

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Buin

VOLUME No: 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

1955 - 1956

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1989.

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....BOUGAINVILLE..... Report No. 1 of 1955/56.....

Patrol Conducted by.....D.J.HOOK.....P.O.....

Area Patrolled.....SIWAI Census Division.....

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

Natives.....6.....R.P.& N.G.C.
1.....N.M.O.

Duration—From...25/7.../1955...to...17/8...1955...

Number of Days.....24.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...10/1954.....

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

Map Reference.....Map Attached.....

- Objects of Patrol.....
1. Census Revision
 2. General Administration
 3. Payment of War Damage Claims
 4. Village Inspection:

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9/9/1955

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

KCA/VA

30/14/3 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/2/1.

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

9th September, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for:-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1955/1956
BY D. J. HOOK, PATROL OFFICER

The above report forwarded in triplicate.

Census: The position appears to be quite favourable.

Native Affairs: Reference the inadequate patrolling by Agricultural Officers; I advise that Mr. Tomlin, Assistant Agricultural Officer, is now in the area and expects to be there for two months. Future plans are for this Officer to patrol the Buin Sub-District for two months out of every three, ~~in the year.~~

Villages: I disagree with Mr. Hook's comment that the amalgamation of smaller villages into larger groups would mean easier work on the roads as then it will be necessary to walk longer distances to the various areas where the work is carried out. However, I do agree that such amalgamation would mean, in the long run, less work on communal projects.

Village Officials: The four representatives of the Buin School Council have no authority whatever in the villages and this fact should be made clear to them right at the beginning.

Roads and Bridges: The shortage of shovels is common throughout the District and nothing can be done about it until, and unless, more funds are made available.

Education: I notice that an Administration school is to be opened at Konga. While this matter has been mentioned to me verbally, it is the first written report I have had on it. No application has been made for land, nor have I been consulted on the matter.

Conclusion: Mr. Hook's fears that once Boku is opened, it may not be possible to keep an Officer there, is shared by me. I have maintained throughout, that when a Post is opened, irrespective of the Department, every effort should be made to maintain it at all costs. To abandon it, even temporarily, leaves the natives with a feeling of insecurity.

(K. C. Atkinson)
District Officer.

c.c. to:- A.D.O. Buin.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: DS. 30/1

Bougainville District,
Sub-District Office,
BUIN.

26th August, 1955.

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

PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1955/56.
BUIN.

Patrol Personnel:

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

Natives - Cpl TUP
Const SENDIAN
Const PATKOWI
Const KUMUN
Const KATNGEN
Const PIRIAN
N.M.O. NONO.

R.P.&
N.G.C.

Area Patrolled:

SIWAI Census Division.

Duration of Patrol:

25/7/55 to 17/8/55.

No. of Days:

24.

Last Patrol by Dept. of N.A.

October 1954.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany: No.

Map Reference:

Map Attached.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census Revision.
2. General Administration.
3. Payment of War Damage Claims.
4. Village Inspection.

(2).

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 25th July, 1955.

Departed from BUIN 9.15am by truck with six police. Held up while the natives were replacing four small bridges en route. Arrived TOKONOITU Rest House at 4pm. Camped.

Tuesday 26th July, 1955.

Checked census of HAISI village 7.am Afive minutes walk on to TOKONOITU and then 30 minutes on to HIRUHIRU, villages inspected and War Damage Claims paid, returned to rest house 2.30. pm. Petty disputes settled during afternoon and discussion with local natives at rest house during evening.

Wednesday 27th July, 1955.

Departed TOKONOITU 7.30.am over good road arriving KIMAKU 7.55.am census checked and village inspected. Left 9.25.am to KUMUKI 10.15.am, village good a good crop of rice seen in village. 10 mins. walk on to SININAI rest house arriving 11.30.am Left rest house at 11.20pm arriving at MISIMINOI village at 2.5.pm, census checked and village inspected. Returned to rest house at 4.30.pm. Camped.

Thursday 28th July, 1955.

Left rest house 8am. through SININAI and MISIMINOI villages through MIHERU at 8.55.am and on to IRU arriving at 11.10am, census checked village very poor. Returned 1.55am arriving at MIHERU at 3.10am passing through and inspecting IRU No.2 en route. Arrived back at rest house at 6.10pm.

Friday 29th July, 1955.

Wrote up village books and settled petty disputes during morning. Left at 12 noon arriving at HORINU at 12.50 census checked and village inspected. Left at 3.35pm arriving at BOKU at 4.40pm. Camped.

Saturday 30th July, 1955.

Paper work up to date and inspected Aid Post during morning. Due to my previous requests the local natives had cleared about 2 acres of land for the station site. Settled a domestic dispute from HORINO village during afternoon.

Sunday 31st July, 1955.

Restday observed, Const. PIRIAN issued with his rations for the month, while he guards my personal gear at BOKU.

(3).

Monday 1st August 1955.

Departed BOKU 8.am passed through HORINO and SININAI arriving at TOIDA at 10.15am. 11. am to TONU at 11.30am then on to HUKAHA census and villages inspected en route. Inspected HUKAHA Aid Post. Arrived at TONU at 2.30pm. Checked census and inspected TONU village during afternoon. W/D Claims paid at rest house.

Tuesday 2nd August, 1955.

Left TONU 7.50am passing through joint villages of MAINOITA and PURIKOLI at 8.25am KUPINKU at 8. 35am arriving at MATUKOLI and RAFARU at 8.50am checked census and inspected both villages. Returned to KUPINKU then 20 mins. walk on to KAKATAKORI, back to MAINOITA and PURIKOLI checking census and inspecting villages en route. Arrived back at TONU rest house at 3.10pm. Heard petty disputes during afternoon and had discussion with villagers during evening.

Wednesday 3rd August, 1955.

Carriers went on ahead while I completed writing up village books. Left at 10.30am arriving at OSOKOLI at 10.50 am, 35 mins. on to USOKOLI and 25 mins. on to TOHU Villages checked and inspected en route. Left TOHU at 1.50pm and arrived at KOTU at 3.20pm where census was checked, this village is still under construction. Returned to RUNAI rest house arriving at 4.15pm. Camped.

Thursday 4th August, 1955.

Cargo sent on ahead left RUNAI by bicycle at 8am and down a good road towards the coast crossed the HONORAI river at 8.30am reached coast 9.10am proceeded along beach on foot arriving at AITARA 9.35am sandflies shocking but village good. arrived back RUNAI 12.30am, checked census and inspected village. Proceeded on to UNUNAI inspecting KOTU aid post en route. Arrived UNUNAI 2.30pm. Checked census of LABORO during afternoon and visited Monoitu mission during evening.

Friday 5th August, 1955.

Checked census and inspected the surrounding villages of SIROI, AMIO, and TOITOI during the morning and KORORO and HIRE during the afternoon. Returned to rest house and wrote up village books.

Saturday 6th August, 1955.

Left 8.40am along a good road arriving at MAMAGOTA at 9.10am checked census and inspected village. Returned arriving SULUHINO 11.30am a further 5 mins. to LAPEMBA Inspected SULUHINO aid post and returned to combined villages of HARI and MCBINEI. 20 mins. cycling back to UNUNAI arriving 3.30pm. Court of Native Affairs held during afternoon.

Sunday 7th August, 1955.

Restday observed.

(4).

Monday 8th August, 1955.

Censused and inspected HARIKAGU 5 mins. walk from UNUNAI. Cargo sent on ahead, checked census of UNUNAI. Left 11.55am and arrived RUSE rest house at 12.55am Checked census of RUSE and MUSIRAKA during afternoon. Inspected mission aid post. Camped.

Tuesday 9th August, 1955.

Left at 7.am and inspected Methodist mission school, half an hour on to KOKUI, then 10.mins. walk to KUNU, a further 5 mins. walk on to MUSIMIOI. Returned back to rest house arriving 2.30pm. W/D Claims paid during afternoon.

Wednesday 10th August, 1955.

Departed MUSIRAKA at 7.30am passed through KOKUI at 7.55am arriving at KUTIN at 8.15am census checked and village inspected. Left 9.30am arriving at KAPANA 10.30am a 10 mins. walk on to PANAKE rest house. A half an hours walk on to SILARUHO during afternoon. W/D Claims paid at rest house. Camped.

Thursday 11th August, 1955.

Left PANAKE 7.40am arriving at KONGA 8.5am then on to SIKORAI passing through KINIRUI and MUNU arrived SIKORAI 9.am. Returned checking census of MUNU KINIRUI and IEGU. Inspected R.C. mission hospital and government school which is still under construction. Returned to rest house and heard disputes during afternoon.

Friday 12th August, 1955.

Checked census of PANAKE while cargo went ahead by short cut to MAISUA. Departed PANAKE 10.40am checking census and inspecting ~~of~~ villages of TURUGUM No. 2, TURUGUM No. 1 TURAI, MOROKIMO No.1 and 2. Then passed through MORONAI arriving at MAISUA rest house at 6.10pm. Camped. Mosquitos very bad here.

Saturday 13th August, 1955.

Left rest house 8.5am arriving at MOROKAIMORO at 8.25am census checked good village Back to NORONAI at 9.35am arriving 9.47am. Left 10.50 am arriving arriving HANONG village 11.5am. Returned to MAISUA where census was checked and village inspected. Discussion with natives at rest house during afternoon.

Sunday 14th August, 1955.

Restday observed.

(5).

Monday 15th August, 1955.

Departed from MAISUA at 7.35am to MORONEI at 8.12am. Left 9.25am to MATERAS at 10.20am. Left 11.20am to LAKU at 11.40am. Left 12.45am to HINO at 12.55am. Census checked and villages inspected en route. Arrived LAKU rest house during afternoon. Camped.

Tuesday 16th August, 1955.

Policeman despatched by bicycle to BUIN to arrange for transport tomorrow. 5 mins. walk to KUHINO during morning where census was checked and village inspected. Some minor complaints were settled during afternoon and paper work got up to date. Strong earth tremor strength 5 lasting for half a minute, was felt at 9.55pm.

Wednesday 17th August, 1955.

Left LAKU at 7.30am and inspected the new R.C. mission school near HINO. Proceeded on over good road following the MIWO river, arriving at the main road at 9.30am. 5mins. walk, the MIWO river where truck was waiting. Arrived back at BUIN at 12.35am. Police dismissed.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

The route taken by this patrol was somewhat different to that taken by previous patrols due to the fact that my personal cargo had to be taken to BOKU Patrol Post first. As the SIWAI villages are not spaced out along a couple of main roads but are scattered out along a number of small roads, no time was lost by proceeding in this manner.

The weather was very favourable only two days of light rain being experienced during the whole patrol. The roads were dry, well maintained and would be suitable for vehicular travel in most places, (see Roads and Bridges).

Apart from a census check the patrol was of a routine nature dealing with routine administration matters and finalising outstanding War Damage Claims where possible.

Approximately 90 miles were travelled in the course of the patrol, covering all the 65 villages in an area of about 150 square miles.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The SIWAI area can be described as flat lightly forested country. The only high ground being the foothills of the main range on the N.E. boundary. It is bounded on the NW. side by the PURIATA river, on the NE. by a mountain range, on the SW. by the sea and on the SE. by the MIVU river. It is segmented by the HONGORAI, HARI, OGORAI and MOBIAI rivers, as well as by numerous creeks. Many of these small ~~XXXXXX~~ rivers and creeks are already bridge/d and it is intended where possible to bridge the others, thus opening the area for vehicular travel. There is only a thin layer of soil in the area under which there is a deep layer of sand which keeps the area well drained and is also excellent for road surfacing. The area on the northern side of the main BUIN to Nagavisi road is free from swamp whereas the uninhabited coastal strip is quite swampy in places.

CENSUS.

Of the sixty-five villages censused only nine had a population of over one hundred, the largest village being MUSIRAKA with a population of ~~XXXX~~ 188. Twenty-five of the villages have a population of ~~XXXX~~ less than fifty.

It appears by the census figures that an excessive number of villages were censused in one day. This is due to the size of the villages and also to the fact that there are only nine rest houses in the area, which is the equivalent to one rest house to every seven villages. Therefore to reach the furthest village from the rest house one has to pass through a number of villages en route and return through them to reach the rest house. It is therefore far more convenient with the present shortage of rest houses, to census all villages passed through rather than to have a double trip the following day.

CENSUS. Cont.

An increase of 63 people since the last census was recorded and is quite encouraging. The natural increase was actually 70 but the loss of seven is probably due to migrations out into the other census districts. This natural increase may be expected to continue due to the reduction in infant mortality brought about by the fact that almost all expectant mothers now have their children at mission hospitals. These hospitals together with the adequate aid post in the area are also keeping down the adult death rate.

Of the 1,090 males between the ages of 16-45 capable of working, 232 are employed inside the district and 89 in other Districts. The proportion of able-bodied males working inside the district is thus approximately 8.1%. Those working within the district account for 21.3% of the total able-bodied males available. This means that 71.6% of the able-bodied males in this area are unemployed and very few of them are carrying out any profit making work in the village. This is probably due to the fact that with the large sum of money paid as War Damage Compensations, the circulation of money is, at present, quite sufficient for their needs and any great desire to earn more money will therefore not be noticed in the area until this money has reached its ultimate end, which is in one of the many trade stores in the District.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Throughout the patrol no untoward incidents occurred. The general attitude by the natives towards the Administration was most satisfactory. The SIWAI natives have a happy disposition on the whole but appear to be very sensitive and any criticism is taken really to heart, especially by the older natives.

Food was plentiful in the area, the staple diet being sweet potato. A plentiful supply of bananas, a native type of bean, Chinese cabbage, eschalots, pawpaw pineapples, yams and crayfish together with numerous eggs were presented to the patrol. Taro is said not to grow in this area. These foodstuffs were purchased with trade tobacco. Sweet potato was in such plentiful supply that more was brought to the patrol than could possibly be eaten and it was therefore not purchased. Rather than carry it back the natives would leave it at the rest house, saying that if we did not use it ~~we~~ they could give it to the pigs later.

These pigs play a major part in the social set up of this area. The women spend most of their time looking after the large gardens in which they grow mainly sweet potato, often more than half of which is fed to the pigs. The reason so much care is taken of these animals is that they are the main sign of wealth in the present set up. Due to the large amount of War Damage money paid out in this area, there is hardly a native that has not a few pounds to his name, but there are many natives who cannot afford to pay the ten to fifteen pounds asked for a pig. At one feast held at MAISUA village \$150 was paid by ten natives to purchase 80 pigs which were eaten at this feast. This I think is a typical example of any

NATIVE AFFAIRS. Cont.

feast held in the SIWAI area. Many natives wish to get the price of pigs back to pre-war standard but, this is made quite impossible by the fact that the demand is so great and the supply of War Damage money is more than sufficient.

On a much smaller scale ducks, which are of a very good quality, are also used as a form of currency and a sign of wealth. They are bought and sold for about £2 each and unlike pigs they are never eaten. On the other hand fowls are plentiful and are regarded of little value by the natives.

The proportion of adult males over females including those absent from the village at work is, 1299 males and 1173 females. There are therefore 126 more males than females. This excess of males has led to the present situation where there are a large number of unmarried males. War Damage payments and the subsequent rise in the value of pigs, which are the main item of every bride price, means that many of the younger men cannot afford wives. The usual way a young man gets a wife is that she is marked and paid for by his parents and relations many years before she is old enough to be married. This system probably worked quite well until the missions began encouraging the young men and girls to make their own choice of mates. The girls are still given no say but many of the young men are getting fussy and having refused to marry the girl marked for them by their parents, they then find that there are no eligible unmarried girls available. This shortage of females is made worse by the fact that many of the older men practice polygamy (one man was seen with five wives) The Roman Catholic mission will not let any such person enter the church and the Methodist mission discourages this practice, but it continues.

Another position arising out of this shortage of women is that when a man is away at work for some years, leaving his wife to become more and more frustrated in the village, without ever hearing from him, while he indulges in the past times of a labourer, she at last gets fed up and succumbs to the advances of some of the young single men in the village, thereby breaking a law which was previously punished by death in the native custom. Although no such cases of adultery were admitted to, there were four cases of women coming to the patrol and asking if I could get some definite information from their husbands away at work (whome they have not heard from for some years) as to whether they wish to come home and look after them or divorce them as they will have no trouble finding a new husband. While they are married ~~they~~ it ~~is~~ the responsibility of the relatives of the husband to look after these women. These relatives are also getting tired of having to maintain these women for such long periods of time and have requested that the men return. Many similar requests for the repatriation of husbands were made to Mr. Humphries on his last patrol, Some of these men have since returned. (see Appendix "A")

NATIVE AFFAIRS. Cont.

There are fourteen licenced trade stores in the SIWAI but only three of these appear to be at all prosperous, these three are at KONGA, HARIKAGU, and HARI villages. The goods are purchased at retail prices and a profit of approximately sixpence per article is made. This profit is offset by the fact that many of the goods are given free to the storekeepers friends or used by himself. This is probably due to lack of education as many of these storekeepers are scarcely literate, and also that being in their own villages the demands of their numerous relatives cannot be ignored, as far as gifts of stores go.

There is still great enthusiasm over the prospects of rice producing although the natives could not understand why the Agricultural Officer, having come to the area and started them off, should have left them before they became established. It was explained to them that this was due to the shortage of such officers and it is up to them to carry on as well as they could until another officer is posted to this area. In most cases seen, three or four villages have united and have cleared and planted up three or four acres of rice. It was explained to them that unless they were prepared to work and plant up bigger rice gardens, they could not expect any great returns for their work.

Coconuts are used almost wholly for food very little copra being produced. This is due mainly to the fact that there are insufficient nuts and also due to transport difficulties. As it is hoped that the area will be opened to vehicular traffic in the future, all villages were encouraged to plant more coconuts than they need for food. They are to begin by planting coconuts along each side of the roads maintained by the villages. As these roads are all at least twelve feet wide and the coconuts are to be planted at least 4' from the side of the roads, they should cause no trouble in road development in the area and will afford a good supply of coconuts, for food or copra in the future.

One outstanding feature of the SIWAI area is the absolute lack of civic pride in any of the villages. The villages are just places where they have to put houses and latrines because the government wants them to but the idea of improving these villages or building better houses has not even crossed their minds. The patrol planted flowering shrubs around some of the rest houses and encouraged the people to do the same in their villages. By encouraging the natives to do these little things to improve the appearance of their villages it is hoped to install some idea of civic pride amongst them. At present even the house garamuts are falling into delapidation and even the new ones being built have none of the previous native designs carved on them, as the natives say it is too much trouble. This lethargic attitude is so strong in some villages that they do not even possess such a house. On the whole the state of native affairs in the SIWAI is satisfactory but it can be seen that there is much room for improvement.

The natives recognize the members of certain sections of the SIWAI. On the last School Council these four men DIO of SARAKA, H'AO of SIWAI, YIKU of KONGA, and HAKINA of HARIKAGU have been made representatives of these certain areas and have been

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. Cont.

given typewritten lists of the villages they represent. Unfortunately they have now taken it for granted that they have been put in sole charge of these villages in all matters not only those concerning the school council. This has led to a rivalry for power between these four men and has caused DIO (who has been recognised as the big man of the SIWAI, by previous patrols) to become suspicious of the other three whom he feels are trying to usurp his power. DIO is, I consider, the most powerful of the four but as all four of them are naturally powerful men in the area, this difficult situation which has arisen will have to be slowly and tactfully straightened out. As I have previously mentioned, the SIWAI natives are very sensitive and whereas these four men are at present very favourably inclined towards the Administration and prove most helpful to patrols in the area, any backing given to one and not the others of these men or any blunt decision taking away the power from all or one of them, could result in a reaction encouraged by all of them. They were for this reason encouraged to accompany the patrol and where possible were given jobs in which they could co-operate with each other and would feel they were doing something useful. These men are recognised by the natives and village officials of the area as the four big men, who settle many petty disputes concerning native custom. They have been doing this for some years now and if watched should prove of great use in the smooth administration of the area as the local customs are complex and the decisions given by these men, in these regards, are willingly accepted by the natives.

The standard of the village officials in the SIWAI is good, most of them appear to be doing a fair job and by settling a few disputes they are keeping the village life running more or less harmoniously.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The major road in the area is the main BUIN to MAMARIGU ex military road. It is trafficable by truck and by jeep (when the rivers are down) as far as the PURIATA river which is the boundary of the SIWAI and NAGAVISI. This road from the MOBIAI to the PURIATA is wide, cambered and well maintained by the local natives, between the MOBIAI and MIVO rivers there are a few bad patches which are being improved. Apart from these patches it can be said that the road from the MIVO to the PURIATA is good and very suitable for traffic. A three ton truck owned by a native KUNKA of BUIN goes over this road in all weather and it has stood up to it well.

There are five roads running at right angles from this main road and the natives were encouraged and are keen to get these roads open to vehicular traffic. This is not a big job and is well within their capabilities if the government could supply some shovels. I consider much money could be saved if some shovels could be purchased on a road vote and issued to these natives for use in road maintenance. They would then be able to do a far more effective job maintaining these roads than at present, where many of the shovels salvaged from the bush have now worn out and some villages only have two or three between them.

VILLAGES.

The housing standards of most villages are poor exceptions being KIMAKU and KUMUKI, which show some evidence of work having been done. Most villages have no village surrounds as undergrowth comes to within a few feet of the houses and in many villages latrines were delapidated and inadequate. Most villages showed signs of frantic grass cutting and repairing of houses and latrines in an attempt to get the village looking satisfactory. The only way to stop this behaviour is by more constant patrolling.

Numerous instructions were issued to village officials and individuals to clear back the undergrowth from the houses, repair or erect new houses, dig adequate latrines and rubbish pits and maintain roads. All instructions were entered in the village registers and when carried out should somewhat improve the standard of the villages in the area but they will not be nearly satisfactory until the natives themselves develop some civic pride and build better villages because they want to.

Of the numerous hamlets, many of them with only four or five houses, only RUSE intends amalgamating with MUSIRAKA. This division into numerous small hamlets has been encouraged by the administration in the past and even where the villages of RABARU and MATUKOLI, TONU and NUKUI and PURIKOLI and MATINOITA have amalgamated into reasonably large village units, the individual villages still have their own luluai, tultul and Village Register. This split up into hamlets is not due to the peoples disability to co-operate with each other in their daily lives, as is shown by their joint rice growing efforts. With the large amount of road work being done in this area, I consider that larger village units will make the work easier and more communal efforts with regard to the production of cash crops would be likely to eventuate, the administration of these larger units would also be easier. At present these people do not want to amalgamate into larger villages but when their present inclination towards communal efforts rather than individual efforts increases, they may do so for their own convenience.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The position of luluai and tultul is becoming more and more unpopular in the SIWAI in two cases where elderly tultuls wished to give up their position nobody could be found to take on the job. This is probably due to the lack of patrols into this area and the consequent lack of backing given these officials. It is to be hoped that with the more constant patrolling from Eoku Patrol Post in the future, this situation will be rectified and the present idea of a village official being a man who has little authority, does all the work for no pay and then gets all the kicks, will disappear.

There are no paramount luluais in the SIWAI the last one UTA died in 1943. There are however four men whom the natives recognise as the leaders of certain sections of the SIWAI. On the Buin School Council these four men DIO of PANAKE, HIANO of UNUNAI, ARIKU of TONU and PIRURUA of MUSIRAKA have been made representatives of ~~these~~ certain areas and have been

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. Cont.

given typewritten lists of the villages they represent. Unfortunately they have now taken it for granted that they have been put in sole charge of these villages in all matters not only those concerning the school council. This has led to a rivalry for power between these four men and has caused DIO (who has been recognised as the big man of the SIWAI, by previous patrols) to become suspicious of the other three whom he feels are trying to usurp his power. DIO is, I consider, the most powerful of the four but as all four of them are naturally powerful men in the area, this difficult situation which has arisen will have to be slowly and tactfully straightened out. As I have previously mentioned, the SIWAI natives are very sensitive and whereas these four men are at present very favourably inclined towards the Administration and prove most helpful to patrols in the area, any backing given to one and not the others of these men or any blunt decision taking away the power from all or one of them, could result in a reaction of attitude by ~~all~~ ~~one~~ of them. They were for this reason encouraged to accompany the patrol and where possible were given jobs in which they could co-operate with each other and would feel they were doing something useful. These men are recognised by the natives and village officials of the area as the four big men who settle many petty disputes concerning native custom. They have been doing this for some years now and if watched should prove of great use in the smooth administration of the area as the local customs are complex and the decisions given by these men, in these regards, are willingly accepted by the natives.

The standard of the village officials in the SIWAI is good, most of them appear to be doing a fair job and by settling a few disputes they are keeping the village life running more or less harmoniously.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The major road in the area is the main BUIN to MAMARIGU ex military road. It is trafficable by truck and by jeep (when the rivers are down) as far as the PURIATA river which is the boundary of the SIWAI and NAGAVISI. This road from the MOBIAI to the PURIATA is wide, cambered and well maintained by the local natives, between the MOBIAI and MIVO rivers there are a few bad patches which are being improved. Apart from these patches it can be said that the road from the MIVO to the PURIATA is good and very suitable for traffic. A three ton truck owned by a native KUNKA of BUIN goes over this road in all weather and it has stood up to it well.

There are five roads running at right angles from this main road and the natives were encouraged and are keen to get these roads open to vehicular traffic. This is not a big job and is well within their capabilities if the government could supply some shovels. I consider much money could be saved if some ~~shovels~~ could be purchased on a road vote and issued to these natives for use in road maintenance. They would then be able to do a far more effective job maintaining these roads than at present, where many of the shovels salvaged from the bush have now worn out and some villages only have two or three between them.

The area is not suitable for road

CO-OPERATIVES. Cont.

There is no other co-operative activity in the area and the natives were told definitely not to start any such schemes without the sanction of a co-operative officer. They were encouraged to develop a communal agricultura system but not to collect sums of money.

EDUCATION.

Many children receive their education at mission schools at MONOITU and TONU where there are European teachers in charge. There is quite a large village school run by the Methodist Mission at MUSIRAKA with three native teachers who take classes up to standard five. 33 pupils attend this school. A new Roman Catholic mission school has recently been opened near HINO where there are 30 pupils at the primary standard. There are numerous other village schools run by the Methodist mission scattered through the SIWAI where the standard of education is very poor some of the teachers being hardly literate. There are no village schools run by the Catholic mission apart from the one mentioned above. All Catholic children who want schooling go to the MONOITU school.

An administration school is being opened at KONGA in the near future but already the buildings are almost complete now it has already taken over eight months to build, due to the lethargy of the locals.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Some minor complaints mainly concerning petty debts and domestic strife, were settled by arbitration. Only comparatively few such cases were presented to the patrol as they are usually settled amicably in the village.

One case was ~~SENTENCED~~ heard in the Court for Native Affairs and the defendant HUTUKA of MOIBINAI village was sentenced to one months imprisonment for threatening behaviour.

MISSIONS.

There are two missions in the area, the Roman Catholic mission, with its main station at MONOITU, having the largest following and the Methodist mission with its main station at TONU. Both these missions supply medical and educational facilities. The split between these missions is very distinct and is the cause of much animosity between the natives.

ANTHROPOLOGY GENERAL.

No new anthropological data was collected by this patrol.

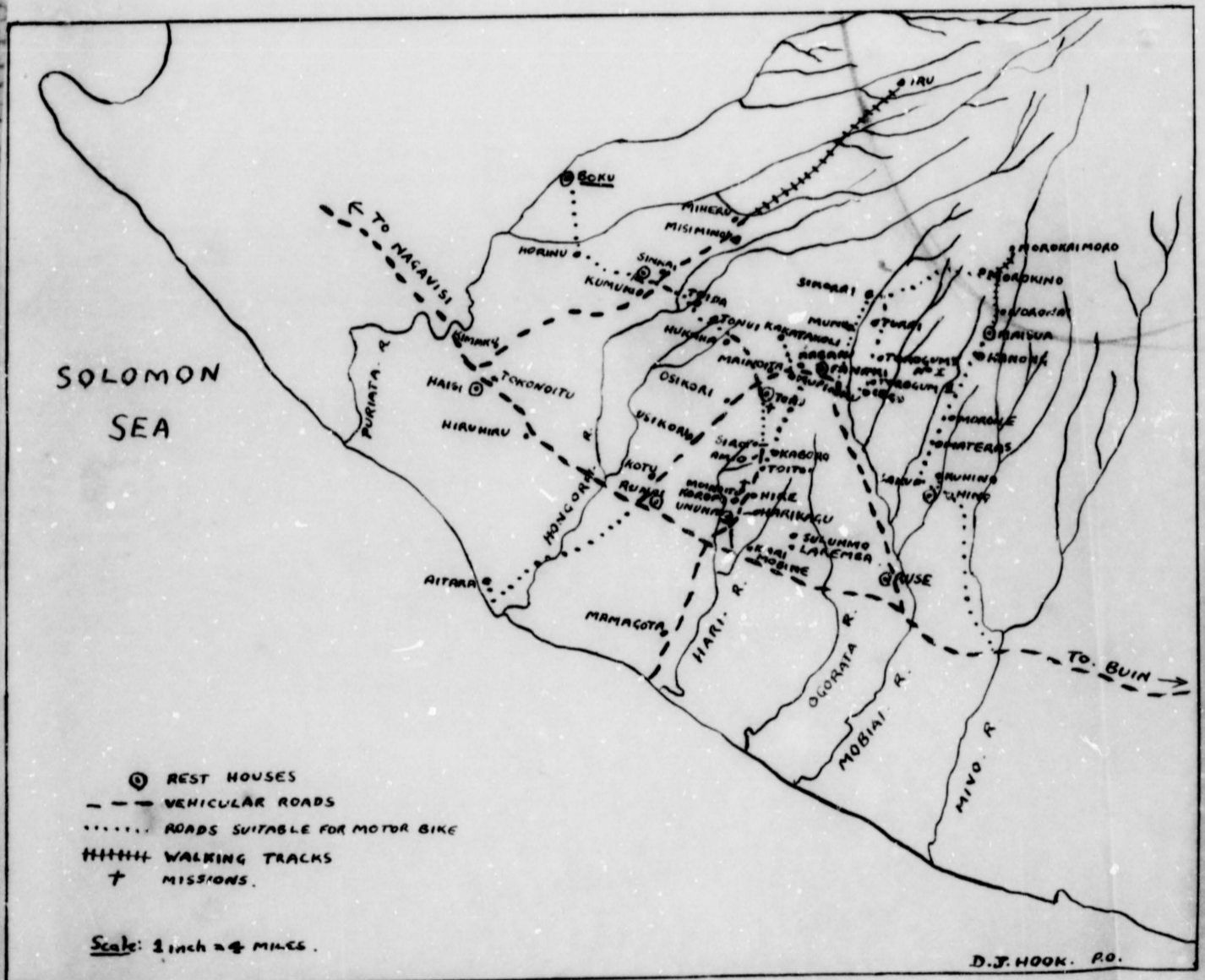
ANTHROPOLOGICAL SPECIMENS COLLECTED FOR TERRITORY MUSEUM.

Nil.

504501/142867/11/19 . 2 . 472687254880020860 . 402/12/21/1117

6

ROUTE TAKEN BY PATROL N^o 1 OF 1955-1956
SIWAI CENSUS DIVISION.



1422

Year.....1955.....

Govt. Print.—4391/16.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												FEMALES in Child Birth		MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Pregnant Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				In		Out		Insid. District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission				Males		Females		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
KINIRUI	11.8.55	1	1													2	1	2	3	2	3	5	8	15	14	2	4	5	13	14	33	75				
IEGU	✓	1	1												2	1	1	9	2	2	3	2	4	19	1	22	3	22	4	10	15	24	75			
PANAKE	12.8.55	4	2											2	7	6	10	1	4	5	4	6	33	7	35	4	35	30	10	131						
TURUNCUM	✓	1												1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	31	3	15	2	15	4	14	15	22	75				
TURAI	✓	1													8	4			1					1	6	2	5	5	6	4	33					
MOKOLINO N ^o T	✓	1																5	3	8	2	1	4	9	20	4	18	16	5	21	12	77	86			
MOKOLINO N ^o T	✓	1																5	5	1		3	4	1	11	1	14	1	4	8	5	6	48			
MOROKAIMOKO	13.8.55	2	1											1				5	4	1		5	3	4	17	1	16	2	16	5	14	11	16	69		
NORONAI	✓	1																1	1			2	2	10	14	14	7	5	9	14	40					
LANONG	✓	1													1	1	6	2	1	1		2	15	5	13	12	3	7	9	17	48					
MAISUA	✓	2														3	3	5	1	3	4	4	15	9	13	13	7	14	10	13	82					
MORONEI	15.8.55	2	2											2	1	3	5	3	5			2	2	33	6	22	1	26	4	19	17	24	124			
MATERAS	✓	1												1	3	3	1	2	1	1		2	3	7	2	6	1	3	6	1	7	27				
LAKU	✓	2												4	3			2		3	2	5	13	8	19	1	15	4	3	12	14	48				
HINO	✓	1												1	2	2	3	1	1	3		5	16	6	17	1	17	5	12	14	15	65				
KUMINO	16.8.55	1												1	1	2	5	2		4	4	8	8	5	9	2	5	7	7	7	7	65				
GRAND TOTAL		68	67	2	3	5	4	7	9	2	1	2		30		86	104	70	94	54	89	10	22	157	121	160	92	181	99	70	99	775	714	976	1109	2291



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BUIN BOUGAINVILLE Report No. BMI 2 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by A.F. GOW A.D.O.

Area Patrolled PAUBAKE & LUGAKI PARAMOUNTCIES BUIN

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives 4

Duration—From 8/8/1955 to 22/8/1955

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/4/1954

Medical 15/10/1954

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND SOUTH SERIES 4 MILES TO 1 INCH

- Objects of Patrol
- (a) Revision of Council
 - (b) Gains knowledge of local conditions
 - (c) General routine administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9/9/1955

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

ge Po

3	Over 13
F	M
F	F

KCA/VA

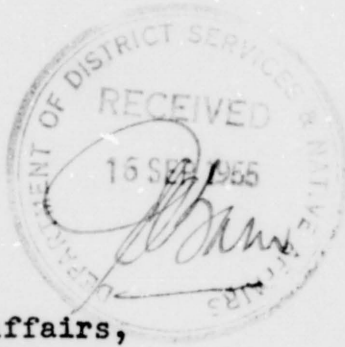


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/4 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/2/2.



Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

9th September, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for:-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. BUI.2 OF 1955/56 -
BY A. F. GOW, ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

The above report forwarded in triplicate.

Native Affairs: I have commented in regard to the discontinuing of projects in my comments on the patrol report No.1 from Buin and trust that, from now on, we will be able to maintain officers of the various departments of that area. Regarding a sound and detailed programme suggested by Mr. Gow, I hope that such will be forthcoming after the present investigation by an Agricultural Officer.

Native Agriculture and Live Stock:- I have requested that the Head of the Division of the Agricultural Extension supply seed coconuts for the planting up of such areas as have been devistated during the war, in the Buin Sub-District.

(K. C. Atkinson)
District Officer.

c.c. to:-
A.D.O. Buin.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
BUIN.

24th August, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT BN. 2 of 1955/56.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE PAUBAKE AND LUGAKI
PARAMOUNTCIES, BUIN SUB-DISTRICT, BOUGAINVILLE.

PREAMBLE.

Officer Conducting the Patrol.

A.F. Gow, Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled:

The PAUBAKE and LUGAKI paramountcies of the Buin Sub-District
Bougainville.

Objects of Patrol:

- a. Revision of Census.
- b. Familiarise myself with local conditions, customs and
geography, this being my first patrol in the Sub-District.
- c. General routine administration.

Personnel Accompanying:

- 3 P.N.G.P.F.
No. 7493 Const. BOKUWA
No. 7734 " GIRA
No. 9266 " SAKUA
1 Hygiene Assistant.

INTRODUCTION.

The PAUBAKE and LUGAKI Paramountcies adjoin in the central
region of the Buin language area and drive a wedge from the lower
slopes of the Lake Loloru Area in the mountainous backbone of
Bougainville between Kono Paramountcy to the East and Makis Para-
mountncy to the west to within about two miles of the sea.

All the Paramountcies are purely administrative divisions
and neither cultural nor social units, and with slight variation
the one language is spoken throughout. In the LUGAKI Paramountcy
there is a noticeable internal cultural variation in that the people
of the coastal plains are slightly more sophisticated, more settled
in domicile and less successful hunters than those of the mountain
ridges.

DAILY DIARY.

8th August, 1955. Departed Buin Station by vehicle for MAMAROMINO
No. 1 Rest House. Census revision of MALABITA
and NAKARU carried out en route.

9th August, 1955. Census revision and inspection carried out at
MITUAI, LUAGOA and MAMAROMINO No's 1 & 2.

10th August, 1955. Visited villages of OKOIRAGU and UKUMAI? where
inspection made and census revised.

11th August, 1955. To MORD, MUGILOGU and KARARU for revision of
census and inspection.

PAUBAKE. LUGAKI is an older man and has achieved his position of

DIARY (CONT'D)

- 12th August, 1955. Villages of PLARINO, KIKIMOGU and KANAURA visited and census revised
- 13th August, 1955. AtMAMAROMINO No. 1 where meeting of village officials of PAUBAKE paramountcy convened.
- 14th August, 1955. Sunday: Observed. In afternoon travelled to Rest House at KUKUMARU.
- 15th August, 1955. Inspected villages of KUKUMARU, LAITERO, SIUL and IULA No. 3, where revision of census carried out.
- 16th August, 1955. Revision of census at IPIRAI, MORIU, IULA No's 1 & 2, and PARIRO.
- 17th August, 1955. Shifted from Rest House at KUKUMARU to Rest House at PARIRO. In afternoon to Buin and return on official duties. Severe earth tremour at about 9 p.m.
- 18th August, 1955. Visited KONIGURU and KUGUGAI for revision of census.
- 19th August, 1955. To rest house at PARERONO, lined and censused villages of PARERONO and KUMIROGU.
- 20th August, 1955. Proceeded to PANAIUTU, MATSIOGU and TOGULEGU for inspection and census revision.
- 21st August, 1955. Crossed Porror River to inspect villages of NUMAKEI, OMITARO, OKOMO, BORUBI and BURABURUNNA and conduct census revision
- 22nd August, 1955. Worked on statistics in morning. In afternoon returned to Buin station by vehicle.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

PAUBAKE Paramountcy:

This Paramountcy commences at MALABITA village which is only two miles inland from the Buin Government Station. Because of its proximity to the Administrative centre and the long contact its members have had with both missionaries and Government officials, the natives of this paramountcy are the most sophisticated in the Sub-District, and the area shows the most obvious signs of culture contact.

PAUBAKE, the Paramount Luluai, is a comparatively young man, the son of a former Paramount Luluai who was killed by local natives in the unsettled early contact days before the 1914-1918 War. His predecessor LIO, died shortly after the Japanese invasion of Buin, and in a meeting convened by the Japanese Menseibu Leader Tashiro, PAUBAKE was selected by popular vote of the members of his Paramountcy as their future leader. This appointment was approved on the return of the Australian Administration.

He is an influential man and has good control of the area of his responsibility. Unfortunately, he has lost some of his prestige in recent years through becoming involved in the gambling games which previously took place frequently in this paramountcy. Under his leadership the area has an air of settled domesticity; villages are neat and clean, housing is good and gardens bear abundantly.

LUGAKI Paramountcy:

This area being further placed from the centre of European contact, does not exhibit the same degree of sophistication as that of PAUBAKE. LUGAKI is an older man and has achieved his position of

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT'D).

responsibility from his hereditary status in the community. Some of the villages in this paramountcy are very small, and although there is no immediate sign of declining population, they would have very little chance of survival if severe sickness took only slight toll of the present occupants. It is considered desirable that, if at all possible, some of these smaller communities should be amalgamated.

Gambling:

From information obtained from previous patrol reports, it was evident that in the past and until quite recently gambling has been one of the more popular spare time occupations of the younger men of the PAUBAKE Paramountcy. The most popular game is a card game 'Lucky' which had apparently been introduced by labourers returning from employment both outside and inside the District. These games usually took place in the mens meeting houses, or 'Haus Karamut', often in isolated places in the bush, and in the best traditions of illicit Australian gambling meetings had scouts or 'cockatoos' stationed at points of vantage to give warning of any approaching strangers, who might take legal action against the participants. These games were for high stakes and it was not unusual for one player to lose as much as £100 at a sitting. (My informant states that often some of this money was returned, but in the main the winner had the right to dispose of his winnings and in most cases did so). PAUBAKE admitted to being a member of this gambling fraternity for some time, but is now a reformed character and has promised full co-operation in stamping it out in his Paramountcy. LUGAKI has apparently always been a strong advocate against gambling and is keen to see his young men devote themselves to some more profitable or constructive cultural pastime.

Both Paramounts were adamant in stating that gambling was one of the main reasons for there being such a large number of absentees from the villages. They say that the young men are able to go to bigger centres, such as Rabaul and Sohano, and under the guise of taking employment as casual workers are able to indulge their passion for gambling and quite often live for long periods on their winnings without working. They state that these 'Lucky' games are common at most places of employment, and as a result of the employees participation, very few returning workers have any money to show for their period of labour.

Every effort will be made to prevent further indulgence in gambling in this Sub-District and both Paramount Luluais were told to promulgate the information that any further breaches of the law in this direction would be severely dealt with.

GENERAL.

The most alarming observation of the patrol was the general apathy of the people. They seem to be completely disinterested in affairs in general and appear to have no ambitions for financial, social, political or cultural progress. Reasons for this frustrated attitude were sought and the following observation are recorded as possible causes.

(1) Frustration caused by loss of wealth and lack of income:

This area was occupied by a large number of enemy troops during the war, who did considerable damage to gardens and food trees. This damage was compensated by War Damage Compensation payments which totalled about £5,000 for both Paramountcies. Many of the people who benefited from War Damage Compensation invested their small capital in Trade Stores (there are about 90 trade stores operating in this Sub-District, the bulk of them owned and operated by natives) and because of their inexperience in business procedures, their wasteful buying methods, and their kinship obligations, these stores have run at a loss and slowly eaten away the original capital of the proprietors. Most of the storemen have no wholesale buying agency and have to purchase their goods at the retail purchase prices of the two Trade stores in

In the field of agriculture, suggestions have been made by Government officers in the past regarding the planting and

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT'D).

Buin, one owned by a Chinese and the other by a European. Their profits are therefore small, and the purchase price to their customers excessive.

It is considered that the local natives have been frustrated by Money has also been lost on agricultural ventures. Two types of crops were planted initially, rice and sweet potato. The seed rice originally planted was obtained from the old Japanese crops, and being of inferior quality did not head well. The selection of planting areas was, in many cases, unwise. In planting, the landowner employed native labour to perform the bulk of the manual work, and with the failure of the crops they suffered considerable financial loss, mainly the wages of their employees. The rice growers had envisaged a crop of superior quality that would bring a high price, instead of which after a great deal of hard work they obtained a poor yielding rice of inferior quality that could only be sold for sixpence a pound.

It was the impression of the writer that the people regarded economic undertakings as hazardous ventures, which not only called for the maximum in labour and exactitude but often only repaid the adventurous newcomer to the field with the loss of his capital outlay.

(2) Japanese Occupation of the Area:

The occupation of the area by about 60,000 troops for approximately five years must have had a most dispiriting effect on the Buin people. Not only were they a subject people who were made to work hard for the enemy, but they were subjected to severe continuous allied air attacks which destroyed their gardens, their livestock and themselves. Towards the end of the occupation a large number of the Buin people were evacuated to islands in the British Solomons Islands Protectorate. The remainder deserted their tribal areas and sought refuge with the advancing Australian troops, but many had to labour for several months, and many deaths occurred, before they were eventually rehabilitated. This feeling of despair generated by the occupation is exhibited by the reluctance in some areas to replant coconuts and other food trees destroyed during the war. Some are convinced, not without a certain degree of feasibility, that what has happened once can happen again.

On rereading the above I realise that the same conditions apply in other parts of the Territory, particularly in the Rabaul area. However, rehabilitation has been very slow in Buin in comparison with most other areas, which I think has caused a vastly different psychological reaction in the people.

(3) Absence of a Fixed Developmental Plan.

Since the war many attempts have been made to introduce schemes to assist the progress of the natives of this area either economically or politically. Most of these plans have not received the enthusiastic support of the local natives and when the officer initiating them has left the area they have lapsed into obscurity or been totally abandoned.

One of these organisations was a village advisory council which was first commenced in the PAUBAKE Paramountcy shortly after the rehabilitation of the area was started. Apparently it was never a very strong institution and when staff shortage prevented its regular supervision it degenerated into an ineffectual council without official recognition or public countenance. It is now an obsolete body.

Unofficial co-operatives were also started and received the enthusiastic support of many of the more influential members of the community. Once again through lack of supervision and internal disunity enthusiasm waned and most of these businesses had to be liquidated, at financial loss to their supporters.

In the field of agriculture, suggestions have been made by Government officers in the past regarding the planting and

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT'D).

development of economic crops (i.e. rice and cacao) but these schemes have usually lapsed because the officers have not stayed in the area long enough to supervise the development of their suggestions and see them brought to fruition.

It is considered that the local natives must have been frustrated by such nebulous plans and suggestions and that such activities may in part be responsible for the present apathetic outlook of the Buin native.

It is suggested that in future some fixed plan for native development be drawn up which has the approval of the District Commissioner, and that members of all Departments work in co-ordination for its successful achievement. It must be most disheartening and confusing for natives to receive conflicting instructions from members of different departments each seeking the prosecution of one particular facet of development which they consider, individually, will be the most beneficial to the native.

Such a plan is drastically needed in this area if the indifferent attitude of the populace is to be overcome, however, if one is undertaken extreme care should be exercised that the objective is one possible of achievement and adaptable to the area, and that it will not lack in continuity through any staff changes which may occur during its prosecution. A cacao project is one that might well meet with unqualified success, as, not only is the land most suitable for this purpose, but if a marketing agency were provided, the Departmental representatives at present in the Sub-District could work in co-ordination towards its achievement with little additional help. However, it is strongly desirable that no new development be attempted until a sound and detailed programme assured of success can be prepared, thereby obviating further handicaps to the already frustrated local natives.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

In nearly all villages visited an inspection of the garden areas was made. Most gardens are unfenced, this now being considered an unnecessary precaution when the owner of pigs has to accept the responsibility if his livestock wanders into his neighbour's garden. Gardens in most cases contain a mixture of sweet potato, bananas, taro, yams, aibica and other forms of green vegetables. Taro is still subject to wilt, *Phytophthora Colocacias*, in most places, and has largely been replaced as a staple by sweet potato. In the PAUBAKE paramountcy the bulk of the sago palms were cut by the Japanese, and these have now been replanted but will not reach maturity for many years. In the LUGAKI paramountcy sago shares with sweet potato the position of popularity in the diet.

Sweet Potato: Large quantities of sweet potato are ~~grown~~ grown in both Paramountcies. In the villages nearer the coast considerable quantities are sold to the Administration and other employers of native labour as a subsidiary to dry rations. The ruling price for sweet potato is twenty pounds for one shilling, which represents a great economy when substituted for rice at one shilling a pound.

Coconuts: Many of the nuts destroyed during the war have now been replaced and a fair amount of planting is currently taking place. In some places it was noticed that the palms were planted too close together, and the natives were advised to thin them out if they hoped for satisfactory nut production. The introduction of seed coconuts from another District would probably be advantageous as most of the local nuts seem to be rather small and of poor quality.

Canarium Almonds (Galip Nuts), Peanuts: At the time of the patrol galip nuts were being harvested throughout the area, these trees being extremely numerous in the slowly rising coastal plain. The nuts are smoke dried either in their shells or shelled on trays above the fireplace. They are sold at approximately one shilling per pound for shelled nuts. The nuts were formerly used as a flavouring when eaten with taro, and are now either fried in a mixed sago cake or are eaten as a separate item of food.

Peanuts grow well throughout the area.

It is considered that both these crops could be produced on a commercial basis, and if tinned could be disposed of either in the Territory or Australia.

Cacao: Cacao was only seen growing in two places in the combined Paramountcies, which seemed rather a pity as the rich and fertile soil north of LAITERO village. The 120 seedlings were very young but appeared to be quite healthy although planted with only coconut fronds as shade. Some forty plants about eighteen months old appeared well developed. At Turiboiru mission a few experimental cacao trees are already in bearing and look extremely healthy despite the poor quality soil at this particular spot.

LIVESTOCK: Pigs are plentiful throughout the area, and the main cause of litigation. Most of these are kept in fenced enclosures, particularly in the immediate vicinity of villages. The fences are mainly built of vertical saplings which take root and make a most satisfactory barrier to the pigs freedom.

Fowls are also reasonably plentiful, although it appears that they are of no dietary benefit as they are not eaten by the natives and are treated mainly as a form of currency. Dogs of very poor quality were seen in most parts.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Administration Aid Posts are located at PARIRO and PARERONO both in the LUGAKI Paramountcy, and at the Marist Mission at Tubiboiru there is a small hospital in charge of a nursing sister. These establishments have been operating for some considerable time and most natives willingly seek medical attention at the nearest aid post when they are in need of medical treatment. Health generally in the area is very good and the only noticeable complaints were a few cases of conjunctivitis (the majority receiving treatment) and about twelve cases of Tinea Imbricata.

A native Hygiene Assistant accompanied the patrol and made a thorough inspection of village hygiene and sanitation installations. Adequate deep trench latrines were provided in all villages. Most of these had been recently constructed and were in good repair. Methods of disposal of refuse was satisfactory throughout both Paramountcies.

EDUCATION:

In the following villages Mission schools were functioning:-

KUKUMARU	R.C.T.	1	7	males	3	females
PARIRO	"	1	21	"	2	"
KONIGURU	"	1	7	"	3	"
	M.M.T.	1	9	"	-	"
NUMAKEI	R.C.T.	1	6	"	2	"
OKOMO	"	1	21	"	-	"
BURABURUNNA	"	1	4	"	-	"

R.C.T. - Roman Catholic Teacher; M.M.T. - Methodist Mission Teacher

It is not thought that much general education is imparted at the village schools, the main function of the teacher being to give instruction in religious matters. Attendance at these schools seems to be a haphazard business, mainly because most of the families live for a large part of their time in their garden houses and it is difficult for children to attend. Parents also seem reluctant to coerce the children into attendance.

The school at OKOMO, commonly known as the 'Day School' is used only for young boys from the chain of villages to the west of the Porror River and also some from the MAKIS Paramountcy. This school has been

EDUCATION (CONT'D).

built on a good site on ground owned by BORUDI and about midway between OMITARO and OKOMO. This seemed the most advanced of the village schools in the area, which the bulk of the students are able to attend daily and still share the home life of their families.

The Marist Mission at Turiboiru conducts a school which has approximately seventy male and thirty female students. The students were on vacation at the time of the patrol's visit and I am unable to comment on the conduct of this institution.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads throughout the area generally are in good condition. From KANGU the road through the R.C. Mission Patupatuai Plantation is potholed and needs repair and clearing. The first bridge over the Ukumu River also needs replacement. From here to the village of NAKARU the road is in fair condition and MALABITA and NAKARU natives were told to continue weekly maintenance and improve the surfacing and culverting. From the Turiboiru turnoff to the Mission Station the road is in excellent condition and this eight miles is probably the best vehicular road in the sub-District. The Paramount Luluai PAUBAKE stated his intention of building motor roads to every village in his Paramourncy and with this end in view intends to start work in September improving the road from LUAGOA to OKOIRAGU and extending the vehicular road from MORO to KANAURA.

Throughout the LUGAKI Paramourncy, although there were far less motor roads, tracks were in very good condition and all bore evidence of continuous and careful maintenance. LUGAKI was again told to commence work on the conversion of the PARERONO-PAMAIUTU track to a motor road at the conclusion of the current gardening season.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

In all villages the general standard of cleanliness was excellent. Most of the villages were fenced to prevent livestock from wandering into the housing area. The selection of village sites was quite good, most being located on high ground in well drained positions which were easily accessible from main tracks. Housing was in the main good and in most villages rebuilding or extensive renovation had been farried out. The housing in the foothill villages was smaller and more flimsy than that in the larger villages nearer the coast. It is understood that the main reason for this is that housing has been taken as an individual responsibility and as a result materials of any great weight cannot be handled. It was suggested that house building be treated as a communal responsibility as in some of the larger villages such as MAMARONONO No. 1 and PARERONO, where the housing is most satisfactory.

Village Officials.

Most village officials had effective control over the areas of their responsibility. They seemed anxious to co-operate in any schemes that were suggested for the improvement of conditions in the village, although at times showing a lack of initiative.

The Paramount Luluais PAUBAKE and LUGAKI have already been dealt with under the heading 'Native Affairs'.

CENSUS.

Attendance for census at all villages was excellent, there being no unaccountable absentees. The result of the census shows an increase in population in both Paramourncies; an increase of 50 in a total of 1083 in PAUBAKE's paramourncy and an increase of 63 in 1557 in LUGAKI's paramourncy or roughly 5% and 4% respectively.

YEAR 1955

(PAUBAKE PARAMOUNTCY)

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES			FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child	Adults
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	
NAKARU	8. 8. 55	4	1												1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	12	2	9	12	3	11	8	18	15	=62 39+23		
MALABITA	/	1	2												1			2	1	5	3			5	23	3	21	2	20	4	22	18	23	26	=103 58+45		
MITUAI	9. 8. 55	1																2					3	4	7	6	1	7	10	4	8	8	=35 23+12				
LUAGOA	/	4	1											1	4			1	1			3	1	6	24	4	18	2	18		14	16	24	21	=81 43+38		
MAMAROMINO N°2	/	3	2												1	2	3					3	2	5	20	6	14		15		21	11	22	21	=83 49+34		
MAMAROMINO N°1	/	2	9													1	5	2	5	1	2			7	25	6	32	2	30		17	33	25	32	=122 55+67		
OKOIRAGU	10. 8. 55	2	1											1	1	1	4	4	1					6	19	2	12		12		19	7	20	15	=66 44+22		
UKUMAI	/	2	1															2	2			1	1	7	16	4	9		9		14	7	16	13	=56 35+21		
MORO	11. 8. 55	3	5											0	1	4	16	15	5	4	1			8	18	9	22		30		18	23	25	25	=132 69+63		
KUGIOGU	/	1	1												1			3	3					2	12		10		10		15	3	8	15	=47 29+18		
KARARU	/	1	1															6	2	3				4	10	2	4		5		3	6	5	3	=28 17+11		
PIARINO	12. 8. 55	3																3						3	8	2	5		9		8	9	13	9	=42 24+18		
KIKIMOQU	/		4											3	3	2	10	2	2	1	3			10	20	3	14	1	20		11	26	27	24	=106 54+52		
KANAURA	/	3	6												3			9	8			5		1	10	30	5	18	4	26		18	20	32	28	=131 64+57	
		30	34																																	1084 603+481	
														5	16	1	14	67	30	30	17	19	5	79	244	48	194	12	223		201	191	266	255			



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. BN 3 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by A. F. GON A.D.O.

Area Patrolled MAKIS PARAMOUNTCY - BUIN LINGUISTIC GROUP

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives THREE

Duration—From 26/9/1955 to 6/10/1955

11/10/55 to 12/10/55

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 30/4/1955

Medical 10/1954

Map Reference Bougainville Island South Series 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, village inspections

General routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 30/1.
Sub-District Office,
BUIN.

15th October, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT NO. BN 3 of 1955/56.

PREAMBLE.

Officer Conducting Patrol: A. F. Gow, Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled: The MAKIS Paramouncy of the Buin Sub-District,
Bougainville.

Objects of Patrol: (a) Revision of census.
(b) Village inspection.
(c) General routine administration.

Duration of Patrol: From 26th September, 1955 to 6th October, 1955
" 11th October, 1955 to 12th October, 1955.

Personnel Accompanying:

3 Members of P.N.G.P.F.

Reg. No. 5154B Corporal TUP

" " 8407 Const. KAINGEN

" " 8940 " SOPANE

Paramount Luluai MAKIS

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled is the most westerly of the four Paramountcies of the Buin language group, and is divided from the Siwai Census Sub-Division by the natural barrier of the MIVO River. These two areas have many social similarities, and marriage exchanges take place, however they are completely separate and only at one place, the border village of TAROPA, are the people bilingual and have economic and social ties with their neighbours in the SIWAI.

A large portion of the Paramouncy is located on the fertile Buin coastal plain, from which it reaches up into the rugged foothills of the Crown Prince Range below the crater lake LOLOU. Nevertheless, there are no social distinctions between plain and mountain dwellers and area names within the Paramouncy are determined by the dissection of the area by the main rivers.

DAILY DIARY.

Monday 26th September, 1955: By vehicle to LAGUAI where census revision carried out. Thence to NAKOREI and finally to AKU Rest House.

Tuesday 27th September, 1955: Revised census at AKU village, then TOKUAKA village lined at this site. Proceeded to LEROT by vehicle, thence by footpad to KOKOPO. Census revision made at KOKOPO, then TSIMBO, TURIGAU and MORULA. Returned to rest house at TSIMBO for night after inspecting gardens and cemeteries.

Wednesday 28th September, 1955: TSIMBO to TUBAHU. Thence to TUBOBISOU for revision of census. Revision at TAROPA also carried out. Overnight at TUBOBISOU.

Thursday 29th September, 1955: Gardens inspected at TUBOBISOU, then from TUBOBISOU to SIURU where revision of census of SIURU and PIORUINO villages made. Returned by KAUKAU hamlet of TUBOBISOU, thence to TUBARU rest house where patrol stayed overnight.

Friday 30th September, 1955: From TUBARU to LUKARARU. Census revision carried out, thence to village of TUGIU. Both hamlets visited in afternoon and revision of census made.

Saturday 1st October, 1955: To KOGISAGINO from TUGIU. Census revised and thence to LOBIGAU to inspect hamlet buildings and roads. Returned to TUGIU rest house. In afternoon inspected Aid Post near KANAIA hamlet.

Sunday 2nd October, 1955: From TUGIU by good road to TUGIOGU, calling at TUARAGAI en route. Census revision made. Thence to TUGIOGU rest house. In afternoon revision of census carried out at TUGIOGU and both hamlets inspected.

Monday 3rd October, 1955: Census revision made at IBIRO and MOUAKAI and villages and gardens inspected. In afternoon returned to KANGU to prepare outgoing mail. Returned in evening to TUGIOGU rest house.

Tuesday 4th October, 1955: Inspection made of Aid Post at KUAPI and of main road from TUGIOGU village to the MIVO River. Census revision made at NABAKU village in afternoon.

Wednesday 5th October, 1955: Journey made from LAGUAI village to the coastal village of KAUKAUAI to inspect village site. The census revision of this village was previously carried out at LAGUAI, on the first day of the patrol.

Thursday 6th October, 1955: Visit to Marist Mission at PIANO in morning where classrooms and other educational facilities were inspected. In afternoon returned to Government Station at KANGU.

Tuesday 11th October, 1955: From Kangu to village of TUBARU to make enquiry into the death of native woman MOTUNA. Slept at TUBARU.

Wednesday 12th October, 1955: Returned to Buin station in afternoon.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

As the last patrol to this area was conducted only five months previously it was not anticipated that any great changes would have taken place in that time. The rather dispirited apathetic attitude which typifies the Buin native and which was described fully in my last patrol report No. BN 2 of 1955/56, was again evident although not to such a marked degree as in the PAUBAKE-LUGAKI area. As in most areas in this Sub-District, a large number of natives were absent from the village either at work inside or outside the District. The percentage of the total population absent at work was slightly more than eight percent, however, as most of these are able bodied males, it means that an unfairly large proportion of the local labour potential are absent. This causes the bulk of village work, gardening, building, repair of roads, etc., to fall on old men and females, the latter being usually otherwise adequately engaged in providing food for their families, often with the husband absent. Remarks have been made in village books for some years now regarding the unfairly large proportion of males absent at work, particularly outside the District, and deprecating this practice, but methods of restricting this movement are not easily available, and could only reasonably be achieved by statutory restriction. The Paramount Lulusi and other village officials are aware of the hardship imposed on the village people by this overgreat absenteeism, and in an effort to correct it were advised to attempt to restrain men from going to work if inconvenience would be caused thereby to their families.

most suitable for the development of economic crops such as coconuts and coffee. Only in one village (KOKOPO) was I approached and asked to

MAKIS, the Paramount Luluai, who is of very high hereditary power seems to have good control in the Paramountcy and to sincerely take an interest in the welfare of his people. He is exceedingly diplomatic in his dealings with both the Administration and the Missions, and despite his advancing years should make a suitable leader of his community for many years to come.

As in other areas in the Sub-District, the natives do not seem to have any interest in their economic future. When questioned about food supplies they stated that these were adequate, an answer that was borne out by the inspection of their gardens which were producing abundantly. However, few expressed the desire to engage in ventures which would result in the production of such economic crops as cacao or coffee. Perhaps this attitude will alter and a new feeling of enthusiasm be engendered when the Agricultural Officer visits the area in the near future to discuss the planting of economic crops.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Roads throughout the paramountcy were generally in good condition although it was apparent that in some places much recent feverish activity had taken place to prepare the roads for the inspection of the patrol. The main road which extends from the station at Kangu as far as the Mivo River enters the MAKIS Paramountcy at the border between NAKOREI (NAKORU) and LAGUAI villages. Aided by a particularly dry period this road was in excellent condition at the time of the patrol's visit, and continued in much the same state as far as AKU village. From there to the Mivo river, the road was badly potholed in some places due in part to the passage of loaded three ton Army type trucks during wet weather and lack of maintenance by SIWAI natives, who are responsible for the upkeep of the roads in this area.

A new extension of the vehiculable road has been made between AKU and LEBOT villages and will be extended to KOKOPO within the next few months. Without a great deal of work this road may eventually be extended to TSIMBO. Some of the motor roads have a soft surface, which shows up particularly after heavy rain, but these will improve greatly with use.

Walking tracks were in the main good, and indicated regular attention by clearing and cutting and filling.

The SILIBAI bridge is the only large bridge throughout the area, and this is standing up to the work quite well. No further erosion seems to be undermining the buttresses on the western side of the bridge, and this weakness will be closely watched.

The bridging of the PORROR River at the main road is a highly desirable project, as this ford is impassible after heavy rains. Bailey bridging materials have been gathered together and it is hoped to undertake this work in the next quarter.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

As stated earlier in this report, most gardens were producing ample supplies of food despite the fact that the patrol visited the area after a fortnight of very dry weather. Gardens were inspected in the majority of villages and revealed main crops of sweet potato, yam, mami, bananas and kongkong taro. Rice was seen growing in some communities, although interest in this crop is rapidly waning because of the lack of success through infestation of crops and the amount of work involved in production.

Although reasonable stands of coconuts were seen throughout the area patrolled, very little is being done towards the commercial production of copra and coconuts are used mainly as a dietary aid. In the MORULA-LUKARARU area some copra is produced and marketed.

The soil throughout the Paramountcy and particularly in that part which covers the Buin plain is a rich alluvium which should be most suitable for the development of economic crops such as cacao and coffee. Only in one village (KOKOPO) was I approached and asked to

obtain assistance and advice in the correct procedure for commercial planting. In this village the Luluai had cleared a fairly large area close to the village and requested that this garden be inspected and that he be supplied with cacao seed to plant the area. He was advised that an Agricultural Officer would shortly visit the area to give professional advice and assistance in these matters.

Pigs are kept in large numbers throughout the paramountcy and they are still considered the main form of wealth and guarantee of social prestige. They are, as usual, the principal cause of litigation and one of the chief detracting features to the development of gardens and other agricultural crops.

Both fowls and ducks are plentiful throughout the area, but are regarded as a form of currency rather than a means of correcting a diet deficient in protein. These are usually unpenned and allowed to forage for food, existing mainly on scraps in the vicinity of the villages.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The standard of house construction has apparently improved considerably since the last patrol in April of this year. Many new houses had been built in most villages and some housing was in the course of construction. At KOGISAGANO many of the houses were in a poor state of repair and the general standard was much lower than in most other villages. The people were urged to improve their constructional efforts.

Three new Rest Houses had been built since the last patrol all of which were a great improvement on the previous edifices; these were at TUBOBISOU, TUGIU and TUGIOGU.

At LAGUAI village a large number of new houses have been built. They more or less follow a standard design, being built off the ground, and consisting of a large living room with verandah and detached kitchen. The surroundings of the villages were in the main clean and neat and in some cases the appearance had been greatly improved by the planting in the village square of grass and ornamental and fruit trees.

Sanitation throughout the area was most satisfactory and all villages are adequately provided with deep pit latrines and refuse pits.

To prevent any surface water accumulating in the vicinity of living quarters, drainage ditches have been dug on the perimeter of most villages.

Village Officials:

In most villages the officials seem to have reasonable control despite the age of many of them which to a great degree has limited their activities. Some difficulties are experienced in maintaining in their civic obligations mainly because so many young men are absent at work, and the road repair duties and building have to be performed either by the very old or the very young.

The Paramount Luluai MAKIS, who must be more than sixty years of age, still actively supervises the functioning of his paramountcy, and regularly visits even the remotest parts. His leadership gives confidence to other village officials in the area, who seek his counsel in making difficult decisions.

MISSIONS:

The Roman Catholic Mission is the main ecclesiastical body operating in the area and the Marist Mission has a large station at PIANO.

(A. F. Gray)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Both the Seventh Day Adventist and Methodist Missions also have small followings, these being limited to the villages of TUGIOGU, KOGISAGANO and NAKOREI.

CENSUS:

Attendance at the census was very good, natives lining promptly and in full numbers.

Although it was only four to five months since a census patrol visited the area, a small increase in population had taken place in that time. One of the alarming facts revealed by the census was the disparity between the total numbers of males and females in the Paramountcy. The totals show 1026 males and only 835 females. It is apparent from these figures that a large percentage of the male population will not be able to obtain wives, particularly as polygamy is still practiced throughout the area.

The reasons for this disparity were sought, but no satisfactory conclusion could be reached. The numbers of male and female births and deaths revealed by the census were almost equal, and a search of the maternity statistics recorded at the Piano Mission Hospital showed that in the past three years the totals of male and female births were almost the same, and very few women had died in childbirth. This would indicate that the disparity was caused some time in the past, and a possible solution would be that before improved medical facilities were available, many women died in bearing children. Another possibility is that less women survived the occupational period during the war.

The unfortunate result of this marked inequality of the sexes is that many young men are unable to find a bride and settle down to family life in their native community. They become discontented, and as an escape measure seek the easy solution to their problem in departing to places of employment, usually at some distance from their homes.

As stated earlier in this report, this unusually large number of able bodied males being absent from the villages causes the bulk of the community duties to fall either to the very old or very young men, or the women in the villages, which must be considered most unfair.

CONCLUSION.

Although the people seem to be living together quite amicably there does not seem to be any prospect of their standard of living advancing beyond that of the present time until some economic development of the area takes place. This could happen, either by the introduction of a cash cropping project ~~is~~ planned and supervised by the Administration, or by opening up part of the undeveloped land in the area to European settlement. This theme has already been developed at length in my last patrol report and repetition here seems unnecessary. However, it is felt that something should be done speedily in assisting these people to a more advanced state of economic self-sufficiency. Many of the natives from this Sub-District have visited and worked in other Districts, and particularly in the Rabaul area, and seeing the rapid development of the native economy in that area feel that they are being neglected and somehow cheated in not receiving similar developmental assistance. This attitude can be readily understood when one considers that the Buin people have ample fertile land and population for such a development. Although the Agricultural Department have now arranged for an officer to work in this Sub-District for two months out of every three and encourage native agricultural extension work, it will probably be many years before any recognisable progress in this direction will be seen.

(A. F. Cow)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

APPENDIX 'B'.

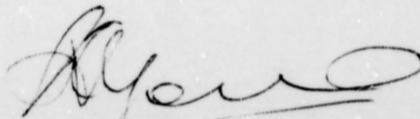
MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The health of the natives in this area is well catered for by the provision of three Aid Posts located at KUAPI, TUBARU and TUGIU. The Marist Mission at PIANO also has a hospital supervised by a trained nursing sister, which handles most of the midwifery cases in the area and also provides other medical treatment.

Generally speaking the health in the area was found to be good and the only cases seen requiring treatment were minor complaints - small sores, girili and several cases of conjunctivitis. These were sent to receive treatment either at the Aid Posts or the Mission Hospital.

The incidence of malaria appeared to be comparatively bad throughout the area and the spleen rate high, particularly amongst the younger children. Very few deaths appear to have been caused from malaria.

Emphasis was placed on village and personal cleanliness and village officials were advised to attempt to raise the standard by encouraging cleanliness in the washing of houses, daily bathing of children, the fencing of villages to prevent pigs from entering and the planting of couch grass or clover between houses and in the vicinity of villages.



(A. F. Gow)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL TO THE MAKIS PARAMOUNTCY
FROM 26th September, to 12th October, 1955.

- 5154B Corporal TUP. A clean, efficient N.C.O., who conducted himself well throughout the patrol.
- 8407 Constable KAINGEN - His conduct during the patrol was good although his appearance is against him at times.
- 8940 Constable SOPANE - A comparatively new recruit who is making satisfactory progress. He is conscientious and reliable.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	
LAGUAI	26. 9. 55	1	2	1	7	3	15	10	.	13	42	5	36	1	30	2.1	42	43	36	48	110+74
MAUKAUAI	-	.	2	2	2	2	1	5	1	4	.	3	2	3	4	9	8	16+14
NAKOREI	-	4	9	.	8	9	3	6	.	6	2	6	6	12	13	31+19
AKU	27. 9. 55	1	.	.	1	2	.	4	1	5	.	.	.	1	3	1	16	2	15	2	16	2.1	15	10	20	23	45+37	
TOKUAKA	-	1	.	.	.	1	3	2	5	.	.	.	4	.	3	8	1	7	1	6	2.4	4	4	5	11	24+17	
LEROT	-	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	.	4	13	2	10	.	10	1.8	6	7	14	12	30+19
KOKOPO	-	.	1	2	2	6	.	5	.	.	.	8	6	6	18	2	17	1	18	3.3	18	18	15	21	50+45	
TSIABO	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	2	16	2	9	.	9	2.3	7	4	16	13	32+17
TURGAU	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4	.	1	.	.	3	4	4	16	5	16	.	15	2.8	11	16	18	20	40+40
MORULA	-	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	7	4	4	10	4	10	.	12	2.4	7	7	10	20	29+31
TUBARU	28. 9. 55	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	5	4	5	30	6	24	2	20	2.5	16	16	32	24	58+45
TOBOBISOU	-	5	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	17	1	16	.	15	2.5	15	8	15	19	35+29
TAROPA	29. 9. 55	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	10	2	8	1	8	2.2	12	4	8	8	25+13
SIURU	-	1	2	.	.	2	1	2	.	1	1	1	10	1	.	.	.	5	1	10	25	7	20	.	20	2.6	15	19	31	28	61+49	
LUKARARU	30. 9. 55	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	2	.	.	.	7	7	9	30	7	24	1	34	2.6	32	30	30	37	82+74
TUGIU	-	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	11	30	7	23	1	27	2.2	30	26	37	39	74+66
OGISAGANO	1. 10. 55	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	10	1	8	20	4	16	.	16	2.3	17	22	31	27	59+50
BARAI	2. 10. 55	.	1	3	3	2	4	4	3	16	3	17	2	16	3.3	9	8	13	23	33+25	
		15	16	.	.	4	2	1	2	5	.	5	9	6	9	65	10	53	1	2	90	35	96	331	64	280	12	281					1523	

