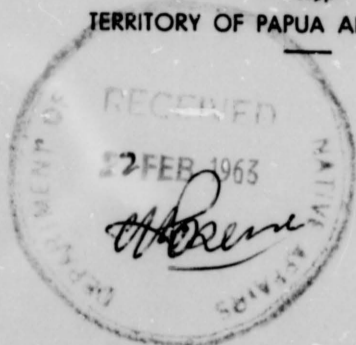

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

*See I...
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67. 11. 12



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 76/1/4.

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

18th, February, 1963.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT - NO. 4 OF 1962/1963.

Report of a Patrol by Mr. F. PARKER to the
KERIAKA Census Division together with comments by the
Assistant District Officer, HUTJENA are forwarded herewith.

Comments of the Assistant District Officer,
HUTJENA cover most aspects raised and I have very little to
add to them.

No Record of any Agreement between TARAIS and the
people of KERIAKA is held at this Office. I can only endorse
Mr. LIDDLE's remarks in the last sentence of his paragraph
2 (b).

Generally speaking, the Report reveals a satisfactory
state of affairs in the Division.

*One of most
enlightening
reports I have
seen in a long
time.*

A. J. Zweck
(A. J. ZWICK).
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

67/2/3

Sub District Office,
HUTJENA
Bougainville District.

11th February, 1963.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO

KERIAKA PATROL REPORT - KNA 4/62-63.

Attached please find Kunua Patrol Report of the Keriaka Tax Census Division.

2. (a) Native Affairs. The present affairs of the Keriaka Census Division are good and the continued signs of economic activity show a healthy outlook by the people. People have to co-operate together to expand their economic activities and it is good that the people are finding this out. The reasons given for migrations of the people are the most sensible I had heard for some time and for once they should be encouraged if people are thereby going to live closer to their land.
- (b) If you can find any record of the land agreement between TARAIS of AT SILIMA and the Keriaka people, would you please send me copies for our records here and at Kunua. It is difficult to know whether this agreement will be able to protect the interests of the Keriakas after Tarais' death, from his young relatives. We can only hope that the matter will be attended to satisfactorily under the new Land Ordinance in time.
3. Housing.
- The move of POKUITO away from the swamps should do much for the health of the village and is sensible. The mention of the planting of building materials, in the Agricultural appendix, is good, and should be encouraged. I am sure that people will build better homes if they do not have to go so far to get the essential materials, like sago leaf and bamboo.
4. Roads and Walking Tracks. With no possibility of a vehicle for some time in this area, good walking tracks are the best idea. It seems pointless building roads which will not be used for some time. If the walking tracks are good, they would probably be suitable for a motor bike. With increased economic activity, in an area, quite often more frequent visits are needed than where there is little or no economic activity.
5. Village Officials.
- I have written to the Officer in Charge, Kunua, regarding SILO MAILI (PAULO) as to whether he is suggesting for him to be Tultul of KORIPOBI. I will advise when this is confirmed.

6. Missions. Fr. Mintzer certainly seems to be doing more than his predecessor in his assistance with economic advancement.
7. Census and Tax. The increase in the population is encouraging. I agree that "free love" whilst it seems to get results, is not really the answer to the problem of a small population.

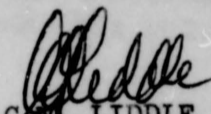
The remarks regarding tax and the tax rate are agreed with.

8. Agriculture.

(a) The progress these people have made and are making towards increasing their plantations reflect the efforts of Mr Parker and also the Priest at Kurai, Fr. Mintzer. These people must be constantly encouraged in planting their coconuts. However, we must look ahead to make sure that they do not become discouraged through marketing difficulties due to infrequent shipping. There are no really good anchorages for shipping along this coast, even in good weather loading a ship can be difficult. Perhaps these people will, in the future, be able to form a Gowers' Co-operative Society to look after the marketing of their copra.

(b) The interest in cacao as a cash crop is good, but cacao when harvested must be processed correctly, otherwise it can become unsaleable. We, the Administration, must make sure that when cacao is produced that it is processed and marketed. At present the amount of cacao is not large, but if they plant it like they are planting coconuts, it will not be long before they have a considerable amount. I will discuss this matter with the District Agricultural Officer to see what his plans are regarding this.

9. Health. The health position is satisfactory and the people, by building the Aid Posts, Wards and Aid Post Orderly's house, show that they appreciate the importance of good health.
10. This report was most encouraging and the Keriaka people are certainly going ahead in all fields.


(C.W. LIDDLE)

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

KUNUA PATROL NO. 4/62-63.

Patrol Conducted by: F. Parker, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled: KERIACA Tax-census Division.
Patrol Accompanied by: Europeans: Nil.
Natives: Const. AUMAU No. 10211.
Const. GERRI No. 10781.
A.F.W.T. SIPURE.
Duration: From: Tuesday, 11th December, 1962
To: Saturday, 22nd December, 1962.
Last Patrol to Area: D.N.A. August, 1962.
P.H.D. September, 1962.
D.A.S.F. November, 1961.
Objects of Patrol: 1. Routine administration and review of economic development.
2. Provisional Order Investigation Kuraio.
3. Census Revision, 1962.
4. Collection of 1962 tax.

INTRODUCTION:

Again, a patrol amongst a busily preoccupied group of people. The optimistic outlook displayed by the previous officer in charge in his reports of 1960 and 1961 has been more than justified, and it may be said now that the Keriaka people are firmly on their feet economically. With more encouragement and advice this will be the start of a rapid surge forward by the group. There is a concrete realisation among the men that assistance isn't everything; those being assisted have to do their share. At the present rate of advancement, there is more than a possibility that this group will overtake the Kunua Division within the next few years. Whether this rate will continue unabated remains to be seen.

The patrol very well received, and all objectives were carried out.

DIARY:

Tuesday, 11th December: Departed Kunua and walked to AMUN via SIFAI Mission and Kaviki village, in the Kunua Division. At Amun. lined the village for tax and census, then inspected nearby coconut plantings and gardens. Discussion in the evening.

Wednesday, 12th December: Direct to ATUITE village, along the beach. Inspected coconut plantings, cleaned areas for proposed cacao blocks, and part of the proposed Kunua-Kuraio road, which has been cleared from Kaubaitai to Kuraio. To hamlet of the village on the main road, then to the main village for a lineup for tax and census. Discussions in the evening and slept.

Thursday, 13th December: Through Kuraio

Diary: Continued.

Mission to Koripobi village. Inspected coconut and cacao plantings near Koripobi, then lined the villagers for tax and census. Held discussions in the evening and slept there.

Friday, 14th December: By canoe to Pokuito village. Present and future cacao plantings seen, and incidental coconut plots. Village lined for tax and census, held discussions, and slept.

Saturday, 15th December: To Atsilima village for tax and census. Both hamlets visited, and cash crop plantings seen on the road. Held discussions at Rest House in afternoon, returned Pokuito late evening and slept.

Sunday, 16th December: Remained at Pokuito. Inland by waterways to visit subsistence gardens and coconuts.

Monday, 17th December: By foot to Koripobi village, then on to Akopai village for tax, census and inspection of village site, as well as cash crop plantings. To new Aid Post beside Tsinamut River, then inland to cacao plantings. Returned Koripobi at night and slept.

Tuesday, 18th December: By canoe to Kuraio Mission to carry out Provisional Order investigation. Discussed various matters with the priest in charge, then to Siwonapatai village, which was lined for tax and census. Held discussions, then to Atuite village, where the night spent.

Wednesday, 19th December: Inland to Kaubatei village along a new road. Village lined for tax and census, and discussions held. Slept.

Thursday, 20th December: To new Aukei village, and all lined for tax-census. Inspected few houses and nearby school; returned Kaubatei in heavy rain.

Friday, 21st December: Departed for Beteraio village, and tax collected and census revised at the Aid Post. Inspected main village and two hamlets, held discussions at the Aid Post, and slept.

Saturday, 22nd December: Returned to Kunua via Kaviki village and Sisiapai.

PATROL COMPLETED.NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The Division is probably as trouble-free as it's ever been. No complaints were laid for C. N. A. action, and no minor ~~of~~ complaints of note were brought in any of the villages. All enquiries concerned cash cropping, requests for assistance and seeds, approval of new plots etc.

There was a certain reticence noted in some of the villages, which could be felt despite the usual shyness of the Keriaka people. This was especially noticeable at Atsilima, Akopai and Atuite. The reasons for this were clear after I had met and talked with Fr. Mentzer, at Kuraio Mission. For the stated purpose of encouraging cash cropping, he has picked out one or two of the more progressive of the men at each village to advise him on the progress of work at their respective villages. However, some villagers are guiltily associating this with the "committees" of the cargo cult of last year, so were reluctant to talk too much in case they "put their foot in it". It would appear that with their lack of general education, the only association the people have ever had with organised groups is the cargo cult, so they naturally lump the two together. I will keep a close watch to

Native Affairs: Continued

see they do not carry the association any further. The answer lies in educating them to the realisation that organisation can also serve lawful purposes.

Being a census patrol, the migrations noted in previous reports were entered in the register, and the opportunity taken to check up on the reasons for the migrations and the numbers concerned. In all cases, the stated reason given by the migrant was to get nearer to his own land, and in a lot of cases this could be borne out when previous migrations and marriages were discussed. A major move was the emigration of thirty people from Aukei to Kaubatei. It seems this large group had their origins in a small hamlet named Sigisigapai, which was situated some miles above Kaubatei, on the same ridge, and just across a river from Aukei. The hamlet was initially a part of Kaubatei, but for Administrative purposes post war, the hamlet was listed as belonging to Aukei, and when the villages moved nearer to coast to their foothill sites, Sigisigapai joined with Aukei. Now the group from the former hamlet have decided that the only way to utilise their ground will be to rejoin their related kin in Kaubatei.

Another large migration for the same reason was made from Akopai to Koripobi by 50 odd persons. Smaller migrations included some few family units from Beteraio to Kaubatei, from Aukei to Atuite and from Pokuito to Koripobi. It is possible that by returning to their own land these people are no longer the unsettling "intruders" that they were in foreign villages.

Regarding the land problem at Atsilima, already mentioned in previous reports by myself, it appears from old village books that some 'agreement' was reached between the Atsilima group and the land owners, over the use of the land concerned. No record of this agreement is held here, but from old files at Kunua, I think Patrol Report Sohano No. 12/1954-55 contains the necessary information. I would appreciate Mr. Ryan's comments on the matter, and the details, for at the time it seems he was of the opinion that the groups would not remain friendly. The way I see it, the old man at the head of the owning clan is most agreeable to the use of the land by Keriaka villagers, as he had his origins in the Keriaka. But TARAIS will not live forever, and his younger relatives will not enter into any sentimental concessions for the Keriaka people - they have made this obvious already by their spreading of gossip and lies - see p. 2 of P/R KNA 7/61-62. The best solution seems to be the alienation of the land concerned and the resettlement of the Atsilima villagers.

The active assistance being given the Keriaka people by both Mission and Administration seems to be having a brightening effect on the morale in the area.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

There has been little change in the state of villages since the last patrol, because of preoccupation with cash crop planting. New sites and tracks are shown on the attached map.

Pokuito village is in the process of a move further south along the beach. As houses need to be replaced they are erected on the new site. This move will take the village

Villages and Housing: Continued.

a bit further from the murky, mosquito-infested tidal swamp it is perched on the edge of at present. Koripobi village is still in the process of being rebuilt further inland. The new villages of Akopai, Siwonapatai, Atuite and Aukei are not very far advanced. Villagers were encouraged to erect latrines as soon as possible, even if they had not the time for large permanent houses at this stage.

Orders issued last patrol in the more established villages had all been carried out. Very few were issued this patrol.

ROADS AND WALKING TRACKS:

The site for a proposed vehicular road has been cleared through from below Kaubatei to Kuraio, and the Koripobi - Kuraio stretch is also clean and in use as a walking track. This work had been done on most Thursdays, the day set aside for communal work. Advice was given to the villagers on grading the road and approaches to the small creeks. If possible early next year I will go down with tools and assist and supervise further work. As all the proposed roads will be in use as foot tracks, maintenance will not be any extra burden on the people. The people were advised that funds could not be made available to assist them, and they agreed that the best thing at present is to find the best routes and use them as foot tracks. By keeping them clean, there would not be as much work to be done when a full scale project was commenced to make the roads vehicular.

All walking tracks were clean.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Two changes are noted, and are the subject of a separate memorandum.

MAILUIFA, formerly a Tultul of Akopai, offers his resignation on the grounds that he has migrated to Koripobi, and is physically weak.

SILOMAILI (PAULO), formerly a Tultul of Akopai, has migrated to Koripobi also. As he is a strong leader in the village, I suggest he remain an official.

MISSIONS:

There is little to say here. Relations between the small group of Methodists at Akopai and their neighbours remain good.

With the expansion of schooling facilities at Kuraio, coupled with the use made of the small schools at Rererepasi and near Aukei, there should be a boom in education in the area.

Fr. Mentzer is still doing a great deal in assisting the southern Keriaka villagers in their essay into economic advancement.

CENSUS AND TAX:

Census tables are attached, and while revising, the following discrepancies were noted when comparing this year's total with last year's figures plus or minus the natural increase or decrease:

Atuite: +1.	Siwonapatai: -2.
Koripobi: +1.	Aukei: -1.
Kaubatei: +1.	

This year's figures were checked against the Tax Census Register, and no explanation was found for the errors, except for a duplication of one name at Siwonapatai. Three names were newly recorded and entered as immigrations.

The increase of 45 this year is the largest increase yet in the division, and a definite indication that the days of the 'declining Keraiakas' are over. The birth rate is good, and there were comparatively few deaths.

Referring to Report KNA 6/60-61, which discusses the declining population of the area, the solution has shown itself at Atsilima, where ten births and no infant mortalities in over a year proved a record. This was the result of a good Aid Post nearby, and the 'free love' of last year's Cargo Cult. This latter was not suggested as a solution to the problem, either.

Approximately 3.95% of this year's population is an increase over last year's. This compares with 4.75% in the Hahon and 3.74% in the Kunua.

Tax, where collected, was given readily. In nearly all of the southern villages, all men were exempted, being financially embarrassed through spending all their time planting cash crops. The small amount of tax collected was taken mainly at Beterate and Kaubatei where there is some income from copra. No extensions of time were necessary. A maximum of 10/- per annum tax was levied, and this will be the limit these people can afford for a number of years yet.

CONCLUSION:

A quiet but satisfying patrol. All objectives accomplished.

Attached are Appendices A: Agriculture and Economic Development; and B: Health.

F. Parker

F. Parker
(Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX A : KUNUA PATROL REPORT 4/62-63.

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Subsistence gardens were generally adequate. Atuite and Akopai villagers were advised to consolidate their subsistence gardens as well as working on their cash crop plantings.

At Atuite and Siwonapatai, as well as Akopai and Koripobi, the men were advised to plant out sago palms and bamboo for use as building materials, as at present these materials are obtained from old village sites inland and make building a laborious task. The idea struck them as novel, for to obtain such materials normally, wild uncultivated plants are utilised. It was accepted in principle.

During the patrol, the villagers were advised of an attempt being made through the Administration to organise markets for their handworked bows and arrows and carvings. The need for free samples was mentioned, and these were forthcoming from Atuite and Siwonapatai villages. These articles will be forwarded to the Co-operative Officer, Sohano for onforwarding to the Director of Trade and Industry, when samples have also been obtained from the Kunua villages.

Cash crops are discussed below under headings of the three crops.

Coconuts: No census was taken of plantings on this patrol - it will be done in the middle of next year. However, I estimate a further 5000 nuts at least have been planted since the last census in report 1/62-63, bringing the total on to an estimated 33,500.

Work in this field has tailed off somewhat, for two reasons. (a) Previous plantings now demand time for cleaning and maintenance; and (b) Supply of seed nuts by the priest at Kuraio has also eased up.

Best work being done is at Koripobi, where I estimate another 2000 nuts have been planted. In addition, over 500 sprouting nuts were seen around the village. Some nuts were obtained from the Methodist Mission at Govei.

At Amun, Kaubatei and Beteraio villages the gatherings of men were advised that they were being left behind by the far more industrious southern villages. For some years now, these northern villages have considered themselves top dogs because they had a small income from copra. Despite their fairly good total of coconuts compared with population, they were shown the disadvantages they would suffer in the future, because their plantings are spread over miles of rough ridges near many old inland hamlet sites, whereas the villages in the south have their consolidated plantings on the coast. Should these people in the north bestir themselves, they could utilise and open up large tracts of land on the plains which could best be measured in square miles. I think Kaubatei will be the first village to do anything - probably they will start on the foothill land they have not touched yet.

Appendix A: Continued.

Cacao:

Interest in cacao in the southern villages is great. Being closely watched are the plots at Koripobi and Atsilima, which are flourishing. Also, the plot owned by Noieba and others of Akopai is doing very well following assistance by Field Worker Sipure, and a quantity of Leucena seeds sent to Noieba from Kunua. The plot is marked out now for over 100 trees and the trees previously planted are much improved, ~~in~~ and shade has been planted over a large area. This looks like becoming the nucleus of a large cacao area, for other men are interested, and asked for advice during the patrol on the planting and maintaining of the crop.

Further ground has been cleared near Koripobi, adjacent to the present plot, for extensions. As in other villages, the work is communal, but the plots are to be divided among landowners and maintained personally.

As a result of these successful ventures, Atuite villagers have cleared three areas for cacao and asked for my approval of the sites, and assistance in obtaining Leucena seed.

Mr. McBaron, Agricultural Officer, is on patrol in the Division at the time of writing, and has taken down cacao and Leucena seed for supply to those villages mentioned above, including Pokuito. Work on cacao is being strongly encouraged by Fr. Mentzer, as mentioned previously.

Rice:

This crop is being sponsored solely by Fr. Mentzer, along with potatoes. The produce is, and will be, purchased by the Mission and transported by Mission ships. The biggest advantage of these two crops is that they make it unnecessary for men to have to absent themselves from their villages to earn pocket money as casual labourers. Quite large rice plantings have been made at Koripobi, Akopai, Siwonapatai and Atuite.

Led Park

APPENDIX B: KUNUA PATROL REPORT 4/62-63.

HEALTH:

In this field there is little comment to make. The people were clean and healthy overall, and use their Aid Posts. The move to the coast by various villages has had no effects as yet upon the health of those concerned, and it doesn't seem as if there will be any adverse effects.

Cooperation between the people and the Aid Post Orderlies remains good. Each Aid Post Discussed below:

BETERAIO: (A.P.O. PERIAS)

Clean, and a new house for Perias being constructed. A large canoe, complete with sail, at Amun for use by the orderly in collecting medicines and taking the sick to Sohano.

POROTEI (Now on banks of Tsimamut River, between Akopai and Kuraio): (A.P.O. KARUHA) Not yet established, and small houses being used for wards and dispensary. Materials being prepared for the construction of larger building. Canoe with sail, at Koripobi.

ATSILIMA: (A.P.O. BURIEKOE)

Well maintained, and a new ward being constructed, which will incorporate a dispensary. No canoe available for the use of the Orderly, but the Koripobi one is utilised until one constructed.

Led Park

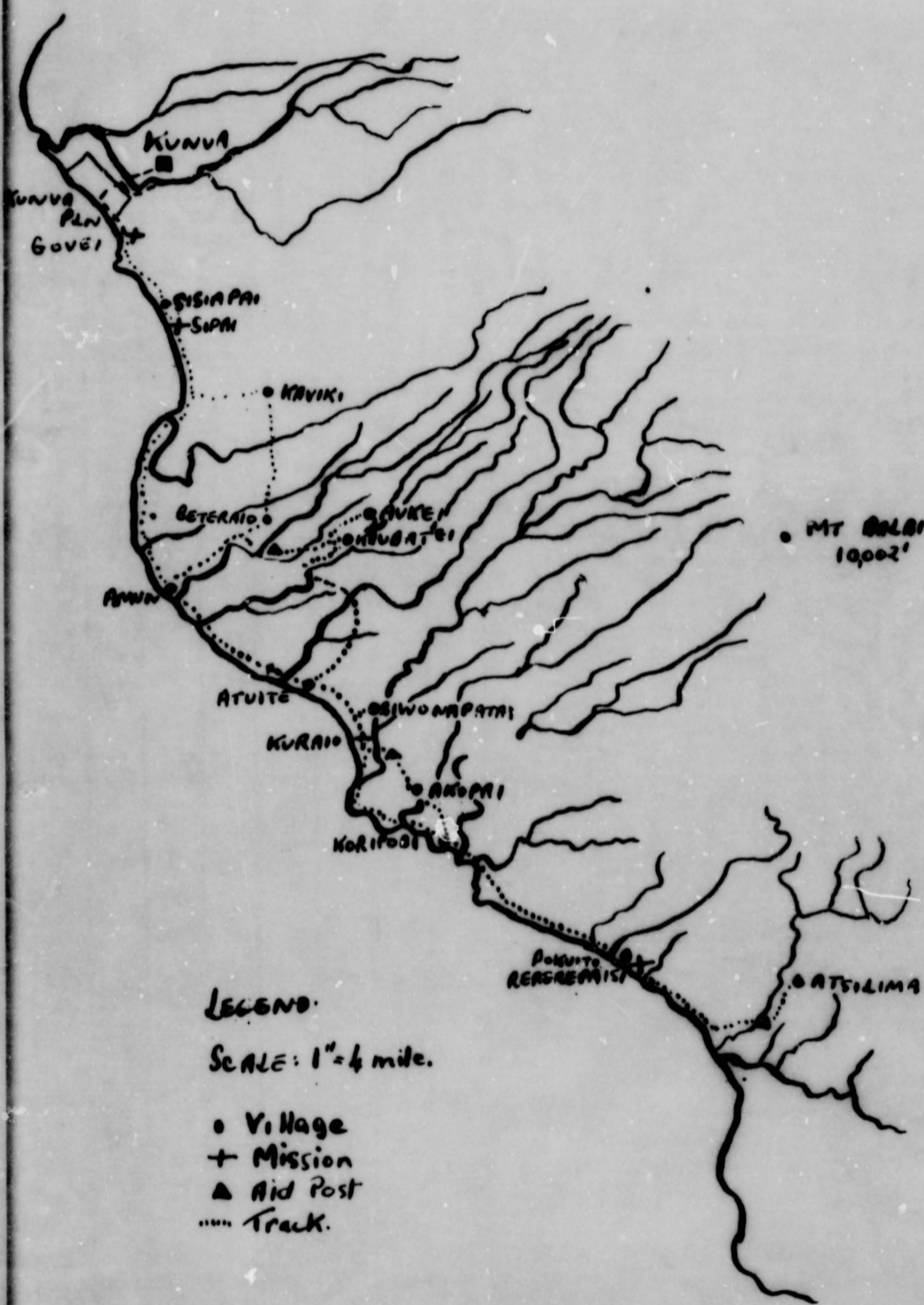
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LEGEND:

SCALE: 1" = 4 mile.

- o Village
- + Mission
- ▲ Aid Post
- Track.

Red Park
1/63

Population Register

Area Patrolled... KERIAKA

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
AT WORK		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
3						4		3	9	2	8	-	5	2.7	4	10	7	10	18+20 = 38
9						3	1	11	36	8	28	6	25	2.9	44	36	34	35	90+72 = 162
5	1					1		5	19	2	17	-	14	2.0	16	12	20	21	42+34 = 76
10	1	1				3		6	40	6	24	2	23	1.8	19	20	36	29	69+50 = 119
12	1			1		10	5	9	55	15	42	6	39	2.6	23	46	50	52	96+104 = 200
3						10	4	9	27	6	30	1	28	2.7	16	21	27	34	56+59 = 115
2	4					3		19	44	12	40	1	42	3.0	39	38	49	40	92+82 = 174
						2		1	14	4	7	3	8	2.3	8	9	16	7	26+16 = 42
5						2		7	29	7	17	3	15	2.8	26	22	27	19	60+41 = 101
5						2		6	30	6	26	1	28	1.8	23	22	30	30	60+52 = 112
354	7	1		1		40	10	76	303	66	239	21	227	Ave. - 2.46	219	236	295	277	609+530 = 1139
																			<u>1139</u>



Handwritten notes and symbols on the left margin, including a small diagram with a circle and a cross, and some illegible text.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KNA 5/62-63

Patrol Conducted by F. PARKER PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled PART KUNUA TAX CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives TWO

Duration—From 4/2/1963 to 11/2/1963

Number of Days EIGHT

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/1962

Medical 9/1962

Map Reference NIL

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

PURCHASE SIPAI LAND

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

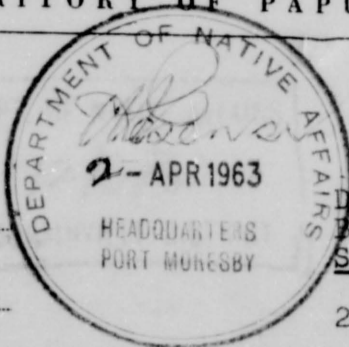
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ...



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-10

Telegrams
Telephone 67/1/4.
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

26th, March, 1963.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1962/1963.

Forwarded herewith is a Report of a Patrol to the KUNUA Census Division conducted by Mr. F. PARKER, together with comments by the Assistant District Officer, HUTJENA.

Most aspects of the Report are covered by Mr. LIDDLE. I am also some what at a loss to understand Mr. PARKER's remarks re. Coffee (Refer. paragraph 9 of the Assistant District Officer, HUTJENA's Memorandum).

not to carry
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235 Invest
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ined, because
to deficiencies of
rities may prevent
by purchasing action
the line. DWSF comments
potential of area for
attainment may also be
dea prior to, and concurrently
it, investigation.

Would you please give a direction on the purchase of land for resettlement when it is offered for sale by people with a land surplus. My own ideas on the subject are that the purchase should be made even if the resettlement does not take place immediately or the land is not taken up straight away. A similar situation exists in the WAKUNAI Area where the ROTOKAS people apparently are prepared to make land available for the AITA.

The matter of supplies for the Aid Posts in the area has been discussed with the District Medical Officer. He is prepared to make a bulk issue of drugs to the Officer in charge at KUNUA and the Orderlies can draw supplies without proceeding to SOHANO. However, he stipulates that they should visit SOHANO at three monthly intervals.

The Report reveals a satisfactory state of affairs in the Division and shows evidence of some progress.

A. J. Zweck
(A. J. ZWECK).
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

5.94



67/114

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67/2/13

If calling ask for

Mr.

DEPT. OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
12/3/63
BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

Sub District Office,
HUTJENA
Bougainville District.

4th March, 1963.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO

DEPT. OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
A/D.O.
BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

KUNUA PATROL REPORT 5/62-63.

Attached please find the above Report of a patrol carried out by Mr F. Parker, Patrol Officer.

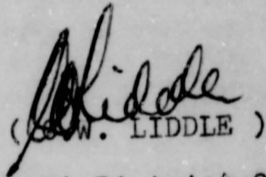
2. The patrol concerned itself mainly with economic affairs, although general routine matters were attended to. The area has been quiet since last visited. The Village Officials' meetings have reduced routine matters to a minimum, matters being attended to, and not waiting for a patrol to visit their area. These meetings seem to be held a little too often at present, but as time goes on will be held regularly but at less frequent intervals.
3. All villages except KOSIPAI Village were in good order. In patrol Report No. 2 of 62/63 KOSIPAI village was in an unsatisfactory condition. It is to be hoped that these villagers will keep their village clean in the future.
4. The sum of £150 was made available to spend on the Kunua Coastal Road. In my comments on the previous Kunua Report (67/2/3 of no date) para. 3. Have you written to Mr S. Smith regarding the road level? It would be invaluable to officers who wish to grade a road where no other level is available. Mr Parker's suggestion regarding roadwork is most sensible.
5. It is important to keep the ^{improvement} ~~development~~ of roads complimentary with Economic Development. When cash crops are producing, it is essential that they can be delivered to a market easily and efficiently. Nothing is more discouraging to a farmer than to have difficulty or to have to expend a great proportion of time carrying his produce to a marketing port, which could be used more profitably otherwise.
6. The Missionaries, both Catholic and Methodist, are both active in assisting the people of this area. The Catholic Mission at SIPAI, with its new schoolrooms, the Methodist school at GOVEI and the Government school at Kunua should be able to cater for all the children of this area. Few parents should have excuses as to why their children are not at school.
7. The health of the area is good. It is pleasing that the anti-malarial spraying campaign is having such a good effect in reducing mortality. Freedom from malaria of the adults also makes them more fit to pursue their gardening and cash cropping activities.
8. The time the Medical Orderlies have to spend away from their Aid Posts seems to be quite unnecessary. Surely, if the Orderlies gave their lists to the Officer in Charge Kunua, he could forward them to the District Medical Officer, who could then arrange for the medicines to be delivered. I do not know how often these Orderlies have been visiting Sohano, but will enquire from the Officer in Charge, Kunua.

9. The people are still carrying on with their plantings of cacao, coconuts and coffee. I am not sure what Mr Parker is getting out when he states first of all that it is unfortunate coffee was introduced instead of cacao, then later states that the coffee is doing well and the people are keen to increase their plots. The more diversified the cash cropping, the less vulnerable the people are to any sudden drop in prices of any one crop.

10. I am most interested in the suggestion of a land re-settlement scheme for the "landless" people of TOHEI and POPOHEIRAI. Such a scheme would give these people a secure tenantry of the land, whereon to plant cash crops, instead of the present unsatisfactory system of being allowed to plant on land with the goodwill of the present owners. I will get Mr Parker to survey the area offered for sale as soon as possible and find out the cost and area of such land. As soon as this is done, we can begin planning the scheme, taking into consideration as to whether the individual blocks should be for cash cropping only or for cash cropping and subsistence gardens. This chance of a re-settlement scheme to secure good titles for the farmers' cash cropping must not be lost.

11. The marketing of copra will be discussed when Mr Parker visits here. Arrangements are being made for it to be purchased by the Bougainville Natives Societies Association, who can send their boat to collect it. Such arrangement will entail Mr Parker notifying the Association by radiogram when the copra is ready to be picked up.

12. The report is most interesting, especially the part on the re-settlement scheme. I feel that such a scheme to alleviate problems which are arising about ownership of land used for cash crops is very good. The report shows generally that affairs are good in the area and progress is being made.


(W. LIDDLE)

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

REPORT OF KUNUA PATROL NO. 5/62-63.

Patrol Conducted by: F. Parker, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled: Part Kunua Tax Census Division
Patrol Accompanied by: Europeans: Nil.
Natives: Const. MISKOI No. 10609
Const. WATNAWI No. 10626
Duration: From: Monday 4th February, 1963.
To: Monday 11th February, 1963.
(8 days, 7 nights out).
Last Patrol to Area: D.N.A.: September, 1962
P.H.D.: September, 1962
D.A.S.F.: May, 1962.
Objects of Patrol: 1. Routine Administration.
2. Review Economic Advancement.
3. Land Purchase - SIPAI.

INTRODUCTION:

Although only the southern part of the Division was visited formally, information concerning the northern villages near the Patrol Post is brought in as these villages are watched constantly from Kunua, and the officials seen almost daily.

Generally the area is satisfactory, if somewhat lethargic. There is as great a potential here as in the Keriaka Division, if only the Kunua people will settle down to some honest work. Signs of renewed vigour in the area appear favourable, and are being closely encouraged.

DIARY:

Monday, 4th February. Departed Kunua 0730, for Kaviki village via Kunua Plantation and Sipai Mission. At Kaviki, held discussions with men and inspected coffee and nearby coconut plantings.

Tuesday, 5th February: Departed for Asatapai village, inspecting coffee and coconut plantings en route as well as further inland from the village. Discussions with the men and inspection of further land which some men want to plant.

Wednesday, 6th February. To Kaviki village, thence the Aid Post, thence on to Kiakara. Inspected coffee plantings near the village and nearby land cleared for coconuts. Returned to the village for discussions.

Thursday, 7th February. Straight up to Boboasi village while cargo to Kosipai direct. Inspected coffee plots at Boboasi, and held discussions with all men. Thence to Kosipai for look over coffee plots. Working bee to clean village, then discussions in evening.

Friday, 8th February. To Mossilbie village for discussions, then to inspect nearby coffee plots and coconut plantings on the beach. Thence Sipai Mission for discussions with priest and to visit school classes. Proceeded to Sisiapai village, whence out to all coffee

Diary, Continued:

Saturday, 9th February. To Sipai Mission to Survey, mark the boundaries and clear same, of extension to Sipai Mission Lease.

Sunday, 10th February. By foot along inland track to Kunua Patrol Post, to discuss with Sisiapai officials the possibilities of the land and road, and possibility of resettling in the area. To Kunua, then returned Sisiapai.

Monday, 11th February. Meeting of Landowners, then purchase of Sipai land completed after boundaries walked over. Returned Kunua about 1500.

Patrol Ends.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The area was very quiet and no major complaints were brought to the patrol.

Two Courts for Native Affairs were held, those charged being parents who had not obtained medical treatment for their children.

The meetings with the Village Officials are proving most successful, and some long discussions have been held with them regarding mainly economic matters - markets for copra, and extension of present cash crop plantings, and, lately, the possibilities of resettling some of the landless villages. These matters further discussed in the relevant appendices.

Since the last patrol to the area, no matters of consequence in the general field have occurred in the area.

The patrol very well received.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

Kosipai was highly unsatisfactory in this respect, and the men had to be organised to clean the village and dig disposal pits. Housing was fair, but three orders from the last patrol had to be repeated.

All other villages are in good condition, and no instructions were issued during the patrol, with the above exception.

A new rest house has been completed at Kiakara; all others in good condition. The rest house at Kosipai has still not been completed, but will undoubtedly be finished within a month.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND WALKING TRACKS:

All walking tracks were clean at the time of the patrol.

On Thursday, the Kunua - beach road has been straightened and levelled in places, and grading has been done on some of the steeper parts.

A small amount of money has been allocated for some road maintenance and is being utilised to the best advantage both practically and instructively. Timber was purchased and nearby villagers instructed in

Roads, Bridges and Walking Tracks: Continued.

and assisted in, the construction of a 10' span culvert over a creek on the Kunua - beach road.

In view of present work being done on extensions to cash crop plantings, it was decided at a meeting that voluntary labour on roads would be carried out only on Thursdays, and then each group of villages (north and south parts of the Division) would be split into two, each subgroup working on alternate weeks. There was even a request that all men work each week, but they were advised against this when work on economic and subsistence gardens, ~~and~~ and other village works, was taken into account. Subsistence gardens are especially important in that the recent drought has badly depleted them.

To lighten the amount of work on roads, the officials at a meeting were advised to question their villagers and find out the details about those men who owned the land adjacent to proposed access roads, and have these men make their economic crop plantings along both sides of the road routes, thus cleaning the roads incidentally rather than making a concerted effort long before the roads could possibly be used.

The advantages of the one good stretch ^{of road} are being rapidly ~~recognized~~ recognized around Kunua. Already there are 6 bicycles owned by villagers, as well as three Administration owned machines. Formerly the numbers were one and one respectively.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

No alterations are necessary in the list of officials.

Meetings are still regularly held probably working out to an average of three times every two months. Morale of officials is very good.

MISSIONS:

Sipai Catholic Mission is expanding, mainly by the erection of further educational facilities. There are six new native materials schoolrooms, erected by voluntary labour from the villages nearby, a permanent materials dormitory, and extensive subsistence gardens for the boarding pupils. Relations between the Mission, its adherents, and between those adherents and the Methodist followers remain satisfactory.

Govei Methodist Mission has curtailed its educational facilities because of the lack of staff. I discussed the matter with the native minister a few times late last year and earlier this year, and we decided the most satisfactory solution would be to have all the pupils formerly at Govei attend the Administration school at Kunua, thus leaving them accessible for the minister to arrange religious instruction lessons with the school teachers. This has so far proved highly satisfactory, as nearly all the villages adhering to this Mission are within 10 minutes' walk of the Patrol Post. The few children from Boboasi also attend Kunua school, and live with relatives at Totokei and Koatoroi villages.

Missions: Continued.

Thus, despite the loss of some boarding pupils from the Kunua primary school, there are now over 80 children attending, of whom approximately 18 were formerly at Govei and the balance of the increase from last year's attendance of 55 are all new pupils.

CONCLUSION:

There is little to conclude at this stage from this patrol. There are small signs of an awakening interest in social matters, and more definite signs of renewed interest in economic matters.

Appendices are attached as follows:

- A: Health.
- B: Agriculture and Economic Development.

F. Parker
(Patrol Officer).

APPENDIX A: HEALTH:

The health situation in the area is extremely good, with few deaths from any causes at all since the last patrol.

With Malaria control measures regularly implemented in the three divisions, malaria has ceased to be a worry, except in the case of new born children.

There is a growing consciousness in the area concernin the advantages and effectiveness of medical treatment. Aid Posts in both areas of the division are well attended and well tended.

MAPISI (KUNUA) Aid Post: Orderly ~~SAVAPI~~. HIGAI. Clean and well attended. Later, the two ground level wards to be replaced with a single, floored building.

KAVIKI Aid Post: Orderly SAVAPI. Clean, and a new ward in the process of being built.

Regarding the two court cases where parents were charged for not obtaining medical treatment for their children, in both cases the parents carefully diagnosed their children's illnesses, in both cases decided the children would soon die anyway, so both times sat down and waited for the deaths. In neither case were they disappointed. Parents were from Morsilaie and Kosipai, and found guilty in each case.

It would be appreciated if P. H. D. Sohano would co-operate by, wherever possible, sending supplies for these and other Aid Posts in the area by Administration work boat as soon as they receive requests for the supplies. Otherwise Orderlies are forced to be absent for one to two weeks, and, especially in the case of the mere distant establishments, Medical Tultuls with doubtful abilities have to be left in charge.

Could you please ask the District Medical Officer how often the Orderlies have to actually visit Sohano, and whether, if reports and lists of requirements as prepared by the orderlies are sent by mail, there is any reason why supplies cannot be then sent by first ship.

Fred Park

APPENDIX B: AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

At the time of the patrol the extended drought was affecting the subsistence crops adversely, but not to any great extent. Since the patrol, occasional showers have allowed the crops to recover.

The cash crops are dealt with in detail below. Generally, it can be said that planting is on the move again, while old plots are being brought up to scratch by extension and replanting.

Cacao: All plantings were seen and advice given where necessary. At present only one further plot is proposed - near Totokei on the road to the Patrol Post, to be interplanted amongst coconuts. This crop will be popular when larger tracts of coconuts reach sufficient size.

Cacao beans produced by SISIESI of KOATOROI village are purchased ~~by~~ at the Post and sent to D.A.S.F Sohano.

It seems unfortunate that coffee was ever introduced into this area, because as a crop it will eventually be eclipsed by cacao, since the latter crop will enable planters to interplant and thus utilise to far greater advantage their coconut plantings.

Coconuts: A more accurate census of coconut plantings will possibly be made in about the middle of the year, and will be detailed in the subsequent report.

Extensive tracts of land had been cleared just prior to the patrol for coconut plantings by Kaviki, Asatapai, Kiakara, Morsilaie and Sisiapai. Near Kunua, clearing is in progress near Koatoroi and Mapisix.

Coffee: All plantings were visited on the patrol, and all were well maintained. In some cases pruning of the trees and thinning of shade trees was obviously necessary, but the one field worker from the area is on leave at present. The heat and dry weather seemed to be having little effect on the plots.

Three plots are bearing now, one at Tesiave has been doing so for a year while the other two have only just started, one each at Totokei and Tabarui. Dried beans are being purchased at the Post and shipped to D.A.S.F. Sohano, while the planters are being assisted by myself in their preparation of equipment for the processing.

A plot at Kaviki, and another at Kiakara will soon be bearing sufficiently for production of dried beans to commence, and it is hoped that within a month the Field Worker will return from leave and can be sent to the villages to assist the producers.

The patently obvious success of this crop has started off a flurry of new plantings, and this tendency will be encouraged at every opportunity. The initial more or less tentative essays into this crop have proved themselves to the satisfaction of most villagers, so there should be little more of the "Let's just try a little" attitude which earlier reports indicate was the outlook when the first plantings were made.

At meetings with the village officials I have emphasised coffee as the most advantageous crop where the intended planters own little land. Land being cleared for further coffee plantings at Asatapai, Kaviki, Kiakara

Appendix B: Continued.

Kepui and Tabarui appears, as far as can be determined, to belong to those intending to plant on it.

The matter of land, usufructory agreements and sales of areas of land in this area, are all the subject of a separate memorandum to your self.

There is the possibility of resettling at least two village groups in the division, and land could be made available near Sisiapai for some family groups from Asatapai. Due to the recent emphasis on resettlement, the opportunity was taken on this patrol of passing through as much of the unused beach land as possible. There are some hundreds of acres, say 400 to 500, inland from Sisiapai and to the north, all owned by one rather small clan, the members of whom have utilised fairly large parts of it nearer the beach. They would be willing to release about 200 acres, but at present I do not consider that the Asatapai people are capable of undertaking to lease and develop their own pieces of land. I will still enquire amongst them. Unfortunately I did not know of this land at the time I was at Asatapai. The Sisiapai people offered whatever the men of Tohei needed in the way of land, but, as mentioned below, Tohei villagers intend to settle on another piece of land nearer their old village and are reluctant to go all the way to Sisiapai. However, there are two coffee plots belonging to Tohei men on this Sisiapai land.

Tohei and Popoheirai villagers have commenced clearing part of a large tract of land which may be something near 400 acres in extent. Just prior to the patrol, I held a meeting of officials from the villages around Kunua to discuss economic work among other matters, and in the course of the discussion the matter of the landless villages of Tohei and Popoheirai came up. I stated that I would discuss the matter of resettlement with the leaders of Sisiapai, and this apparently precipitated another arrangement the villages were making over land. By the time I had returned to Kunua there had been a meeting of a large number of men owning a large area of land just inland from Kepui village, on both sides of the large Alope River. All the owners were of the opinion that the two villages could use the land with no restrictions, and if possible the Administration should purchase the land for the villages concerned.

The land appears to be very fertile, well drained, level, and as I said, perhaps 400 acres in area. The owners are from various villages in the north of the division, and there could be a few absentee owners as well. I strongly recommend that the land be purchased and divided into family blocks of 10 to 15 acres for family groups from the two villages. I await your advice.

Regarding handicrafts, samples were offered by Tohei and Kosipai village men, and these, with other samples volunteered by the Keriaka people, have been forwarded to the co-operative officer at Sohano, for him to utilise in finding markets.

Following a recent visit by the Agricultural Officer, SISIESI of Koatoroi now has a hot air drier for his cacao, which could be converted to a copra drier should a central fermentery be established elsewhere at a later date. This will greatly improve the quality of his produce and is a further concrete example of assistance the Administration will give to those who help themselves.

Appendix B: Continued.

I discussed the problem of marketing copra now produced in this division and in the north of the Keriaka in my 25-1-1 of 21/1/63, of which I also sent a copy to the District Officer, and which I also discussed with the Agricultural Officer who was here at Kunua at the time. I hope to come to Sohano soon to discuss the matter further. The lack of private enterprise on this coast is most unfortunate, for had it been otherwise, these arrangements may not have been necessary.

I feel the time is almost ripe now for a Co-operative group of some sort to commence in the area, primarily to handle the copra being produced but later to take over coffee handling. Although the people have not done a complete about face since the time when 'Societies' were unpopular because of the downfall of the Matchim Bay Society, the combination of low purchase prices and irregularities of payment by private individuals purchasing local copra have made most of the producers mildly anti-traders in thought if not in action.

Should arrangements be made for the instigation of a regular purchase and collection of copra there will be a great increase in the copra being produced at present, and an even more intense planting of further areas.

All in all, the future for the area appears bright, and is being polished up a bit by the further work being done by the people themselves.

Led Park



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **BOUGAIVILLE** Report No. **KUNUA 6/62-63**

Patrol Conducted by **F. PARKER PATROL OFFICER**

Area Patrolled **KERIAKA TAX CENSUS DIVISION**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **NIL**

Natives **FIVE**

Duration—From **28** / **3** / **1963** to **11** / **4** / **1963**

Number of Days **FIFTEEN**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany **NO**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **12** / **1962**

Medical **9** / **1962**

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol **Common Roll Compilation and Routine Administration**

Land Purchases: KURAIQ and BEREREPALSI.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Popu

67-11-23



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams
Telephone 67/1/4.
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

5th, September, 1963.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. 6/62-63.

Reference you 67/11/23, dated 28th, August,
1963.

Forwarded herewith is a Memorandum from the
Officer in Charge, Patrol Post, KUNUA, which answers the
query raised in the second paragraph of your Memorandum.
This matter was fully investigated by both the Officer in
Charge, KUNUA and the Agricultural Officer, Mr. B. McEARRON.

(A. J. ZWECK).
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

Att.

...to their home villages, but their families...
...those who stay at night. It thus...
...not even pay personal tax. As long as...
...territory have unrestricted freedom of movement...
...can do. Tax has at least never...
...of Parker, one cannot even find out...
...they have lost contact with the village.

(c) In one way it is...
...the patrols, as it probably helps in...
...to plant crops. This of course...
...would be far better if the people...
...confidence they have in the...
...can only be developed - it cannot appear...

67-1-1

Patrol Post,
KUNUA.

9th July, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
Buka Passage Subdistrict,
HUTJENA.

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. 6/62-63.

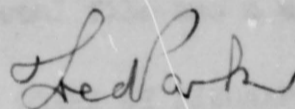
Your minute 67/2/3 of 18/6/63 to the District Officer's comments on the above report refer.

Further inquiries by both myself and Mr. McBaron make it evident that the matter was greatly exaggerated by those who informed me of the so-called propaganda.

Apparently at two or three meetings at different villages, when many villagers and some of the group of field workers were present, the matter of the Hahalis group and their doings was brought up, more often than not by the villagers themselves. This is only to be expected as everyone on Bougainville wants to be au fait with the latest activities of the group.

It appears that the gist of the information given by the field workers was: Nothing has happened to the Hahalis people yet; we shall wait and see.

For your information, please.



F. Parker
(Officer in Charge).

67-11-23.

28th August, 1963.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANG.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6-62/63 - KUNUA:

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The report reveals the generally satisfactory state of affairs in the area. I should be grateful if you will provide me under a subject heading further details of the alleged activities of agricultural workers in the area.

The very full comments by the Assistant District Officer adequately cover the content of the report.

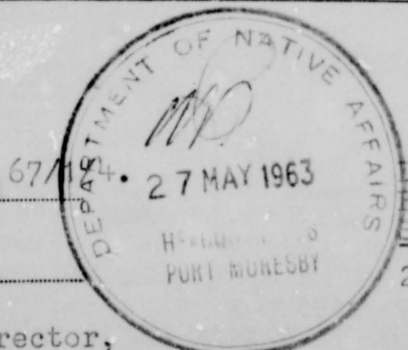
Mr. Parker has done continuous good work in the Kurua area and his personal file has a note on it to this effect.

Keep an eye on BISI ORARA of SIWONAPATAI. You might be able to channel his energies into productive channels.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
Calling ask for
Mr.



Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
21st, May, 1963.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1962/1963.

Report of a Patrol to the KERIAKA Census Division by Mr. F. PARKER, Patrol Officer, and comments of the Assistant District Officer, HUTJENA are forwarded herewith.

The Report reveals a satisfactory state of affairs in the Division. Mr. PARKER is an energetic young Officer who has done a great deal to help the people in his area.

I have requested further details on the alleged activities of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries Field Workers in the area. If, in fact, they were spreading propoganda for the Welfare Society, I feel they could be more gainfully employed in an area where such propoganda would fall on less receptive ears than those of the primitive people like the KERIAKA.

[Signature]
A. J. ZIECK.
DISTRICT OFFICER.

(1) KOPAI villagers generally will not do very much if they have no leadership. I have always noticed that in villages with strong leadership in place, people are healthy and industrious. The village itself seems to be living. The village has its leadership and it is hoped KOPAI will find a good leader in SAMIARI.

(2) As to more War Damage Claims and being reported, except I believe in occasional circumstances, these people have had chances of lodging them previously. I patrolled through this area in 1948 collecting War Damage Claims. There was no military activity in this area at that time in the rest of the island.

(3) Regarding aboriginal laborers, this is a problem everywhere and some way away, making little contribution to their own village, and their families are forced to leave the way at home. At times I am sure these people are not even very far from home. As long as the people of this Territory have unrestricted freedom of movement there is little chance of labor shortage. Once men of course never return. Also, as stated in my report, we cannot even find out where they are working, and we have lost contact with the village.

(4) In one way it is good that the people see the patrols, as it probably helps in getting them to work and to plant crops. This of course is not the main reason for the patrols, but the people do think that the patrols are for their benefit. Confidence they have in the patrols is high. Confidence they have in the patrols is high. Confidence they have in the patrols is high.

67/2/3

Sub District Office,
HUTUENA
Bougainville District

17th May, 1963.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOBANO

KUNUA PATROL REPORT 6/62 - 63.

Attached please find the above report from Mr Parker,
O.I.C., Kunua.

2. The economic position of the Keriaka continues to improve with increasing plantings in cacao and cope and more bush is being cleared - evidence that further plantings will be made. The situation generally has remained good and it is hoped it will continue to do so. Evidently Mr Parker has been putting across the story of increasing cash cropping for advancement very well.

3. Native Affairs (a) Luluai BISI ORARA of SIWONAPATAI is a problem and would appear to me a man with some political leanings and ambitions. At present these political ambitions may not have matured and indeed may never do so. Perhaps a more sympathetic attitude may be better than treating him in a cavalier manner. After all, he did not join the cargo cult and I am sure that this was appreciated at the time.

(b) AKOPAI villagers certainly will not do very much if they have no leadership. I have always noticed that a village with strong leadership is clean, people are healthy and indeed the village itself seems to be living. The village reflects its leadership and it is hoped AKOPAI will find a good leader in NAMIARIRI.

(c) As no more War Damage Claims are being accepted, except I believe in exceptional circumstances, these people have had chances of lodging them previously. I patrolled through this area in 1948 collecting War Damage Claims. There was no military activity in this area as there was in the rest of the Island.

(d) Regarding absentee labourers: this is a problem everywhere and some men stay away, making little contribution to their home village, and their families are cared for by those who stay at home. At times I am sure these persons do not even pay Personal Tax. As long as the people of this Territory have unrestricted freedom of movement there is little one can do. Some men of course never return. Also, as stated by Mr Parker, one cannot even find out where they are working, as they have lost contact with the village.

(e) In one way it is good that the people fear the patrols, as it probably helps in getting the people to listen and to plant crops. This of course is not ideal and it would be far better if the people did these things because of the confidence they have in the Administration, not fear. Confidence can only be developed - it cannot happen immediately. Surely the

present fear will, if our officers continue to patiently assist, develop into confidence.

(f) Many of our present day troubles reflect the antipathy of missionaries and administration officers in the past, each undermining the prestige of the other. If we are to develop the Territory, all missionaries should support the Administration policy, especially in their dealings with primitives. Similarly we should give support to the missions. I agree that one field worker is insufficient for the Kunua and Keriaka Divisions. If assistance is to be continued in stimulating economic cash cropping, more field workers will be needed. If it is possible to get more field workers they must certainly not belong to the Nahalis Welfare Society. I will make it my business to find out who this was and who was responsible for posting him there.

(g) The Director's remarks on P/R 5 of 62/63 will be kept in mind in regard to ATSIUMA Land. However land must first be found before authority can be requested to proceed with investigations.

4. Villages and Housing: All housing is good and advice given is being accepted and acted upon.

5. Roads and Walking Tracks: The maintenance and improvement of walking tracks in this area continues. Once the mission gets a tractor and trailer, the people will probably make further improvements to their roads, especially when their crops begin to bear and produce.

6. Village Officials: When I receive the memorandum I will make recommendations.

7. Missions: The Missions are both giving what assistance they can and there is no antipathy between them.

8. Education: Absenteeism is generally present in all native schools; neither parents nor students seem to understand the necessity of regular attendance. This can only develop in the future.

9. Health: (a) Regarding the goitre cases: iodised salt can, I believe, be obtained from Public Health Department. I used to get it before for goitre cases. Perhaps you could ask the District Medical Officer if he can supply it.

(b) The health seems to be good and moving the KAUBATEI Villages to a healthier site was good. The fact that the twins survived shows a change in attitude of the primitive, who if he had not killed them would have allowed one of them to die.

10. Agricultural and Economic Developments:

(a) It is good to read that the drought did not affect the food supply in this area as it did in others. Now the subsistence gardening takes less time, the time gained can be used on cash crops. Peanuts are a good crop and supply protein, which these people normally do not get in large quantities.

(b) It must be remembered that to people who have had virtually no cash income, some cash income is a lot - it is only after they have experienced the "joys" of spending it that they realise it is not enough. That some of the individual plantings do not appear large enough to supply a good income does not matter at this stage; the most important thing is that the plantings are there, when it produces, further plantings will be stimulated.

(c) I am rather interested in planting rice after the shade trees have been planted. These trees grow quickly and I understand that rice needs plenty of sun to ripen it. I suppose only one crop of rice would be harvested. No statement is made of how the rice is to be hulled. Perhaps Mr Parker can inform me of that later.

(d) The plantings of coconuts are quite impressive. These people should be encouraged, it almost seems to be "cultish". If it is, it does not matter. I am sure the planting of cacao was in the Tolai, but no harm came, as the cacao did produce, and has kept on producing, money.

(e) The agricultural position in the Keriaka is good and from all accounts it will continue.

11. This area is fortunate in the past three years in having young, energetic officers who have given leadership to these people. It is only to be hoped we will be fortunate enough to continue to have officers of the calibre of Mr R. Giddings and Mr F. Parker.

(Signature)
(S.W. LIDDLE)

Assistant District Officer.

Last Patrol to Area:

Subjects of Patrol:

INTERPRETER:

Since the last patrol, the main changes of note in this area have been, once again, in the economic field. Details follow in the appendix on Agriculture, but suffice to say that in the central Keriaka area, some 50 cacao plots have been cleared of bush. Of these, about 15 have been marked out and some 40 shade trees planted. A census of coconuts taken during the patrol, speaks for itself when compared with last year's figures, and it will need to be said about the continued planting of this crop.

In addition, visits to the three northern villages of the Division during last patrol are being organized and headed. Groups of men from these villages are on their way to the extensive coastal plain have commenced clearing of bush for cash crop planting.

All objectives of the patrol are being met.

WORK:

Thursday, 28th March: Departed for the area via Kuma Plantation, Sisiwai and Sisiwai. Arrived at 11.30, having inspected new coconut plantings and the village lands for listing for cocoa roll and banana cultivation. Slept here.

Friday, 29th March: Departed for the area via Kuma Plantation, Sisiwai and Sisiwai. Arrived at 11.30, having inspected new coconut plantings and the village lands for listing for cocoa roll and banana cultivation. Slept here.

Saturday 30th March: Departed for the area via Kuma Plantation, Sisiwai and Sisiwai. Arrived at 11.30, having inspected new coconut plantings and the village lands for listing for cocoa roll and banana cultivation. Slept here.

KUNUA PATROL NO. 6/62-63

Patrol Conducted by: F. Parker, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: KERIACA Tax Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by: Europeans: Nil.

Natives: Constable PAUMBALE No. 10573.
Constable WATNAWI No. 10626.
Constable ALES No. 10647.
D.A.S.F. Fieldworkers KOTAVEN
and IKOPIRA.

Duration: From: Thursday 28th March, 1963.
To: Thursday 11th April, 1963.
(15 days, 14 nights out).

Last Patrol to Area: D.N.A. December, 1962.
P.H.D. September, 1962.
D.A.S.F. January, 1963.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Compilation Common Roll.
2. Routine Administration.
3. Purchase land REREREPAISI.
4. Purchase land KURAI O.

INTRODUCTION:

Since the last patrol, the main changes of note in this area have been, once again, in the economic field. Details follow in the appendix on Agriculture, but suffice to say that in the central Keriaka area, some 40 cacao plots have been cleared of bush. Of these, about 15 have been marked out and seeds of shade trees planted. A census of coconuts taken during the patrol speaks for itself when compared with last year's figures, and little need be said about the continued planting of this crop.

In addition, advice^{given} to the three Northern villages of the Division during last patrol has been absorbed and heeded. Groups of men from those villages who own tracts of the extensive coastal plain have commenced clearing areas of bush for cash crop planting.

All objectives of the patrol carried out.

DIARY:

Thursday, 28th March: Departed Kunua at 0800 for AMUN via Kunua Plantation, Sisiapai and Kaviki. Arrived Amun 1330, having inspected new coconut plantings north of Amun. Village lined for listing for Common roll and meeting afterwards. Slept Amun.

Friday, 29th March: Departed for Beteraio village. Passed through newly cleared lowland areas about 1 mile inland from Amun. Inspected three hamlets and Aid Post, looked over proposed cacao plantings near present village. Lined villagers at Aid Post, held discussions and slept Beteraio.

Saturday 30th March: Departed early for Kaubatei. Inspected village and adjacent cash crop plantings, then over to

Diary: continued.

Aukei to see village and nearby coconut plantings. Returned rest house and lined Kaubatei village. Heavy rain in late afternoon, only part Roll completed. Slept Kaubatei.

Sunday 31st March: At Kaubatei. News of sinking of Polurrian. Word sent to Atuite, Amun, Kaviki and Sisiapai to watch for survivors. Self to inland sites of old hamlets to inspect coconuts planted along ridges.

Monday, 1st April: Listing of Kaubatei villagers for Roll completed, then Aukei villagers lined. Then by bush track to the coastal areas cleared by Aukei and Kaubatei villages for future cash crop plantings. Returned Kaubatei 1730.

Tuesday 2nd April: Departed 0700 for Atuitei village, seeing hamlets of Kaubatei and Atuitei en route, as well as new cacao areas cleared by latter village. Crop plantings near village visited, then Atuite villagers lined. Slept Atuite.

Wednesday, 3rd April: To Siwonapatai village where villagers lined, then to inspection of houses, distant cacao and coconut plantings and followed vehicular road to Atuite, passing over newly constructed culverts en route. Slept at Atuite.

Thursday, 4th April: Departed early for Koripobi via Kuraio Mission and Akopai village. At Kuraio arrangements made for land purchase to be carried out on return leg of patrol. To Akopai village, where adults lined, houses and cash crops inspected, proceeding on to Koripobi at dusk. Slept Koripobi.

Friday, 5th April: Returned Akopai to visit distant cash crop plantings. Returned by bush tracks through Koripobi plantings and slept Koripobi.

Saturday, 6th April: Lined adults of Koripobi, saw new village, and nearby cacao plantings.

Sunday, 7th April: At Koripobi.

Monday, 8th April: Departing 0700 by foot for Pokuito. Made arrangements for purchase REREREPAISI land to return tomorrow, then on to Atsilima for inspection both hamlets, cash crops, and compilation Roll. Held discussions and slept. 'Wild man' and family presented to patrol.

Tuesday 9th April: Left at 0600 for Laruma village (Banoni Division, Boku Administrative area) by canoe. Discussed land being used by Atsilima villagers with Atarais and other owners. Returned to Pokuito by canoe to complete purchase of above land, then villagers lined, and discussions held. Later saw nearby cacao plots. Slept Pokuito.

Wednesday, 10th April: Left at dawn, by foot to Koripobi, then Akopai, then Kuraio where extension are walked and purchased. To Atuite in evening and slept.

Thursday, 11th April: Departed 0600 for Kunua via Amun, Kaviki and Sisiapai, arriving 1330.

PATROL COMPLETED.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Generally speaking the area as a whole is satisfactorily quiet.

A complaint was brought to the patrol regarding the distribution of savings of a deceased native from Beteraio. His wife, of Akopai, returned to her village with all his money. By custom, some should have gone to other relatives of the man, and this was decided on during this patrol and the details entered

Native Affairs: continued.

into the relevant village books. The matter will be followed up next patrol, with regards to the payment of the monies decided on.

Luluai Bisiorara of Siwonapatai is proving an unsettling influence in the area. As can be realised from patrol reports dating back to the opening of this patrol post, this man constantly claims to be the leader in his part of the Keriaka, and is in fact an hereditary power, but only of his village, and even then, only one of three. Although he has been strongly discouraged from clinging to this idea, he persists with it amongst the people, although Fr. Mentzer and myself do not recognise it. I think he is becoming neurotic about the matter, ~~xxxx~~ and the people admit this but still fall into the traps he sets. In retrospect, it seems the only reason he was so strongly against the Cargo Cult was because he was not previously consulted on whether it should be introduced into the area. A later antipathy towards economic advancement developed mainly because it was out of his hands, but this is slowly disappearing as the village refuses to listen to him. The people generally are fairly tolerant of him but it is on the cards that his attempts to assert his small customary and official powers could backfire on him, as he is a heated orator. A watch will be kept on him, but attempts to advise him are useless - he is an incurable yes-man to patrols and is definitely mentally retarded.

Akopai village is finding it hard to settle down as well as other nearby groups. There seem to be a number of factions in the village constantly bickering at each other. Minor projects in community work and cash cropping get started then grind to a halt because of 'talk'. The religious bifurcation of the village means little, it is probably the result of the former combination of a few small hamlets under individual leaders, which took place in 1954 or so. These minor leaders are treading on each other's toes. Paulo, formerly a Tuitul of the village but now of Koripobi, was a strong leader and as such had a good organising effect on the group. Now there are probably half a dozen small scale leaders, for instance Noleba, Dikoi - the present Luluai, and others not made known to myself. Nemiarari, a young man, is one of the stronger and was nominated as an official to aid the non-Pidgin speaking Luluai, and it is to be hoped that he has a consolidating effect on the village.

At Atuite, some downen men claimed that they had joined with the main village in about 1955 or 1956, coming down from their mountain hamlet. They wished to claim War Damage Compensation, but I doubt that they had a quarter of the articles they claimed to have lost, and even then they were nowhere near a position in which they could have lost their possessions. It seems that with the surge in economic development, which has remained unremunerative until recently, the villagers are essaying into every possible avenue to obtain finance. Could you confirm that payments for war damages are now obsolete, as I have had a few other, and possibly genuine if one stretches a point, enquiries about the matter.

At many of the villages, an anxiety was expressed regarding many of the men who had been absent for periods of from 2 to 6 years, working on plantations. I was requested to have these men located and return them to their

Native Affairs: continued.

respective villages. I advised the village officials in these cases that firstly, because of the numerous changes of names and places of work which the labourers had made since the villagers last heard of them, and also because it was not policy to discourage casual labourers, the Administration could do little about the matter. It was up to the villagers themselves to exert pressure. For instance men who shirked their communal duties and went to local plantations with the intention of avoiding work in the village, should not have communal work done on their crop plantings by the rest of the people. However it was stressed that some men should be allowed to work casually for short periods to obtain money for necessities, but they should consult with officials before leaving the village. This was accepted in principle. At the risk of being accused of preaching, the meetings of men were told to ensure that when they did go to earn money they spent it on useful tools rather than rubbish.

A nomadic family was presented to the patrol at Atsilima, composed of an aged man, NEPIAS, his wife and her sister, and six children. From all accounts he had until recently lived well inland, had not seen a European since about 1935, and still used knives and axes albeit unsharpened, obtained by trading prewar. During the war they (a) saw Japanese soldiers' footprints and left the beaten tracks; and (b) obtained some parachute silk which they have used for clothing until the present time. Supposedly he had given both the villages of the Keriaka and those of Rotokas Division which he had visited, the impression that he lined for census over the other side of the range from whichever village he was at. My guess is that he has been living above Atsilima for many years and has been afraid of the Administration for imaginary reasons, only recently being convinced that ~~the~~ no harm would come to him if he presented himself at a line-up. No doubt was expressed to him concerning the authenticity of his story, but it shows an unsatisfactory fear of the Administration when such stories are made up to cover up an often imaginary crime.

The evident fear of the Administration noted in many of the earlier Reports following patrol to this area is, I feel, still present. All Administration activities prior to and including the May, 1961 Cargo Cult were either considered as inevitable - e.g. patrols, census, tax, or reprisals - e.g. most Court cases. As it was such a primitive area, I suppose this was inevitable: there was little opportunity to help the people by anything except direct orders and the fact that these orders were essentially to improve the hygiene and health ~~were~~ not taken into account. That orders were given to ensure that unpleasant tasks were accomplished, with threats of court action to follow, were taken at face value. Similarly, little use was made of the law by the people themselves, except when it could be utilised to pay back enemies. The majority of the law they saw was punitive. This fear and distrust is, as I said, still present, and because of the natural uncommunicativeness of the people in general, little in the way of lecturing them will dispell it. Since that time, assistance given by the Administration has not been on a grand enough scale to impress upon the people that the

Native Affairs: continued.

Administration is all out to assist them to better themselves. Not impressive enough, that is, only when compared ~~by~~ to the direct and material assistance being constantly given by Fr. Mentzer, at Kuraio Mission. In addition, little use is made of the law by the people for their own good, despite assurances by myself that the law is to assist, not hinder the people as a whole. Fr. Mentzer states that he is stressing a pro-Administration attitude to the people, and he agrees that there is still a latent antipathy. To override this I think that as the aid and counsel the Administration is able to give increases in proportion with the economic welfare and social education of the group, the antipathy will die its own death. But I think material assistance at present is of primary importance. Convinced of an intention to help, the people will be more amenable to counsel and less obvious means of assistance. Although the assistance which can be given in the material category is somewhat limited because of the economic position, two projects uppermost in the minds of all these people - road building and cash crop planting - lend themselves well to this type of aid. In the case of the former, cement has been supplied to Fr. Mentzer for use in a bridge he is building over the Tsimamut River by the District Commissioner, and I have supplied limited numbers of tools to the villages on loan. For the latter, assistance by D.A.S.F in the form of advisory staff and seed materials has been forthcoming. I still think a single field worker who has both the Keriaka and Kunua Divisions to patrol is far from adequate. At the present rate of advancement, two field workers could well be posted full time to the Keriaka alone.

Regarding field workers, they should preferably not be men like some of a recent group who were down there compiling a coconut census, and at the same time spreading adverse political propaganda: that is, generally recommending the Hahalis Welfare Society. Fortunately much of their propaganda was nullified when I patrolled the area and advised the villagers just what the Society had achieved in the last year compared with what they, the Keriakas, have achieved.

I discussed the matter of the Atsilima's land (see p. 3 P/R 4/62-63) with some of the owners of the land, at LARUMA. They are not decided at present, but may be prepared to release the land for sale to the Administration. I have made no definite arrangements nor have I advised the Atsilima people of any possibility of the land being purchased for their resettlement. Landowners of Laruma will advise me of their ideas on the matter next patrol.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

As far as all the present established villages are concerned, housing and general maintenance of villages was very good. The new village sites of Akopai, Atuite, Siwenapatai and Aukei are being slowly extended, and previous ~~instructions~~ instructions to build adequate latrines primarily had been obeyed. Koripobi village is almost entirely re-established on the new site described in P/R 7/61-62, p. 3. Pokuito has not yet commenced their move - see P/R 4/62-63, p. 3.

Rest houses all in good repair.

ROADS AND WALKING TRACKS:

Work on maintaining walking tracks has been well attended to by the villagers.

To assist in the maintaining of the tracks which will later be used for vehicular roads, I took a quantity of shovels, picks, axes and crowbars, to be loaned to the four villages along the proposed road. Quantities are restricted, so the villages will have to alternate weekly with the use of the tools. Shovels, although the most essential of the tools, have not been obtainable from Rabaul for nearly one year now.

The bridge being built over the Tsinamut River, near Kuraio, is meeting with full cooperation from the nearby villagers. The Mission has supplied some cement and bolts, etc., the villagers the hewn timber, and some cement has just arrived at Kuraio, purchased by the Administration for the project. When the bridge is complete, the mission intends to purchase a tractor.

A number of hardwood culverts have been made along the stretch between the northern Atuite hamlet and Kuraio, and between Kuraio and Koripobi, making most of those two arms vehicular, allowing for some filling and removal of trees etc., still remaining.

When the walking track is cleared right through I will make the survey as ordered by the District Officer.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

I have two recommendations to make:

1. SILIVIELI, Luluai of Pokuito-resignation be accepted. He is old and almost blind, and is physically unable to do his job. He asked to resign when NOIASI confirmed as Luluai.

2. NEMIARERI has been nominated as Tultul of Akopia village, and appears suitable.

These matters subject of a separate memorandum.

MISSIONS:

Activities of the Catholic Mission, per Fr. Mentzer, are described in appropriate sections of the report. Generally the mission is doing well and has the full confidence of the people.

I saw the group of Methodists at Akopai, and later saw their Minister at Govei Mission, Kurua Division, with the aim of getting seed coconuts from Govei for the Akopai group. This should eventuate, and in the near future a canoe from Koripobi should come to collect nuts from Govei.

Schools are discussed in the appendix on Education.

CONCLUSION:

A quiet patrol and the opportunity was taken to examine more closely the general attitude of the people towards advancement and administration.

L. E. Clark

APPENDIX A: EDUCATION.

The three Mission schools in the Division were all visited in the course of the patrol.

Attendance is comparatively good at all of them, and it seems many more parents are encouraging their children to attend. However, when it comes to absenteeism, the children still have the last word.

Three young boys attend Kunua Primary 'T' school.

Attendance at the three Catholic schools is as follows:

	Prep.:	Standard I:	Standard III:
KURAIQ Mission Station School:	37	44	7
REREREPAISI Substation School:	19	14	-
Village school near AUKEI:	45	13	-

Lead Park

APPENDIX B: HEALTH:

Generally, health in the area was good.

Kaubatei villagers, after some four or five weeks on the lowlands clearing bush for coconut plantings, retired to Beteraio Aid Post with apparent malaria attacks. None were serious and soon recovered. To avoid this, I visited the area where the villagers had been sleeping in small huts and advised them to move to another site, since at the time the huts were near a tidal backwater.

Two goitre cases were seen at Atuite, an old man and a young girl. I discussed the matter with Fr. Mentzer, and since the Mission is only 20 minutes' walk away from the village, he said if P.H.D. forwarded the medicines for treating this, he would see to it that the sufferers received it regularly.

Aid Post Orderlies were satisfied with most things when asked. All were advised that bulk supplies of the most-used medical supplies are now kept at Kunua and can be issued to Orderlies while they are awaiting their three-monthly visits to Sohano. This should prove a great advantage where minor epidemics may deplete stocks of only one or two medicines, but will not interfere when Orderlies collect their regular large bulk stocks.

BETERAIO Aid Post: clean and well maintained. Latrines adequate, drinking water adjacent. New Orderly's quarters almost complete. Present double ward on raised floor, with dispensary in the centre, in good order. Kitchens adequate.

POROTEI Aid Post: Construction unsatisfactorily slow and villagers ordered to hasten. Orderly's house completed, ward being commenced, with raised floor and divided by a central dispensary room. No latrines yet, and one temporary kitchen. Water adjacent.

ATSILIMA: Aid Post: Clean, maintained. New ward now complete, of the same design as those already described. Latrines and kitchens adequate. Water adjacent. Canoe being constructed by Atsilima villagers for Orderly's use in collecting supplies and transporting patients.

Kuraio Mission: Fr. Mentzer has only medical supplies for treating his own staff, since Porotei Aid Post is ten minutes' walk away. The Mission's canoe and speed boat are available for emergency transportation of patients.

Two sets of twins, at Akopai and Koripobi, were seen, and found to be healthy. Multiple Births Bonuses were paid to both mothers, advice given on cleanliness and feeding, and arrangements made with Fr. Mentzer for milk and other items to be purchased by him for the children.

Incidentally, the fact that two sets of twins have survived in this southern part of the Keriaka is a reflection on the effects our health and hygiene ideas have had on them people. Up till the middle 1950's, any twins born were presumed to be 'evil' and one killed, if not both. Apart from a set at Beteraio, these are the first twins to live in the Division.

L. H. Clark

APPENDIX C: AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Subsistence: The recent drought has had no effect on subsistence crops in the area, with the possible exception of Amun where the soil is sandy and little moisture is retained. Even there food was adequate, but there was no excess as is normal.

Now the villagers who moved down to the plains last year are finding the great advantages of food planting on level ground. They are quite amazed at the facility with which the ground can be cleared and planted, and with which much more food than is required can be planted. The work in which both sexes participate can be accomplished in one day a week, this leaving the rest of the week free and yielding a more than required amount of food.

The introduction of good strains of peanuts, sweet corn and tomatoes by Fr. Mentzer has the people looking much better fed than ever. Rice will soon be another new basic food crop for the area.

Economic Crops:

Individual crops are discussed below.

The whole economic scene is very bright. Planting of coconuts continues unabated, governed, as usual, by the availability of seed nuts. The planting of cacao has fired the imaginations of the people as a whole, and the rate of clearing and planting is so great that any census taken at present is obsolete within 24 hours.

From what I could judge of the people and their attitudes to cash cropping, I felt that within a year or so there could be a general lag in planting as the first flush of interest wore off, and lasting until the first income was received by the early planters. I think that first of all the villagers will make sure that every man taking an interest in economic planting has a plot of some sort of his own, but I can see that many of the present individual plantings are not adequate to ensure a good income for the family group. Thus interest must be sustained to the extent that present plantings are further extended after the initial plots for each man are complete. I discussed this with Fr. Mentzer, and we agree that the best way to sustain the people's interest will be to give them a small income when there seems to be a drop in interest, to act as an incentive. At present, the stress is being placed primarily on permanent crops, the rice and potatoes play only a small part in the activities in the economic field. However, the stress on the two temporary crops of rice and potatoes should be slowly increased, but not to the extent where no further permanent crops are planted. This way, the small income incentive will be received by the people and can be limited by the amount of seed distributed, thus ensuring all energy is not channelled into these two crops. With this project in view, Fr. Mentzer said that potatoes - seed - can be obtained by him for redistribution from the few men at present engaged in potato farming, at fairly short notice, and in great enough quantities. He has already distributed seed rice, and this was seen at the time of the patrol. Small plots only have been planted, the grain obtained therefrom to be used as seed for replanting. I also anticipate

Appendix C: Agriculture and Economic Development: continued.

the arrival soon of seed rice which I have requested from the District Agricultural Officer.

Regarding the practical side of the planting of these two temporary crops in greater quantities in the near future, the following were agreed upon during meetings in the villages:

1. Later, two or three family groups from each village could live inland for a year or so and cultivate potatoes, while the people living on the coast could maintain the permanent crops already planted for those family groups. The villagers are so close-knit and interdependent that I doubt there'd be much trouble over the division of proceed obtained from the sale of potatoes.

2. The suggestion that ~~the~~ rice be planted between the lines of the cacao plots for the first year or so, made by the District Agricultural Officer, was put to the people. It was acceptable that once the communal work of clearing the bush, cleaning, then planting shade seed had been done, and the individual owners started their own maintenance of their plots, those owners could then plant rice within the lines. I added that this practice would greatly facilitate the cleaning side of the maintenance of the plots.

Of course there is the far more optimistic - and, admittedly, quite possible - point of view: the constant planting of permanent crops may become a way of life in that area, just as formerly catching possums and animals in the bush was the main occupation of the male villager for about 300 days of the year. After nearly two years' of unrewarded work so far, planting may already be a habit.

Native handicrafts as a source of income were not discussed much during the patrol, as I am still awaiting the decision as to whether a market can be arranged for them - see p. 6 of P/R 4/62-63.

COCONUTS: I apologise for my inaccuracy in estimating the rate of coconut planting. When Field Workers completed a census of all coconut plantings just as I entered the area on patrol, the total they had counted was nearly double the number I had estimated during my last patrol.

Village:	Palms pre-1958:	post-1958:	Total: (1963)	Total: (1962)
ATSILIMA		2877	2877	1678
POKUITO	77	3139	3216	2711
KORIPOBI	633	8543	9176	3517
AKOPAI		6008	6008	1786
SIWONAPATAI	1458	5185	6643	923
ATUITE	974	10910	11884	3386
KAUBAITEI	150	3983	4033	1595
AUKEI	1849	2319	4159	2465
BETERAIO	960	9797	10757	9573
AMUN	831	564	1395	947
TOTALS:	6932	53216	60148	28581

In addition, Amun villagers have prepared land for a further 400 nuts, Beteraio are clearing an extra app. 100 acres on the plain, Aukei an extra app. 40 acres and Kaubaitai

Appendix C: Agriculture and Economic Development: continued.

a surprising 200 acres. And these last three villages are still clearing! As for the southern villages, where seed nuts are the problem, there are probably about 4 or 5 thousand nuts awaiting planting.

CACAO: Apart from the extensive cleared land ready for this crop, the four plots previously in the Division are at the time of writing fully planted. The three plots commenced with the assistance of Field Workers last year are now planted out, with totals as follows:

ATSILIMA (planted late last year)	: 317
POKUITO (planted March 1963)	: 446
KORIPOBI (planted January 1963)	: 246

From memory, at the time of the patrol, Atsilima had an additional 2 plots marked out and planted with shade, Pokuito one, Koripbi five, Akopai six, Siwonapatai four, Atuite five. The average number of marked trees would be about 250-300 per plot. In addition, Kaubatei and Aukea have cleared areas of about 5 to 6 acres each on well drained land for cacao planting alone, and separated from their proposed coconut plantings.

Additionally, some 20 other cacao plots were in the process of being cleared at the time.

Some cacao has been marked amongst full-grown coconuts:

REIWATA of Siwonapatai has about 300 seedlings amongst his coconuts to the north of Kuraio.

KAKAPETAI of Atuite has about 200 amongst an adjacent coconut planting.

KEIIJHARI of Beteraio has 900 pegs in his coconut planting near the village. Seed is expected within a couple of weeks from D.A.S.F.

In short, the outlook for cacao is just as bright as that for coconuts was two years ago.

L. Baker



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... BOUGAINVILLE Report No. MUNUA 7/62-63.

Patrol Conducted by... E. PARKER, PATROL OFFICER?

Area Patrolled... HAHON TAX CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... NIL

Natives..... TWO

Duration—From 16./5/1963 to 4./6/1963 (Broken).

Number of Days..... ELEVEN, NINE NIGHTS.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../11/1962

Medical ... /5/1963

Map Reference..... NIL

Objects of Patrol..... 1. Common Roll Compilation, 2. Land Purchase,

3. Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-11-30

10th July, 1963.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOBAHO.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7/1962-63 - KUNHA

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

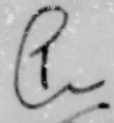
It is heartening to note that the two Priests
are endeavouring to foster economic development and are
co-operating with the Patrol Officer and the Agricultural
Officer.

I shall look forward to your recommendation
concerning the SAPOSA people joining the Buka Council.

Your query concerning the ownership of
WARAZIN will be dealt with under subject heading by the
Executive Officer (Lands).

I am gratified to note that the Officer
conducting the patrol had detailed discussions on next year's
elections and its implications.

The substantial increase in coconut plantings is
gratifying.


(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.11.30

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference..... 67/1/4

If calling ask for

Mr.....



Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

28th, June, 1963.

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

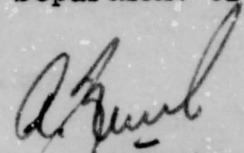
KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. 7. OF 1962/1963.

Forwarded herewith is a brief Report of a Patrol to the HAHON by Mr. F. PARKER, Officer in Charge, KUNUA, with comments of the Assistant District Officer, HUTJENA. Like most recent Patrols in the District the emphasis was on the Compilation of the Common Roll and the Patrol was somewhat hurried.

The apparent apathy of the Resident Priest is unfortunate particularly in view of the fact that the other two Priests in the KUNUA Area are endeavouring to foster economic development and are co-operating with the Patrol Officer and the Agricultural Officer.

I have spoken to several people from SAPOSA and there seems little doubt that they will join the BUKA Council.

The people of RATSUA Village have been living on land known as "WARAZIN" Plantation, an area of about eight (8) Hectares leased to Mr. W. KNOX. Mr. KNOX formerly owned MADEHAS Plantation which he sold to Mr. J. C. LEE. Mr. LEE has stated that the Sale also included "WARAZIN" but there is some doubt. Could the matter be referred to the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines for clarification please.


(A. J. ZWECK).
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

67/2/3

Sub District Office,
HUTJENA
Bougainville District.

22nd June, 1963.

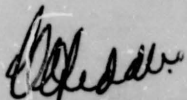
The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO 7/62-63
HAHON CENSUS DIVISION

Attached please find the above report of a patrol through the Hahon Census Division. This patrol was hurried because of the urgency to complete the Common Roll by the first week in June.

2. The ^{10th} ~~3rd~~ and ^{14th} ~~4th~~ July, 1963, have been set aside for the meeting at Saposia to discuss the matter of the Saposia people joining the Buka Council.

3. Although my prediction regarding Fr. Deonne was correct, it does not please me. It is a pity that he cannot change his attitude towards the native peoples and their development.


(C.W. LIDDLE)

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

REPORT OF KUNUA PATROL NO. 7/62-63.

Patrol Conducted by: F. Parker, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled: HAHON Tax Census Division.
Patrol Accompanied by: Europeans: Nil.
Natives: Constable 1/C No. 10588 TAMBERO.
T/Constable No. 10781 SERI.
Duration: From: Thursday, 16th May, 1963.
To: Tuesday, 4th June, 1963.
Broken period, interval from
18th May to 26th May excepted,
(11 days, 9 nights out).
Last Patrol to area: D. N. A. November, 1962.
P. H. D. May, 1962.
D. A. S. F. February, 1963.
Objects of Patrol: 1. Compilation of Common Roll and
General Roll.
2. Purchase of Land:
"PATSUNBOTSIMBO".
3. Routine Administration.

INTRODUCTION:

Unfortunately, because of the time limit set for the common roll completion, this patrol had to be hurried. Wherever possible, some normal patrol work - discussions and inspection of economic work, etc. - was done. But in most cases the maximum consisted of a line-up of villagers plus a detailed discussion of next year's election and its implications. 11 Pol Edy

Before the end of June another patrol through the area will be commenced, to cover the villages in detail, and the report of that patrol will contain the usual information on the progress of the area.

DIARY:

Thursday, 16th May: Departed Kunua 0730 for Kurur Aid Post and Rest House. Line Kurur and Kunokomok villagers at Aid Post to compile Common Roll and discuss elections. In afternoon, to Petspets village for line and talk. Slept Kurur.

Friday, 17th May: Advice received that all men of northern villages plus Saposa absent as stevedores on "Malaita". Cargo sent back to Kunua, self to Puto Rest House where Rukussia, Puto and Goton villagers lined for Roll, and discussion. Returned via Kurur, arrived Kunua 1730.

Monday, 27th May: Departed Kunua 0700 for Lalum via Kurur, Puto, Tsimba Mission and Benumat Society Store. Arrived Lalum 1230, lined Lalum and Kunopopo villagers and held discussion. Slept Lalum.

Tuesday, 28th May: To Kakapara and Nambarosi villages for line and discussion. Discussed cacao processing and marketing at Benumat, and inspected fermentary. Returned Lalum and advised owners Patsumbotsimbo land prepare boundaries for later purchase.

Diary: continued:

Walked to Soraken Plantation and back to compile General Roll.

Wednesday, 29th May: Departed Lalum 0730 by canoes for Saposa. Remainder day to completing Common Roll for Saposa and holding discussions. Slept Saposa.

Thursday, 30th May: Direct to Ratsua village where villagers lined and discussion held. Then by canoe to Porapora for same. Slept Ratsua.

Friday, 31st May: By powered canoe to Sohano, to discuss various matters with District Officer. Thence to Hutjena where complete Common Roll delivered to A/ADO Mr. Neal. Returned by powered canoe to Ratsua in evening.

Saturday, 1st June: With Ratsua officials to proposed site for village. Cacao and coconut plantings inspected and meeting held in evening and advice given. Slept Ratsua.

Sunday, 2nd. June: At Ratsua.

Monday, 3rd. June: By powered canoe to Soraken Plantation, then on to Lalum. Boundaries of above named land walked and purchase completed in afternoon. Slept Lalum.

Tuesday, 4th June: Return to Kunua via Puto and Kurup.

PATROL ENDS.NATIVE AFFAIRS:

A more detailed report on this and all other aspects will follow the next patrol to the Division.

I discussed the matter of the Saposa people joining the Buka Native Local Government Council with the A.D.O. while I was at Hutjena in March, and again discussed it with the Saposa people when on my way to Kunua. Because of the necessity for the rapid completion of the Common Roll, it could not be arranged for Mr. Neal, A.D.O., and myself to be at Saposa together to discuss the Council, with the people. This meeting will be undertaken on my next patrol. Since I first discussed the matter with the Saposa people they have sent for a councillor from Petats Island, off the west coast of Buka, to have him explain some of the advantages of the Council, and he visited Saposa in April. I am fairly certain that this group will join the Council once they get a better understanding of it.

No disputes were heard, nor were any C.N.A. hearings necessary.

The former village name of HON has now been amended to RUKUSSIA.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

All villages were not inspected. In those that were, all previous instructions had been carried out. No new instructions were issued.

Ratsua village intends to move inland to their own land amongst their coconut and cacao plantings. I inspected the proposed site and okayed it after seeing that drainage was good and water accessible. The present village is on Administration land, leased to a former owner of Madehas Plantation. The District Commissioner has been advised of this.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

No changes were necessary in the present officials.

MISSIONS:

Unfortunately, as A.D.O. Hutjena predicted in his comments on the report of the last patrol to this Division, the presence of Fr. Dionne has had no effect on the general or economic attitude of the people. Such is the attitude of the people now that they feel keenly his lack of interest in their economic advancement, and feel even more keenly his constant requests for money from them. Fr. Dionne has little financial backing in contrast to many of the other Roman Catholic priests in that area.

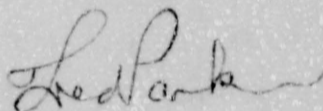
News of the advancement taking place in the Keriaka and Kunua areas with the assistance and advice of both Mission and Administration has reached the Hahon people and made them somewhat keen to advance in a like manner. The people were advised to ignore Fr. Dionne's apathy, or almost antipathy, towards their economic progress.

CONCLUSIONS:

A hurried patrol, but all objectives carried out.

No appendices on Agriculture and Economic Development or Health are attached, as these subjects will be examined in more detail on the next patrol than was permitted on this one.

A census of coconuts and cacao will be compiled for the next report, with the assistance of Field Worker Kompui. Substantial increases in plantings were noted on this patrol.



F. Parker
(Patrol Officer).



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KINUA 8/62-63

Patrol Conducted by F. PARKER PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled KINUA TAX CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives THREE

Duration—From 18/5/1963 to 25/5/1963

Number of Days SEVEN, FOUR NIGHTS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/1963

Medical 9/1962

Map Reference NIL

Objects of Patrol 1. COMMON ROLL COMPILATION

2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-11-33

19th August, 1963.

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


PATROL REPORT NO. 8-62/63 - KUNUA:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Parker has applied himself well to the
compilation of material for the Common Roll. The
patrol in the middle of July should be of a more
leisurely nature allowing the people an opportunity
to bring their problems for discussion.

I am pleased that the people are working
well at Kosipai village in coffee and coconut plant-
ings.

Mr. Parker records well.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 11. 33

67/2/3



Sub District Office,
HUTJENA
Bougainville District.

5th July, 1963.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO

KUNUA PATROL REPORT No. 8 - 62/63

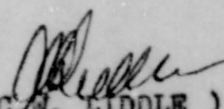
Attached please find the above report of a patrol to the Kunua Census Division by Mr F. Parker. The purpose of the patrol was the compilation of the Common Roll.

2. This patrol was, due to the necessity of completing the Common Roll, hurried, nevertheless, some routine matters were attended to. This area seems to have settled down to a steady economic progress. There will always be problem places like KOSIPAI, which lack the leadership necessary to a progressive village. An effort must be made to find a better leader than the present person.

3. A more leisurely patrol will be carried out shortly, of this area.

Minute To : Sohano File : 67/1/4.
18th, July, 1963.

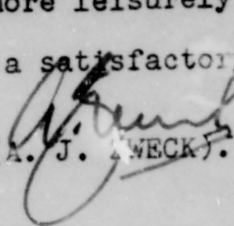
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.


(C. W. LIDDLE)

Assistant District Officer.

Forwarded please. As with most recent Patrols, the main object was the Compilation of the Common Roll. This has now been completed and more leisurely Patrols will be possible.

The Report generally reveals a satisfactory state of affairs and calls for little comment.


(A. J. WECK). A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

REPORT OF KUNUA PATROL NO. 8/62-63.

Patrol Conducted by: F. Parker, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled: KUNUA Tax Census Division.
Patrol Accompanied by: Europeans: Nil.
Natives: Constable 1/C TAMBERO, No. 10588.
T/Constable SERI, No. 10781.
A.F.W. SIPURE.
Duration: From: Saturday, 18th May, 1963.
To: Saturday, 25th May, 1963.
(Broken period, 7 days,
4 nights out).
Last Patrol To Area: D.N.A. February, 1963.
P.H.D. September, 1962.
D.A.S.F. May, 1962 (South)
May, 1963 (North).
Objects of Patrol: 1. Common Roll Compilation.
2. Routine Administration.

INTRODUCTION:

As with the preceding patrol, No. 7, this was a rapid and hurried patrol made in order to complete the Common Roll for this area.

A more leisurely patrol to this Division will be undertaken in the middle of July.

The general situation is very satisfactory: the native situation is as good as ever; and progress in the economic field is quite rapid. Detailed discussions in the villages in the south which I held last patrol have proved very effective in rejuvenating the interest of the area in cash crop plantings, spurred on no doubt by the recent sales of coffee to the Administration.

DIARY:

Saturday, 18th May: Departed from Kunua for Asatapai village, via Kunua Plantation and Kaviki village. Slept Asatapai.

Sunday, 19th May: Remained at Asatapai. Inspected some nearby coffee plots and proposed plots, and discussed producing and marketing difficulties with some growers.

Monday 20th May: Lined Asatapai villagers for Common Roll and discussion of coming elections. Then to Kaviki village for the same plus discussions on minor problems in cash crop planting. Then via Kaviki Aid Post to Kiakara village, arriving mid-afternoon. Lined villagers in evening and held discussions. Slept Kiakara.

Tuesday, 21st May: To Boboani village, then to Kosipai, at each of which villagers lined to compile Roll, and to discuss elections and cash cropping. Slept Kosipai.

Wednesday, 22nd May: Departed 0700 for Morsilaie village for line up and discussion, then to

Diary: Continued.

Sipai Mission, thence Sisiapai village for Roll compilation and discussions till late afternoon. Returned to Kunua.

Friday, 24th May: To the following villages near the patrol post to line the men and women and compile Roll, and discuss forthcoming elections and cash cropping with them: Totokei, Tosiave, Mapisi, Kepui, Koatoroi, Tabarui and Kopai.

Saturday, 25th May: To Tohei then Popoheiarai villages for same purposes, then returned Kunua late afternoon.

Patrol Completed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The people remain as quiet and law-abiding as usual.

One Court For Native Affairs was held when a man from Kosipai village failed to kill a diseased dog after having been ordered to do so.

Kosipai village still remains a problem. Housing was fair, the village dirty and little work in any field has been done since the last patrol. The rest house, commenced last September, is still not complete. The problem seems to be an inefficient leader who is not interested in cash cropping, NAITA, the Tultul. During patrols he is confident and noisy but seems to be of little importance. Individuals in the village are working well on their coffee and coconut plantings, but on an average the village lags far behind all others in any Division of comparable size. The group will be given closer attention in the future.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

With the above village an exception, housing was very good in all other villages. Tohei and Popoheiarai may eventually move their villages down from the foothills to the land they are working on, so no instructions were given at those villages. Villagers were told that a small drop in the standard of housing would be permitted if economic work was undertaken fulltime by the people, so long as general cleanliness and sanitation of the villages was maintained.

Rest houses apart from that at Kosipai were in good repair and clean.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

No alterations or recommendations were occasioned during this patrol. Morale of most officials is still quite good.

MISSIONS:

Fr. Grenier advised me on this patrol that he will soon be leaving, to be replaced by Fr. Brosnahan.

Attendance of school children at Sipai continues to be fair, but erratic as far as many are concerned. Children from Asatapai and Kaviki tend to be the most irregular in their attendance. Yet again, the advantages of a basic education were described to the villagers at meetings. However, the situation has greatly improved over the last year.

Relations between Roman Catholic and Methodist adherents in the division remain good.

CONCLUSIONS:

All the objects of the patrol were accomplished, and the area found in a satisfactory state of gradual progress.

Following the next proper patrol through the area, more information on the matters of health, education and agriculture will be given in the form of appendices to the subsequent report.

Health in the area was good, no matters of note arising during the patrol.

Apart from the Mission school at Sipai, the Administration school at Kunua has very good attendance with the European teacher there now.

Minor matters arising in the Economic crops field were discussed with the Agricultural Officer recently and were mainly as follows:

1. With three producing coffee plots in the south of the Division and three in the north, it is felt that a further coffee pulping machine should be made available by D.A.S.F. to avoid unnecessary transporting from one end of the Division to the other.

2. Seed coconuts were requested for large areas of bush cleared recently by the people of Asatapai village, who have no old palms from which to obtain enough for replanting.

3. The construction of a low-cost hot air drier for SISIESI of KOATOROI. A drier for his cacao has already been erected, earlier this year.

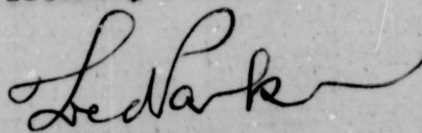
Advances in this field include:

1. Large quantities of coffee being sold to the Administration by planters at KAVIKI, Kiakara, Morsilaie, Tabarui, Totokei and Tosiave, averaging so far over 100 lbs. dried beans per grower per month.

2. The posting of a Farmer Trainee at Asatapai, rationed and paid by D.A.S.F. to assist in new plantings.

3. Extensive clearing of bush at Asatapai, Kaviki, Kiakara and Koatoroi, as well as further clearing by Tohei and Popoheiarai villagers. The outlook is very good.

4. Interplanting of large cacao plots at Asatapai, Kaviki, Kiakara and Totokei, amongst fully grown coconut plots.



F. Parker.