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# PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Buin

VOLUME No: 4  
[3]

ACCESSION No: 496.

1955 - 1956

[1953-1955]

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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Cover sheet for this volume should  
read:

District: Bougainville

Station: Buin

Volume no.: 3

1953 - 1955

Bougainville District

Buin Subdistrict

P/R 1 of 53/54

A. J. Mumphries.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
BUIN.

5th January, 1954.

PATROL REPORT NO.1 of 1953 - 54.

INTRODUCTION: The NAGAVISI language group, which, with the BAITSI, was covered by this patrol, has had very little European contact, except for the rather violent contact of the War period. There is no European settlement or commercial activity in the area, with the exception of two Mission stations. This patrol, although the first for some time, encountered conditions considerably more satisfactory than what report had led me to expect, even allowing for the special efforts which always are put on when a patrol is expected.

DIARY:

- Nov. 20 By M.V. ISIS to MAMAFU. Slept at Marist Mission there.  
21 By ISIS to rest house near MAWARAKA thence on foot to MOSIGETA and SISIRUAI. Took census at SISIRUAI.  
22 Sunday observed.  
23 To HERETEBA/KURAU, MINJAI, MOSINO, and KUPON, taking census at each village. Thence to Marist Mission at MORATONA (near KUPON).  
24 Land investigation at MORATONA (concerning purchase of Mission and agricultural leases), and making up of census figures.  
25 To TARUBA, MOKOKOLIO, and KABONAMI, taking census.  
26 From KABONAMI to LE-ERA, MUINAI, taking census and return to KABONAMI.  
27 To MOMOGONARI/PURANAVIA, KORO, SIKORIWA, RAMBARAM, taking census.  
28 To PANAM, LABONAMI, SIANEK, WARUWARU, and BEREHEKI, taking census.  
29 Sunday observed.  
30 To BAKORAM, OSIANGGE, MIINGGETA, ANGGAWA, and NUKUI, taking census, thence to LOMARE.  
Dec 1 Took census at LOMARE, thence to MOAINO, TANGGURU, OKARU, LOTARE (II), taking census, thence to BAKUBA. To SOVELI Mission, thence to LGRO took census, and returned to SOVELI.  
2 Took census at SOVELI.  
3 SOVELI to the beach.  
4 By M.V. St. John to BUIN.

I returned to BUIN at this stage to be present at the ordination of TAMUKA (now Father Aloysius TAMUKA) at the Marist Mission at TURIBOIRU. I had been invited to attend this, the ordination of the first Bougainville native to the Catholic priesthood, and felt that it was an occasion which warranted my presence. As it transpired, I was unable to be present at the actual ceremony because of a local quarantine imposed following the outbreak of influenza at BUIN.

- Dec. 13 By M.V. ISIS to resume patrol.  
14 Arrived JABA village thence on foot to SOVELI Mission.  
15 To LOPERE, AUMARI, BAITAVUNA, LOTARE (I), taking census, thence back to SOVELI.  
16 To BIROI, POMALITI, BAKORAM (I), BIROS, taking census, thence to BOKU Police Post.  
17 At BOKU, drying out.  
18 BOKU to PIKEI/BOKU, LAVORO, and MOSIGETA, taking census, thence to beach.  
19 At rest house awaiting ISIS,  
20 Arrived BUIN per M.V. ISIS.



NATIVE AFFAIRS: Any comments on native affairs in this area become a discussion of MUSIAMA and pigs. Quite definitely, MUSIAMA is far and away the most influential native in this area, regardless of whether he has official Government backing or not. It is quite clear that almost all native disputes in this area are referred to him for settlement. I would suggest two main reasons for this: 1) BUIN is too far away for the natives to wish to bring their problems there; 2) MUSIAMA has come to be accepted by the NAGAVISI natives as an influential man, and regardless of the justice or otherwise of his decisions, the very fact of his standing in the community is sufficient to enforce his judgments. From the fact that no native complaints against his decisions were brought to me, one could conclude that the NAGAVISI are happy to accept them. Against such an assumption however, must be set two very potent arguments: 1) Since so many of the disputes concern pigs and their depredations, MUSIAMA cannot be expected to be an unprejudiced referee, as he probably owns more pigs than any other person in the NAGAVISI; 2) Since he has to his credit (?) at least two unprosecuted murders, and since he has (I understand justifiably) a reputation for being a man of violent passions, natives fear to oppose him. In his favour must be set the fact that, for the patrol's visit at least, roads and villages were clean, tidy and well-kept, I think mainly the result of his influence. Furthermore, the natives appeared mainly happy and contented. I know, however, that before the patrol's visit (and doubtless again afterwards) there was considerably less evidence of cleanliness and sanitation - the principal feature being the colossal accumulation of pig excreta on roads and in the villages. In this respect, I would be grateful of expert advice in the matter of whether pig excreta can be a source of human infection. I realize that its presence as a breeding place for flies is highly undesirable, but I seek to know if it can actually be a source of disease. Pigs and their excreta and the second prime factor in native affairs in this area - ownership of pigs is confined almost entirely to the influential members of the communities - ownership of many pigs is a prerequisite to influence and maintenance of an influential position requires that the person own many pigs. As an example, MUSIAMA owns so many pigs that it is necessary for him to farm them out to other natives for attention. These pigs, I would say without exception, receive little or no food from their owners, with the inevitable consequence that they rely for their existence on their depredation in the gardens. This means therefore that the influential few have their pigs sustained at the expense of the uninfluential majority. This further means that most of the pig depredations are suffered by the "little people" who are frightened (if that is not too strong a word) to complain, or at least unwilling to complain, lest such a complaint later debar them from participation in the pig-gorging ceremonies. As long as this state of affairs holds, the NAGAVISI mainly will be perilously close to the barrier between subsistence and want. I have a suggestion in this connection, which certainly might be drastic - but I am convinced that the situation warrants drastic measures - I would suggest that the Native Administration Regulations be amended to provide that any pig not enclosed (and therefore fed and cared for) is ipso facto wild, and as such may be killed on sight. A provision such as this could have two important results - 1) it would improve the NAGAVISI food intake, and 2) would serve to cut down the influence of the influential few. To revert to MUSIAMA, I gathered the impression that he is (now at least) pro-Administration, but I feel that even a comparatively minor reversal might turn him the other way. I think that his behaviour has moderated in the last few years. After his excesses of the War years he doubtless found it difficult to revert quickly to peace-time quietude, but I did gather the impression that his behaviour is now rather less violent. It is very difficult indeed to form any conclusive opinion in such a short visit as this, but the above at least are my impressions. Whatever may be the situation, I hope that Mr. Haywood's projected stay at BOKU will provide closer and more effective supervision of this area, which primarily is what is required.



**AGRICULTURE & LIVE STOCK:** Native agriculture is wholly subsistence, with a little (unreliable) sale of surplus to the Mission stations in the area. The staple is sweet potato, with yams, manis, bananas as main subsidiaries and the usual minor subsidiaries such as sugar cane, pawpaws, pineapples. As stated earlier (Native Affairs) pig depredations are a serious problem, so that the balance of subsistence is very close. If it were not for the pigs this area should have no difficulty in providing its inhabitants with ample vegetable foods, since it is mainly fertile, and the people (by necessity) industrious gardeners. The only livestock for practical purposes is pigs, though there are a few not very well-upholstered fowls. On the face of it one would imagine that the infrequency of pig consumption would mean that there is little animal protein in the diet, but in actual fact it appears that over the whole area feasts are so comparatively frequent that there is a fairly regular intake of meat. A big difficulty, of course, is that however frequent the feasts the meat is not necessarily equitably distributed and it would still be much more desirable if these people could be convinced that they would benefit by a more regular consumption of meat, even at the expense of prestige which a cessation of their ceremonies would entail. I fear, however, that a great deal of work is needed before they can be convinced.

**EDUCATION:** A school has recently been opened at KUPON which is roughly between the NAGAVISI and the SIWAI. The school was in recess when I was in its vicinity, and in any case I feel that it is too early to make any assessment of its possibilities. I understand that its purpose is to give training in academic subjects and basketware. Whilst not wishing to enter into argument with the experts, I feel bound to state that I consider that any system of education is doing the natives a disservice if it does not concentrate first on improvements in agriculture and village-living. It appears to me that academic training alone can produce only a class of people qualified as third- or fourth-rate clerks and desirous of being clerks only, and a stable society requires a firm basis of manual workers before it can support a checkly caste. Schools are conducted at the Mission stations at SOVELI and MOROTONA (education is provided for girls at SOVELI). Village schools are conducted in many of the villages, but I understand that there is a shortage of teachers willing to take on the work.

**ROADS & BRIDGES:** Roads and tracks throughout the area were surprisingly good. From the beach each of the two main roads is vehiculable for most of its length. It is unfortunate that these two roads, the longest stretch of good road which may expect vehicular traffic, lie in the most sparsely populated area, so that four small villages have to maintain the lot. I have made a tentative arrangement for some of the funds allocated to this Sub-District for roads maintenance to be utilised in further improving these roads and their bridges. It would be possible now, granted, with difficulty, to take a vehicle as far inland as MOAINO, and very little work would be needed to make the road easily vehiculable. I hope that Mr. Haywood will be able to do something along these lines during his stay in the area. Apart from the vehiculable roads, the tracks mainly present good walking. A more detailed description of roads and tracks is attached hereto as an appendix.

**VILLAGE OFFICIALS:** Primarily, I assume, due to the infrequency of patrols to this area the influence of village officials seems to be limited. Three village officials only created an impression of possessing authority, but I fear that they gave also the impression that it was not necessarily well-applied. These three were the kukurai of MOKOKOLIO, the tultul of MIINGGETA, and the tultul of MOIINAU. The first two belong to villages wherein Seventh Day Adventists' teaching is uppermost, the last mentioned is a Methodist adherent. I gained a very definite impression that these three were inclined to let their religious feelings influence their behaviour in the villages. It was emphasised to them that they must not use their official position in furtherance of their religious activities. Otherwise, as stated above, village officials were not impressive.



**CENSUS:** The overall figures for the NAGAVISI show a preponderance of births over death by 145, which, in a total enumerated population of 3686 is, I think, a reasonably satisfactory increase. It will be noted that there are no deaths shown in the 0 - 1 month and 0 - 1 yr. age groups. This does not, of course, mean that no such deaths did occur - it is merely that such information is hard to extract and of uncertain value. BAITSI figures show a preponderance of 32 births over 10 deaths, again a satisfactory increase in this very small group. The disparity between inward and outward migrations may be accounted for by the not infrequent migrations out to villages not visited by the patrol, that is, to areas outside the NAGAVISI. Migration takes place between the NAGAVISI and BAITSI, BENONI language groups, and with the KIETA Sub-District groups also. The total of 325 absentees at work is indeed an excessive figure representing as it does some 9% of the total enumerated population. Some reason for this absenteeism could be deduced from the preponderance of total males over total females of nearly 400, but actual facts do not agree, as probably more than half of the absentees are married with children. The figure is certainly excessive, but a point that must be borne in mind is that the absentees seem to stay away only on an average about 3 to 6 months. Even so, of course, the total absentees would remain always approximately the same, so the total absenteeism would always be at approximately the same level which is still too high. Under the present Native Labour Ordinance there seems to be very little means of checking this state of affairs, especially as, I would say, more than 80% of the total voluntarily seek employment and travel overland through the inland mountains to the plantations in the KIETA Sub-District where most of them are employed. However much one may deplore this excessive absenteeism it is obvious that these people will continue to seek employment outside in large numbers, so long as no means exist in their own area for earning money.

**MISSIONS:** Three Missions operate in this area - the Marist Mission, Methodist and Seventh Day Adventist. Native teachers only are present from the Methodist and Seventh Day Adventist Missions, and their activities are at present confined to comparatively few villages, though a process of infiltration goes on all the time. The Marist Mission operates a Station at SOVELI staffed by a priest and two sisters, who conduct a school and a hospital there; another Station is in the charge of a priest, at MOROTONA, near KUPON village. Quite near the NAGAVISI, but on the beach, is MAMANEQU Mission Station at present staffed by two sisters, who conduct a hospital and orphanage there. Relations between the mission adherents and especially the teachers are not of the best. I realize that each mission is at liberty to seek adherents wherever it chooses, but I do think that the practice of seeking adherents from an area in which another mission has been long and well-established is indicative of a lack of real consideration for native welfare. Granted it is a problem which arises everywhere and doubtless will continue to arise, but the tension in this area is very marked. It results in discord within the villages and in the splitting up of village groups. Even families are sometimes divided - quite apart from division within the extended family where children go from the care of their parents to that of another relation, there is division within the mother-father-children group. I noticed in one village that one son was attending the Seventh Day Adventist school and another the Marist Mission school - if nothing else it should be an interesting experiment to see who converts whom on his return. The whole difficulty as I have said is that these people are unable to grasp the European system of living amicably together despite a difference in religion.

**ANTHROPOLOGICAL:** Though this may not be quite the correct heading I feel this matter is best mentioned here: the NAGAVISI seem to have no tradition of large village groups, these being I feel sure only the result of Government influence. They live almost wholly in small houses at their gardens so that the largest group would be I think the young family. It is apparent that efforts have been made by previous patrols to induce them to cease this practice of isolated living and to settle to village life. The attempt is quite unsuccessful. The villages actually are only lines of houses which the natives pretend to occupy when a patrol is in the

vicinity. I personally see no reason why village life should be enforced when it is obviously unpalatable to them. Whilst there are doubtless sound arguments for their congregating in villages, there are equally cogent arguments against it.

**PATROL POST:** In this general area is situated BOKU Patrol Post, opened in 1946 but since unoccupied. Mr. Haywood, C.P.O., will shortly be using BOKU as a Base Camp for visits to the KENONI and NAGAVISI. Should, however, staff permit the reopening of a station in this area, I would most strongly recommend that BOKU not be reopened. Whilst the site itself is good and makes for a very pleasant station, the actual location, more or less in No Man's Land between the SIWAI and the NAGAVISI renders it most inconvenient and unsuitable for purposes of native administration. In lieu I would recommend a site inland from SOVELI. This area occupies a fairly wide ridge, provides ample room for a patrol post, is centrally situated and has easy access to the beach. It seems fairly obvious that closer and more constant supervision of this area is required - that being so a centrally sited station is essential.

*A. J. Humphries*  
A. J. HUMPHRIES, a/A.D.O.

Also worthy of mention, though not of prime importance, are the Native Village Assistants. What probably they achieve is to ensure that the natives are kept under control and that they are not scattered and often inaccessibly hidden away where they can actually live. Their activities seem mainly to be confined to acting as consultants and consultants to the Native Medical Assistants. Whilst I do not wish to praise them, I do feel that the customary method of disposal of corpses of these people is the most hygienic. Small swift-flowing streams found in this area are utilized for always what appears to be used for drinking and what should be suitably used for recreation. Furthermore, information is a stream is followed by a walk, a procedure which is out of the question if pit latrines are used. However, facilities built by natives are generally shallow and ill-constructed, providing a breeding ground for flies, the streams used for irrigation are so filthy flowing and turbid that the process of watering and irrigation quickly disseminate sewage. I know from a variety of reports that this area usually abounds with pig sties - the native hygiene assistants would be better employed in instructing what the area be kept clean in this respect.



APPENDIX "A": Medical: Very few natives were seen on this patrol in need of medical attention. Health of those censused was uniformly good, with the marked exception of a high incidence of tinea *ambrosiata*, not to be wondered at, I suppose, as this is an area where bathing in cold water has few attractions. There were, however, a good many absentees from the villages, all of whom were inmates of the various Aid Posts with which this area is well supplied. It is fairly definite that the Aid Posts are patronised to this extent only when a patrol is in the vicinity, and from my own observations, police statements, and one or two chance remarks by the natives themselves (not intended for my ears), I am quite sure that I am correct in saying that voluntary attendance at the Aid Posts is very close to nil. I would not like to advance any possible reasons for this state of affairs, but one very noticeable feature is that the Native Medical Assistants in this area, almost alone of the younger men, have contracted plural marriages. This, added to the fact that three of them at least have quite a record as Don Juans, leads me to believe that reluctance to attend at the Aid Posts may have some connection with this. A hospital conducted by the Mission at SOVELI is very centrally situated, and I venture to suggest that the money now expended on maintaining the present Aid Posts would be better employed in assisting to support this hospital. One Aid Post especially warrants mention - that at BAITAVUNA. It is an absolute disgrace - it consists of one habitable small ward, one undesignated house suitable for pigs, one good house occupied by a Native Hygiene Assistant, and one ramshackle hovel, not fit for pigs, normally occupied by the Native Medical Assistant, who at the time of my visit, was absent. The whole area was tastefully garnished with pig excreta. The other Aid Posts, I must admit, were clean and well-tended, so that I have no complaint with their maintenance - it is merely that I consider them unnecessary, and an unnecessary expense.

Also worthy of mention, though not of praise, are the Native Hygiene Assistants. What precisely they achieve or even hope to achieve is, I fear, beyond my comprehension. Almost all obviously lack the energy to supervise hygiene and sanitation in the many scattered and often inaccessible garden houses where the people actually live. Their activities seem mainly to be confined to acting as assistants and consultants to the Native Medical Assistants. Whilst I do not wish to preach heresy, I do feel that the customary method of disposal of excreta of these people is the most hygienic. Small swift-flowing streams abound in this area and natives know always what stream may safely be used for drinking and what stream is customarily used for defecation. Furthermore defecation in a stream is followed by a wash, a procedure which is out of the question if pit latrines are used. Whereas pit latrines built by natives are normally shallow and ill-covered, providing a breeding-ground for flies, the streams used for defecation are so swift-flowing and turbulent that the process of aeration and agitation quickly disintegrates sewage. I know from a variety of reports that this area usually abounds with pig excreta - the native hygiene assistants would be better employed in insisting that the area be kept clean in this respect.

**APPENDIX "B": Report on Police accompanying patrol:**

**Reg. No. 4021 L/Cpl MOROBE:** Old, reliable, an excellent worker. He seems to be well thought of by the natives and has their confidence. He is a tireless walker and worker, always helpful and always anxious to be helpful. He definitely warrants promotion.

**3966 Const. MANEARI:** Not one to seek out work, he nonetheless works well when required. He is cheerful and obliging.

**6423 PIPEN** An extremely good Constable. An excellent walker, he works well, is smart in his movements, helpful, reliable and keen - keen to learn and keen to work.

**7325 TINA** The bugler - I took him so that the drill movements might be made more impressive. He walked well, was keen to work, anxious to oblige, and happy to learn.

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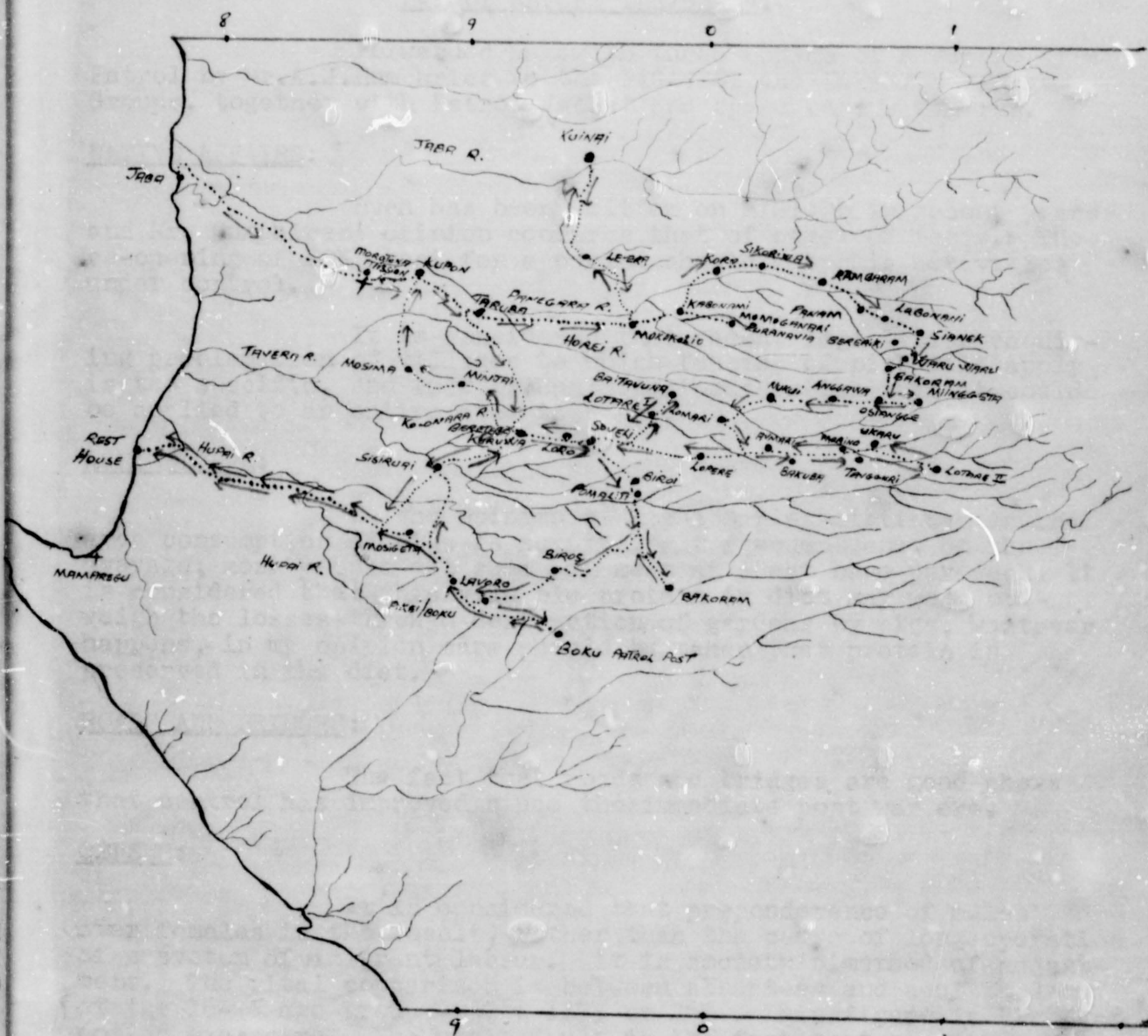
APPENDIX "C" Tracks & Walking Times:

<u>From</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Beach	Mosigeta	2hrs.50mins	Almost wholly vehiculable. Some work required.
Mosigeta	Sisiruai	1 .10	Good ,mainly jeepable except for small bridges.
Sisiruai	Bereteba	45	Mainly jeepable, marked grade.
Bereteba	Minjai Aid Post	30	Good foot track, some pinches.
Minjai Aid Post	Minjai	20	Good track.
Minjai	Mosina	30	Good wide track.
Mosina	KUPON	1 5	Good track.
Kupan	Morotona Mission	15	Vehiculable.
Morotona Mission	Taruba	1	Good, mainly jeepable.
Taruba	Mokokolio	1 15	Jeepable between streams.
Mokokolio	Kabonami	20	Good track.
Kabonami	Le-era	1	Good foot track.
Le-era	Kuinai	1 5	Good track, greasy after rain.
Kuinai	Le-era	1 10	
Le-era	Kabonami	1 5	
Kabonami	Momogonari	20	Good track, 20 mins return.
Kabonami	Koro	35	Track fair, bad crossing over Pungara River, bad ford.
Koro	Sikoriwa	35	Track fair, hilly.
Sikoriwa	Rambaram	45	Track fair, hilly.
Rambaram	Rest house	10	
Rest house	Panam	40	Sheer descent, river crossing, sheer climb.
Panam	Labonami	10	Fair track.
Labonami	Sianek	20	Track good.
Sianek	Waruwaru	17	Fair.
Waruwaru	Rest House	3	Good.
Rest House	Berereki	10	Good.
Rest House	Bakoram (II)	25	Good track.
Bakoram(II)	Osiangge	20	Good track.
Osiangge	Miinggeta	20	Switch back.
Miinggeta	Osiangge	20	In reverse.
Osiangge	Anggawa	10	Good.
Anggawa	Nukui	35	Good track.
Nukui	Lomare	30	Bad crossing over Horei River, otherwise fair but hilly.
Lomare	Aumare	40	25 mins of hilly track, then 15 mins of gently sloping vehiculable road.
Aumare	Bakuba	8	Vehiculable.
Bakuba	Moaino Aid Post	37	"
Moaino Aid Post	Moaino	5	
Moaino	Tangguru	10	Well cut, but beginning to climb.
Tangguru	Okaru	10	Good.
Okaru	Lotare(II)	50	A killer, uphill, moss, tree-roots and a final 100 ft. climb.
Lotare	Okaru	40	Sick
Bakuba	Soveli	1 30	Vehiculable.
Soveli	Loro	7	Each way, good.
Horeli	Beach	4 30	Interminable, but mainly jeepable.
Jaba	Morotona	2 15	Vehiculable.
Morotona	Agaba	1	Good.
Agaba	Bereteba	1 15	Good, but hilly.
Bereteba t	Soveli	20	Jeepable.
Soveli	Lopere	45	Vehiculable.
Lopere	Aumari	30	And return - vehiculable.
Aumari	Lotare (I)	45	Mainly jeepable.
Lotare (I)	Baitvuna	20	Good foot track.
Baitavuna	Lotare	25	
Lotare	Soveli	25	
Soveli	Biroi	20	Mainly jeepable.
Biroi	Pamaliti	5	Good foot track.
Pamaliti	Bakaram	42	"

OUTLINES TRACED FROM

8213 BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND SOUTH

4 MILE SERIES



To ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT

BN 1/53. 54.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/14/100

File No. 30-2-2.

Bougainville District,  
Headquarters, SOHANO.

January, 1954.



MEMORANDUM for:

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT BNL/53-54.

Forwarded herewith three copies of a report of a Patrol by Mr. A. J. Humphries to the NAGAVISI and BAITSI Language Groups, together with Patrol Jacket and spare census figures.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Much has been written on MISIAMO in recent years and Mr. Humphries' opinion confirms that of other Officers. The re-opening of BOKU Post for a period should keep his activities under control.

It is considered that recent legislation requiring proclamation of villages to which fencing of pigs will apply is too specific, and that Mr. Humphries' suggestion that it could be applied to an entire area is sound.

AGRICULTURE:

In the opinion of Missionaries stationed in the area consumption of pigs is surprisingly frequent and, on the average, most people eat some pig meat at least once per week. It is considered that this valuable protein in diet may well outweigh the losses through destruction of gardens by pigs. Whatever happens, in my opinion care should be taken that protein is preserved in the diet.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The fact that roads and bridges are good shows that control has improved since the immediate post war era.

CENSUS:

It is considered that preponderance of males over females is the result, rather than the cause of long operation of a system of migrant labour. It is society's method of adjustment. The vital comparison is between absentees and adult males of the 16-45 age group - 306: 1175 or 26%. This figure is high but not so excessive. The worst fault is the fact that recruitment has been "uneven" - it is considered that a system of Labour Bureaux by which recruiters were advised where labour is available, and where not, and natives were advised where they could obtain work would be sound.

MEDICAL:

Lack of adequate supervision of Aid Posts and of the activities of Native Medical Assistants has been the subject of comment in former reports.

The entire Sub-District is excellently serviced by Aid Posts, and the general organisation is a credit to the Public Health Department, but in outlying Sub-Divisions like NAGAVISI supervision is inadequate and very little achieved at great expense. More frequent and more thorough Patrols by European and Senior native medical staff are required.

This report gives a clear picture of affairs in the NAGAVISI Sub-Division.

C. H. Maclean

A/District Commissioner.

8th Feb, 1954

The District Commissioner,  
SOHANO.

Patrol Report - BUIN - No. I/53-54.

The Report of Mr. A. J. Humphries, Acting Assistant District Officer of his Patrol of the Nagavisi and Baitisi language groups, is acknowledged, with thanks.

It is evident that Mr. Humphries has given much thought to produce an informative and comprehensive account of his observations and activities while in these areas.

The native situation does not appear to be unsatisfactory at present, but at the same time, it is capable of improvements which could be effected substantially during the period Mr. Haywood is based at BOKU Patrol Post.

The population is at present increasing, health is quite fair, good efforts have been made on communicating roads, and native labourers away at work although considerable in number, do not remain away from home for long periods, generally three to six months only.

One important improvement needed as soon as possible is in regard to medical and hygiene matters. I have no doubt that Mr. Humphries has acquainted the senior representative of the Public Health Department, at Buin, of the unsatisfactory features noticed at some of the Aid Posts, due no doubt to lack of proper and regular supervision.

It would seem most desirable that, if practicable, a medical patrol of these Aid Posts be made in the near future and the Native Medical Assistants who are paid good wages and rations, where necessary, are set about their work properly, and the vicinity of BAITAVUNA Aid Post, in particular, cleaned up. Native Medical Assistants should not only carry out work at the Aid Posts, but should make regular visits to villages in the area with their equipment, carry out treatments in the village and send necessary cases to the Aid Posts to receive further treatment.

Pig droppings should not be allowed to remain around houses and areas where children who know no better, play on the ground and possibly later on rub their face and mouth with the same hand. Stomach worms can be introduced in this way. Pig droppings are also known to sometimes contain hookworm, the parasites of which can enter the body through the skin covering the feet. So all such droppings should be cleared daily from around houses and most certainly Aid Posts.

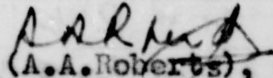
I am glad to see that Mr. Haywood will be stationed in the area for a period. He will need to be careful in his handling of MUSIAMO. This influential native has co-operated with the Administration quite well in recent years, no doubt

*must to*  
*\* grasp such filth in their hand PA*



effectively looking after his own interests at the same time. His character may become more benign as he gets older. It is not the policy to hark back now to what happened during the war and only if he should commit offences against the law or commence to spread false and dangerously unsettling reports, should firm action be taken against him, just as with any other person. His influence over the people in his area has been and can still be turned to good advantage in improving the way of life of the native people and the area generally, providing the right methods are used. Such a man can not be treated as a nonentity or as one of the rank and file, but should be encouraged to play his part in helping the people and the area to advance in civic matters and prosperity. Village officials however, should not be neglected and they should be supported in their positions and the prestige they should have, in order that they too should play their proper part in this work.

I agree with your remarks regarding the protein value of pig meat, but owners should be made to see that they are responsible to ensure that their livestock do not destroy the fruits of the long hours of work performed by other people.

  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director, DDS&NA.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults						
		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						
		1953		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			
SISIRUAI	21/11	3	2			1		1	1	1	1			1	2			1	1	14	7	7		2				4	20	-	16	1	15	16	6	11	18	36	24	60
BERETEBA	23/11	2	4			1									1			1	3	2	6	6				3	34	2	23	1	21	11	11	25	26	48	37	85		
KURAU		3	3										2					5	6	1	3	3		2		9	23	1	20		14	18	11	21	20	41	31	75		
MINJAI		2	4															1	4	9	4	2				2	20	3	14	1	13	12	16	13	14	33	30	63		
MOSINA		4						1		2			2					5	3		9			1		8	20	2	21	1	20	20	8	13	21	43	29	72		
KUPON		4	1															6	7	1	1	2		1		1	18	3	15	1	15	11	10	15	20	29	30	59		
TARUBA	25/11	3	3			1				1								7	7	6	9	2	2	1		4	56	6	39	3	31	14	16	40	38	76	56	132		
MOKOKOLIO		2	1												1			4	4	2	1	3	2			2	2	2	9	2	13		12	4	8	8	11	17	23	40
KABONAMI		1											2	1				2	3	4	4	7	3	2		2	18	3	14	3	12	3	8	7	12	19	23	42		
KUINAI	26/11	1	1												1			2	5	6	2					2	10	1	13		11	7	9	12	13	19	22	41		
LE-ERA		3	1			1							2						4	7	4			1		4	16	2	15	1	14	13	7	14	15	32	22	54		
MOMOEONAI	27/11	2	2					1					3	3						2	4	10		3		4	23	-	19	2	17	9	9	15	20	37	29	66		
PURANAVIA		2	3			1	1	1	1	1			2					2	4	3	3	5	3	1		1	18	1	12		10	10	8	13	11	29	22	51		
KORO		3	3										3					3	5		6					10	34	3	29	3	25	25	16	34	31	65	47	112		
SIKORINA		3	1			1							1					1	2	1	3					4	10	2	12	1	9	11	12	11	12	22	24	46		
RAMBARAM		7	4					1		1									4	3	15	6		3		10	46	8	44		30	28	21	36	42	82	69	151		
<u>TOTAL</u>	off	45	33			5	3	3	2	5	1	13	17					38	49	55	58	102	16	13		1	15	2	70	370	393	19	269	212	288	631		1189		
																																		176	324	518				



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	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							
TOTAL	B/S	45	33					5	3	3	2	5	1	13	17			38	49	55	58	102	16	13			1			15	2	70	370	39	319	18	269			212	176	288	324	1149
PANAM	28/11	7	6					2										1	3	2	13						5			11	38	1	31	2	24	32	16	26	35	127				
LABONAMI		4	5					1			1							1			9							7			11	39	8	30	1	23	30	29	29	38	134			
SIANEK		2	5						1					1					5	3	7	1						4			16	25	4	26	1	18	27	19	22	26	106			
WARUWARU		2	6						1						2			6	13	2	7	10	3						4			18	48	8	46	3	31	39	33	44	46	179		
BEREREKI		2	3					2							2				1	2	7	10	20						1			5	21	6	18	3	12	7	20	16	18	74		
BAKRAM II	30/11	3	4												1					7	2	8						4	1	5	29	4	21	3	16	16	18	24	22	93				
MIINGGETA		4													1	1				1	2	3									5	10	5	8		7	12	7	8	8	38			
PANGGAWA		4						1							1	1			5	2	1	7	1						1	1	4	19	3	18	4	14	15	12	14	17	68			
OSIANGGE		2	7						3						1			2	3	2	3	8	2									9	41	6	36	3	26	36	28	38	39	151		
NUKUI		3	5												1	1			1	2	2	2	12	2						1			7	30	4	24	2	18	21	14	20	25	95	
LOMARI	1/12	7																1		1	3												5	15	-	21	3	18	17	6	16	23	65	
LOTARE II		4	5												1			3	5		5									1			8	17	6	20	1	18	24	16	17	24	37	
UKARU		6	3												1			1	1	1	6						2			1			5	29	7	26	3	25	24	21	23	30	109	
TANGWURI		1	3												1					3	4	6												11	18	4	14		12	22	10	12	16	66
MOINIAU		5													1	3	1			1	2		1									10	16	3	18	2	15	24	6	15	18	64		
TOTAL	C/S	101	85					11	8	3	5	6	2	25	26			60	78	82	93	210	27	13			3			44	4	200	108	49		558	612		1160					
																															765	676	546				431	701	1163					





VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)		GRAND TOTAL										
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Average Size of Family	Child		Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F					
BOKU	18/12	3	2							1				1				1	2																	21	10	17	16	66	
PIKEI		4	2															1	2	9	3																22	13	18	28	94
LAVORO		4	3							1				1		4	5	4																		16	12	20	23	71	
MOSIGETA		10	4							4				1	2	2	4	3	4	6																	35	30	40	38	154
BAITSI																																									
TOTAL		21	11							4				1	1	6	10	4	10	17	3																94	65	95	105	215
																																									170
																																									385



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. BN 2 of 1953/54

Patrol Conducted by M.R. HAYWOOD CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled BANONI SUB-DIVISION BUIW SUB-DISTRICT

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives SIX (6)

Duration—From 12/1/1954 to 26/1/1954

Number of Days FIFTEEN (15)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 25/9/1952

Medical ... /6/1953

Map Reference No. 3313 BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND SOUTH 4 MILE SERIES

Objects of Patrol (1) HOUSEHOLD CENSUS AND GENERAL ROUTINE

(2) POSITION OF GUTANA VILLAGE AND Mt. BAGANA.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1913 1954

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 ... .. £.....

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# Village Po

Year.....1954.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
JABA	13.1.54	3						1			1							
KOIARI	14.1.54	4	1	2														1
PEKO	14.1.54		1						1									
PIVA	16.1.54	1	2															2
TENGEREPAIA	16.1.54	5	4		1								1					1
KERIANA	18.1.54	2	2															
FURUATA	20.1.54	3	2															
LARUMA	20.1.54	2	1							1								
MOM	22.1.54							1										
KAREKOPA	22.1.54	2								1							3	1
ATANGATO	22.1.54	4	2					1	1								1	1
KARATO	23.1.54	2	1															2
WANEGAN	23.1.54																	
MATSUNKEI	25.1.54	2	1															
MAWARAKA	26.1.54	1																1
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>						<b>4</b>	<b>99</b>

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No.

KUPON, BANONI,  
BUIN, BOUGAINVILLE.  
28th. January, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT B.N. 2 of 1953/54

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE BANONI SUB-DIVISION,  
BUIN SUB-DISTRICT, BOUGAINVILLE.

PREAMBLE

Officer Conducting the Patrol :

M.R.Haywood, Cadet Patrol Officer,

AREA PATROLLED :

Banoni Sub-division of the Buin Sub-district,  
BOUGAINVILLE.

OBJECTS OF PATROL :

- (1) General Routine and Revision of Census,
- (2) Position of GUTANA Hamlet in relationship with Mt. BAGANA.

DURATION OF PATROL :

From 12th. January to the 26th. January, 1954.  
(15 days)

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING :

Reg. No. 2261 ,	Constable	KUNDI
Reg. No. 7409 ,	"	SAPIKRO
Reg. No. 7408 ,	"	SANIK
Reg. No. 8424 ,	"	PIRIAN
Reg. No. 8426 ,	"	SEDIAN
Reg. No. 8431 ,	"	PATAKOWI

INTRODUCTION

The Banoni Sub-division occupies a large section of the south-west coastal area of Bougainville. In the south the boundary is the PURIATA River. In the north the boundary is the LARUMA River. Between these two rivers is the great EMPRESS AUGUSTA Bay. Flowing down from the CROWN PRINCE RANGES are numerous rivers which empty out into this great bay. The Banoni villages extend inland from the coast to the foothills of the CROWN PRINCE RANGES.

For reference purposes the Banoni Sub-division has been divided into the following three (3) sections.

- (1) The Torokina Area - containing the villages of LARUMA, PURUATA, KERIANA, PIVA, and TENGEREPAIA.
- (2) The Central Coastal and Inland Area - containing the villages of PEKO, KOIARI, MOM, KAREKOPA, ATANGATO, KARATO, WANEGAN, and JABA.
- (3) The Southern Coastal Area - containing the villages of MAWARAKA, and MATSUNKEI.



DIARY :

- 12.1.54 . By M .V. ISIS from KANGU Station to JABA Village, arriving 1100 hrs. Set up base camp - slept.
- 13.1.54 . JABA Village lined and census taken. Stores for road-workers handed over to Father Moore - slept.
- 14.1.54 . 0700 hrs left JABA by canoe and attempted to reach Torokina. Heavy seas and headwinds, forced to go to KOIARI Village. Village lined and census taken. In afternoon walked along beach to E MKA PEKO Village. Village lined and census taken, returned to KOIARI and slept.
- 15.1.54 . 0500 hrs by canoe from KOIARI to Rest House Torokina. Proceeded inland to residence of Mr. W. Brown - slept.
- 16.1.54 . 0730 hrs proceeded to PIVA Mission Station for treatment for injured leg. Continued on to PIVA Village, census taken. Then to TENGEREPAIA Village - lined and took census. Continued on to the hamlet of Gutana (lines with TENGEREPAIA) for observation of Mt. Bagana. Returned to Mr. Brown's residence and slept.
- 17.1.54 . Observed.
- 18.1.54 . 0710 hrs. proceeded to KERIAN A Village. Lined and census taken - slept.
- 19.1.54 . 0730 hrs left KERIANA and returned to Mr. Brown's house. Walked to PIVA Mission and collected Aliens Registrations from the three European Sisters. Returned to Mr. Brown's house and slept.
- 20.1.54 . 0715 hrs walked down to the coast and proceeded along the beach to PURUATA Village, took census. Continued along the beach to LARUMA Village, took census and returned back along the beach to Rest House at Torokina and slept.
- 21.1.54 . 0600 hrs left Torokina by canoe arriving KOIARI Village 1000 hrs. In afternoon by canoe to JABA Village for more stores. Constables SAPIKRO and SEDIAN replaced Constables SANIK and PATAKOWI (look after bulk stores). Returned by canoe to KOIARI Rest House and slept.
- 22.1.54 . 0715 left KOIARI Village and proceeded inland to MOM Village - lined and census taken. Continued inland to KAREKOPA Village - lined and census ~~XXXX~~ taken. Continued on to ATANGATO Village - lined and census taken. Proceeded to KARATO Village and slept.
- 23.1.54 . 0700 hrs KARATO Village lined and census taken, cargo started back to KOIARI Village. Proceeded towards WANERKAN Village, due to error in estimation of distance to this village was forced to send word ahead and have the natives line on the track about three-quarters of an hour from actual village site. Census taken and proceeded back to KOIARI Village arriving 1930 hrs. - slept.
- 24.1.54 . Observed
- 25.1.54 . 0715 hrs. left KOIARI Village by canoe and proceeded to MAWARAKA Village. Landed cargo and continued on by canoe to Montapena Point. Walked to MATSUNKEI Village, lined and census taken. Returned to MAWARAKA Village and slept.

DIARY Continued

26.1.54 . 0715 hrs. MAWARAKA Village lined and census taken. By canoe to JABA Village. Patrol completed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.TOROKINA AREA

This area is not showing much sign of post-war development. The two coastal villages, FURUATA and LARUMA are, to a certain extent, allied against the villages of PIVA and TENGEREPAIA, whilst the village of KERIANA appears to be more or less the third party. There is a definite feeling of distrust between the two main groups. KERIANA is in such an isolated position that it is not envolved.

At FURUATA and LARUMA the officials showed interest in replanting coconuts - nearly totally destroyed during the war. These two villages were keen to procure coconuts for planting as they were well aware of the wealth that would come with the sale of copra. Pre-war copra was sold to Wong You of Keita.

The natives of PIVA and TENGEREPAIA showed very little interest in ~~XXXX~~ anything apart from the need to procure enough food to eat. Their attitude was one of lazy indifference to work. It was obvious that no work had been done on the roads and at PIVA Village there were only three completed houses on the new site, after having commenced this work twelve months ago.

TARAI the luluai of LARUMA Village appears to be the most intelligent and active official in this area. His village is neat and tidy and he appears to have plenty of authority - and uses it.

CENTRAL COASTAL AND INLAND AREA

This section is by far the best in the Banoni Sub-division. The natives are of a more energetic nature, the officials are helpful and interested in their work.

KOIARI Village is a credit to the luluai NAUBA. The village is wellconstructed, clean and orderly. NAUBA was appointed the chief luluai for the Banoni Sub-division (J.Norton - previous patrol) and he accompanied this patrol. In his own area NAUBA showed a good knowledge of local affairs. He is interested in ~~XXX~~ making regular visits to all the villages to give guidance to the officials. NAUBA realises that the officials in the Banoni Sub-division are not showing enough interest in village affairs .

The three (3) inland villages, ATANGATO, KARATO and WANERKAN are in very isolated positions. ATANGATO and KARATO are at the headwaters of one arm of the TAUNGANA River and WANERKAN is fairly close to the headwaters ~~XXX~~ of the other arm of the same river. It seems a pity that these villages do not want to move closer to the villages of MOM and KAREKOPA. There are great areas of land around MOM not being used. In the one matter of medical treatment these isolated villages would be better off closer to the coast.

At KARATO Village there was evidence of migration from ~~X~~ the KEITA Sub-district. A native named DARI and several others of his clan, formerly said to be of the area around KARATO, have migrated from ATAMO Village in the KEITA Sub-district back to their land near KARATO. At the moment they are very few in number and their names have been entered in the village book at KARATO. They were instructed to build their houses in the KARATO Village.



NATIVE AFFAIRS Cont.SOUTHERN COASTAL AREA

There are only two villages in this section, MAWARAKA and MATSUNKEI. Two villages previously shown as being part of Banoni - MARIGA and DARARA - are now included in the SIWAI Sub-division.

The village of MAWARAKA, situated near the mouth of the HUPAI River, is having trouble with its food supply. There appears to be a shortage caused by the destruction of gardens by wild pigs. MATSUNKEI Village appears to be more prosperous. Although there is no surplus of food there is no shortage. Interest in coconut replanting was shown by both these villages.

GENERAL COMMENTS.

The great distances between villages is a severe handicap against the general advancement and unity of the Banoni Sub-division. However coastal contact is maintained by canoes and if the officials in each village can be guided to take a greater interest in their duties a more marked degree of unity and general advancement would result.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCKTOROKINA AREA

Gardens inspected in this area showed the usual variety of native food. The main diet is Kaukau (sweet potatoe) supplemented by fish, bananas, coconuts, and other bush foods. The gardens appear to be sufficient for the needs of the people without having any great surplus. Pigs are not plentiful and generally are the property of only one or two men in each village.

Great interest was shown in obtaining coconuts for planting. Before the war this area had plenty of coconuts and the natives were able to market the copra. During the war the coconut trees were practically wiped out and to date there has not been any noticeable amount of replanting.

CENTRAL COASTAL AND INLAND AREAS

It was most evident that there is no shortage of food in this section. KOIARI village has very large gardens and nearly all varieties of native foods are grown. MOM village is famed for the excellent quality of the Taro grown there. KAREKOPA village enjoys a similar reputation for the quantity of bread-fruit grown there. Pigs are not plentiful but there are sufficient numbers running wild in the bush.

Once again great interest was shown in obtaining coconuts for planting. In this section some effort has been made to replace the trees destroyed during the war. At KOIARI enquires were made about cocoa. It was explained that this crop needed proper and careful attention if the best results were to be obtained. It is felt that unless there is someone skilled in cocoa growing then it would be a waste to supply cocoa seedlings. The urge to plant cocoa in this area was no doubt caused by the ~~XXXXXX~~ fact that this excellent cash-crop is being planted in the neighbouring BAITSI Sub-division.

SOUTHERN COASTAL AREA  
section

In this ~~XXXX~~ great areas of land ~~XXXX~~ remains untouched. The only village in the entire Banoni Sub-division that has a definite shortage of food is the village of MAWARAKA. This village is very small and is still in the process of building houses on its new site. The destruction of gardens by wild pigs is causing some hardship. MATSUNKEI village has ample gardens with the usual variety of foods including some bread-fruit.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK Cont.GENERAL COMMENTS

The most favourable project for future development in the Banoni Sub-division is copra. The very real interest shown by the natives in all sections for the replanting of coconut trees should be further encouraged by making available supplies of coconut pods. In most villages War Damage Compensation has been paid and so there is available money to purchase coconuts.

There does seem to be a shortage of livestock but this is no doubt a blessing as it allows more attention to be paid to the gardens and so assure a plentiful supply of food.

MEDICAL AND HEALTHTOROKINA AREA

In this section there is a Government Aid Post on the beach near PURUATA Village and there is the PIVA Leper Hospital which also gives medical treatment to the natives.

The Government Aid Post gives adequate service to the two villages on the coast, PURUATA and LARUMA but it does not function so well for the three remaining villages, PIVA, TENGEREPAIA, and KERIANA. At KERIANA village there were a noticeable number of skin diseases and it was obvious that these natives ~~did not~~ not attend the Aid Post. They explained that it was a days walk to the coast and they had to carry all their food as well. They felt rather bitter about the Native Medical Orderly stationed in their area and said that he never visited their village. They pointed out several cases of bad gilly that had been to BUIN for treatment already but had returned to their village not completely healed. PIVA and TENGEREPAIA seem to rely on the PIVA LEPPER Hospital for medical treatment. These two villages also showed distrust for the N.M.O. in the Aid Post.

The most logical site for the Aid Post was marked out by Mr. J. Norton when he patrolled this area in October 1952. The site selected was about one mile from the LARUMA River and about six miles inland from the coast. This position was inspected and it did seem to be the most central site for an Aid Post. All five villages were to build the Aid Post but only PURUATA and LARUMA actually started the work. These two villages did not feel obliged to do all the work especially as the site was not entirely satisfactory to them. They therefore abandoned this site and established the Aid Post down on the beach within easy walking of their villages.

The position at present is that only the two coastal villages are receiving proper treatment. It is felt that the N.M.O. is not doing a satisfactory job in this area and that he should at least make regular visits to the inland villages. Perhaps the logical solution is to have gardens planted at the Aid Post for the benefit of the sick people from the inland villages. Unless some solution is arrived at then the natives of KERIANA, especially, will need to be sent to the BUIN Hospital for treatment. At the moment there are at least fifteen people there requiring medical attention.

CENTRAL COASTAL AND INLAND AREA

One Government Aid Post at KOIARI gives a fairly adequate service to the seven (7) neighbouring villages. Here again the more inland villages face a certain amount of hardship in attending the Aid Post. At ATANGATO a large number of natives suffering with skin diseases were ordered in to the Aid Post. Apart from the length of the journey they would suffer little hardship as plentiful supplies of food are available for them at KOIARI.



MEDICAL AND HEALTH Cont.SOUTHERN COASTAL AREA

The two villages of MAWARAKA and MATSUNKEI receive medical treatment from the Catholic Mission Station at MAMAREGU. The Mission is actually an orphanage but does give a lot of medical treatment.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The last Medical Patrol through the Banoni Sub-division was in June 1953. This patrol did not visit the more isolated villages and the writer feels that the next patrol should endeavour to inspect these places. During this patrol instructions were given about the necessity for proper sanitation and personal hygiene. In nearly every village latrines had been built and were being used but in the matter of cleanliness water seems to play a minor role. If more attention was given to washing there would no doubt be a decline in the number of skin diseases.

EDUCATION

The only schools available at the moment in the Banoni Sub-division are run by the Catholic Mission. There are mission schools at Torokina, Kupon, and Mamaregu. A Government school has been started at Hupai ( about six miles inland on the banks of the Hupai River ) but at the moment only students from the NAGOVISSI BANTS Sub-division are attending. The census revealed that there are twenty-one (21) natives from Banoni attending school. This is a very low figure indeed but it is expected that there will be a far better attendance in the future. It would be most advisable to open the Government school for the Banoni natives.

ROADS AND BRIDGESTOROKINA AREA

Good army roads allow vehicular traffic in most parts of this section. There was very evident neglect of work on these roads but it was made quite clear to those responsible that they must keep the roads in a reasonable state. Grass had been allowed to grow up to a height of three (3) feet and the bush was encroaching. There is really no need for bridges as there are no large rivers to cross. Along the coastal section the old army road has washed away and the only course left is to travel in canoes or walk along the beach.

CENTRAL COASTAL AND INLAND AREA

The road that links up the inland villages with those on the coast is in good condition for walking but would not be vehicable. From KOIARI and going inland the road passes through swampland and then becomes only a track up into the mountains.

From JABA Village there is a vehicable road extending inland as far as KUPON. This road is being repaired at the moment and it is intended to continue this road as far as the Catholic Mission Station at Sovele. A separate report on the development of this road will be submitted later.

SOUTHERN COASTAL AREA

From MAWARAKA there is a road that goes inland towards SJSIRUAI but it was not inspected on this patrol. From Montapena Point the remains of an army road go as far as the village of MATSUNKEI. The road is in excellent condition but does not link up with any other village.

South of MATSUNKEI village there are at least three (3) Bailey Bridges. They were not inspected but it is hoped to use

ROADS AND BRIDGES Cont.

some of the iron girders for the construction of bridges on the JABA - KUPON road.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The best means of travel in the Banoni Sub-division is by canoe. All the coastal villages can be visited in this manner. The numerous rivers that flow across the coastal lowlands prevent roads being built to link up the three main sections. On the completion of the road from JABA to SOVELE there will be a more easy approach into the NAGOVISSI Sub-division.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

VILLAGES

Name of Village	Comments
LARUMA	: Excellent village, good housing, clean and well kept.
PURUATA	: <b>VERY</b> good village, fenced, clean, houses of European materials and surprisingly well constructed.
KERIANA	: Housing very poor. Village crowded with no proper sanitation. Intend moving to more favourable site.
PIVA	: New site and houses still under construction. They have been building for the last twelve months.
TENGEREPAIA	: Housing fair with good pig fence around village. Fairly neat and tidy.
& GUTANA	: In a rather dilapidated condition. Several houses to be rebuilt.
PEKO	: New village still under construction. People have been living in the bush. Instructed to hurry up building programme.
KOIARI	: Very well set up village. Houses very good with a good pig fence right around the village. This village is by far the best in the Banoni Sub-division.
MOM	: Very small village but is neat and tidy. Expect to move to a better site - already housing started.
KAREKOPA	: Not a very large village. Housing fair, village clean and tidy.
ATANGATO	: The most isolated village- near the headwaters of the TAUNGANA River. Houses crowded together, people dirty covered with skin sores.
KARATO	: Rather a poor village. Housing fair but too many living away in bush. Instructed to return to village.
WANEKAN	: Not actually visited. Village very small and isolated. Suggested they return to their ground at MOM.
MAWARAKA	: Now on new site near Rest House. Houses still being built. Quite a small village.
MATSUNKEI	: Rather isolated position. Quite a good village well laid out, neat and tidy.
JABA	: Housing only fair and inclined to be crowded.



VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS Cont.

VILLAGE	VILLAGE OFFICIALS		TULTUL	REMARKS
	LULMAI	REMARKS		
LARUMA	TARAIS	Very influential was helpful and showed an interest	TAVU	Ex. Constable quiet and rather shy.
PURUATA	LILIPI	Was helpful but did not show much intelligence	SIPIRINA	Showed very little interest.
KERIANA	TOUTOU	Could do a lot better, has ability but does not use it	TURIVAI	Conscientious but showed little knowledge of village affairs
PIVA	-	Unnecessary	PIRIRI	Unsatisfactory
TENGEREPAIA	SIKORI	Satisfactory but has too many wives	SAROKO	Young keen and willing
PEKO	TAREVIA	Appears satisfactory for such a small group	-	Not needed
KOIARI	NAUBA	Temporary head of Banoni. Excellent type. Has good ability.	POGOU	Very satisfactory
MOM	SAGAN	Helpful and intelligent	MATEDARA	Satisfactory
KAREKOPA	BITOAKE	Very hospitable, satisfactory	-	TOVITUAN dec'd and no replacement.
ATANGATO	TSISOKEI	Elderly and did not have carriers ready on time	NAKURITA	Helpful but not too bright.
KARATO	KAGERA	Sick and indisposed	MONEI	Hardworker
WANERAN	KARADA	Head of this small group but not really necessary	SINUNIBU	Young active but stubborn to stop in bush.
MAWARAKA	ROBOSI	Rather senile and cannot understand Pidgin English	-	dec'd
MATSUNKEI	TAIS	Satisfactory	SOMA	Satisfactory
JABA	NAGAT	Elderly with bad eyes. Resigned and KOWEINATA was appointed in his place	NAATO	Satisfactory
	KOWEINATA	Village choice appears intelligent		

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS Cont.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS				
VILLAGE	LUMAI	REMARKS	TULTUL	REMARKS
LARUMA	TARAIS	Very influential was helpful and showed an interest	TAVU	Ex. Constable quiet and rather shy.
PURUATA	LILIPI	Was helpful but did not show much intelligence	SIPIRINA	Showed very little interest.
KERIANA	TOUTOU	Could do a lot better, has ability but does not use it	TURIVAI	Conscientious but showed little knowledge of village affairs
PIVA	-	Unnecessary	PIRIRI	Unsatisfactory
TENGEREPAIA	SIKORI	Satisfactory but has too many wives	SAROKO	Young keen and willing
PEKO	TAREVIA	Appears satisfact- ory for such a small group	-	Not needed
KOIARI	NAUBA	Temporary head of Banoni. Excellent type. Has good ab- ility.	PCGOU	Very satisfactory
MOM	SAGAN	Helpful and intel- ligent	MATEDARA	Satisfactory
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KARATO	KAGERA	Sick and indisposed	MONEI	Hardworker
WANAKAN	KARADA	Head of this small group but not really necessary	SINUNIBU	Young active but subborn to stop in bush.
MAWARAKA	ROBOSI	Rather senile and cannot understand Pidgin English	-	dec'd
MATSUNKEI	TAIS	Satisfactory	SOMA	Satisfactory
JABA	NAGAT	Elderly with bad eyes. Resigned and KOWEINATA was appointed in his place	NAATO	Satisfactory
	KOWEINATA	Village choice appears intelligent		



ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECTION

Very little information of an anthropological nature was given during this patrol. There is one common language spoken throughout the whole of the Banoni Sub-division and it appears that there is an obvious reluctance to tell any of the old beliefs and customs.

It was explained that there exists five (5) main clans (i) the Kokomo, (ii) the Mamuka, (iii) the Koki, (iv) the ~~XXX~~ Siropen, (v) the Balus. People of the same clan cannot inter-marry.

There appears to be some connection with the growth ~~XXX~~ of hair on a child and the acquiring of strength. In the past children did not have their hair cut until they were about four (4) years old. Apparently it was considered that they were then past the danger stage and would survive. No reason was offered for this custom. The youngest child of NAUBA, the Iuluai of KOIARI had hair growing down to his shoulders. The child was five (5) years old and preparations were being made for a celebration, after which the child's hair would be cut.

MISSIONS

The Marist Mission has stations at MAMAREGU and TOROKINA. The MAMAREGU mission is mainly concerned with the orphanage but it also has a school. There are two European sisters in attendance at this station. At Torokina there is the PIVA Leper Hospital staffed by three European sisters. Besides treating the lepers the sisters also give schooling. Father Dionne is in charge of the Marist Seminary at Torokina and he has several natives studying to become priests. He also is conducting a school at the mission church at the beach.

The Banoni Sub-division is entirely Roman Catholic although at one time there were several Seventh Day Adventists at ~~XXXX~~ PIVA Village.

*M. R. Haywood*

M. R. Haywood  
Cadet Patrol Officer

GUTANA HAMLET REPORT

It was the intention of this patrol to try and establish the position of GUTANA hamlet in respect of its proximity to Mt. Bagana. Unfortunately, for the two days the patrol was in that area, Mt. Bagana was completely obscured by cloud and smoke. However, it is felt that the ~~XXXX~~ hamlet is the closest to Mt. Bagana it can be and still remain safe. Enquires revealed that it was not a very long way to the base of Mt. Bagana. The writer's opinion from a previous visit was that GUTANA was only about two miles from the base of Mt. Bagana. This is possibly not exact but nevertheless at the outside the distance could not be more than three miles.

No action was taken to have the village moved as the writer was informed that the Government Vulcanologist had ~~XXXX~~ visited GUTANA, in its present site, and stated that it was safe.

It is regretted that the patrol could not stay longer in the area and make a closer inspection. There ~~is~~ is no Rest House at TENGEREPAIA, the only one is about three hours away at the beach.

*M. R. Haywood*

M. R. Haywood  
Cadet Patrol Officer

*M. R. Haywood*

M. R. Haywood  
Cadet Patrol Officer



REPORT ON MEMBERS OF ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

Reg. No. 2261. Constable KUNDI

This Constable was in charge of the police throughout the patrol. He was inclined to be surly and for the first week did not show any interest in his duties. It was necessary to reprimand KUNDI for his lazy attitude and from then on some improvement was noticed.

Reg. No. 7409. Constable SAPIKRO

At all times cheerful and willing to work. This Constable carried out all his duties promptly and efficiently.

Reg. No. 7408. Constable SANIK

A willing worker, SANIK carried out all duties satisfactory.

Reg. No. 8424. Constable PIRIAN

A newly joined member PIRIAN showed a keen interest in his duties. With more experience he should become an excellent Constable.

Reg. No. 8426. Constable ~~SANIK~~SEDIAN

A newly joined member SEDIAN showed interest in his duties. Once again more experience will help.

Reg. No. 8431. Constable PATAKOWI

A newly joined member PATAKOWI carried out all duties satisfactory. Once again more experience will help.

*M. R. Haywood*

M. R. Haywood  
Cadet Patrol Officer

APPENDIX A

GUTANA HAMLET REPORT

It was the intention of this patrol to try to establish the position of GUTANA hamlet in respect of its proximity to Mt. BAGANA. Unfortunately, for the two days the patrol was in that area, Mt. Bagana was completely obscured by cloud and smoke. However, it is felt that the hamlet is the closest to Mt. Bagana it can be and still remain safe. Enquiries revealed that it was not a very long way to the base of Mt. Bagana.

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No action was taken to have the village moved as the writer was informed that the Government Vulcanologist had visited GUTANA at its present site, and stated that it was safe.

It is regretted that the patrol could not stay longer in the area and make a closer inspection. There is no Rest House at TAMBORAPAIA. The only one is about three hours away at the beach.

(Sgt.) M. R. Haywood  
C.P.O.



MEDICAL AND SERVICEPOBOKIVA AREA

In this section there is a Government Aid Post on the beach near PUMBAVA Village and there is the PIVA Leper Hospital which also gives medical treatment to the natives.

The Government Aid Post gives adequate service to the two villages on the coast, PUMBAVA and LAHEMA, but it does not function so well for the three remaining villages, PIVA, TENGEBERVA, and KERIWA. At KERIWA village there was a noticeable number of skin diseases and it was obvious that these natives do not attend the Aid Post. They explained that it was a day's walk to the coast and they had to carry all their food as well. They felt rather bitter about the Native Medical Orderly stationed in their area and said that he never visited their village. They pointed out several cases of bad tinea that had been to Pain for treatment already but had returned to their village not completely healed. PIVA and TENGEBERVA seem to rely on the PIVA Leper Hospital for medical treatment. These two villages also showed distrust for the N.M.O. in the Aid Post.

The most logical site for the Aid Post was marked out by Mr. J. Horton when he patrolled the area in October 1952. The site selected was about one mile from the LAHEMA River and about six miles inland from the coast. This position was inspected and it did seem to be the most central site for an Aid Post. All five villages were to build the Aid Post but only PUMBAVA and LAHEMA actually started the work. These two villages did not feel obliged to do all the work especially as the site was not entirely satisfactory to them. They therefore abandoned this site and established the Aid Post down on the beach within easy walking of their villages.

The position at present is that only the two coastal villages are receiving proper treatment. It is felt that the N.M.O. is not doing a satisfactory job in this area and that he should at least make regular visits to the inland villages. Perhaps the logical solution is to have gardens planted at the Aid Post for the benefit of the sick people from the inland villages. Unless some solution is arrived at then the natives of KERIWA, especially, will need to be sent to the HUTV hospital for treatment. At the moment there are at least fifteen people there requiring medical treatment.

CENTRAL COASTAL AND INLAND AREA

One Government Aid Post at KOIARI gives a fairly adequate service to the seven (7) neighbouring villages. Here again the more inland villages face a certain amount of hardship in attending the Aid Post. At ATANGARU a large number of natives suffering with skin diseases were ordered in to the Aid Post. Apart from the length of the journey they would suffer little hardship as plentiful supplies of food are available for them at KOIARI.

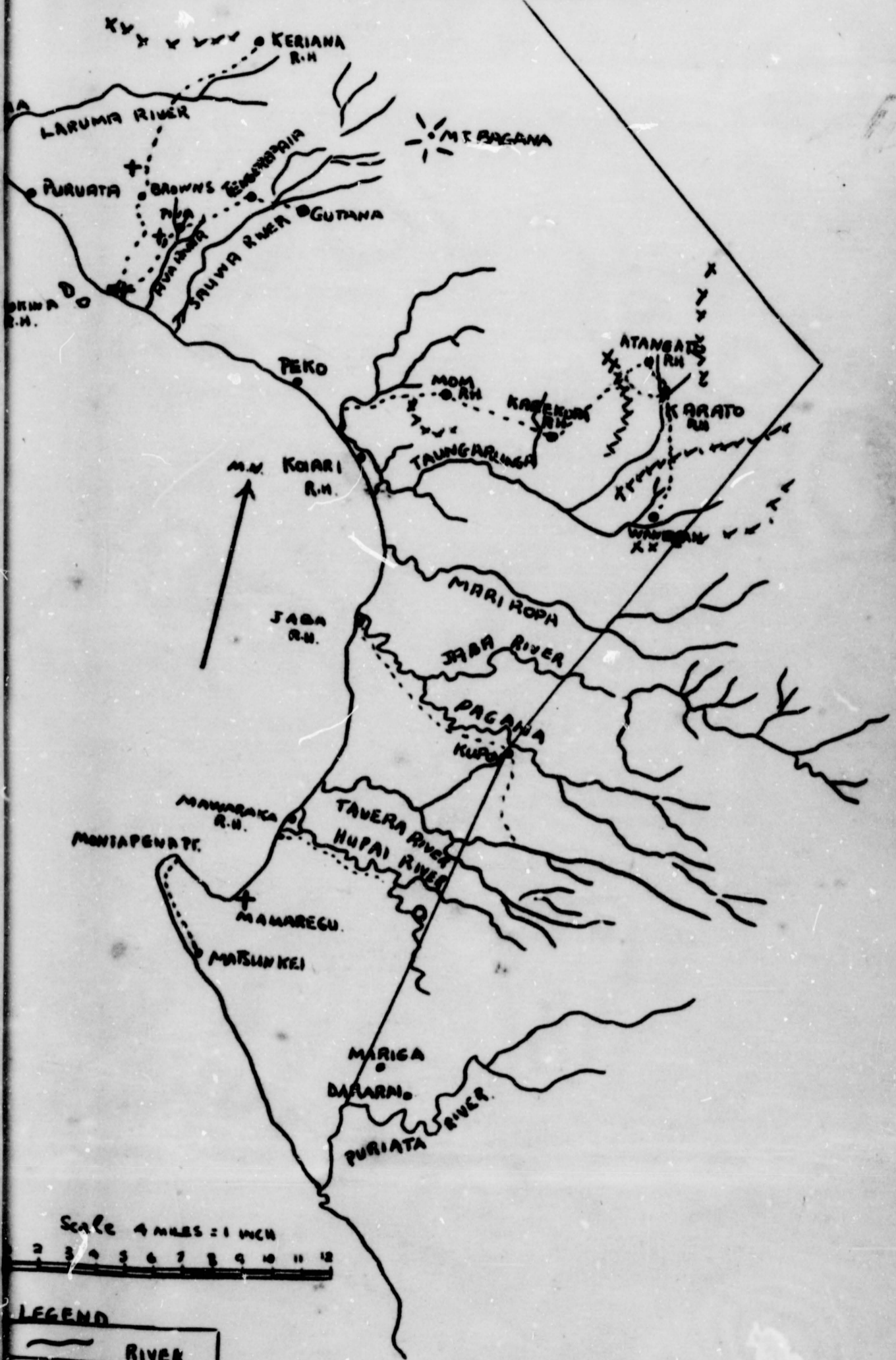
SOUTHERN COASTAL AREA

The two villages of HAWABVA and MATSUKI receive medical treatment from the Catholic Mission Station at MAHAROU. The Mission is actually an orphanage but does give a lot of medical treatment.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The last Medical Patrol through the BAUOTI sub-Division was in June 1953. This patrol did not visit the more isolated villages and the writer feels that the next patrol should endeavour to inspect these places. During this patrol instructions were given about the necessity for proper sanitation and personal hygiene. In nearly every village latrines had been built and were being used but in the matter of cleanliness water seems to play a minor role. If more attention were given to washing there would no doubt be a decline in the number of skin diseases.

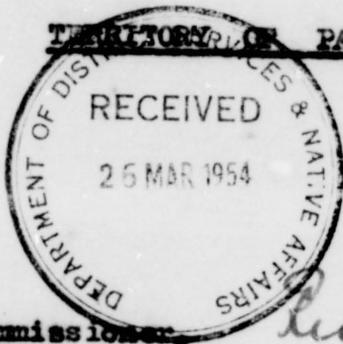
BANONI SUB-DIVISION  
BUIN SUB-DISTRICT BOUGAINVILLE



**LEGEND**

	RIVER
	VILLAGE
	MISSION
	ROAD





30/3 - 190

Sub-District Office,  
 BULI.

2nd March, 1954.

District Commissioner,  
SOHANO.

*Rec'd 17.3.54. [Signature]*

Patrol Report BN2 : BANONI

Attached please find four copies, with folder, of a report of a patrol conducted to the BANONI language group by Mr. M.R. Haywood, Cadet Patrol Officer.

This is Mr. Haywood's first unaccompanied patrol, and it appears to represent a satisfactory performance. Mr. Haywood appears to have done his work thoroughly, and his report indicates commendable attention to detail.

I feel that there is little that I can add to his remarks. His remarks on education, whilst unfortunately true, are equally unfortunately applicable to most of the territory. In the matter of health, whilst his statements are correct, there must be borne in mind that most natives are ever-ready to find excuse for not attending hospital. I agree that more attention is needed. In the matter of the Aid Post at LARUMA/PURUATA, I am of the opinion that a main reason for the change in site was the disinterest of the PIVA natives; it is unfortunate, however, that the change in site has had adverse effect on the opportunities of the KERIANA and TENGEREPAIA people of attending the Post.

In all, I feel that this is a good report, indicative of a well-conducted patrol.

Attached also are three copies of the map to accompany the WAGAVISI Patrol report. The delay is regretted.

*[Signature]*  
 ..... s/A.D.O.  
 (A.J. Humphries)

MINUTE to:-  
 The Director,  
 Department of District Services  
 and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Original and two copies of above report are forwarded herewith. It is a well prepared report and indicates that Mr. Haywood has done well on his first solo patrol. Enclosed also are two copies of map for accompanying patrol report HNO. B.N.2 of 1953-54.

*[Signature]*  
 (C. H. Maclean)  
 A/District Commissioner.

Headquarters, SOHANO,  
 18th March, 1954,

File No. 30-2-2.

30-14-102.

30th March, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District, SCHANO.

Subject: BUIN Patrol Report No.2 of 1953/54.

The report of Cadet Patrol Officer M.R. Haywood, of his patrol of the BANONI Sub-Division, Buin Sub-District, is acknowledged with thanks.

2. It is evident that Mr. Haywood on his first unaccompanied patrol has made a good endeavour to be thorough in his field work and has taken a proper interest in the welfare of the native people visited. The report too, is comprehensive and informative.

3. It is a considerable time since this area was patrolled and the condition of some of the villages indicates the lack of regular patrolling twice a year. Now that three Field Officers are stationed in the Buin Sub-District, it should be possible for one or other of the three to be on patrol all the time, and sometimes, as has occurred before several times, two.

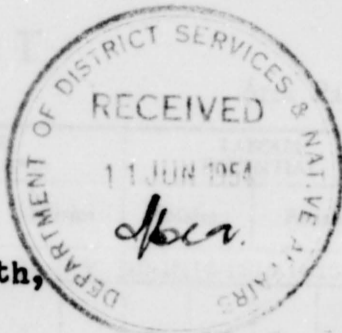
4. It is found in most areas that the effectiveness of native medical assistants and aid posts, gradually deteriorates unless European medical staff visit them occasionally, check on their work, and generally instruct these quite well-paid men in their work.

5. I have no doubt you have noted the proximity of the native hamlet GUTANA to Mt. Bagana in case of an emergency, which we must hope does not occur.

*note  
16/6/54*

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Director.





Dept. Public Health  
Buin. Bouganville.

26/14/54 ✓

26th May, 1954.

Ref. No. D23/53/54.

The Director,  
Dept. Public Health,  
PORT MORESBY.

I refer to your 22/24/1 /G 114 of April 15, 1954.

After reading these Patrol Report Extractions my opinion is:-

TORAKINA AREA.

It gives an absolute wrong picture to anyone who is not familiar with the circumstances.

In 1952, I asked Mr. Norton, Patrol Officer, who did the Banoni Patrol, to choose a suitable site and arrange with the Native Officials for the erection of an Aid-Post. This he did, but after he left the natives refused to go on with the scheme. Only 2 coastal villages were interested and commenced work on this Aid-Post.

Then they found that the mountain people were not interested so they too, ceased work. After 4 months the 2 coastal villages offered to erect an Aid-Post at Torakina which I readily accepted.

The Native Medical Assistant at this Post did regular patrolling but the mountain people were unco-operative owing to the fact that the N.M.A. had 2 wives, which, according to their religious beliefs, was not correct. Both the Roman Catholic Fathers at Torakina were against the N.M.A. because he would not conform to church standards, and they, besides making bad reports to us, also did nothing to improve the situation.

The Native Medical Assistant is question is quite a reliable type and well liked by the coastal people.

Regarding Mr. Heywood's comments on planting gardens at the Aid-Post for the use of the mountain people, we too, think this would be a good plan but once again the mountain people are unwilling to co-operate in such a scheme and it is noted that Mr. Heywood did nothing to try and organize such a garden. Perhaps he too realised that although a good plan it was unworkable.

2 GENERAL COMMENTS.

These comments are unfair to the Health Department, Buin, and particularly to myself who am in my 5th year here.

It is true that 2 or 3 villages were not visited but the natives were lined at nearby villages. The reason for not visiting these villages is that the patrol is done by Government launch and as the coast is very dangerous, we are not allowed to keep the boat on this coast for a long period so these villages were not visited to save time. Also, a wife of one of the Government Officers was 8 months pregnant and I did not want to be away too long.

I would like to point out that neither did Mr. Heywood, by his own admission, visit all the villages although he spent 3 months in the Banoni-Nagavis Area.

This Officer, who will no doubt be an excellent Officer in the future, has not at the moment the experience to go into these matters and also, this was his first patrol alone.

Signed -

F.L.C. Tuza  
Medical Officer.

MINUTE TO -  
Director,

Dept. of Dist. Services & Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.

Copy referred please in reply to your DS30/14/102 of 30/3/54.

(H.N. White) Assistant Director (Hygiene)  
for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

22/24/1  
9-6-54  
P/A

# on Register

Area Patrolled...BANON...I.....SU...B...DI...V...ISION

No.	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing AGO	Child		Adults					
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M		F	M	F	M + F		
			1						2	16	2	14	2	1	3	8	11	17	17	26	28	
	1			1			1		7	25	5	25			23	24	20	25	27	52	47	
	4	1								13		8			6	5	4	10	8	19	13	
									2	10	2	6			6	8	8	11	5	19	13	
	3		1	1			1		2	23	3	24	2		23	15	15	19	24	39	40	
2	3						5		12	26	6	24	2		23	19	14	25	25	52	39	
			6	3			1		3	23	34	19	1		18	12	19	21	21	40	43	
1	2	1	1						3	16	1	17			17	15	12	15	21	33	34	
2	2								3	11		10	1		10	5	1	9	10	16	11	
	5								2	13	2	12	3		10	10	8	9	14	24	22	
	15						4		6	31	6	19	3		19	16	19	18	24	53	43	
	8	1					5	1	4	20	8	19	2		19	11	21	1	1	23	35	46
1	1						1			8	1	6			6	7	2	6	7	15	9	
	3						3		3	15	4	15	1		15	11	13	12	16	29	29	
1	1		1						3	10	1	10			10	7	7	10	12	19	19	
7	48	3	11	4			21	1	52	260	45	228	17		218	173	174	218	254	471	436	

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## STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					Issues to Officials	
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		
MEAT	240 tins	35	10				6	189
RICE	672 lbs	100	20				20	532
TEA	10 lbs	1						9
SUGAR	110 lbs	20						90
TOBACCO	71 1/2 lbs	3	1	1	1	1	3	61
MATCHES	84 box	16						68
SOAP	40 lbs	3						37
BISCUITS	50 lbs	20	10					20
MARGARINE	36 lbs	6						30
SALT	56 lbs	10						46
KEROSENE	12 gal	2						10
<del>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</del>	<del>1/2 gal</del>							
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14-4-54

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. BN 3

Patrol Conducted by M.R. HYAWOOD CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled NEARLY ALL OF THE NAGOVISSI SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives 6

Duration - From 30 / 1 / 1954 to 6 / 3 / 1954

Number of Days 35 1/2

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 20 / 11 / 1953

Medical ... / / 19

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND SOUTH 4 miles to the inch

- Objects of Patrol
- (1) Investigate problem of pig excreta on the roads
  - (2) Start work on a road from JABA Village to SOVELE.
  - (3) Try and improve village hygiene
  - (4) Investigate bridge materials at Toko.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

23 / 4 19 54

*[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 ... .. £ .....

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

Issues to Officials	
6	189
20	532
9	
90	
3	61
68	
37	
20	
30	
46	
10	

Koromal Area



Sub-district Office,  
Buin, Bougainville,  
8th. March, 1954.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-district Office,  
BUIIN, BOUGAINVILLE.

SPECIAL REPORT - NAGOVISSI NATIVE SUB-DIVISION.

PATROL REPORT BN. 3 of 1953/54

PREAMBLE

OFFICER CONDUCTING THE PATROL :

M.R.Haywood, Cadet Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED :

Nearly all of the Nagovissi Sub-division of  
the Buin Sub-district, BOUGAINVILLE.

OBJECTS OF PATROL :

- (1) Investigate problem of pig excreta on roads.
- (2) Start work on a road from JABA Village to the Catholic Mission at SOVELE.
- (3) Try and improve village hygiene.
- (4) Investigate bridge materials at TOKO.

DURATION OF PATROL :

From 30th. January to the 6th. March, 1954.  
( 35 1/2 days )

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING :

Reg. No. 2261 ,	Constable	KUNDI
Reg. No. 7409 ,	"	SAPIKRO
Reg. No. 7408 ,	"	SANIK
Reg. No. 8424 ,	"	PIRIAN
Reg. No. 8426 ,	"	SEDIAN
Reg. No. 8431 ,	"	PATAKOWI
Reg. No. 7493 ,	"	BOKUWA

INTRODUCTION

On the completion of the BANONI Patrol the writer proceeded to TARUBA Village in the NAGOVISSI Sub-division. TARUBA is fairly central and moreover is on the road from JABA Village to SOVELE Mission - about in the middle. From TARUBA the patrol was able to make several day visits to a large number of villages in the Nagovissi. No complete patrol of the Nagovissi was attempted but most of the places that had pig trouble were visited.

DIARY :

- 30.1.54 . Moved cargo from Catholic Mission MOROTONA to TARUBA Village. Set up base camp.
- 31.1.54 . Const. KUNDI and Const. SEDIAN to KANGU with BANONI Patrol Report.
1. 2.54 . Visited Catholic Mission SOVELE and discussed erection of Catholic Chapel at PIKEI Village. Instructions given for five (5) natives to start work on road from SOVELE to TARUBA.
2. 2. 54 . Five (5) natives started on new road from TARUBA to SOVELE.

DIARY CONT. :

- 3.2.54 . Supervision of roadwork. TARUBA to SOVELE.
- 4.2.54 . Supervision of roadwork. Visited MOROTONA and inspected work on KUPON - JABA section. Const. SAPIKRO to JABA re ISIS.
- 5.2.54 . Supervision of roadwork. Visited JABA re ISIS. ISIS didnot arrive.
- 6.2.54 . Const. SEDIAN and Const. SANIK arrived back from KANGU. Road supervision.
- 7.2.54 . Const. SAPIKRO, Const. PATAKOWI and myself to SOVELE on route to meet A.D.O. at PIKEI. Const. PIRIAN to MARWARAKA for cargo.
- 8.2.54 . Continued from SOVELE to PIKEI and met A.D.O. Returned to SOVELE and slept.
- 9.2.54 . Returned to TARUBA, on route inspected Government Aid Post at MENDAI.
- 10.2.54 . Road supervision. Const. PIRIAN to MARWARAKA re cargo. Paid wages for KUPON - JABA road workers.
- 11.2.54 . Road supervision. Const. SANIK to BAITAVUNA to inspect possible new site for a base camp.
- 12.2.54 . Visited BAITAVUNA. Returned via SOVELE.
- 13.2.54 . Const. PIRIAN to JABA to arrange meeting for all natives interested in cocoa growing.
- 14.2.54 . Observed. Mr. K.Tomlin, Cadet Agricultural Officer arrived.
- 15.2.54 . Const. SAPIKRO to KANGU with report. Mr. K.Tomlin and myself to JABA re cocoa. Const. BOKUWA arrived from KANGU with mail.
- 16.2.54 . Road supervision. Visited MOROTONA on route marked out new section of road.
- 17.2.54 . Road supervision.
- 18.2.54 . Mr. K.Tomlin left for KANGU. Started five (5) natives on new section between TARUBA and KUPON.
- 19.2.54 . Inspected TARUBA - SOVELE section and also TARUBA - KUPON section. Const. BOKUWA to MATSUNKEI.
- 20.2.54. Visited MOROTONA - inspected road work.
- 21.2.54 . Walked to MOSIGETA via MOSINO and SISIRUAI. Slept.
- 22.2.54 . Walked from MOSIGETA to MARWARAKA and then by canoe to MONTUPENA Point. Continued on to MATSUNKEI village. Slept.
- 23.2.54 . Walked along beach inspecting bridges and bridging materials as far as TOKO. Returned to MATSUNKEI and slept.
- 24.2.54 . Visited MONTUPENA Point and inspected bridging materials. Returned to MATSUNKEI and slept.
- 25.2.54 . From MATSUNKEI, walked to MONTUPENA Point and then by canoe to JABA. Continued on road to MOROTONA and slept.



DIARY CONT. :

- 26.2.54 . Returned to TARUBA. Road supervision. Reports.
- 27.2.54 . Visited SOVELE - inspected new road. Returned by old road visiting villages on route and inspecting damage done by pigs.
- 28.2.54 . Observed. Wrote reports.
- 1.3.54 . Road supervision. Prepared wages voucher and paid all road workers. Const. BOKUWA to KANGU with mail and reports.
- 2.3.54 . Visited PAUNAI, MOKOKOLEO, BOLEOKO, TAKUMARI, BAITAVUNA, LOTARI, and SOVELE. Instructions given about pig excreta. Returned to TARUBA via new road.
- 3.3.54 . Banking all morning for all the aged and cripples. Balance of patrol stores carried to MOROTONA - Father Moore - for issue to road workers. Prepared to return to KANGU.
- 4.3.54 . Walked to SINUNAI via BERETEBA, LAVORO, and BOKU. Slept SINUNAI.
- 5.3.54 . Walked from SINUNAI to LAGUAI. On route visited Catholic Mission at MONOITU. Also gave instructions for repair of Government Aid Post at TONU. Slept LAGUAI.
- 6.3.54 . Truck arrived from KANGU and carried patrol to KANGU. Patrol completed.

THE PIG PROBLEM IN THE NAGOVISSI

The purpose of the patrol was actually to try and clear the pigs away from the villages and the roads. The writer was not empowered to take any positive action - ie, to shoot pigs or to charge any of the offending natives. However a certain amount of "bluff" was used in that the natives were ordered to keep the roads free of pig excreta and to actually make pig-sties.

Investigations showed that nearly every village and all roads near the villages were often covered with pig excreta. Instructions were given to all the officials in villages close to TARUBA that the roads must be kept clean and that villages must be free of pigs. It was suggested that all the pig owners build pig enclosures. Most officials welcomed the remarks and expressed a willingness to help. Unfortunately in the NAGOVISSI the village official has very little authority. The continued presence of the patrol in the area did cause some improvement in the pig problem but it is feared that as soon as the patrol left the area then the natives would soon lose interest. Towards the end of the patrol the roads were in a fairly reasonable condition and the villages were receiving a certain amount of attention. The writer made many visits to nearby villages and on every occasion tried to explain the need for better cleanliness and village hygiene.

The writer is of the opinion that the pig problem in the NAGOVISSI is bound up in the native custom of reciprocal feast-giving. It seemed amazing but there was a pig feast nearly every week. This endless round of "parties" or "sing-sings" is having a most dangerous effect on the economy and prosperity of the NAGOVISSI natives. Many of the natives realise that they are not spending enough time in their gardens but still they cannot resist the endless feast giving.

THE PIG PROBLEM IN THE NAGOVISSI CONT. :

The number of pigs in the NAGOVISSI is so large that it can be said there exists a pig- economy. The pigs are allowed to roam at will and consequently most gardens are being destroyed. There is no general shortage of food at the moment but fact remains that individual natives are having their gardens destroyed by pigs. No compensation is made to the garden owners. The victims manage to find enough food and start more gardens but they are constantly faced with the problem of beating the pig in the race for food. Even the natives themselves will admit that the pig is the real boss but still they seem unable or don't want to find a solution. It would seem that there is a very fine balance between the pigs and the gardens. At ~~XX~~ times the pig is on top and then there is a genuine famine. The writer is of the opinion that the NAGOVISSI will always remain on the border - line of famine while ~~XXX~~ pigs are allowed so much freedom.

EFFECT ON THE MISSIONS :

There are two Roman Catholic Mission stations in the NAGOVISSI. One is at SOVELE and the other at MOROTONA. Both of these stations are faced with a very real battle for survival. It is now reaching the stage when the mission schools may close down if any more gardens are destroyed. A lot of time and effort has been put into growing food for the native students and unless some protection is given then the pigs will win the fight.

The following is a copy of a letter handed to the writer by Father J. Moore of the MOROTONA Mission Station. It expresses the feelings of the both mission stations.

Morotona, 27/2/54

Mr. HAYWOOD,  
Dear ~~Mr. Haywood~~,

I expect to return here by Wednesday so I'll see you before you leave.

Received your letter just after I'd shot a big pig. When we cut it open we found a terrific belly full of my kaukau. As it was a wild pig there will be no complications. However I do not consider that regulation which turns NAGOVISSI over to the mercy of the pig owners as just. The government has the obligation to look after these natives and by refusing to face this problem of pigs it is shirking its obligation. Garden owners have a natural right to protect their property and livelihood. I plan to protect mine.

Sincerely,

signed J.J. Moore, S.M.

It is true that the two Fathers in the NAGOVISSI are shooting all the pigs that get into their mission gardens. It is a real matter of survival. The pig owners were warned repeatedly to look after their pigs but the warnings had absolutely no effect. Father Moore's letter is included in this report only to show how desperate the position is and that some positive action will have to be taken by the Administration.



POSSIBLE SOLUTION TO THE PIG PROBLEM :

The writer would like to offer the following suggestions to overcome the pig problem in the NAGOVISSI.

- (a) All pigs not kept in a proper enclosure to be declared wild pigs.
- (b) Limit the number of pigs each native may own according to the size of the native's gardens.
- (c) Compensation must be paid for any damage done to gardens by the owner of the pigs regardless of whether the garden is fenced.
- (d) Station an Administration Officer in the area to supervise and to deal with pig complaints on the spot.
- (e) Actually shoot any pigs found on the roads.
- (f) Try and instill into the natives a respect and obedience to the lawful orders given by the village officials.

If these suggestions were put into effect there is no doubt that many of the "big men" in the NAGOVISSI would complain. However, it is the opinion of the writer that the average village native would welcome some positive action as long as it was supervised by an European. Pigs are becoming such a menace in the NAGOVISSI that at last some natives are beginning to realise this and indeed several have killed off their pigs . X

VILLAGE HOUSING AND HYGIENE. :

Nearly every village inspected was below standard. Housing was most inadequate and village areas were ~~XXXX~~ often in a filthy state.

It is most obvious in the NAGOVISSI that the village line is seldom used. Natives mainly live in cook-houses near their gardens. A better word for these dwellings would be pig styes.

It was pointed out to the natives the need for better housing and village hygiene. Towards the end of the patrol it was pleasing to note that at ~~XXXX~~ least a few houses in each village were being repaired and would possibly be lived in. Village clearings were likewise receiving some attention.

The writer feels that this practice of living in bush humpies should be stopped. At the moment village officials can not carry out proper supervision and they seem to have lost all their authority. The village luluai and tultul has very little control of the natives mainly because of this lack of contact.

If an European Officer was stationed in the NAGOVISSI then some action could be taken to remove the bush humpies and see that the natives actually used the village line. It would mean constant supervision but the results would be better health and better control over the natives.

WORK ON THE JABA → SOVELE ROAD :

On the 6th. January, 1954 work was started on repairing the old army road from JABA Village ~~to~~ as far as TARUBA Village. Satisfactory progress has been made in digging drains and building bridges. There are only two more bridges to be built ( at the JABA end) and this road will be vehicable. However, a considerable amount of draining will still have to be done before the road is properly finished. The whole area is lowlying and swampy. Work should be completed by June 1954.

From TARUBA Village a new road was blazed through to SOVELE Mission. This road is about five (5) miles long. All small growth has been cleared and nearly two miles of road ~~has~~ has been finished. There are six bridges to be built and a fair amount of drains to be dug. Work should be completed by May 1954.

By the end of June 1954 it should be possible to drive a jeep or truck from the coastal village of JABA to within ten minutes walking time of the Catholic Mission at SOVELE. This road will be of ~~great~~ help to the two missions and also, to a certain extent, the natives. It is a pity that the road could not go right to SOVELE but still it will go very close. The two big gullies near SOVELE could not be bridged and the sides are too steep to allow any fording. If an ~~EM~~ Administration Officer is stationed in the NAGOVISSI then this road will be most useful. Stores could be landed at JABA and carried by truck right into the heart of the NAGOVISSI.

Constant supervision of this road work ensured good progress, At the completion of this patrol arrangements were made with Father Moore of Morotona and Father Fluett of Sovele to continue the supervision.

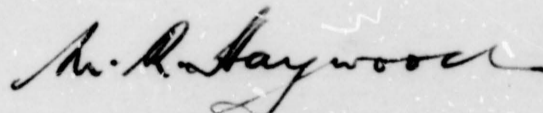
BRIDGES AND BRIDGING MATERIALS AT TOKO :

In a previous report all details were given on the materials found in the TOKO area.

CONCLUSION :

No map was submitted with this report as the last patrol through the NAGOVISSI was only two months previous.

It is regretted that this report is full of criticism but under the circumstances the writer feels that no other kind of report could be written. The problems to be faced in the NAGOVISSI are most real and pressing and they can only be ~~more~~ solved by direct positive action. It is feared that this patrol did not achieve very much in regards to the pig problem but if the ~~Administration~~ Administration can frame new laws on the lines suggested by the writer then some real progress can be made.



M.R. Haywood  
Cadet Patrol Officer



APPENDIX AREPORT ON MEMBERS OF ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA  
CONSTABULARY.Reg. No. 2261. Constable KUNDI

This Constable remained only two (2) days in the NAGOVISSI before leaving for an N.C.O. school at Port Moresby.

Reg. No. 7409. Constable SAPIKRO

This Constable was placed in charge of the police. He carried out all duties promptly and cheerfully. SAPIKRO is not afraid of doing more than his share. At all times neat and clean he is an excellent Constable.

Reg. No. 7408. Constable SANIK

This Constable was always ready to help and he did carry out all duties allotted to him promptly and efficiently.

Reg. No. 8428. Constable PIRIAN

This Constable gained valuable experience on this patrol. At all times neat and clean he showed a willingness to learn.

Reg. No. 8426. Constable SEDIAN

A quiet but nevertheless intelligent Constable. Quite satisfactory.

Reg. No. 8431. Constable PATAKOWI

Was satisfactory but needs to improve his pidgin speaking. It is a ~~RAM~~ brand peculiar to the SEPIK.

Reg. No. 7493. Constable BOKUWA

Joined the patrol as a replacement for Constable KUNDI. In the short time this Constable was with the patrol he managed to do everything wrong. Possibly he was more concerned with his wife back in KANGU.

*M. R. Haywood*

M. R. Haywood  
Cadet Patrol Officer

DS30-14-103

3rd May, 1954

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO

Patrol Report BUIN No. 3/52-54.

The above Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer M.R. Haywood, of his Patrol of the HAGOVISSI sub-division is acknowledged.

Although a Patrol Visited this area last November there has apparently been little improvement in the general situation since then.

While their gardens are endangered by marauding pigs, families will be more inclined to live in their garden shacks, rather than in the village area. Many villagers have evidently more pigs than they can control and their numbers should be cut down. It is usually the few influential men in a village whose numerous pigs are the menace. Regulation IOIA as you say should be explained at each village and enforced. If wild pigs are the trouble at any village the men will have to band together and hunt them down. Pig meat is good nourishing food for the native, but garden vegetables are most necessary too.

Village housing and hygiene is not likely to improve while pigs are so numerous and uncontrolled.

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director, DDCBNA.

*note*  
*James*  
*11/5/54*

*PH*



30/3 - 235

Sub-District Office,  
BUIW Bougainville.

13th April, 1954.

District Commissioner,  
District of Bougainville,  
SEKANA.

Patrol Reports Nos. BH 3 and BH 4

Herewith please find copies of Patrol Reports  
Numbers BH 3 and BH 4, covering patrols conducted by Mr.  
Cadet Patrol Officer M.R. Haywood.

**BH 3** I have little comment to make on this patrol; Mr. Haywood appears to have fulfilled the purposes of this patrol. It is pleasing to know that good work has been done on the road in this area. As regards the question of pig damage and pig excreta, I fear that the most earnest exertions on our part will bear little fruit unless there is some legal backing for somewhat drastic measures on pig enclosures, and the opportunity for more frequent visits by officers to this area. It is obvious that the area is in a satisfactory state except for this vexed problem of pigs; I agree with Mr. Haywood that drastic measures seem called for, but, whatever the solution may be, an over-riding prerequisite is frequent visits by field staff - or, better still, the stationing of an officer for short periods in the area.

**BH 4** This report indicates a fairly satisfactory state of affairs in these two paramountees - an indication that is, I think, correct. The most disquieting feature is the excessive absenteeism on the basis of the figures which Mr. Haywood has compiled (a tedious task, well done) there seems to be a strong case for closing this area to recruiting, although, as I have several times stated, recruiting represents a comparatively minor cause of absenteeism, since the greater number of the absentees seem to have voluntarily left the area in search of work. The fact remains, however, that far too many natives, and those principally the young and able-bodied, are absent from their villages, and some action is needed to decrease the incidence of absenteeism. Actually, one can well understand the desire of these people to go abroad - the wants exist in this area, but the means of raising the money to satisfy those wants are very limited indeed. Whatever the motives for their departure, however, far too many are absent, and I know that much the same degree of absenteeism applies to the rest of the BUIW language area. I would strongly recommend therefore, that this area be closed to recruiting, and that all possible steps be taken to ensure that natives, on expiry of present agreements, return to their homes. Whilst, as I say, recruited natives represent a comparatively small proportion of total absentees, the return even of natives from agreement, and the closing of the area to recruiting, would improve the situation to an appreciable degree.

The incidence of gambling is a most unfortunate state of affairs. I have been aware for some time of its occurrence, and have taken steps to catch offenders, but my such attempts are almost certainly futile, since, as Mr. Haywood points out, "counters" are set on the tracks leading to the gambling sites. Here, of course, while apprehension is very desirable, the more desirable course by far would be to remove the urge to gamble, or at least to furnish a more compelling (legitimate) urge elsewhere.

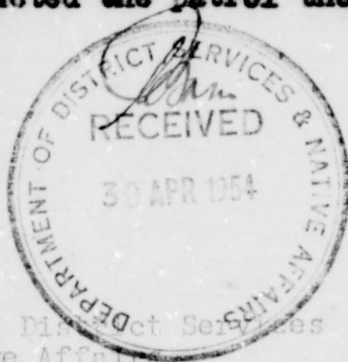
The last prosecution for gambling here occurred in November 1953. Whilst I do not for one moment imagine that prosecution will prevent gambling, it serves as a reminder that the matter will not be treated lightly. It is interesting to know, however, that, following propaganda from this office on the subject of gambling, its incidence has reported to have decreased. To repeat, however, it is not enough to punish offenders - until these people have other outlets for their leisure time, gambling will continue. In the meantime, of course, every effort will be made to apprehend offenders.

These matters mentioned under native affairs will be investigated.

Figures on pigs and their owners are interesting, especially having in mind the fact that the figures of pigs will certainly be well below the actual numbers. It certainly makes for interesting comparison with the state of affairs in 1945, 46 and 47, when pigs were almost non-existent in this area, and officers (including, I must reluctantly confess, myself) were encouraging their importation. I do feel, however, that the extension of the N.A.R. 101A to the PAUWERE Paramuntcy has had a beneficial effect; pig-owners realise that their pigs may not ravage gardens with impunity, and there has been a consequent reduction in numbers. I agree with and heartily recommend Mr. Haywood's suggestion (Page 8) that 101A be made to apply to the whole of the sub-District. Its effect eventually in PAUWERE's area has I think been sufficiently salutary to warrant its implementation elsewhere.

As regards medical and health, it is regrettable, but, I fear, true, that the work of the Native Hygiene Assistants is negligible either in amount or in value.

In all, I consider that Mr. Haywood appears to have conducted the patrol thoroughly and satisfactorily.



*A.J. Humphries*  
.....  
(A.J. Humphries)

s/A.D.O.

MINUTE to:-  
The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

The Assistant District Officer has commented fully. Steps will be taken to enforce the provisions of the regulation 101A of the Native Administration Regulations throughout the Sub-District.

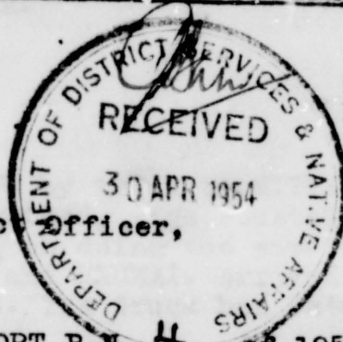
It is considered that this young officer has presented two good reports.

*C. H. Maclean*  
(C. H. Maclean)  
A/District Commissioner.

Headquarters, SOHANO,  
22nd April, 1954,

File No. 30/2/2.





Sub-District Office,  
BUIN, BOUGAINVILLE.

6th. April, 1954.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Buin, Bougainville.

PATROL REPORT B.N. 4 of 1953/54

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

PREAMBLE

OFFICER CONDUCTING THE PATROL :

M.R.Haywood, Cadet Patrol Officer,

AREA PATROLLED :

The PAUBAKE and LUAKI Paramountcies of the Buin  
Sub-District, Bougainville.

OBJECTS OF PATROL :

- a. Revision of Census,
- b. Routine duties,
- c. Close examination of gardens and food supplies,
- d. Count all the pigs,
- e. Examination of roads and bridges.

DURATION OF PATROL :

From 22nd. March, 1954 to 2nd. April, 1954.  
(12 days )

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING :

6 N.G.P.F.  
1 Paramount Luluai - PAUBAKE.

INTRODUCTION

The PAUBAKE and LUAKI Paramountcies form roughly one large rectangle; extending from the coastal area of KANGU inland for about sixteen (16) airmiles. This rectangle is bounded on the eastern side by the KONO Paramountcy and on the western side by the MAKIS Paramountcy. The farthest inland village is on the slopes of Lake LOLORU.

Three large rivers run through the full ~~KANGU~~ length of the two paramountcies.

1. The PORROR River acts as a western boundary.
2. The SILIBAI River runs right up the centre.
3. The MULIKO River acts as a eastern boundary.

The PAUBAKE Paramountcy is mainly flat plains. The LUAKI Paramountcy continues from these plains up into more mountainous country.

The Buin dialect is spoken throughout the two paramountcies but still there appears to be some difference between the people of the plains and those in the mountains. Perhaps this slight language difference is accounted for by the fact that the mountain section is very close to the KIETA Sub-District and there is a fair amount of migration ~~between~~ either way.

DIARY.

- 22.3.54 : Left KANGU by truck to MITUAI Village. Census revised, pigs counted, gardens inspected. Continued on doing the same at LUAGOA, KOIRAGU, and UKUMAI. Arrived MAMAROMINO No. 1 and slept. The truck had returned to KANGU.
- 23.3.54 : Walked to MAMAROMINO No. 2. Census revised, pigs counted, gardens inspected. Continued on doing the same at MAMAROMINO No.1, KUGIOGU, KARARU, and MORO. Arrived KANAURA and slept.
- 24.3.54 : Revised census, pigs counted, gardens inspected, at KANAURA, KIKIMOGU, PIARINO, KUMIROGU. Arrived at PARERONO and slept. ( during the day inspected the Government Aid Post near PARERONO).
- 25.3.54 : Revised census, pigs counted, gardens inspected, at PARERONO, NUMAKEI, OMITARO, BORUBI, OKOMO. Slept at OKOMO.
- 26.3.54 : Cargo sent direct to PAMAIUTU. Revised census, pigs counted, gardens inspected, at BURABURUNNA, TOGULEGU, MATSIOGU. Arrived PAMAIUTU and slept.
- 27.3.54 : Revised census, pigs counted, gardens inspected, at PAMAIUTU, KUGUGAI, KONIGURU, started at PARIRO but interrupted by very heavy rain. Slept PARIRO.
- 28.3.54 : Observed. Compiled census figures and new book for PARIRO.
- 29.3.54 : Completed census, ~~XXXXXXXX~~ pigs counted, gardens inspected, at PARIRO. Walked back to PARERONO to investigate condition of a female native NOI. Continued from PARERONO back to IULA No.3 and IULA No.1, ~~KA~~ revising census, counting pigs, inspecting gardens. Slept PARIRO.
- 30.3.54 : Revised census, pigs counted, gardens inspected, at IULA No. 2, MORIU, IPIRAI, and SIUL. Slept KUKUMARU.
- 31.3.54 : Revised census, pigs counted, gardens inspected, at LAITARO and KUKUMARU. In afternoon worked on census figures. Slept KUKUMARU.
- 1.4.54 : Visited Catholic Mission at TURISOIRU. Continued on to MAMAROMINO No.1. Worked on new village books for PAUBAKE Paramountcy. Slept MAMAROMINO No.1.
- 2.4.54 : Revised census, pigs counted, gardens inspected, at NAKARU and MALABITA. Returned to KANGU by truck from MALABITA.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.PAUBAKE Paramountcy

This paramountcy is, by far, the most advanced in the BUIN Sub-District. The natives have had long contact with Europeans and Missions. Many of the natives are employed outside the district and no doubt are responsible for new ideas and improvements being brought back into this area.

The Paramount Luluai PAUBAKE is a strong personality who has no doubt been mainly responsible for the general prosperity and advancement of the natives under his control.



NATIVE AFFAIRS Cont.

PAUBAKE has not found his job an easy one as he has had to overcome opposition from many of the more elderly village officials. However, he has always maintained his authority and apart from his one weakness ( see under gambling) for playing cards he has ensured the prompt and efficient carrying out of any instructions given by the Administration. His hard working efforts to encourage learning and community spirit will no doubt bear fruit in the future.

One most notable feature is the lack of interest, by the younger men, in village affairs. Most of the officials are old and the young men do not seem willing to take on the responsibilities. This is actually a general characteristic of all the younger men in the Buin Sub-District.

The tendency to seek work outside the district is very strong. No doubt this is caused by 1) the shortage of females, 2) the desire for money, and travel, 3) a distaste for village life after having sampled better conditions.

TRADE AND CUSTOMS

Basket making and cane ware is thriving in this paramouncy. The baskets are of exceptional high standard and the type of cane chair and cane beds being made is also very good. Apart from these two commodities this paramouncy might be noted for the number of native trade stores and bakeries.

It is apparent that there is a strong desire to "go into business" even if it is only in a very small way. Perhaps some co-operative scheme could be introduced in such a way that the native did not lose his individuality but did learn to co-operate with others in forming a bigger and better business. It is feared that the natives are not ready to enter fully into a Co-operative but it is felt that it would be advantageous to have a Co-operative Officer visit this area.

LAW AND ORDER

The writer is not a Member of the Court for Native Affairs but he was authorised to settle pig complaints out of court. The following cases were heard and dealt with.

1. MINSIPI of IPIRAI Village killed a pig belonging to NOIBIA of MITUAI Village. MINSIPI ~~SALUKUDAX~~ said that he thought the pig belonged to his village and that he had had permission to kill such a pig. He had eaten the pig. MINSIPI paid £5 compensation to NOIBIA and was warned to make sure, in the future, that he did not kill pigs belonging to other people without their prior permission.
2. KOKUA, MAUT, PAURO and KOBIO, all of KOIRAGU Village claimed compensation for damage to their gardens by pigs belonging to KAREI and PARAKUMO of LUAGOA. Gardens were inspected and the compensation was fixed at £4.
3. MITU OF KOIRAGU Village claimed compensation for damage to his garden by pigs belonging to KAREI of LUAGOA and MAUTSI of KOIRAGU. The garden was inspected and compensation was fixed at 15/- and 3/- respectively.
4. TARUKURU of PIARINO claimed compensation from ANISI of PARERONO. TARUKURU said that he had repeatedly warned ANISI to remove pigs from his (TARUKURU's) garden. Compensation was fixed at £5. X

NATIVE AFFAIRS Court.LAW AND ORDER

5. MATSIAGU of MAMAROMINO No.2 claimed compensation for his garden that had been ruined by pigs belonging to WAPI, a native employed at KANGU. MATSIAGU was instructed to come to KANGU on the completion of this patrol and that the matter would then be settled.

EX

6. Paramount Luluai PAUBAKE reported that the natives, MUKOI-I, PANA, NOMOREKE, ITANU, TAURO, FUKI No.1, PIRUKE, and LOPAI were instructed to remove their pigs from the village of MAMAROMINO No.1. His orders had not been obeyed. PAUBAKE and the natives concerned were directed to report to you at KANGU.

GAMBLING

Prior to making this patrol the writer had received information that nearly every night a certain game of chance called "lucky" was being played in this paramountcy. This game has become very popular with the natives and considerable amounts of money is involved. Playing cards for money is, of course, practiced right throughout New Guinea. Perhaps it would not be fair to say that the PAUBAKE Paramountcy is any worse in this respect than any other district.

The following points are noted merely to give an indication of the seriousness of the gambling.

1. Nearly every night ~~XXXX~~ games of chance are played.
2. These games nearly always continue right through until dawn.
3. There are large attendances.
4. Very large amounts of money - up to £30 are won or lost on one "turn of the cards".
5. Natives are employed to keep watch on the main roads so that the players cannot be surprised by members of the P.&N.G.P.F.
6. The health and well-being of the natives must be effected by these all night sessions and must result in less work being done in the gardens.
7. The most natural step from gambling will be stealing. At the moment there are very few natives in the Duin Sub-District who are confirmed robbers of other people's property. However the need to obtained money to gamble will no doubt cause many natives to steal.

8. As stated earlier the Paramout Luluai PAUBAKE has one weakness and that is his urge to play "lucky". All efforts were made to point out to PAUBAKE the seriousness of gambling and the very bad effects gambling had on the native society. It must be admitted that the writer was not successful in converting PAUBAKE but at least he now realises that gambling is a serious crime and will be dealt with severely. It was also pointed out that if PAUBAKE set the example then the ~~XX~~ ordinary native could not be blamed for following him. If PAUBAKE could declare a "tambu" on "lucky" then no doubt many natives would not play.



NATIVE AFFAIRS Cont.LUAKI PARAMOUNTCY

The natives in this paramountcy have not attained as general an advancement as those in the PAUBAKE Paramountcy but nevertheless there is a general air of prosperity and the community as a whole is progressing most satisfactory.

The Paramount Luluai LUAKI was absent at the Buin Hospital. ~~XXX~~ In his stead the two tultuls, KAKATA of PARERONO. and FUGITAI of KUKUMARU, accompanied the patrol and were of great assistance.

Perhaps the most influential native in this paramountcy, even over LUAKI, is KEPAU of PARIRO Village. KEPAU is a S/Major in the P.&N.G.P.F. and it is no doubt due to his efforts that many new ideas have been introduced. ~~KEE~~ KEPAU was instrumental in having a mission school built near PARIRO Village. He also has a large garden under cultivation and is growing rice. When KEPAU finally retires from the P.&N.G.P.F. he will no doubt make many improvements in the LUAKI Paramountcy.

The most notable and alarming feature in the native society in this paramountcy is the very low status of the women. It would seem that the women are regarded as chattels to be bought, discarded at will, and sold again. Reference is made to Patrol Report B.N. 2 of 1952/53 by Mr. A.K. Jackson. The remarks and suggestions made by this officer on this subject have not been obeyed.

During this patrol several cases were investigated. The following are listed for your attention.

## LAUHU

1. ~~MEKAYEN~~ of PARERONO took as his second wife a crippled female NOI of PARERONO. ~~MEKAYEN~~ paid £2/10/- as bride price to the father of NOI. At the time ~~MEKAYEN~~ was a Methodist and must have considered it alright to take a second wife. There were two children born by NOI but both of these children died. NOI was not shown as being married - in the village book - nor were the births of the two children recorded, or the subsequent deaths.

## LAUKA

~~MEKAYEN~~ decided to become a Catholic and as that religion ~~XX~~ does not allow a person to have two wives then he discarded NOI.

At the moment NOI is pregnant and she claims that MOROKEN, a married native of PARERONO, is the father. NOI says that she did not want to have sexual intercourse with MOROKEN but as she is a cripple she could not evade him. She admits that she did not report MOROKEN to the village officials.

X

2. KOPIKEI female native of MATSIUGU Village was deserted by her husband. She had born one child. Her husband's brother then had sexual intercourse with her and she bore another child. KOPIKEI then returned to her own village of BORUBI and now the tultul of BORUBI ~~wants~~ to marry her.

These two cases are cited because they were brought to the attention of the writer during this patrol. Many more cases of desertion and promiscuity no doubt exist. A large number of married natives absent at work on plantations are no doubt marrying at their place of employment. Their village wives become more or less the property of the husband's relations.

NATIVE AFFAIRS Cont. - LUAKITRADE AND CUSTOM

Basket making is carried out right through this paramountcy. The standard is high and is comparable with ~~the~~ that in the PAUBAKE Paramountcy.

Once again it was noted that many natives are interested in small businesses. Native trade stores were seen at KUMIROGU, PARBERONO, PARIRO, and TURIBOIRU. At KUKUMARU there is a large bakery.

It is most ~~apparent~~ evident that the natives in the LUAKI Paramountcy have a strong desire for money. It is felt that here again a Co-operative Officer could be of some assistance.

LAW AND ORDER

The following cases involving pig complaints were settled out of court.

1. MANAI and LUKIRAPI of OMITARO claimed compensation for damage to their joint garden by pigs belonging to KOPANA of PORUBI. The garden was inspected and compensation fixed at £2.
2. LIGITAI and KOEOKAU of OKOMO claimed compensation for damage to their joint garden by pigs belonging to KUNGKEI of OKOMO. The garden was inspected and compensation fixed at £1/10/-.

GENERAL COMMENTS PAUBAKE AND LUAKI

In general these two paramountcies are progressing most favourably. The writer did not intend to show PAUBAKE Paramountcy as being full of gamblers. Indeed that is far from being true. Again in the LUAKI Paramountcy it is not correct to infer that there are very many of these cases as outlined ( see page 5, ). These two bad features are brought to your attention in the hope that suitable action can be taken.

The writer would like to suggest that members of the P.&N.G.P.F. make regular nighttime visits to the PAUBAKE Paramountcy. In this way it may be possible to catch the main offenders.

In regards to LUAKI Paramountcy the writer feels that the points as outlined by Mr. A.K.Jackson in his patrol report B.N.2 of 1952/53, page 4, amply cover the position. ~~XXXXXXXX~~

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCKPAUBAKE

During this patrol close attention was paid to all gardens and livestock. At each village gardens were inspected, pigs were counted, and discussions were held on the food supply. Listed under APPENDIX A is a table showing how many gardens at each village, how many pigs, and how many pig owners.

All gardens inspected showed the following items to be in plentiful supply.

1. Sweet Potatoes, 2. Mami, 3. Yams, 4. Kong kong Taro, 5. Breadfruit, 6. Coconuts, 7. Bananas, 8. Pineapples, 9. pawpaws.









NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCKIUAKI

At all villages gardens were inspected and pigs were counted. Discussions were held on the food supply and the pig problem. Listed under APPENDIX B is a table showing how many gardens at each village, how many pigs, and how many pig owners.

All gardens inspected showed the following items to be in plentiful supply.

1. Sweet potatoe, 2. Mami, 3. Yams, 4. Koro Taro, 5. Taro - experimental only, 7. Breadfruit, 8. Calip, 9. Bananas, 10. Pineapples, 11. Pawpaws, 12. Coconuts, 13. Saksak.

This list is made up of only the generally known types of food. The writer is sure that there are many other kinds of native foods being grown besides those listed.

It was pleasing to note that rice is being grown at PARIRO. A fairly large area is under cultivation at the moment and there should be a very good crop. The rice will be finally put through a hand huller.

At LAITARO and KUKUMAFU many European vegetables are being grown. The patrol was able to buy several baskets of tomatoes, bundles of beans and onions, and several nice cucumbers.

Here as in the PAUBAKE Paramouncy the food supply can become short if there is a long period of bad weather. Severe flooding and heavy rains appear to do far more damage to the gardens than the pigs do. Many of the natives with pig complaints asked whether the new pig law, now confined to PAUBAKE Paramouncy, could be extended into the IUAKI Paramouncy. It appears that many gardens are not fenced properly and under the old pig law the onus was on the garden owner to have his property fenced.

The writer would like to suggest that the District Commissioner at Sohano be approached with the view of extending the new pig law not only into the IUAKI Paramouncy but in fact over the whole of the Buin Sub-District. This law is working very well indeed and does afford some protection to the garden owners.

LIVESTOCK

Included in APPENDIX B is shown the number of pigs at each village and the number of owners. Pigs are the main meat diet but in each village there were a few fowls.

As in PAUBAKE Paramouncy the general native custom is to eat pigs only at village feasts or "sing-sings". It might be added that very large numbers of pigs are eaten at these feasts.

PROJECTS FOR THE FUTURE

On page seven (7) reference is made to planting of coconuts and the starting of cocoa growing. It is felt that the IUAKI Paramouncy could go ahead on the same lines. Rice has been started at PARIRO and this important crop should be given every encouragement. There is no doubt that if rice is grown successfully at PARIRO then many more natives will be interested in growing rice.

Once again the need for an Agricultural Officer in the Buin Sub-District must be stressed. The writer feels that if any progress is to be made in native agriculture then an Agricultural Officer must be present.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH - PAUBAKE and LUAKI

In general the health of the natives in the two paramountcies is very good. It is interesting to note that in the more backward mountain regions where there is a decided lack of washing then the health is excellent. In the more advanced villages down on the plains where things are a little bit more up-to-date then there are many natives with sores and grilly.

There are two Government Aid Posts in the LUAKI Paramountcy. In the PAUBAKE Paramountcy the Catholic Mission at TURIBOIRU have a small hospital while there is the large Government Hospital at KANGU only about two (2) hours away.

The two Government Aid Posts were inspected and the following comments are made not to cast reflection on the Public Health Department but merely to give useful information to the Medical Officer at Kangu.

PARERONO AID POST

Staffed by a native medical assistant and a native hygiene assistant this aid post is situated close to the village of PARERONO. The buildings were in a delapidated condition. The house used as a cook-house was really only fit for pigs. The one and only ward being used was in the worst condition of the lot. Natives supposedly to be sick were lying on the ground without any covering except the usual lavalava. In one corner an old man lay besides a small fire. This native did not appear to be very ill but it was reported to the writer that the old native died three days later. The writer feels that ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ under no circumstances is there the need for a hygiene assistant. There is a far greater need for proper housing.

PARIRO AID POST

This aid post was in much better condition than the previous one. The housing was fair and the native in charge did appear to know his job. The writer is at present suffering with a rash on his leg. The native medical assistant went to the TURIBOIRU Mission and obtained some ointment to dress the rash. It is admitted that the writer has a very nasty rash and it is no wonder that there wasn't proper medicine at the aid post. However, the writer was informed that it is the usual practice to get stuff from the Catholic Mission in order to treat sores. Perhaps it would be advisable to check on the medical supplies being issued to this aid post.

Att. under ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ APPENDIX C is a list showing the number of natives absent receiving medical treatment, and the places to which they are going for medical treatment. It must be pointed out that there were far more natives reported sick than were actually sighted receiving treatment. It would be advisable in the next patrol that the officer be supplied with the names of those supposed to be sick before actually visiting the villages.



EDUCATION - PAUBAKE AND LUAKI

Reference to the census figures attached show that there are twenty (20) students attending the Government School at Kangu and twenty-four (24) attending the Catholic Mission Schools either at PIANO or TURIBOIRU. These figures are for the PAUBAKE Paramountcy. In the LUAKI Paramountcy there are eighteen (18) students all attending Mission Schools. Apart from these census figures there are twenty-five (25) students attending a day school run by the Catholic Mission at PARIRO Village. There are also ten (10) students from LAITARO and KUKUMARU attending a day school at TURIBOIRU Mission.

Whilst these figures do not appear large they do show that Education is making some progress in the two paramountcies. During the patrol every encouragement was given to the parents to send the children to school.

In nearly every village there is a mission teacher. Mainly these teachers are concerned with religious instruction.

ROADS AND BRIDGESPAUBAKE

From the Government Station at Kangu to the village of MITUAI the road is suitable for heavy transport. At the moment it is not in the best condition but recent repairs will make for some improvement.

From MITUAI to LUAGOA the road is in very good condition and is suitable for heavy transport.

From LUAGOA to KOIRAGU and ~~KUKUMARU~~ UKUMAI the road is in excellent condition. It is not vehicable because there is only a pedestrian bridge over one large river.

From LUAGOA to MAMAROMINO No. 2. the road is in excellent condition and is suitable for heavy transport.

From MAMAROMINO No. 2 to MAMAROMINO No.1 the same remarks apply. The bridges in this area are strongly made and in very good condition

to

From MAMAROMINO No. 1 KUGIOGU the road is in excellent condition. There is one river crossing at the LOLORU.

From KUGIOGU to MORO the road is very good. There is one river crossing the SIKABAI.

From MORO the road is vehicable as far as the SILIBAI River. Crossing the SILIBAI and continuing for about one mile the road becomes vehicable right to KANAURA Village. There is a continuation of this road down towards the Village of NAKOREI in the MAKIS Paramountcy.

From KANAURA the road is vehicable as far as KIKIMOGU. There is one hill here that <sup>needs</sup> working on so that the road will become vehi cable as far as PIARINO. The road is in excellent condition and as work has started on the KIKIMOGU section it can be expected that this whole section will become vehicable.

From KIKIMOGU to PIARINO the road is in excellent condition. There are one or two short inclines but these could be rectified and the road could be made vehicable.

Just below MITUAI Village the road branches out and is vehicable right to AKU in the MAKIS Paramountcy. The two villages of NAKARU and MALABITA are on this road.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

LUAKI

From PIARINO Village in the PAUBAKE Paramountcy to PARERONO Village in the LUAKI Paramountcy the road is in excellent condition. It is not vehicable at the moment but if several sharp little hills were graded then this road would become suitable for heavy transport.

From PARERONO to NUMAKEI the road crosses several small streams and one large river the PORROR. The road is in good condition but is not vehicable. At this stage the country becomes rather mountainous and it would require a lot of grading to make this section vehicable.

From NUMAKEI to the villages of OMITARO, OKOMO, BORUBI, and BURABURUNNA the road is in real mountain country. It is not vehicable but is in excellent condition. A surprising feature of this section is that no streams are crossed. The road follows a ridge parallel with the PORROR River.

BURABURUNNA Village is the farthest inland on this section. From BURABURUNNA there is a native track down into the headwaters of the PORROR River and climbing back up to the village of MATSIOGU. This track is in fairly rough country. From BURABURUNNA to TOGULEGU, a village close to MATSIOGU the walking time was one hour thirty-five minutes. From MATSIOGU to PAMAIUTU the road is in good condition but again not vehicable. There is a good road from PAMAIUTU to KUMIROGU and PARERONO but this was not inspected.

From PAMAIUTU to KUGUGAI there is only a small native track. This track crosses the headwaters of the SILIBAI River. It is quite surprising that this track is easy walking. All around this section are very large gullies.

From PAAGAGATU there is a very good road to the village of KONIGURU. This village is the farthest inland on this section.

From KUGUGAI to PARIRO the road is in excellent condition. Several sharp rises make it unvehicable at the moment but this could be rectified.

From PARIRO to the villages of IULA No.1, IULA No.3, KUKUMARU, and the Catholic Mission at TURIBOIRU the road is in excellent condition. Large drains have been dug and this section is suitable for heavy transport.

There is a branch road just below IULA No.1 that reaches the villages of IULA No.2, MORIU, IPIRAI, SIUL, LAITARO, and back to KUKUMARU. This section is not vehicable but is in very good condition. It would not require much work to make this road suitable for truck transport.

From the Catholic Mission at TURIBOIRU the road is vehicable right to KANGU. This road actually becomes the main road through the PAUBAKE Paramountcy as soon as it leaves TURIBOIRU.

GENERAL COMMENTS - PAUBAKE AND LUAKI

The writer was most impressed with the excellent condition of the roads and bridges throughout the PAUBAKE Paramountcy. It was to be expected that in the more mountainous regions of the LUAKI Paramountcy the roads would not be vehicable. However there is a good vehicable road well into the LUAKI Paramountcy and this does severe all needs.

The writer feels that if all the roads in the Buin Sub-District were in as good a condition as those in these two Paramountcies then there would be no cause for complaint.



VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALSPAUBAKE - Villages

In general the villages in this Paramountcy are well laid out and the houses are in reasonable condition. Attached under APPENDIX D is a list of villages with a few comments on each.

PAUBAKE - Officials

The Paramount Luluai PAUBAKE has an able body of village luluais and tultuls to carry out his instructions. Many of these officials are old and some difficulty will be found in replacing them. Attached under ~~APPENDIX~~ APPENDIX E is a list of village officials with a few comments on each one.

LUAKI - Villages

In general the villages in this Paramountcy are well laid out. The housing is not as good as in the PAUBAKE Paramountcy and the excuse given is shortage of building materials. The writer feels that this is not true. A better reason would be that the natives do not take enough interest in their houses and are inclined laziness in regards to repairs. It was surprising to note that in LUAKI's own village LAITARO there are at least eleven men and eight women sleeping in the bush. It was pointed out that these natives should come and build houses in the village line. Attached under APPENDIX F is a list of villages with a few comments on each.

LUAKILUAKI - Officials

The Paramount Luluai LUAKI was absent at KANGU Hospital during this patrol. The village officials appear to be doing a good job. Here again some difficulty will be found in replacing the older officials. Attached under APPENDIX G is a list of village officials with comments.

CENSUS

During this patrol the writer compiled a list showing how many natives were absent at work, their place of employment, and whether they had left dependants back in the villages. This list is attached under APPENDIX H. The writer feels that there are far too many natives absent at work and that some restrictions must be placed on both paramountcies. It would seem that there are large numbers of natives seeking casual employment in the KIETA Sub-District.

Attendance at census in the PAUBAKE Paramountcy was good but in the LUAKI Paramountcy there were signs of evasion. It would appear that there are many natives migrating to and from villages in this paramountcy and villages in the KIETA Sub-District. At one village, ~~KONIKON~~ TOGULEGU, the general practise is to spend six months at KEREMONA Village in the KIETA Sub-District and six months at TOGULEGU. This must present problems with census figures. One native could not recall the name of the last village in which his name was recorded.

Natural modesty in disclosing information on pregnant women does not help towards an accurate census. The writer is sure that there were many more pregnant women than those recorded.

Attached under APPENDIX J is a list similar to APPENDIX H. This list shows the number of natives from the LUAKI Paramountcy absent at work, their place of employment, and the number of dependants left in the villages.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

A native MOIRU of KONIGURU Village in the LUAKI Paramountcy was reported in ~~1950~~ 1950 to be an incurable cripple. His leg was doubled up and he was often in pain. MORIU was treated by an European doctor at KANGU during ANGAU times. He was sent back to his village as incurable.

LETUM, the luluai at KONIGURU Village, treated MOIRU with various types of bush herbs and the result is that MOIRU can now walk. The writer asked LETUM for the secret of this remarkable cure; this is the explanation as given by LETUM.

"I collected small quantities of leaves and roots and boiled them in hot water. This type of poultice was applied to the leg. This treatment was repeated two or three times a day for about a month. Here are the native names for the leaves and roots.

1. leaf of a rope called KUTABUS, 2. the roots and leaves of the ARAGUGI - found only in my private garden, 3. the leaves of the NOUBA, 4. the leaves of a rope called KABITU, 5. the leaves from the trees KAMIREPARA, LAULOU, LACARAKUMA. The last mentioned has a smell similar to that of an opossum.

While giving this poultice I gradually straightened out the affected leg by use of massage.

From then on the treatment was massage. I have a special type of massaging oil. I make this oil by boiling together the skin of the NOTU - a leaf similar to sandpaper and very painful if its sap gets in your eye - and the skin of the LUNI - another type of small ~~scrub~~ scrub. I add to this mixture the oil from one dry coconut. I constantly massaged the leg with this mixture. Gradually the leg regained its proper shape and soon MOIRU was able to walk. I am going to try the same treatment on another cripple at KUKUMARU Village!" The writer saw the native at KUKUMARU and it will be very interesting to see if LETUM can bring about another cure. The afflicted native at KUKUMARU is suffering with polio.

It has been long known that many natives are skilled in massage and have a remarkable knowledge of the human body and its bone structure. It would seem that the PAUBAKE and LUAKI Paramountcy ~~has~~ many natives conversant with bush medicines.

Another item of interest in regards to bush surgery is that in the olden days it was possible to perform certain operations. It was reported to the writer that rib bones in the human body were often replaced by pig bones. Of course this operation was very painful but it does appear that it was often successful.

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The writer feels that there ~~is~~ no doubt many useful herbs in the bush. It would possibly be of medical value to find out and analyse these herbs.

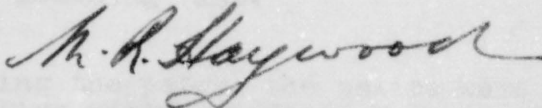


MISSIONSPAUBAKE AND LUAKI

The Catholic Mission Station at TURIBOIRU, situated about twelve miles from KANGU, is used by natives from both of the paramountcies. The two paramountcies are predominately Catholic. At TOGULECU there are four Methodists and one Seven Day Adventist. At ~~KAKIGIWA~~ KONIGURU there are twenty-six Methodists and three Seven Day Adventists. In this village the Methodists are allied with the Seven Day Adventists in a separate line. There does not appear to be friction between the three religions but it is certain that there is no great harmony.

The Catholic Mission Station at TURIBOIRU is the only mission station in the area. Some natives use the Catholic Mission Stations at PIANG ( MAKIS Paramountcy) and at TOBAGO (KONO Paramountcy).

The TURIBOIRU Mission is staffed by two European Fathers and two European Sisters. Medical attention is given to the natives and also schooling both for day scholars and boarders.



M. R. Haywood  
Cadet Patrol Officer

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA  
POLICE FORCE

Reg. No. 4167, Constable MAREMBA.

This Constable was in charge of the police during the patrol. He carried out all duties promptly and efficiently.

Reg. No. 4129, Constable TAMBERO.

An experienced Constable and a native of the PABAUKE Paramuncy. His local knowledge <sup>and</sup> ability to speak Buin place-talk was of great assistance.

Reg. No. 7409, Constable SAPIKRO.

A young Constable who shows very good promise. He was in charge of the cargo for most of the patrol.

Reg. No. 7734, Constable GIRA.

A quiet but nevertheless efficient Constable. He carries himself well and is always smart in appearance.

Reg. No. 8078, Constable BIFI.

A newcomer to the district. He should improve with more experience.

Reg. No. 8426, Constable SEDIAN.

A young Constable ~~IMAX~~ who shows much promise. He is quiet but is learning fast.

During the patrol the police were mainly occupied in inspecting native gardens. They carried out this task very well <sup>and</sup> gave concise reports on each garden.

*M. R. Haywood*

M. R. Haywood  
Cadet Patrol Officer



XX APPENDIX A.

Name of Village	No. of pigs	No. of gardens L.	No. of pig S.	No. of owners	Comments on gardens and food supply.
MITUAI	36	<del>6</del> <b>XX</b>	5	9	Not plentiful but sufficient for such a small number.
LUAGOA	<b>54</b>	9	12	18	Have sufficient for village use.
KOIRAGU	52	9	9	16	Not too plentiful, has pig trouble.
UKUMAI	40	4	11	15	Sufficient food.
MAMAROMINO No.2	49	15	6	12	Food plentiful
MAMAROMINO No.1	67	14	11	20	" "
KUGIOGU	33	9	1	9	" "
KARARU	2	1	3	1	" "
MORO	91	23	6	20	" "
KANAURA	59	22	16	20	" "
KIKIMOGU	58	6	15	12	" "
NAKARU	24	14	3	9	" "
MALABITA	37	19	4	10	" "
PIARINO	35	2	8	10	Food is not too plentiful
	<b>637</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>181</b>	
	<del>637</del>	<del>153</del>	<del>110</del>	<del>181</del>	

Total number of pigs : ~~637~~ 637

Total number of  
gardens large : ~~153~~ 153  
small : ~~110~~ 110

Total number of  
pig owners : 181

The variety of food found in the gardens did not vary much. The following items were inspected and in each garden were found to be plentiful

1. Sweet Potatoe, 2. Yams, 3. Mami, 4. Kongkong Taro, 5. Breadfruit
6. Bananas, 7. Pineapples, 8. Pawpaws, 9. Saksak.

These are the more generally known kinds of food. There are many other bush delicacies known to the natives.

APPENDIX B.

Name of Village	No. of pigs	No. of owners	No. of gardens		Comments on food supply
			L.	S.	
KUMIROGU	43	14	13	6	Food plentiful
PAREPONO	133	28	32	15	" "
NUMAKEI	37	12	13	9	" "
OMITARO	46	10	9	3	Sufficient
<del>KUMIROGU</del> BORUBI	46	11	11	6	Not enough at the moment.
OKOMO	95	11	14	1	Sufficient despite large number of pigs.
BURABURUNNA	66	15	22	2	Nearly all new gardens Not producing yet.
TOGULEGU	21	5	6	1	Sufficient. Are experimenting with Taro.
MATSIOGU	199	26	29	15	Food plentiful
PAMAIUTU	44	14	16	8	" "
KUGUGAI	46	13	12	4	" "
KONIGURU	76	25	24	10	Sufficient
PARIRO	276	39	40	9	One very large garden Food plentiful
IULA No. 3	65	15	15	8	Sufficient
IULA No. 1	85	15	17	3	"
IULA No. 2	66	15	6	5	"
MORIU	41	11	7	3	"
IPIRAI	73	21	32	3	Food plentiful
SIUL	53	9	9	-	Sufficient
LAITARO	105	27	29	7	Plentiful with many European varieties.
KUKUMARU	140	27	26	4	" "
	<u>1716</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>122</u>	
Total number of pigs	:	1716			
Total number of owners	:	363			
Total number of gardens	:		382		
large	:		122		
small	:				



APPENDIX CABSENT FROM VILLAGE SICK

Name of Village	Aid Post M. F. C.	Kangu Hospital M. F. C.	Mission M. F. C.
MITUAI PAUBAKE		2 1	
KOIRAGU "			2 1 4
MAMAROMINO No.1		1	
KUGIOGU		1	1 3
KARARU			1
KANAURA		2	1
KIKIMOGU		1	
MALABITA		2 2	
KUMIROGU LUAKI	1 2 4		
PARERONO	1 1 1		
BORUBI	1 3		
OKOMO	2 5 11		
BURABURUNNA	1		
TOGULEGU			1
KUGUGAI	1 3 2		1 1
KONIGURU	3 6 9		1
FARIRO	1 1 5		2 2
	10 19 35	3 5 4	3 6 12

These figures were compiled to help the writer with the census during the patrol. It must be admitted now that these figures represent all the natives absent and include the guardians.

a It is considered that if an officer could be supplied with similar list before making a patrol then there would be better opportunity for an accurate village census. Investigations showed that there were actually very few natives at the aid posts and it is felt that some natives are evading census.

APPENDIX DVILLAGES PAUBAKE PARAMOUNTCY

Name of Village	Comments
MITUAI	Housing fair, signs of new buildings.
LUAGOA	A new line started quite close to the old village site. Village area to be properly cleared.
KOIRAGU & UKUMAI	Actually two villages in one. Housing in fair condition but several in need of repair.
MAMAROMINO No. 2 & UGUKAU	Housing good in both lines. Village area clean. UGUKAU is actually a breakaway from MAMAROMINO No.2.
MAMAROMINO No. 1 & MARAMOGU	Village well kept. Housing is good. Pigs have been allowed in village area. Those responsible were referred to A.D.O. Bin.
KUGIOGU	Housing is good and village is clean.
KARARU	Only two houses - are in good condition.
MORO	Largest village, well laid out, housing is good and village area is clean.
KANAURA	Housing in both lines only fair. Repairs are needed here.
KIKIMOGU	Housing very old. New houses should be built. Village area clean.
PIARINO	One long line of houses all in need of repair. Village is fenced and clean.
NAKARU	Housing fair but inclined to be crowded. Village area clean.
MALABITA	Housing good, village clean.

Following the last medical patrol there has been much activity in building deep-trench latrines. Each village visited had constructed two of these latrines. The writer considers that none of the latrines are being used.



## APPENDIX E

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS PAUBAKE PARAMOUNTCY

Name of Village	Name of Luluai	Comments	Name of Tultul	Comments
MITUAI	<u>SIPILAU</u>	Non P.S. not very helpful, very old	-	No tultul and no one willing to take the job
LUAGOA	<u>TOKE</u>	Non P.S. very old and practically senile.	-	No tultul and no one willing to take the job.
KOIRAGU	<u>KAIMA</u>	Non P.S. no help at all.	<u>PERAU</u>	Has plenty to say but not worth much.
UKUMAI	-	Not really needed	<u>KITU</u>	Slightly better than PERAU.
MAMAROMINO No2	<u>MORONO</u>	Speaks P.E. but is very old.	-	This village needs a tultul but no one offering.
"	No1 <u>MUKOI</u>	Non P.S. has been a source of trouble to PAUBAKE.	<u>KAROPO</u> <u>KUNKEI</u>	A welcome change. Capable and helpful. Old but satisfactory.
KUGIOGU	<u>KITARI</u>	Old Non P.S but satisfactory	<u>LOBAI</u>	Old but satisfactory.
KARARU	-	Not needed	<u>PAI</u>	Young and satisfactory.
MORO	<u>TAGUPA</u>	Old and speaks P.E.	<u>PUTUPO</u>	deceased. Definately needs a tultul here.
KANAURA	<u>NANAKO</u>	Senile crripile would be a very bad influence if younger.	<u>MAUGUMU</u>	An intelligent and capable official
KIKIMOGU	<u>SIPIM</u>	Would like to help but is too old and tired.	<u>MOROKANA</u>	Young and capable.
PIARINO	<u>MEGI</u>	One of the old brigade, rules with an iron hand. Speaks P.E.	<u>SIPIM</u>	Allows the luluai to do all the work.
NAKARU	<u>POBI</u>	Old speaks P.E. and is inclined to argue.	<u>LIONI</u>	Old and inclined to let the luluai do all the work
MALABITA	<u>WOP</u>	Definately finding the job too much for him	-	Reccomend KOPANA a young and intelligent person.

APPENDIX FVILLAGES IUAKI PARAMOUNTCY

Name of Village	Comments
<u>KUMIROGU</u>	Village clean but all the houses need repairing. Obvious many natives do not sleep in the village.
<u>PARERONO</u>	Large fenced village, housing excellent.
<u>NUMAKEI</u>	Housing fair, village to be fenced.
<u>OMITARO</u>	Housing poor. Village on good site.
<u>BORUBI</u>	Houses fair but in need of repair.
<u>OKOMO</u>	Housing very good. Village fenced and clean.
<u>BURABURUNNA</u>	Housing in fair condition but village site not the best.
<u>TOGULEGU</u>	Farthest inland village. Housing fair.
<u>MATSIUGU</u>	Fairly good housing in both lines.
<u>PAMAIUTU</u>	Housing poor and shooody. Village area clean.
<u>KUGUGAI</u>	<del>KUKUMARU</del> Housing very poor.
<u>KONIGURU</u>	Housing fair in both lines. Nice srubbyery planted.
<u>PARIRO</u>	One of the largest villages. Both lines in good condition and clean.
<u>IULA No. 3</u>	Housing only fair and in need of repair.
<u>IULA No. 1</u>	Far better <del>KAKUMAKI</del> than most but houses are too small.
<u>IULA No. 2</u>	Good site with nice shady trees. Housing is not the best.
<u>MORIU</u>	Good site but housing small and in need of repair.
<u>IPIRAI</u>	Well set out with lawns and shady trees. Housing quite good.
<u>SIUL</u>	Small and clean with new houses being built.
<u>LAITARO</u>	A large village with nearly every house in need of repair.
<u>KUKUMARU</u>	Two large lines well set out and clean but again houses are too small.



## APPENDIX G

## LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS LUAKI PARAMOUNTCY

Village	Tuluai	Comments	Tultul	Comments
KUMIROGU	<u>BUIBUI</u>	Young speaks P.E. satisfactory	<u>LIONE</u>	Old but capable
PARERONO	<u>MONEI</u>	Deceased 27/3/54	<u>KAKATA</u>	Very capable and has good knowledge of area.
NUMAKEI	<u>NUPOU</u>	Old non P.S.	<u>UAPE</u>	Young not too bright.
OMITARO	<u>NANAKO</u>	Old speaks P.E.	<u>MANAI</u>	Old and no help at all
BORUBI	<u>UKAU</u>	Old non P.S.	<u>KOPANA</u>	Satisfactory
OKOMO	<u>MONTEI</u>	Old Non P.S. said to be hereditary leader of the Buins	-	KOPANA helps out
BURABURENNA	<u>KIAU</u>	Elderly non P.S.	-	KONIANA, R.C. teacher helps out
TOGULEGU	<u>KOREKAI</u>	Elderly and too tired	-	Not needed
MATSIUGU	<u>PATUKU</u>	Elderly did nothing	<u>TSIRAUNA</u>	New and shapes well
PAMAIUTU	<u>MARAM</u>	Old speaks P.E.	<u>KOPOKAU</u>	Not too bright
KUGUGAI	<u>KOGAI</u>	Non P.S. but very keen	<u>OREMO</u>	Very vague in remarks
KONIGURU	<u>LETUM</u>	Speaks P.E. has a powerful reputation as a bush doctor	<u>TUBUNAU</u>	Elderly and slow
PARIRO	<u>MARIA</u>	Old, keen but very tired	<u>MUNAU</u> <u>KETAM</u> <u>LEA</u>	All are very good officials
TULA No.3	-	-	<u>PINOK</u>	Satisfactory
TULA No. 2	<u>KAPERERE</u> <del>POKXXI</del>	Absent at KANGU	<u>DISIM</u>	Quite competent
TULA No.2	<u>PINATSI</u>	Old non P.S. kept quiet.	<u>KUTSIA</u>	Old and evasive
MORIU	<u>MEKAI</u>	Deceased	<u>OIROMEI</u>	Well above average
PIRAI	<u>MUGO</u>	Old but a trier	<u>TOKE</u> <u>MINJIBI</u>	One of LUAKI'S top officials Involved in pig trouble
BIUL	<u>UERAI</u>	Old N speaks P.E. is a good type	<u>KANAK</u>	Old loyal and keen
LAITARO	<u>LUAKI</u>	P.L. Absent Kangu	<u>NANAKO</u>	Young and evasive
	<u>MAGAT</u>	Young but inclined to be evasive	<u>PUGITAI</u>	One of LUAKI'S top officials. Was very helpful
KUKUMARU	<u>MOATS</u>	Non P.S. old and fat	<u>PUTUBU</u>	Satisfactory

# Tight Binding

23.

## APPENDIX H

### ABSENT AT WORK AWAY FROM VILLAGE

#### PAUBAGE

#### Inside

#### Outside

Village	.Kangu M.F.C.	.Kieta M.F.C.	.Inus M.F.C.	.Aropa M.F.C.	.Wakunai M.F.C.	.Mission M.F.C.	.Rabaul M.F.C.	.Other M.F.C.
GOA				1		1 1 1	1	
				1		1		
				1				
LAGU	1	1						1
		1						
MAI	1							1
	1							1
	1	1x2x						
	1	1x						
ROMINO	1	1x				1 1	1	
No. 2	1					1	1	
	1	1						
ROMINO	1 1 1					1 1x2x	1	1
No. 1	1 1 1					1	1	1x3x
	1 1 3					1 1x2x	1	
	1 1 2						1	1x1x
TOGU	1	1x1x				1 1x3x	1	
							1	1x
							1	1
URU		1 1	1		1 1 2	1 1x3x	1	
	1 1x	1						
	1							
		1 1	1 1 3			1	1	1x
		1 1				1 1x	1	1x
		1				1	1	
	1 1 3x						1	
	1 1 2						1	
	1 1 1						1	
	1 1x							
	1 1 1							
URA	1 1 2	X		1 1x1x				<del>XXXXXX</del>
	1 1x3x	X		1x				
	1 1x1x			1 1x				
	1							
	1 1 1							
	1 1 4							
UMOGU	1	1	1	1x			1	1x
	1 1 3	1	1					
URTINO	1							
URU							1 1x	1
							1	
							1	
LABITA	1 1						1 1x1x	1
	1						1	
							1 1x	

311326 8 4 1 3 5 1 1 2 11 3 1 26 - 1 3

#### Totals

Inside the district : 110  
 Outside " : 30

140

There is an error of ten (10) between these figures and those shown on the census sheets. The error is accounted for by the fact that there are several natives working as labourers in gardens in several villages - all inside the district.



# Tight Binding

APPENDIX J

ABSENT AT WORK AWAY FROM VILLAGE  
LUAKI

Village	Inside							Outside	
	.Kangu.	Kieta.	Numa.	Sohano.	Mission.	Imus.	Aropa.	Rabaul.	Other.
	M.F.C.	M.F.C.	M.F.C.	M.F.C.	M.F.C.	M.F.C.	M.F.C.	M.F.C.	M.F.C.
MIROGU	1 1x1x 1		1 1x						
BARERONO	1 1x	1 1x2x							
	1 1 1	1 1x	1					1 1x	
	2							1	
								1 1x	
ITARO			1 1x1x		1 1				
ARUBI		2	2					1	
		1 1x1x							
KOMO	1	2	1		1				
TRAPURUNA	three single males working PARIRO Village for S/M. KEPAU.								
AGULEGU	1								
ATSIOGU	2								
MAITUTU			1					2	
UGAI	1 1x1x	1 1 3x						1	
	2	2 1							
	1 1x2x								
NIIGURU								1 1x	
								1 1x	
								1 1 2x	
IRIC	1	1		1 1 1 1				1 1x2x	1 1 1x
	<del>2 2 2 2</del>							1 1	1
	2 1 1 1							1 1 1	3x
								2x	1 1
								1 1 1	
								1x	
								1 1 2	
								1	
LA No.3						1			
LA No.1	1 1x2x								1 1x5x
									1 1x1x
LA No.2	1 1x2x					1		1	
IRAI	1 1 1					1 1x3x		1	
	1x					1 1 2			
	1 1x1x								
ITARO						1 1 1x		5 2	
						1			
KUMARU	1 1x2x 1 2					1		6 1	
	1 1 2								

12 3 4 18 2 3 12 1 1 1 1 3 2 3 1 5 2 29 4 6 4 2 1

Totals

Inside the district : 74  
Outside " : 46

120

There is a difference of six (6) between these figures and those shown on the census sheets. the difference is accounted for by natives absent from their village and working as labourers in gardens in several villages - all inside the district.

x shows the dependants left back in the village

# Tight Binding

APPENDIX K

Box 25

## MEDICAL AND HEALTH - PAUBAKE AND LUAKI

In general the health of the natives in the two paramountcies is very good. It is interesting to note that in the more backward mountain regions where there is a decided lack of washing then the health is excellent. In the more advanced villages down on the plains where things are a little bit more up-to-date then there are many natives with sores and grilly.

There are two Government Aid Posts in the LUAKI Paramountcy. In the PAUBAKE Paramountcy the Catholic Mission at TURIBOIRU have a small hospital while there is the large Government Hospital at KANGU only about two (2) hours away.

The two Government Aid Posts were inspected and the following comments are made not to cast reflection on the Public Health Department but merely to give useful information to the Medical Officer at Kangu.

### PARERONO AID POST

Staffed by a native medical assistant and a native hygiene assistant this aid post is situated close to the village of PARERONO. The buildings were in a delapidated condition. The house used as a cook-house was really only fit for pigs. The one and only ward being used was in the worst condition of the lot. Natives supposedly to be sick were lying on the ground without any covering except the usual lavalava. In one corner an old man lay besides a small fire. This native did not appear to be very ill but it was reported to the writer that the old native died three days later. The writer feels that under no circumstances is there the need for a hygiene assistant. There is a far greater need for proper housing.

### PARIRO AID POST

This aid post was in much better condition than the previous one. The housing was fair and the native in charge did appear to know his job. The writer is at present suffering with a rash on his leg. The native medical assistant went to the TURIBOIRU Mission and obtained some ointment to dress the rash. It is admitted that the writer has a very nasty rash and it is no wonder that there wasn't proper medicine at the aid post. However, the writer was informed that it is the usual practice to get stuff from the Catholic Mission in order to treat sores. Perhaps it would be advisable to check on the medical supplies being issued to this aid post.

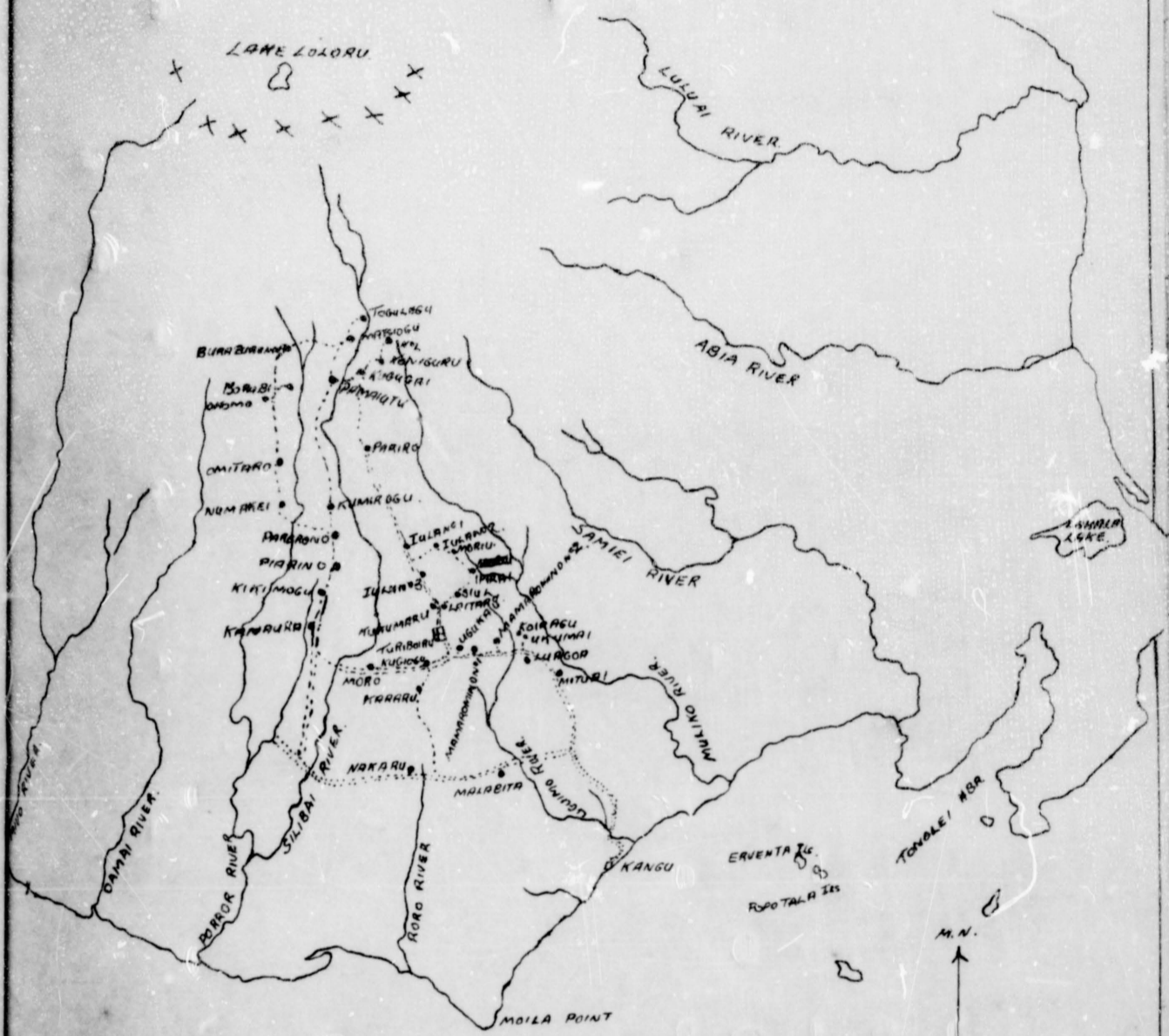
Attached under APPENDIX C is a list showing the number of natives absent receiving medical treatment, and the places to which they are going for medical treatment. It must be pointed out that there were far more natives reported sick than were actually sighted receiving treatment. It would be advisable in the next patrol that the officer be supplied with the names of those supposed to be sick before actually visiting the villages.

---



# Tight Binding

## BOUGAINVILLE SOUTH PAUBAKE AND LUAKI



**LEGEND**  
• Village  
+ MISSION  
~ RIVER  
— Road ..... Track

Scale 1" = 4 miles  
0 2 4 8 12 MILES  
for M.A. Thompson 11/15/50

# Tight Binding

Govt. Print. 3005/4.51.  
TOTALS  
(including Absentee)

DS30-14-104

3rd May, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
BUIN.

Patrol Report BUIN No. 4/53-54.

The Report of Cadet Patrol Officer M.R. Haywood's Patrol of the PAUBAKE and LUAKI paramountcies is acknowledged.

Mr. Haywood has carried out useful work on this Patrol and that to the Hagovissi sub-division and this Patrol Report shows that much time and trouble has been taken to compile a comprehensive and detailed account of observations made and work carried out.

Regulation IOIA regarding trespass and depredations by domestic animals seems to have had a good effect where enforced. It should be explained and enforced in any sub-division where the depredations of pigs become frequent and a nuisance. The method of erecting stys to house domestic pigs at night and allow them out during the day, should be extended to all such areas. Pigs, like fowls, can be enticed back to the stys by a little food given to them there regularly in the late afternoon. If that is not enough they must be driven back. It might be the answer to a lot of pig trouble on Bougainville and Iuka Islands.

Gambling is not a "serious crime" but it is an offence against the law for any person being a native. Where it is becoming prevalent and might lead to breaches of the peace and more serious offences and misdemeanours, special efforts should be made to enforce Regulation 23 and put a stop to organized native gambling.

I have no doubt the Medical Officer at BUIN has been advised as to the short comings of the two Aid Posts so close to his Headquarters, if not he should be as native medical and hygiene assistants get good money and rations. He might be able to visit and re-organize them.

note  
Moxley  
18/5/54

(PA)

A.R.M.S.

Bougainville District





Year 1954

(LUPATI PARAHMOUNTY BUN BUNIBANVILLE)

Govt. Print.-3305/4.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Average Size of Family	Child		Adu'ts				
		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			
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45																																			
YAKUPURU	24 3 54	1	3												2		5														2		19	3	12		11		11	10	15	16	59
BARAROND	25 3 54	4	2	1		1						2	2			2		6	1	3				1	1	4	3	1	25	1	25	12	5	26	26	48	33	81					
NUMUKAI	"	5										1														1	19	1	12	9		15	9	19	13	34	22	56					
OMITIRO	"	2	1									1				3	2	2	1					2		5	12	1	11	1	4	14	8	10	10	24	19	45					
BERUBI	"	1	1													4	2	3	5	1						10	12	1	9	7		12	6	13	10	21	16	37					
OKOMIO	"	1	2			1										2	1	4	1	5						10	15	3	13	1	10	16	13	14	14	33	27	62					
BARABURU	26 3 54	2	1							1	1	1				1		4						3	2	7	16	4	1	9		11	5	17	12	24	19	43					
TOGULEBU	"											1				3	1	1						1		4	8	2	4	3		8	3	7	5	17	8	25					
MATSIOGU	"	2	2							1	1	2				1	1	2	2							5	15	5	16	16		19	13	26	21	47	34	81					
PAPAHUTU	27 3 54	4	3									2	1			1	1	1	2					1		5	12	1	12	17		15	11	13	15	21	14	35					
KUGUGAI	"	2						1				1						2	8	2						2	11	5	10	2	10	9	10	13	10	22	22	44					
KONIGUMU	"	5	3									1	1			2	2			3	1					7	27	2	27	24		27	16	30	29	57	46	103					
PARIAO	28 3 54	6	4									1				2	2	1	8	3	10	7				2	17	53	17	38	1	31		38	34	51	42	93	75	168			
ILIAH NO 3	"	2	1									1	1			1	1	1						1		8	16	2	14	1	14	16	10	16	14	30	24	54					
ILIAH NO 1	"	2	2									1				2	5	1	2					1		2	19	2	17	2	15	15	12	16	19	31	31	62					
ILIAH NO 2	30 3 54	1	1					2				1				1	2	1	3	1				1		4	17	2	16	1	13	12	5	14	17	29	22	51					
MATANI	"	1										1						1								5	9	2	6	4		6	7	12	8	20	15	35					

(CONT)





DNA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....BOUGAINVILLE..... Report No.SPECIAL REPORT No. 1 of 1954/55.

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

Area Patrolled.....PART OF NAGAVISI AND SIWAI.....

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

Natives.....6.....R.P.& N.G.C.....

Duration—From.....23.....5...../1955.....to.....28.....5...../1955.....  
and 20 6 55 26 6 55

Number of Days.....13.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....14...../2...../1955.....

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

Map Reference.....MAP ATTACHED.....

Objects of Patrol 1. To investigate the unsettling effect of the activities of the natives MISIAMO and VENIAI in the NAGAVISI and to attempt to increase native confidence in the Administration.  
2. To attempt to apprehend escaped prisoner MISIAMO.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/7/1955

*[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 .... £.....





(2).

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 23rd May, 1955.

Left BUIN 8.30am by truck, in the company of Mr. Humphries A.D.O. Arrived at the PURIATA river at 3.30pm Crossed PURIATA river and continued on foot to JERERA village. Followed short cut through bush to BOKU, arriving at 6.15pm. Camped.

Tuesday 24th May, 1955.

Mr. Humphries and four police to BIROI village and arrested native MISIAMO, RETURNED TO Boku 3.15pm. I inspected Patrol Post site during the day. Camped.

Wednesday 25th May, 1955.

MISIAMO escaped during early hours of the morning, police search unsuccessful. Patrol returned to BIROI village during the afternoon. Searches and enquiries made en route. Camped.

Thursday 26th May, 1955.

Police sent out to search area for any information but returned with no results. Visited SOVELY mission station during the evening.

Friday 27th May, 1955.

Patrol returned to MONOITU. Mr. Humphries and three police proceeded by a bush track to MOSIGETA where enquiries regarding MISIAMO were made. They then proceeded on to MONOITU. Camped.

Saturday 28th May, 1955.

Policeman despatched on a bicycle to BUIN to arrange for a vehicle to meet the patrol at the MIVO river. Patrol proceeded on foot to the MIVO arriving at 1.30pm. Truck arrived 2.0pm and patrol arrived back at BUIN 5.30pm. Patrol Complete.

Break of almost a month.

Monday 20th June, 1955.

Left BUIN at 8.45am by truck, accompanied by Mr. Taylor, Education Officer. Arrived at MONOITU mission station after a few breakdowns at 4.30pm. Slept night at mission.

Tuesday



(3).

Tuesday 21st June, 1955.

Left MONOITU 7.45.am with 14 carriers. Passed through SIRAI 8.5.am, TONU 8.30.am, HUKAHA 8.50.am, and TONU 9.15.am arriving at SININAI rest house 10.10.am. Report that MISIAMO had left area and gone back to the NAGAVISI. Had lunch and at 12.45.pm departed for BOKU arriving at 2.20.pm. Station in process of being cleared by locals due to previous instructions. Inspected station site during afternoon. Camped.

Wednesday 22nd June, 1955.

Departed from BOKU 7.25.am passing through PIKE at 8.am and BIROS at 8.40.am arriving at BIROI village at 9.55.am all villages searched for sign of MISIAMO en route. Left for LOPERI at 10.5.am searched two of MISIAMO's garden houses, arriving LOPERI 10.45.am. Returned to BIROI rest house arriving 1.pm. Inspected BIROI and BERO villages during afternoon. Camped.

Thursday 23rd June, 1955.

Left BIROI and inspected RORO village. Left RORO 9.45. am arriving at KURAU and BERETEMBA at 10.10.am. Departed for SISIROAI at 10.20am arriving at 11.10.am. Inspected all villages. Arrived back at BIROI rest house at 2.30.pm. Visited SOVELY mission station during the evening. All night "singsing" at RORO village tonight. Camped.

Friday 24th June, 1955. and Saturday 25th June, 1955.

Departed BIROI at 8.10.am back through BERO, BIROS and PIKE, arriving at BOKU at 11.5.am. News of MISIAMO having returned to bush camp behind IRU village. Decided to camp at BOKU and proceed up the PURIATA this afternoon. Left Boku at 3.pm. up the PURIATA river. Rested at 9pm. Left the river and walked through the bush arrived at MISIAMO's bush house at 11.30.pm. Surrounded house and waited for MISIAMO to sleep. House raided 12.15am and MISIAMO handcuffed. Returned back down the PURIATA with MISIAMO and family. At 2.30.am camped on the bank of the PURIATA river and waited for daylight. Proceeded by bush track at 5.30.am for IRU, one policeman sent to BOKU to collect cargo. Arrived IRU 7.50.am. Left IRU 8.30.am passed through MIHERU 10.25.am and arrived at SININAI at 11.20.am after travelling all night. Cargo arrived from BOKU 12.am. Rested during afternoon. Camped.

(4).

Sunday 26th June, 1955.

Policeman sent on bicycle to BUIN to arrange for truck for tomorrow. Left SININAI at 8.45.am and arrived at UNUNAI rest house at 11.35.am. Made camp and inspected village, excellent rest house here. Truck arrived with cargo for mission station during afternoon so broke camp and returned by this truck to BUIN arriving at 8.0 pm. MISIAMO gaoled and police dismissed. Reported to Mr. Gow, A.D.O.

End of Diary.



INTRODUCTION.

As can be seen by the diary a short patrol was made into the NAGAVISI by Mr. Humphries and myself from the 23rd of May to the 28th May. The intention of this patrol was primarily to arrest MISIAMO for having failed to attend a Court for Native Affairs, after being instructed to do so. MISIAMO was a leading witness in the enquiries into the loss of approximately £500 by a native VENIAI, in a trade store venture. After MISIAMO's refusal to attend the court, some native police were sent out to bring him in but he refused to come and they were unable to catch him. Mr. Humphries then decided that he would go out and arrest him himself. As I was to open BOKU Patrol Post in the near future, I accompanied him to make an inspection of the proposed site. I stayed and inspected the Patrol Post site (for remarks see Appendix A.) while Mr. Humphries went to BIROI village and arrested and charged MISIAMO, bringing him back to BOKU where we slept the night. The police guard slept and MISIAMO escaped with his hands still handcuffed, during the night.

The patrol returned to BIROI village searching and enquiring for any information concerning MISIAMO in all villages en route. Police were sent out to inspect surrounding villages and gardens, but no information was gained. The following day the police again made a search, still with no result. The patrol then returned to BUIN and some police were sent out into the area to continue the search. These police could not find MISIAMO but arrested four men who had helped him after his escape, by breaking off his handcuffs and hiding him. These men were charged under Section 82.(b) of the Native Administration Regulations and are at present imprisoned at BUIN.

A lapse of one month went by during which time MISIAMO was still evading arrest and living in the bush. Then Mr. Gow A.D.O. instructed me to conduct a patrol into that area of the NAGAVISI I considered most likely to be frequented by MISIAMO and where <sup>he</sup> was most influential.

The natives of the NAGAVISI area appeared to me to have a very indifferent attitude towards the Administration, together with a slight lack of confidence. This I consider is due to the comparatively few patrols that have been conducted into the area, during the past few years. This has given MISIAMO the opportunity to build up his great power, based on fear, until he now appears to be (in the natives' eyes), a greater power than the Administration. The natives were therefore unwilling to lay any complaint against MISIAMO to patrolling officers, as they felt that when the patrol left the area, they would be left to the mercy of MISIAMO. This attitude was even more obvious after his recent escape, which the natives looked on as a "win", by MISIAMO over the Administration. They were even more unwilling to give any information as to his whereabouts.

INTRODUCTION (Cont).

It was for this reason that Mr. Gow sent me into the area, to attempt to gain the confidence of the natives in the Administration and encourage them to co-operate in apprehending MISIAMO, by giving information which might lead to his arrest. It was intended that should MISIAMO not be arrested, the patrol should stay in the area for a fortnight, during which time I was to investigate the unsettling effect the recent activities of MISIAMO and VENIAI, have had on the natives of the area, and attempt to settle them down.

It was not the intention of this patrol to gain complete native confidence in the Administration, or to attempt to settle the area down over night. This is obviously something which must be done over a fairly long period and not in such a short time as this patrol was in the area. I feel it will need a number of patrols into the NAGAVISI before any noticeable difference will be seen. Now that the Administration has taken MISIAMO out of the area, the natives will be looking for a further lead and every advantage should, I consider, be taken of this opportunity, to change the attitude of the natives from one of indifference, as it is at present, to one of confidence and co-operation towards the Administration.

The day before the patrol was due to leave, some information was gained from a native, NOMBIGU of MIHERU village in the SIWAI. This information was that MISIAMO was hiding in the bush behind IRU village in the SIWAI area. Plans were made and it was arranged that NOMBIGU should meet the patrol at SININAI village and lead us to where MISIAMO was hiding.

On our arrival at SININAI it was found out that MISIAMO had left for the NAGAVISI with his two wives to collect food from his garden. I changed my plans and the patrol ~~and the patrol~~ proceeded on to BOKU where we camped. I decided that extensive searches should be made in the NAGAVISI area, in the hope of either catching MISIAMO, or driving him back to his hide-out. I instructed NOMBIGU's brother, who was also willing to co-operate, to go to MISIAMO's hide-out on Friday afternoon, taking with him some food (which I later paid for) and sleep the night with MISIAMO, thereby ensuring that he did not wander away during the night.

Two days were spent at BIROI village, during which time police were despatched to search villages and gardens for any sign of MISIAMO. I worked from BIROI village, inspecting all surrounding villages and issuing instructions for the improvements of the roads, rebuilding of houses and improvement of village sanitation, where necessary. All instructions were entered in the Village Books. The natives were encouraged to bring up any complaints to the patrol for hearing. A number of minor disputes were brought up to be settled by arbitration, these complaints concerned domestic troubles and complaints over pigs and dogs etc.

It was found that whenever MISIAMO's name was mentioned, the natives "drew back into their shells"



INTRODUCTION (Cont).

and were unwilling to talk about him. An attitude of unconcern was adopted and they were told that the Administration had many other things to do in the area, apart from chasing MISIAMO, who would eventually be arrested and punished. This attitude appeared to have the desired effect and the natives became more communicative.

On Friday the patrol returned to BOKU and on hearing that MISIAMO had returned to his bush house, it was decided that we should proceed up the PURIATA river during the afternoon and take him by surprise at night, while he was asleep. It was rumoured that he had found a .303 service rifle in the bush and as such a rifle in working order, had been confiscated by the previous patrol, it was felt that it would be better to arrest him while asleep and thereby avoid any unnecessary trouble. As it happened, he had no such weapon. At 3 pm we left BOKU and walked up the PURIATA river, arriving at MISIAMO's bush house at 11.30 pm. The house was surrounded and he was arrested. We then returned back down the PURIATA. When it was light enough we proceeded by a bush track to SININAI and arrived back at BUIN on Sunday night.

The weather throughout the patrol was very favourable, only very little rain being experienced. The roads were dry and well maintained in all cases. The only rough walking experienced was when of necessity the patrol had to proceed up rivers or up bush tracks.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

As has already been mentioned, the natives of the NAGAVISI area have had very little direct administration in the past. This together with the fact that MISIAMO, instead of utilizing his power for the improvement of the NAGAVISI, appears to have been nothing but a limiting influence in the progress of the area; using his great power, only for the furthering of his own interests.

The backwardness caused by these two factors, has resulted in a lack of development in the area, in spite of the fact that some thousands of pounds have been distributed to them in the form of War Damage Payments. The only thing that has arisen out of these payments appear to be a large number of trade stores (of which there are now 26 in the NAGAVISI). The natives running these trade stores, are in most cases illiterate and purchase their stores at retail prices either from the Chinese stores at BUIN or KIETA. As the native set up is such that the friends of the storekeeper expect presents of goods and others want goods at a lower price than the Chinese stores charge, it is therefore not long before these native stores have lost all their

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont).

capital, which has slowly but steadily trickled out of the hands of the natives and into the Chinese trade stores. It is very unfortunate that when this large sum of money was handed out, the staff shortages in the Dept. of D.S. & N.A. and in the Agricultural Department, meant that the natives had no guidance as to how to use this money wisely for their own economic development. This could have been done by the planting of cash crops in the area, which is said to be suitable for cacao and rice.

I have not seen enough of the area to be able to state whether there is at present any interest by these natives to produce cash crops but I consider that in their present condition they would be most susceptible to any suggestion of this nature. Members of the D.D.S. field staff may have a slight <sup>knowledge</sup> of the process of planting and fermenting cacao but the limited knowledge that could be given by such patrol officers in this area, is insufficient. It is likely that an occasional patrol by an Agricultural Officer into the area would be of great advantage to the natives. I am merely mentioning this in passing as I have as yet not gained sufficient ~~fixing~~ knowledge of the area to make any sound recommendations. I have come across one native cacao plantation in the NAGAVISI between BIROI and BAKORAM villages, where 500 trees have been planted together with crotalaria trees as shade. This project has now fallen through as VENIAI the instigator of the venture is now in gaol at BUIN. The other natives have done nothing towards maintaining the area since VENIAI was arrested and much of the cacao has now died.

MISIAMO's rise to power and his breaches of the law are not only recent happenings. This is shown in my report on MISIAMO and his history over the last few years in Appendix "B". A number of officers have previously reported on him and they were all of the opinion that he is not a man that can be ignored as a native without influence. Both Mr. Cole and Mr. Farlow were of the opinion that he was a leader that could become of great value to the Administration if kept under close supervision. Due to the staff shortage and the consequent lack of patrols into the area this supervision was not forthcoming and has resulted in the present state of affairs where MISIAMO has ruled supreme, almost independently of the Administration.

It can therefore be seen that the present state of native affairs in the NAGAVISI, which is one of lack of progress combined with a lack of ambition by the majority of the natives, cannot altogether be blamed on MISIAMO and his unwillingness to use his power for the progress of the area. Some of the responsibility must be accepted by the Administration as the necessary guidance, both to MISIAMO and to the natives of the area, which can only be brought about by constant administration of the area, has not been available. This situation has enabled MISIAMO to increase his power in the area at the expense of the other natives and the large amount of money paid as War Damage Compensation, instead of being utilised in some economic project, has merely been the cause of raising the cost of pigs and bride prices in the area out of all proportions.



CONCLUSION.

As this was essentially a special patrol and the amount of the NAGAVISI actually visited was small, no comprehensive report can be given regarding villages, village officials, missions etc. The general impression gained, was that the villages were in reasonably good order and all roads were well maintained. The village officials were unimpressive but this is probably due to their inability to use their power in the past due to MISIAMO's influence and it is to be hoped that some improvement will be seen in them now that he is not in the area.

*D.J. Hook*

(D.J. HOOK.)  
PATROL OFFICER.

Attached:

Report on R.P. & N.G.C. personnel  
accompanying patrol.

(9).

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

Reg.No. 4021 Cpl. MOROBE.

Discipline: Fair. Needs watching.

Appearance: Average.

General Ability: Not an impressive N.C.O. He has very little drive and initiative.

Reg.No. 8061 Const. MALIU.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Smart.

General Ability: An intelligent policeman with a rather too high opinion of himself. Should become useful with the necessary supervision.

Reg. No. 7734 Const. GIRA.

Discipline: Very good.

Appearance: Smart.

General Ability: A good policeman but rather inclined to resort to force when dealing with natives. Otherwise is a very reliable policeman and is good N.C.O. material.

Reg. No. 8940 Const. SOPANE.

Discipline: Very Good.

Appearance: Average.

General Ability: Carries out orders well but shows little initiative.

Reg. No. 7551 Const. BAKANAU.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Average.

General Ability: A good policeman with a happy disposition.

Reg. No. 7408 Const. SANIK.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Smart.

General Ability: A bright, fairly intelligent policeman who is very reliable.

*D.J. Hook*

(D.J.HOOK)



APPENDIX "A".

INSPECTION BOKU PATROL POST.

During the short patrol from the 23rd May to the 26th May conducted by Mr. Humphries A.D.O. I accompanied him to make an inspection of BOKU Patrol Post site.

There is at present an old native material house just outside the boundary of the Administration land. This house was built by a trader, Mr. Gleeson, who is now dead. Beside the house there is a store which is used as a police barracks by patrols in the area. Both these houses are old and dilapidated.

On the government station site itself, there is one store with a few old tools in it. The other buildings have fallen down. Amongst the wreckage of one of these buildings an Ajax safe was found locked but there is no sign of the key either at BOKU or at BUIN. The station site was very overgrown.

Some of the local natives were instructed to spend a couple of days in clearing and burning off the station site. When I was last at BOKU, much of this work had been completed and approximately two acres of land had been cleared and burnt.

The area of government land at BOKU appears to be approximately 66 acres. I gained this information from a description of the land, which was forwarded to the District Commissioner in 1952 ( ref. 34/-50 of 24/1/52 ) The boundaries of this land were walked around and it was found that, apart from a small area by the Puriata river all this land is good and free from swamp. Unfortunately as this land is on high ground, there are no creeks that could be used for water reticulation purposes. The water needed for the station will either have to be carried from the Puriata river, or be collected by catchment from the roofs of the houses. If it is intended that BOKU is to be a permanent Patrol Post, some corrugated iron roofing and a couple of 1000 gallon tanks would be of great value on the station.

On the government land there is some fairly good timber for use in building. With the installation of a pit saw this timber could be made good use of. I am at present uncertain of the actual amount of such suitable timber and also whether the expense of running a pit saw could be afforded on such a small station. This matter will be reported on when I am more acquainted with the area.

The main set back at present with BOKU, appears to be the difficulty in getting supplies out to the station from BUIN. There is a good road as far as the Puriata river, which continues on from the opposite side of the river to BOKU. As far as can be seen, it is impossible to bridge the Puriata without a great deal of expense. The present situation is such that rations will have to be carried by natives from the Puriata to BOKU. There is said to be a fairly good road from NAMA village on the South West coast, which could easily be opened up to BOKU. As I have been unable to see sufficient of this area so far, the possibilities of opening up roads to BOKU either from BUIN or the S.W. coast, will be more fully reported on at a later date.

APPENDIX "B".

REPORT ON MISIAMO. OF NAGAVISI.

MISIAMO a native of BIROI village in the NAGAVISI has been building up his power and reputation since before the war, His first act of ruthlessness was when he assailed and hanged his second wife TOUWARA in about 1940. He has had eight wives and has produced seven children so far. At present he has two wives, one whom he obtained from a policeman TARIAU and the other whom he married when he killed her husband TOBUNG, a paramount luluai of the SIWAI area, during the war.

TOBUNG was the last of his ~~two~~<sup>FOUR</sup> killings, all of which occurred either before or during the war. The first was when he killed his wife TOUWARA. The second was in about 1943 when he killed LONISI a man of BERETEMBA. MISIAMO was hitting an old woman who would not let him marry her daughter, when LONISI tried to interfere, he was stabbed to death. Thirdly he killed KAMANAI of MAREGAN who was the only paramount luluai of the NAGAVISI, then finally he killed TOBUNG a paramount luluai of the SIWAI in about 1945.

Further to these killings, his war record also gained him the respect of the natives of the area. Although it was rather doubtful as to whose side he was on at times, he appears to have killed a large number of Japanese and probably, anyone that opposed his power. He used the war as an excuse for killing off the two paramount luluais which gained him a great deal of power and esteem.

The fact that even though his previous actions were known of by the Administration, nothing was done about him and also that he has escaped a number of times from arrest and has got away with it, has given the natives the idea that he is one better than the administration. They are therefore afraid to do anything that might offend him.

He has not merely been content with having the natives respect for his past deeds, be there reason for obeying his instructions. On the occasions when natives have disobeyed him, he has made an example of them by publicly beating them. In one case he had the men of the whole village of BAKORAM beaten in public and forced their wives and children to look on. He also beat ONI the paramount luluai of the KIETA Sub-District, with a length of rubber for not recognising him as leader. He has also had some natives beaten for adultery and other crimes.

His power was further strengthened by the fact, that the Administration, realising his power and his possible usefulness encouraged him to hold courts on minor breaches of the law, brought to him by village officials, (Mr. Norton's report No. 14/1-525. of 28/7/52.) This naturally set him above the village officials although he had no official position whatever. He has also been recognised, rightly, as the leader of the NAGAVISI, and treated as such. He appears to be much



more powerful than any of the other paramount luluais of this Sub-District even without an official position. As this position was gained by the fear by the natives of repercussions should they not obey him and by his constant threats and reminders of his previous actions, it would be risky giving him any official position, as this official recognition might be misinterpreted by the natives.

There is no doubt from what I have seen of MISIAMO, that he is of a very ambitious disposition and if he had been properly supervised in the past as suggested by Mr. Cole in his BN. 14/2 of 28/3/48 and Mr. Farlow in his 14/9-1/77 of the 28/11/47, he might have become a useful tool in the hands of the Administration. In my opinion he has now become so powerful and independant of the Administration that it is very unlikely that he would be willing to accept the Administration's rule in the area, especially as it might interfere with some of his present practices. Any officer going into the NAGAVISI now should be able to take over from ~~the administration~~ MISIAMO now that he is out of the area, and bring the leadership of the area into the hands of the Administration.

It appears that once MISIAMO saw that the natives were really under his thumb, he began to use their fear of him to his own advantage. This took the form of extortion which he carried out in a variety of ways. He demanded payment from the owner of a pig that bit him, took a percentage of the money gained by the sale of pigs by a native. He laid claim to pigs in the area and procured others by direct demands to the natives who knew better than to disobey. He started new customs such as the one where when his brother died he made the people pay large sums of money to him, far above the usual amount paid at such times, much of this he has not yet repaid as he should have done according to native custom.

By this method he built up for himself a huge number <sup>or</sup> which he farmed out to various natives, who had to rear the young and then sell them for MISIAMO. He usually paid them in the form of one small piglet. He had so many pigs that at one time he was able to kill almost one hundred pigs for a feast, about a year ago. At the time of this feast he hoisted a flag on his house and set out all his money and native valuables on display for all to see.

As he gained more wealth he began to insure that others could not gain wealth by stopping them from selling their pigs. He did this with MANGA the luluai of ~~XXXX~~ **Roto** village.

He used his powers further in one case where he fined an old man PONAM of BERO because MISIAMO's dog was found dead near his garden house. MISIAMO stated that PONAM's dog had killed his dog. PONAM had to pay two strings of native money and £3. although he was nowhere near the garden at the time dog was killed. He states, as all the other natives I have interrogated over the past couple of weeks stated, "When MISIAMO asks for something we know better than to refuse him because he has killed men and we are all afraid of him" This feeling of fear is

(3).

the basis of all MISIAMO's power and without it he would not be the power in the land that he is. This is only natural as in a fairly primitive native society such as the NAGAVISI, respect for another native is generally based on their fear of him.

Having gained the recognition as the leader of the area, MISIAMO lived up to his position. He employed a personal cook girl who cooked only for him, his wives would cook for visitors but <sup>he</sup> only ate the food prepared by his cook girl. He also employed a number of labourers who worked in his large gardens, he himself did no such manual labour.

At the time his dog died near PONAM's garden MISIAMO further built up his position as an autocrat by having a full scale mourn over his dog. The natives of BIROI and surrounding villages were forced to mourn for this dog for a full day, just the same as if it were a human. By holding this state funeral on his dog he must have impressed on the people, that all his possessions were better than other peoples' and were to be respected as such. He also proved that the people would do as he ordered, even in so far as crying over a dog.

My impression of MISIAMO of whom I have spoken quite a lot to since his arrest, is that he is not merely a primitive native leader but is a native with intelligence and ambition. This fact was shown when, not being content with merely being the leader of the NAGAVISI, he made an attempt to expand his sphere of influence into the SIWAI area also. He therefore arranged for a conference with UTA the leader of the SIWAI. At this conference which was held at MUKO village in the SIWAI, MISIAMO told UTA that he alone was not powerful enough to get the people in the SIWAI to do what he told them. He suggested that if they united then between them they would be able to organise the natives of his area. He told the natives that they were not to refer to him as MISIAMO but as "big pella man". he then gave orders that they were all to clean up their villages and cemeteries. At this conference he spoke angrily to UTA. This anger was misinterpreted by some of MISIAMO's loyal followers who had accompanied him down from the NAGAVISI and they later assaulted UTA. MISIAMO then whipped those that had assaulted UTA and sent them down to BUIN for legal action. This is another example of his method of dealing with natives, which shows him up as a leader and a powerful man.

Much of the above information has not been available in the past while MISIAMO was living in the area but now that he is in gaol the natives have been more willing to tell of his actions. There are some other complaints against him and more will probably be found out in the future.

The remarks in this report are as far as I can at present ascertain, correct. Some information has not been included due to the fact that it may not be accurate. Amongst these are the accusations by VENIAI that he used his power to take goods from VENIAI's trade store and sold them in his own store. VENIAI gives this as the



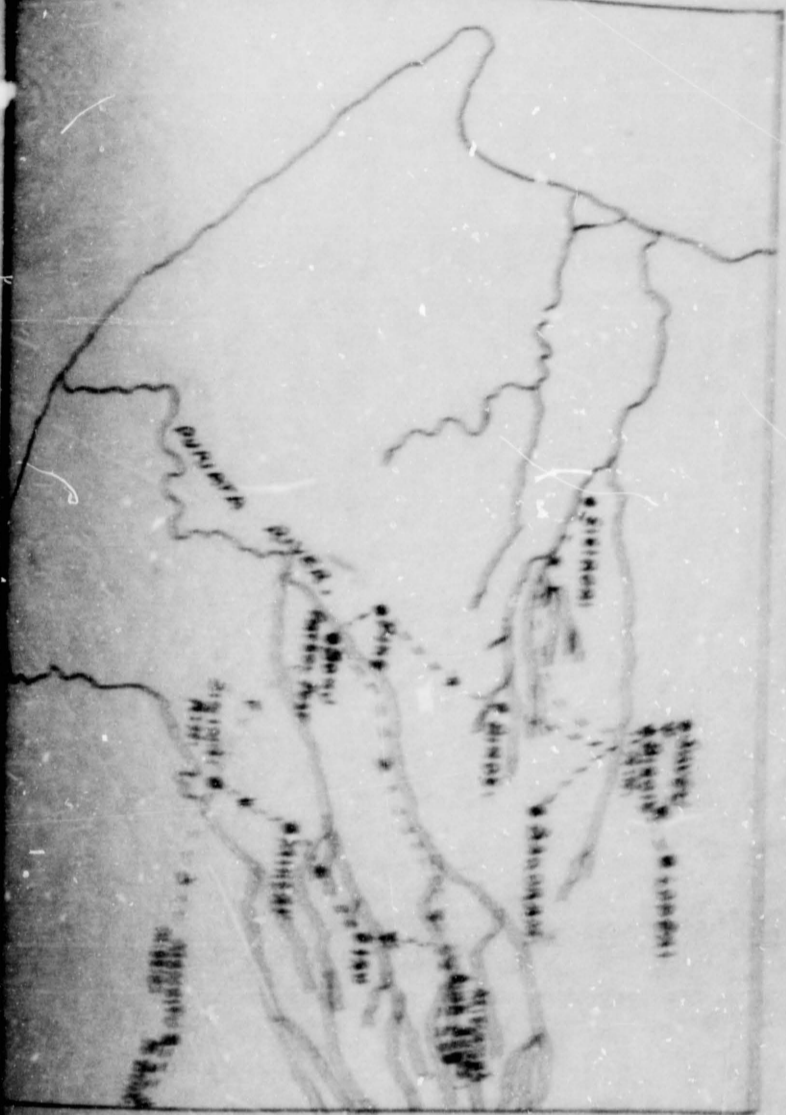
(4).

explanation for the loss of some hundreds of pounds in his trade store venture. This cannot as yet be proved as the witnesses are either biased by their relationship to VENIAI or to MISIAMO, or are afraid of them.

The fact that he has at last been arrested by the Administration, has been rather a loss of face to MISIAMO as he is said to have stated that if he ran away he would not be caught. This fact has also left the natives of the area in their present position, where they appear to be uncertain whether it is MISIAMO or the Administration that is <sup>now</sup> the leader of the NAGAVISI.

*D. H. Nash.*

MAP SHOWING ROUTE TAKEN BY  
SPECIAL PARTY, No. 1,  
OF 1954-1955.



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/3.

Sub-District Office,  
BULIN.

13th July, 1955.

District Commissioner,  
SOHANO.

Special Patrol Report No.1 of 1954/55.

Attached please find copies of the above report of a patrol to the NAGAVISI and SIWAI area conducted by Patrol Officer D. J. Hook.

As stated, the objects of the patrol were:-

- (1) To investigate the unsettling effect of the activities of the natives MISIMAMO and VENIAI in the Nagavisi area and attempt to increase native confidence in the Administration.
- (2) To attempt to apprehend escaped prisoner MISIAMO.

These objects are correlated and because of MISIAMO's power in the area and the success of object (2), object (1) has also been largely achieved.

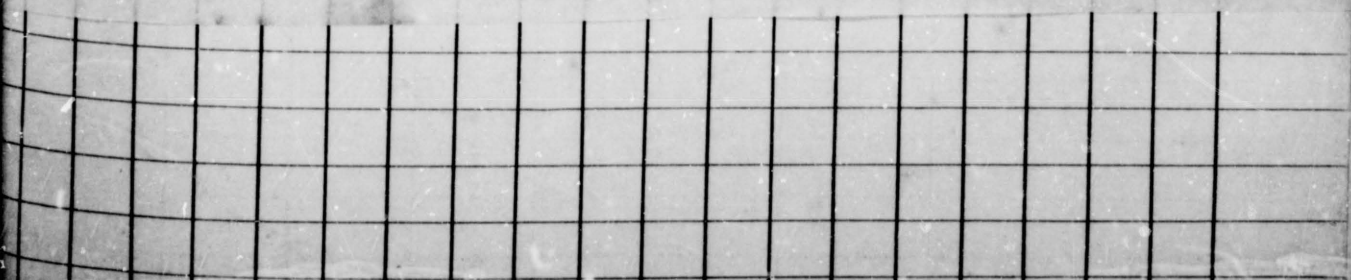
A thorough investigation into the activities of the two natives mentioned above is now being conducted, and as the confidence of the NAGAVISI natives is won, revealing disclosures should be made and corroborated which will undoubtedly conclude the "reign by fear" of MISIAMO in the area.

As has been said many times in the past, the NAGAVISI area is apparently starving for moral administrative patrolling, a remedy which has been denied in the past by acute staff shortage. This need will shortly be satisfied by the manning of Boku Patrol Post. The fact that Mr. Hook arrested MISIAMO, and brought his reign to a close, should greatly benefit his prestige in the area.

Appendix "B" is a document I asked Mr. Hook to prepare as no similar concise account of the maladventures of MISIAMO seem to exist in the records at this station at present.

Mr. Hook has carried out this patrol well and his report describes the present position very aptly.

(Sgd.) A. F. Gow,  
Assistant District Officer.





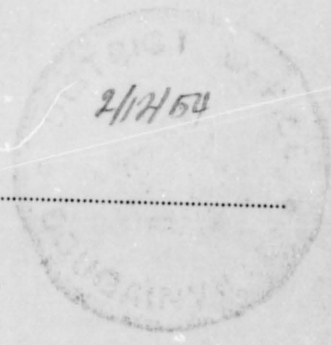




TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

District of Bougainville Report No. Bvi 1-1954/55  
 Patrol Conducted by A. J. HUMPHRIES 2/420  
 Area Patrolled Siwai LANGUAGE GROUP, Buiin S/D  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ONE  
 Natives Six  
 Duration—From 14/9/54 to 17/10/1954  
 Number of Days 16  
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.  
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 13/1952  
 Medical ... 16/1954  
 Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND SOUTH 4M-1  
 Objects of Patrol (i) CENSUS  
(ii) ROUTINE



DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7/11/1954

*[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 ... £ —

# Village Po

Year..... 1954/1955

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Female in Child Bed	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
KUTING	31/8	1	4							1		1			1	1	
MUSIMINGI		9	8													4	
KOHKUI		2	1														
MUSIRAKA		10	14					1		1					3	1	
KUNU		7	2												3	3	
MOIBINEI	1/9	3	1														
LAKEMBA		3	2														
HARI		3	4					1							3		
SIURIHINO		8	8					1	1	2	1				1	3	
UNANAI		5	6													3	
HIREI	2/9	4	13					1	1	1	2	1	1		1	1	
SIROI		7	6							1							
KAPARO		12	9	1											1	1	
TAITAI		5	6														
AMIU		6	5					1							1	1	
KORORO	3/9	7	5					1			1				1	4	
HARIKAGU		3	5													1	
MAMAGOTA		2	1				1										
RU'UNAI	12/9	2	2														
KOTU		3	1										1			1	
AIT'RA		2	2												1		
USOKORI		3	4														
TOMU		3	2													1	2
HIRUMIRU		3	1												3		
TOK'NOITU		3	7							1	2				1	2	
HAI SI	14/9	-	8						1	1	1	2					
KIMIYU		5	3						1	2	1	2				1	
KUMIKI		2	2					1							2		
HORINA	15/9	6	3					2						1	4	4	
IRU		6	3							1				1	1	3	
MUSIMINGI		3	-					1									
MIHERU		5	6	1					2						1	1	
SINANAI	16/9	2	2							1					1	1	
TOIRA		3	-												1		

Report

Officer  
Area pa

Objects

Duration  
Personn

Introdu

Diary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
BUIN.

PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1954 - 55.

Report of a patrol to SIWAI language group, BUIN Sub-District,  
BOUGAINVILLE District.

Officer conducting Patrol

A. J. Humphries, a/A.D.O.

Area patrolled

The SIWAI language group, the area, that is, bounded on the east by the MIVO River, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, on the west by the PURIAKA River and to the north by the lower slopes of the central mountain range, but including for census purposes the two village groups of MARIGA and JERARA, which though originally BANONI speaking peoples, have much intercourse with SIWAI and BAITSI peoples, and are so far from the main BANONI group that they are included for convenience in the SIWAI census taking and figures.

Objects of patrol

- 1) census
- 2) routine duties

Duration

16 days

Personnel accompanying

Mr. Holloway, C.P.O. (12 days)  
6 R.P. & N.G.C. personnel

Introduction

The area patrolled is referred to as the SIWAI? AND WILL be so referred to throughout, but it may be of interest to record that this is a name bestowed on this people by the earliest European visitors and is not their own traditional 'big-name'. The people and their neighbours originally knew the 'SIWAI' people as 'MOLUNA' (meaning 'middle') or, less frequently, as 'LUWARA', but the application of the term 'SIWAI' has become so general that the people themselves and their neighbours use it, and it is the term accepted. I believe it is the name of the cape where Europeans first landed.

Because of the acute staff shortage at this station, and because of the necessity for me to be present at BUIN for the arrival of the fortnightly Sandringham, it was unfortunately necessary for the patrol to be broken up, as the diary will show, but the whole was completed within six weeks.

Diary : 30th August

Left BUIN by tractor at 0825, reached MIVO River 1430, left the tractor there left on foot from the MIVO at 1530, reaching MUSIRAKA at 1730, and slept in the rest-house there.

31st August

Walked to KUTING, took census, and returned to MUSIRAKA, taking census en route at KOHKUI, KUNU, MUSIRAKA-NOI, and MUSIRAKA/RUSEI. Slept MUSIRAKA.

Over 13		Females in Child Burch
M	F	
1	1	
	4	
3	1	
3	3	
3		
1	3	
	3	
1	1	
1	1	
1	4	
	1	
1		
1	2	
3		
1	2	
	1	
2		
4	4	
1	3	
1	1	
1	1	
1		

Diary : cont. 31st Aug.

- 1st September Walked to SIURIHINO, took census, thence to LAKEMBA, HARI/MOIBINEI and UNANAI taking census at each. Visited MONOITU mission, slept at UNANAI, a very good rest-house.
- 2nd " Took census at KAPARO, AMIU, SIROI, TAITAI, and HIREI, returned to UNANAI, slept.
- 3rd " Took MAMAGOTA census then took census at KOROPO and HARIKAGU, returned to the MIVO River by bicycle and returned to BUIN by tractor, arriving in pouring rain at 1930.
- 12th " From BUIN by truck as far as KIRIKAI Creek, thence 20 minutes' walk to RU'UNAI. Slept.
- 13th " Took census of RU'UNAI, KOTU, AIT-RA, thence to USOKORI? TOHU, HIRUHIRU, TOK'NOITU and HAISI, taking census at each. Slept at HAISI.
- 14th " To MARIGA and took census, thence via JERARA, KIMAKU, KUMIKI, taking census at each, to SINANAI rest-house. Slept.
- 15th " To HORINA and took census, thence to IFU and back through MIHERU and MUSIMINOI, taking census at each, to SINANAI rest-house.
- 16th " To SINANAI and took census, thence to TOLIRA, TONU, HUKAHA, O-OSOKORI, TONU/NUKUI, taking census at each. Visited TONU Mission. Slept TONU.
- 17th " To PURIKORI/MAINOITA, KAKETEKORI, KUPINGKU, RABAURU/MATEKORI, SILARUHO and PANAKEI, taking census at each. Slept PANAKEI, a good rest-house.
- 18th " To KAPANA and KINIRUI taking census, thence by bicycle to RUSEI and truck from there to BUIN.
- 14th October By truck to MUSIRAKA, slept.
- 15th " To SIKORAI, MUMU, IE-JEJU/TURUNGUM 2, TURUNGUM 1, MOKORINO 1, MOKORINO 2, MOROKAIMORO took census and on to MAIS UA and slept.
- 16th " To NORONAI, MAISUA, HANOM, MORONEI, MATERAS, LAKU, KUHINU, HINO, took census, and slept at LAKU rest-house.
- 17th " Walked to AKU, thence by truck to BUIN.

Native Affairs :

The Paramount Luluai system has been officially discontinued in this area since the death of the last Paramount, one UTA, in 1948, but the tradition still holds strongly, and the people themselves by their conversation, actions and attitude gave me the impression that they still seek a Paramount. A native LIO, of PANAXEI Village, though not officially appointed, acts in this capacity, and the people are in the habit of bringing their minor disputes to him, and, so far as I can see, happily accepting his decisions. He has a good reputation and I have found him most reliable and trustworthy. In view of this I found it not surprising that few disputes were brought to me during this patrol, those that were being mainly matters involving inquiries beyond this area.



Native Affairs : cont.

Apart from this, the area is sub-divided under the control of three assistants, who oversee road-work and similar activities, and generally seek compliance with Administration instructions.

Traditionally, of course, subsistence agriculturalists, these people are now seeking cash crops, but the over-riding obstacle to any such activity is the lack of means of transport to a market for any produce. A little copra is produced from (mainly pre-war) groves, and interest is quickening in the production of cocoa, but the main marketable crop is hill rice, production of which is increasing, but it may be said that it is as yet quite useless to grow this in quantities beyond that required for subsistence, since there is, practically speaking, no market for it in the area, and no means of getting it to markets beyond the area. In this connection I feel that my remarks on roads in the area may be pertinent. Certainly, the road-work which I recommend and seek would permit the transport of rice to outside markets, and would promote larger-scale cultivation. Any such larger-scale cultivation, however, would need supervision and co-ordination in the early stages to ensure concentration of production along the trafficable roads or their close vicinity. This is a most fertile area, well drained, well-watered, gently sloping to the sea, but, practically speaking, flat, and suitable for large-scale cultivation. Because of its unbroken and unprotected coast, I cannot envisage this area as ever being anything but dependent for a port either on BUIN or MAMAREGU, and it seems obvious to me that any cash-cropping activity or large scale development (native or European) cannot develop while the present lack of communication holds. As the remarks on roads and bridges will indicate, and as the diary sets out, it is not correct to say that there are no roads, but it is a journey that is hard on vehicle, driver and passengers, and certainly is impossible for conventional vehicles.

The general attitude of the people struck me as healthy. Certainly their reception of the patrol was more hospitable than mere duty demanded, and provision for its accommodation except in one instance, was more than adequate. The only disquieting feature I observed, as regards their general attitude, was the unfortunate division on a religious basis. I feel that this division is not a native product, but rather the result of the activities (intentional or otherwise) of the Missions themselves, and I am most emphatic that it is a division to be deplored. It shows its effects in intra-village bickering, migrations, and, I think, attempts at discrimination. Every effort was made to impress on the people that religious differences should not result in divisions within their group, and that it behoved them all to live amicably without regard to religious differences. I am not so optimistic as to imagine that much will be thus achieved, since Mission influence is always with them, but the effort was made.

4/  
Native Agriculture and  
live-stock :

On the subsistence standard, sweet potato (kaukau) is the staple, and is grown in considerable quantities. There is not here the market for kaukau that exists in the BUIN area, so that the kaukau grown is wholly for subsistence. Subsidiary foodstuffs follow the usual pattern - bananas, pawpaw, pineapple, galip in season, yams, mamis, leaf vegetables, some sago, fish, prawns, and on ceremonial occasions pig. It is rather pleasing to note that sago has been re-established after the heavy loss during the Japanese occupation, though its value primarily is a thatch. In this connection, my attention was attracted by the houses at KOHKUI village - sago thatch is used here as lavishly as is normally the case with the "house garamut". So closely had the sections been placed, one under the other, that, despite the steep pitch of the rooves the outer edges appear almost as high as the inner. It seemed to approach the stage of impracticability, but it is at least an indication of a healthy supply of sago palm. Some, though proportionately little, is prepared as food, and a quantity was eagerly bought by the Sepik police accompanying the patrol. Food supplies appeared ample, but it is comforting to know that sago is again available as a stand-by against possible crop-failure. My impression was that considerable quantities of sago are being planted.

Many of the pre-war groves of coconuts occur in areas having had little Japanese visitation, and many plantings were noted. The nuts are used almost wholly for food, its preparation as copra being on a very small scale, mainly, I think, because of transport difficulties. At KUTING village I noticed the only dwarf palms seen in this area. Of a number of palms planted in 1947 the shortest has ripe yellow nuts less than three feet from the ground, the highest has nuts some five feet above the ground. The palm eventually grows high, the natives stated.

Considerable quantities of hill rice are grown, in small scattered plots; the crop seems to do well. A small mill, installed under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, at KONGA, operates to husk the rice, and is well patronised. Two engines are installed, one of which is inoperative, lacking a necessary part. This will be covered by separate memorandum. The rice thus produced is consumed almost entirely by the natives because of the difficulty of transport, though markets exist for some part at least of the product, in comparative proximity. This production needs supervision if it is to be fostered, but before any large scale production is contemplated transport problems must be overcome. One thing that is definite is that this is a crop whose production appeals to the natives, and whose successful production, at least on a small scale, they have proved feasible. Whilst really large scale production, I assume, warrants mechanisation, it is definite that this area could even now, given transport for the product, begin to satisfy some of the Territory's needs of rice.

Livestock is confined to pigs, dogs, fowls



Native agriculture  
and livestock : cont.

ducks and I think a few geese. Pigs vary in quality from good large animals, the progeny of animals bought by returned plantation labourers, to the small native pig. Pigs are most plentiful, though some care seems to be taken to ensure that they are kept away from garden area, and very few complaints of pig damage to gardens were laid. Dogs are plentiful, and all sighted, though thin, were healthy. The fowls are nondescript mainly, but the ducks are of excellent size and quality (though the standard price is too high to permit a trial of their eating quality).

## Education :

There is no Administration school in this area. A number of SIWAI natives attend the Administration school at BUIN.

Schools are conducted by the Marist Missions at MONOITU, and by the Methodist Mission at TONU, under European supervision. Small village schools are conducted by native mission teachers in some villages.

## Roads and Bridges :

This matter has been covered fully, from the aspect of vehiculable roads, in a separate memorandum, copies of which are appended hereto as an Appendix. From the point of foot transport, however, some remarks are necessary. All roads and tracks traversed were found in good condition, making for almost uniformly easy walking, and bridges where required were adequate.

~~.....~~ The main road is the Army TOROKINA-BUIN road, the surface of which is very good for almost the whole length from the MOBIAI River to near the PURIAKA. This is referred to as the Number 1 road.

More or less parallel to it is the Number 2 road, which is jeepable in places, but may not be considered as vehiculable, and it would be a major task to make it so. It presents good walking.

Four roads, more or less vehiculable, connect the Number 1 road to the Number 2 -

- A this road meets the Number 2 road near KONGA, at which stage the Number 2 road is vehiculable to past PANAKHI;
- B this road is vehiculable to TONU, though vehicle travelling after even light rain do heavy damage to the surface, which is unformed soil;
- C this road is not wholly jeepable, but could be made so;
- D this road also is not wholly jeepable, but could be made so.
- E The fifth is a foot-track only, but not a great deal of work would be required to make it vehiculable to near HINO.

Above the Number 2 road is the off-shoot which leads via SINANAI, MUSIMINOI, MIHERU and LUMONINA hamlet to IPU.

A further off-shoot which, inland runs more or less parallel to the Number 2 road, leaves that

Roads and Bridges :  
cont.

road near the MOBIAI River and leads to TURUNJUM 2, TURUNGUM 1, MCROMEI 1, MORONEI 2, MOROKAIMORO, NORONAI, MAISUA, MORONEI, MATERAS, where it rejoins the number 2 road. This road is fit for foot traffic only.

A short off-shoot, fit only for foot traffic, except in its beginning, leads to SIKORAI.

The short off-shoot from the Number 1 road to SIURIHINO is for foot traffic only.

The road from the Number 1 road to MAMAGOTA IS reported as vehiculable with very little work.

My remarks on the vehiculability (present or possible of these joining roads mentioned above should not be taken as a recommendation that they be made vehiculable, or that any great work is desirable to bring them to full vehiculability. I set the remarks down for information only. By my appreciation of the situation, the work primarily and really required is to make vehiculable the road from BUIN to JABA River, which for much of its length would make use of the good surface provided by the Army formed road, which in some places provides still a three lane highway. The main work involved in opening up the road along this route would be in the provision of bridges, and I am convinced that the erection of good solid bridges is within my capabilities, if funds are provided. If this road were made vehiculable in all weathers, and development and traffic followed, I feel sure that native interest would soon lead to the improvement of these off-shoot roads, to provide a route for vehicles to carry the surplus produce which, I maintain, this area could produce.

It may be said that now the area has a good system of roads and tracks, which could with the expenditure of work and funds be made to produce a good vehiculable coverage.

## Villages :

Villages and village housing was almost uniformly good, though it is fairly evident that most of the time these people live in their "garden-houses". Some, at least, of the villages, however, showed a "lived-in" and cared-for appearance. Especially noteworthy in this connection was KIMAKU Village, one of the most attractive I have seen in a long time. There has been no particular attempt to give a symmetrical lay-out, but there is a profusion of Japanese clover, citronella, flowers, flowering shrubs, and herbaceous border. The tultul MOROA seems to be the driving force, and deserves much credit, as the result is most pleasing: the people were healthy and acted happily, and the village site is much cooler than other villages, I think as a result of the greenery. Other villages had some clover growing, and presented a pleasant prospect, but KIMAKU certainly was the best I sighted. Overall, villages were clean and well-tended, and housing good.

## Village Officials :

As stated earlier, these natives themselves seem to cling to the Paramount Luluai system, and my own impression is that, whether or not the position of LIO has official sanction, the natives seek his advice and accept his decisions. His influence is considerable, and, I think, an influence for good. Assisting him are PIRIRUA, HIANU and HARIKU. Of these HARIKU alone was unimpressive, but I gathered



Village Officials :  
cont.

that his main interest is in the stimulation of cash-cropping, a laudable enterprise. Village officials generally were helpful and seemed almost without exception to be well thought of by their fellow-villagers. It is difficult on short visits to assess these peoples' abilities, but the impression generally was one of helpfulness, with genuine interest in their people.

Census :

The census figures show a preponderance of 172 male births over deaths, and 145 female births over deaths, representing a total natural increase of 317, an average annual increase since the last census of 90 total. This represents an average annual natural increase of 2.3%, which I assume is a satisfactory figure. Although the bulk of the deaths (139 out of 225) is in the over-13 age group, the figure for the under-13, 86, is still high and especially in view of the medical facilities available to these people. Overall figures nonetheless show a more than satisfactory increase and a total of 542 surviving births is a very satisfactory figure, even considering the long period since the last census. Absentees at work with accompanying dependants is 393, a figure which must be considered excessive. Add to this 157 absent at schools and the total absentees is 550, more than one eighth of the total population. A detailed dissection of total absentees is attached as an appendix. The majority of those absent in employment at plantations within this District normally stay away for some three to four months, so that they are not classifiable as long-term absentees, but on their return to the village others go in their place, so that the total of absentees remains fairly constant. That being so the total absentees must be classified as excessive representing almost one-third of the 16 - 45 age group males. Since few, if any, of those absent at employment actually are recruited - most of the absentees themselves offer for employment - I cannot see what may be done to lower the excessive absenteeism. It must be borne in mind, of course, that marriageable females total approximately 110 less than marriageable males, so that one can or could assume that part of the absenteeism consists of those young men unable to find a wife. Experience has shown, however, that as many married men with families are absent as are the unmarried, so that the suggested reason above for the absenteeism is in fact invalid. The slight excess of outward migrations over inward covers a small number of migrations to language groups outside the SIWAI. The actual figure of migrations to other groups is greater than this difference, as there were also a number of migrations in from other groups.

Anthropological :

No fresh anthropological data was noted.

War Damage Compensation: Lacking an allocation of funds, no war damage compensation payments were made during the patrol, but the opportunity was taken to inquire into and note the location of the very few natives in this area still awaiting payment.

## Missions :

Two mission bodies operate in the area, the Marist Mission and the New Zealand Methodist Mission. The Marist Mission has a station at MONOITU, staffed by the Rev. Fr. Flannery and two European missionary sisters. The Methodist Mission conducts a station at TONU staffed by one European nursing sister and one European school teacher, with a ROTORUMAN native minister. The station at TONU includes maternal welfare among its activities, and a school; the station has very recently been re-opened after a long closure, and I am unable to assess as yet the value of their activities. A school is conducted at MONOITU by Rev. Fr. Flannery and the sisters; the sisters also conduct what is primarily a maternity hospital, though they accept other cases as well. This maternity care has shown most beneficial effects, and a continually increasing number of pregnant women go voluntarily there for their confinements. There are no other mission stations in the area, though aid posts under the auspices of both missions are established in different villages. These will be mentioned in the appropriate appendix.

  
J. HUMPHRIES, a/A.D.O.

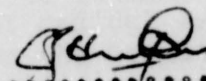


APPENDIX

Report on Police accompanying Patrol

2416	L/Cpl	KEMBU	A good N.C.O. with a good command. Works well and is uniformly helpful.
7734	Const	GIRA	A very solid type in every respect. An excellent and willing worker.
7551		BAKAMAU	Another excellent and willing type. He never seeks to avoid work - in fact he looks for it, and is always the first to present himself when a task arises. N.C.O. material.
6050	PA	SIANGI	Works satisfactorily when called upon, but waits to be called.
4129		TAMBERO	Most valuable in this sub-District, being a BUIN native. He is known and respected by most or all of the natives in this sub-District, and is most helpful for his knowledge of local matters, though he seems not to become involved in them himself.
8424		PIRIAN	A good worker, but rather more assertive than most, his behaviour tends to irritate, though his work is good nonetheless.

Overall, the police conducted themselves well throughout, and their behaviour was in every respect satisfactory.

  
 ..... a/A.D.O.  
 (A.J. Humphries)

APPENDIX

MEDICAL

Since completion of this patrol, a medical patrol to the area has been conducted by Mr. G.H. Waldron, Medical Assistant; my remarks may therefore be redundant, but I append them in case they are of value nonetheless.

The SIWAI area is well served by Administration and Mission Aid Posts, the latter including two Maternity centres, one conducted by the Marist Mission, at MONOITU, the other by the Methodist Mission at TONU. It appears to me that these hospitals are too close together to provide the effective coverage which two posts could give this area, but I realise that of course the denominational outlook must take over precedence from the medical. The station at MONOITU has been operating now for quite some time, and appears to do an excellent job in the obstetrical field; the station at TONU has been opened only recently, but I expect that it too will give good results. I repeat, though, that selection of a site further east would have provided better coverage, and made the station more easily accessible to a good number of natives.

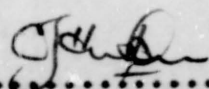
Of the mission aid posts, one only appeared unsatisfactory - that at MUSIRAKA/RUSEI. I understand that the matters objected to have since been remedied, on the instruction of the Medical Officer here. My principal objection was to the "distilled" water used for injections - it was actually stream or well water boiled and filtered, a rather dangerous mixture. I think the medical assistant in charge at this post is not to blame for assuming this water to be satisfactory, as the practice appears to have been shown him by a European.

The Administration Aid Posts appeared to be satisfactorily conducted, though the list of admissions in each showed a sudden and steep rise beginning around the time of my visit. Not a great many cases were seen in the villages requiring hospitalisation, but I note that a good many cases went hurriedly to the aid posts ahead of the patrol, so it seems clear that much remains to be done in ensuring that natives seek treatment voluntarily, and that medical assistants must adopt a much firmer attitude in insisting on the hospitalisation of natives requiring treatment.

A constant difficulty, in ensuring attendance at Administration Aid Posts of natives requiring treatment is that natives tell the medical assistants that they actually are seeking treatment at Mission aid posts, and in actual fact seek it nowhere. The Missions, on the other hand, are most reluctant to try to compel natives to seek (or continue) treatment, lest any suggestion of compulsion cost them adherents. This latter statement is not my opinion - it is of my actual knowledge.

While alternatives remain open to attendance at Administration Aid Posts, some natives at least will evade attendance at any. I do not deny that the Mission aid posts do valuable work to those who voluntarily seek attention, but those who seek attention there would almost surely seek attention at the nearest Administration aid post if no mission post existed; I do not think it wrong therefore to say that mission aid posts do ~~the~~ disservice to the natives insofar as they provide a loop-hole for those who seek to evade medical treatment.

Overall, however, I consider that the native health is mainly good - the percentage absent in aidposts was still quite small, and almost all natives seen in the villages were healthy.

  
..... a/A.D.O.  
(A.J. Humphries)



## APPENDIX.

I am most strongly convinced that the BUIN sub-District generally, but especially the plain between the MULIRO and JABA Rivers, has considerable potentialities for development, either by native advancement or native advancement with European settlement. The whole plain area is fertile, well-drained and well-watered. It is largely uncultivated, and large areas could be alienated for European settlement without detriment to native welfare, and I consider that its development must be mainly by European settlement, a process which should hasten native advancement.

Any such development, however, will be retarded, if not wholly prohibited, by the lack of roads. That is not to say that there is not in existence a system of roads - on the contrary, it is possible today to go by truck from BUIN to a point rather more than half-way to the JABA River. It is not, however, an easy trip, either for the vehicle or its driver, and it is not reliable, as hill rains may make any one or more of five rivers, in this small section, impassable for an indefinite period. Furthermore, even infrequent traffic does considerable damage to the roads, which are mainly earthsurfaced, and it is quite definite that the road could not sustain frequent traffic.

If the development of this area is to be assisted, therefore, there must be an extensive programme of road and bridge building undertaken. My own suggestion is that a road is required from BUIN to JABA River. Such a road would provide access to the land itself, and, what is more important it would bring to the whole area a means of transport to and from the coast. As I visualize it, the road would need to go inland from BUIN, as it does now, and roughly parallel the coast some five miles inland, reaching the coast again at MAMAREGU Mission. Such a road would provide access to all-the-year-round shipping. BUIN and MAMAREGU are the only two possible ports in this area, and BUIN is unprotected in the west, MAMAREGU in the north-east, so that the two ports need to be available to provide a certain safe anchorage throughout the year.

I fear that I have not stated the case sufficiently strongly for the need of a good road system - the difficulty is that, although it seems to me that the need is very real indeed, I am unable to put forward my reasons on paper. I attach a map hereto, however, showing the road and the area it will serve, and I think that this will present a case much more convincingly than mere verbal reasons.

I fear too that I may have given the impression in the foregoing that a road has to be built - that is most definitely not the case. The road that I envisage is already in existence. What is required is a good deal of work in providing a surface that will stand up to heavy traffic, a number of bridges, and some minor deviations. I have been all over this road several times, and over more than half of it within the past month. From my own observations I am prepared to state that a road can be put through from BUIN to the JABA River, and, as stated earlier, I am convinced that this road is a necessity, and of considerable importance.

A good distance of the road, i.e., from the MOBIAI River to the FURIAKA River, is the Army built road, and most of it is in very good condition still, requiring very little work. From BUIN to the MOBIAI River it is the old Japanese built road, which requires metalling, and partly an unsurfaced Army road, also requiring metalling.

The main requirement of course is bridges. Given bridges, the whole could now be traversed by vehicle; without bridges it remains a series of short lengths of road, with no means of getting a vehicle from one stretch to the other. These bridges, and, I am

convinced, well within our capabilities here. There are ample supplies of salvage materials here, purchasable cheaply, for building bridges. Major bridges are required over the MOBIAI, MIVO HONGORAI, and FURIAKA Rivers, smaller bridges over the SILIBAI and PORROR Rivers, and a number of smaller bridges, varying in size from small bridges to culverts, over the smaller streams. I repeat that I consider these bridges are within our capabilities here, given funds. I have not gone into the cost of ~~bridges~~ such a work in detail, but I feel sure that the road, with bridges, could be opened for less than £9,000. As far as the metalling is concerned, there are stone-crushers available at BWIN (one, stationary, is operating) and it seems feasible to fit a small one (available) on an old chassis (available) to permit metalling. The only item required in that connection is a new motor, of about 14 h.p., to drive the crusher. Also required is a small arc welder, to permit welding of the bridges (I envisage steel bridges, for which ample scrap material is available) and a small chain saw to permit felling and ripping of timber for bridge decking. The initial outlay, in providing those items, would be by far the largest single purchase. If those items could be provided, the whole work, as I see it, is rendered much easier, as well as more serviceable.

It may well be argued that there is no economic justification for such a work. I agree that under present conditions that is so - my whole argument, however, is that a work such as this, if coupled with European settlement, would very soon justify itself economically. There is indeed no present economic justification. It seems to me more reasonable to provide the access first - development then is more likely to follow.

Whether I have stated this case well or poorly, one point I do wish to stress is that it is not merely a sudden and unstudied idea - in fact, the problem of roads occupies much of my thinking, and the facts and ideas that I have herein put forward are the result of much long and serious thought. I wish to state here that, so convinced am I of the desirability of this project, and anxious to see the work carried out, I am prepared to revert to Patrol Officer to carry out the project, should it be approved.

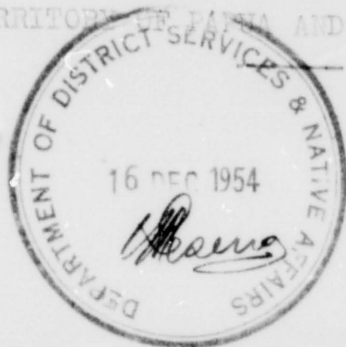
I realise that £9,000 is a goodly sum to ask for wholly on the basis of my calculations, but I feel that this is a most worthwhile work, and I would earnestly request that funds be sought to permit it to be done.

*John D. ...*





30/14/120



File No. 30/2/2.

Bougainville District,  
Headquarters, SOHANO,

7th December, 1954.

MEMORANDUM for:-

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

BUIN PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 54/55  
BY A. J. HUMPHRIES, a/A.D.O.

The above report is forwarded in triplicate. It is long overdue; but I am of the opinion that this is no fault of the Assistant District Officer.

Page 2. Native Affairs:- Care must be taken that the native LIO of PANAKAI Village does not become too powerful and take upon himself work which would not be given to a Paramount Luluai. I do not know the native concerned; but it is always possible in similar cases for the native concerned to set himself up as a power in the area and perform acts which in fact amount to extortion.

Page 4. Native Agriculture and Stock:- This portion will be extracted and forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer, Sohano.

Roads and Bridges:- This question was taken up by the District Advisory Council at its last meeting and will be referred to the Government Secretary in my covering memorandum.

Page 7. Census:- I do not consider the absentees to be excessive. There is a total of about 30.9% absent either in or outside the District. Only about 10% of the total absentees are absent outside the District. It must be remembered that these natives have no internal crops from which to gain money. They must thus seek it elsewhere.

Medical:- The Assistant District Officer is being asked to submit further details regarding use of boiled and filtered stream water for injections.

Population Register:- Grand total should include the grand total of males and females shown separately. It is 18 months since this area has been patrolled by a District Service patrol. A Patrol Officer will be posted to Buin about the middle of January, 1955, and the Assistant District Officer will be requested to see that the SIWAI is patrolled at least twice a year, more regularly for preference.

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

c.c. to A.D.O.,  
BUIN.



20th December, 1954

The District Commissioner,  
SQUANG

MIH Patrol Report No. 3 of 1954/55

The above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr. A. J. Humphries, acting Assistant District Officer, following his Patrol of the SDAI language group, Buin sub-District, is acknowledged.

After such a long interval the patrolling of so many villages in sixteen days, although mainly small numerically, would seem excessively hurried, if it were not known that Mr. Humphries had commitments at the Government station to consider at the same time.

The population of this area appears to be thriving at the present time, the preponderance of births over deaths being particularly impressive. There could be however, a certain amount of hidden mortality during such a lengthy interval between census revisions.

The provision of a vehicular road through an undeveloped area is the necessary prerequisite to its more rapid development by both European and native interests. Substantial progress has been made in this regard in Highland Districts and the Madang District in particular mainly through the efforts of our field staff. I am sympathetic to Mr. Humphries proposal for re-establishing a road from Buin to the Jaba River.

First things must come first however and staff and finance are usually the limiting factors, staff to supervise the proper construction of the road and finance to provide the bridging and necessary equipment. Agricultural and Native Affairs would then have to assist the native people to take advantage of the road, so as to bring about an improvement in their economic position.

9/11  
20/12

*A. A. Roberts*  
A. A. Roberts  
Director.

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 Children born since 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				
	Year	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
IRU 15/9	6	3						1			1	1	3		4	6			9	3							3	2	8	15	5	16	1	13	16	10	15	15	73		
MUSIMINOI	3						1				1				4	3	2	5	3		1							3		2	17	3	12		8	9	5	15	14	47	
MIHERU	5	6	1					2			1	1			2	2	1		3		3							3		5	24	2	23	4	21	15	14	13	26	82	
SINANAI 16/9	2	2									1	1			1	3	2	2	1											3	6		6		5	7	3	7	10	28	
TOIIRA	3										1				5	1	1		1											1	7		8	1	6	4		6	9	20	
TONUI	3	2													5	1	2	5	5		3									6	13	1	12		8	11	9	14	10	52	
HUKAHA	6	5						1				1			2	7		3	6									1		4	16	1	17	1	16	11	10	12	17	57	
O-OSOKOPI	2	3						1				1			2	3	2	2	1									1		5	8	1	7		7	8	6	10	11	37	
TONU	3	4										3			3	6	1		2	1								1		1	19	3	16	1	12	16	10	24	17	71	
NUKUI	4	3										1			2	2	2	1	1		1							5	6	5	10	1	12		8	9	4	9	11	46	
PURIKORI 17/9	7	1						1				1			1	1	4	2			1							4	1	4	13	3	13	1	12	17	6	14	13	55	
MAINOITA	2														1		1	1	2									3		1	8	3	4	2	2	4	7	5	4	25	
KAKETIKORI	6	5										1	1		1	3	1	1	2	1										2	14	4	15	2	14	11	18	16	15	63	
KUPINGKU	4	1										1	1		1		4	5	4									1		2	9		7	2	6	7	2	7	8	29	
HABAURU	7	4										1	2		1	3		6	4									1		1	25	3	19	4	16	23	14	25	25	92	
MATUKORI	5	12										1			3	3	1	1	10									5		12	23	2	24	2	21	23	27	22	31	118	
SILARUHO	4	4										1	2		4		1	2	2									2	3	3	9	2	12	1	10	15	13	10	15	55	
PANAKI	9	12										1	1		4	8		1	9	1	2							2	3	6	34	9	33	6	32	22	22	32	42	135	
KAPANA 18/9	3	9										1	2		4	3	2	7	5	1	1							2	1	6	27	3	24	4	24	19	23	20	30	104	
KINIRUI	3	6										1	2		4	1	1	5	8	1	1							1	1	7	20		15	1	14	15	14	12	20	73	
SIKORAI 15/10	2	2										1			1		3	2			1							3	1	3	9	1	7		4	7	7	10	8	37	
MUNU	2	5										1	1		1	3	1	2	6	1	4							1		4	18	3	16		14	8	16	11	17	64	
LE-OKU	6	2										1	1		1	3	3	5		2								2	3	4	18	3	19	1	17	14	9	13	21	69	
TURUNGUM	5	4										1	1		2		3	8	1	1								5	1	2	22	3	21	5	19	14	14	10	21	75	
TUURAI	4	2										1	1		6	3		1	3									1		3	11	1	7	1	6	8	7	8	9	36	
MOKORINO I	7	5										1	1		3	2		1	7	1	2							2	3	9	21	4	19	1	16	21	14	17	20	87	
C/F	113	102	1									5	24		45	68	35	67	107	10	23							4		46	21	129		61	41	284	438				
																												1			416	389	331	334	362					1630	

1  
M/A  
At Piva Housewife  
1/23/17/22









# on Register

Area Patrolled.....

*Siwiti*

No.	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK				Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
	Inside District	Outside District	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M	F		M	F	M + F		
4	2	2			1		1		3	13	4	16		10	6	11	17	22	62	
2	3	2	4		2		5	2	9	41	3	31	4	27	29	16	37	35	135	
2	3								5	10		11	1	10	8	6	10	12	39	
20	19	16	8	5			8	4	13	50	12	41	2	37	22	30	34	37	183	
5					1		1		7	20	1	23	1	14	20	11	22	24	79	
4	1		1	2					1	9	1	8	1	6	6	3	10	10	33	
	1		1							8	3	7	1	6	5	8	11	12	38	
2	5	1					1	1	7	27	1	21	2	16	13	9	24	22	76	
10	4		2	1					6	20	2	19	1	19	18	21	20	22	88	
	6	1	2				1		3	22	1	17	3	15	9	13	17	22	71	
2	5	1							6	27	8	31	2	28	22	31	30	36	25	
8	10						1		3	25	2	18	3	14	20	20	20	26	97	
1	15		1						11	34	5	25		19	33	22	27	33	31	
2	2	1							1	13	1	15		12	14	12	17	19	65	
6	9	3					5	1	5	24	2	16	1	13	19	9	17	19	82	
	1						1		2	8	2	8		5	14	12	9	10	47	
2	4								5	9	4	9		9	10	14	6	10	44	
2	3				1		2		3	18	3	11		9	11	8	15	14	54	
1			1		1		1		1	12	2	13	2	13	10	5	12	14	44	
3	1	1	2							10	1	9	2	9	7	5	7	8	31	
2	3								1	11		8		7	8	2	9	9	31	
2	5						2		3	10	2	10		7	11	13	12	14	57	
2					1				1	6	1	5		4	4	4	8	6	23	
3			2				3		7	15		9	3	7	11	5	16	15	49	
6	1		1				3		5	16	4	20	2	16	12	16	15	25	73	
1	1		5							21	2	17		16	7	17	20	21	71	
2	2		1				2		3	15	1	18	2	13	9	9	18	21	62	
14	6		1						5	17	3	13	2	11	9	11	14	16	57	
1	7		7		1		2	2	9	29	4	20	3	19	19	12	20	23	93	
	9	3					3	2	8	15	5	16	1	13	16	10	15	15	73	
5	3		1						2	17	3	12		8	9	5	15	14	47	
3	3		3				3		5	24	2	23	4	21	15	14	18	26	82	
1									3	6		6		5	7	3	7	10	28	
									1	7		8	1	6	4		6	9	20	
											1	12		8	11	9	14	10	52	
															11	10	13			

Amount  
Returned  
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. BUI 2 1954-55

Patrol Conducted by GORDON SMITH. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled NAGAVISI, BAITSI AND BANONI Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives Seven and five 12.

Duration—From 20/1/1955 to 27/1/1955  
14/2/1955 to 9/3/1955

Number of Days 8 + 24 = 32

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/1953

Medical 7/1954

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol 1. Routine Administration. 2. Census Revision

3. Payment of War Damage Compensation. 4. Inspection of bridging

5. Examination of road from Jaba to SOVELE and beyond.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

25/3/55

*Gordon Smith*  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ 792. 11. 0.

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

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



Pop

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report.

BUI No 1954-55

File No. 30/1

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE NAGAVISI, BANONI  
AND BAITSI CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL : Gordon Smith. Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED : NAGOVISI, BANONI and BAITSI Subdivisions.

- OBJECTS OF PATROL :
1. Routine Administration.
  2. Arrest of the native VENIAI.
  3. Payment of outstanding War Damage Compensation.
  4. Inspection of bridge building materials.
  5. Examination of the road from LABA to SOVELE and beyond.

DURATION : First part. 20th. January to 27th. January 1955.  
Second part 14th. February to 9th. March, 1955.

Total Duration 32 days.

PERSONNEL : GORDON SMITH. Patrol Officer.

Seven Police January.

Seven Police February-March.

Reg. No 5154	Corporal TUP	Reg. No. 4021	Corporal MOROBE
" " 7551	Const. BAKANOU	" " 6050PA	Const. SIANGI
" " 7734	" GIRA	" " 7493	" BOKUA
" " 8061	" MALIU	" " 7551	" BAKANOU
" " 8424	" PIRIAN	" " 8078	" BIFI
" " 8939	" KUMUN	" " 8424	" PIRIAN
" " 8946	" KOBOI	" " 8940	" SOPANE.

Carriers from village to village.

Canoes as required.

INTRODUCTION :

Two visits were made to the NAGAVISI Group. The first was a police patrol sent for the purpose of arresting the native VENIAI charged with behaving in a threatening manner. He was not found.

The second visit to the NAGOVISI Group was at the commencement of a routine patrol to the area. Nothing was heard of the native VENIAI on this occasion, and it is doubtful that he is still in the area. See notes on Native Affairs, and COMMERCE.

Villages within the groups visited apart from the NAGAVISI can be classed as fair but within the NAGAVISI group villages were in poor condition. See section on Villages and Village Officials.

Stress was placed on the efficient maintenance of roads within all of the groups and on the provision of graded inter-village tracks. Bridges are to be constructed and maintained where possible. Refer notes on ROADS and Bridges.

DIARY OF PATROL.

1955.

- 20th. January. From BUIN to MONOITU per truck. Overnight at UMANAI Rest House.
- 21st " To BIROI village via TOMU, SIMANAI, HORENU, BOKU Aid Post BOKU-PIKEI village, BIROSI, POMALITI. On to SOVELE Mission and return to BIROI. Over night at BIROI.
- 22nd " Natives from the villages of LORO, BAKORAM, BIROI, BIROS and POMALITI assembled and sent out with police to find the native VENIAI. Police and natives returned and reported no sign of the native.
- 23rd. " Natives and police searching the bush around BIROI and BAKORAM for the native VENIAI. Not sighted.
- 24th. " Do.
- 25th. " "
- 26th. " Patrol Officer to BAKORAM after report of VENIAI in that area. Police and natives searching the area where reported seen. No positive report. Food supplies for police and patrol Officer short.
- 27th. " Patrol Officer returned to BUIN by bicycle to report and obtain more food supplies. Assistant District Officer at SOHANA. Police instructed to continue search.
- 14th. February. From BUIN to MONOITU by Truck. Overnight at MONOITU.
- 15th. " From MONOITU to the village of BOKU-PIKEI. Village inspection census revision and payment of War Damage Claims for Compensation. Overnight at BOKU-PIKEI. No rest house but one as to be constructed.
- 17th. " On to BIROS village for inspection and census. Thence to BAKORAM for inspection and census revision and on to POMALITI and BIROI inspecting each village. Census revision at BIROI for POMALITI and BIROI. Aid post at POMALITI inspected. Overnight at BIROI.
- 18th. " On to the villages of SISIRUAI, MCSINA, MINJAI, KARUA, BERETEMBA and LORO. Inspection and census of each. This activity was conducted by bicycle. Return to BIROI. Natives of BIROI area questioned as to the whereabouts of VENIAI. All failed to acknowledge his presence in the area. The Aid Post at MINJAI was inspected. Overnight at BIROI.
- 19th. " Stores and supplies to BAKUBA. Patrol Officer to SOVELE and on to LOTARE and BAITAVUNA for inspection and census. BAITAVUNA Aid Post inspected. On to the villages of LOPERE, AUMARI and BAKUBA villages inspected and censused on route.
- 20th. " On to the villages of MOINO, TANGGARU OKARU and LOTARE ii. Villages inspected and census figures revised. Return to BAKUBA. Overnight at BAKUBA.
- 21st. " Sunday. From BAKUBA to the Hamlet Of SIPI for inspection and return to BAKUBA. SIPI natives still in BAKUBA village register. Overnight at BAKUBA.



DIARY OF PATROL CONTINUED.

1955.

22nd. February.

From BAKUBA village to the villages of LOMARE, NUKUI, ANGGAUA, OSSIANGEL, MINGGETA and BAKORAM ii. Inspection and census revision at each village. Thence to the Rest House at WARUWARU. Overnight at WARUWARU.

23rd.

"

From WARUWARU Rest House to BEREREKI village for inspection and census. Return to WARU WARU village for inspection and census and thence to SANIKE, LABONAMI, PANAM, LAMBARAM inspections and census taken on route. Overnight at LAMBARAM Rest House.

24th.

"

From LAMBARAM to the hamlet of OUTO-TARA near the GUAVA villages of the KIETA Sub-District. Return to LAMBARAM Rest House and on to the villages of SIKORIWA and KORO. On to the Rest House at KABONAMI Visiting the MOKOKOLIO Aid Post on the way. From the Rest House to the villages of PURANAVIA and MOMOGONARI now on a new site above PURANAVIA. Return to KABONAMI Rest House after inspection and census. On to the village of TAKEIMARI and Return to KABONAMI Rest House. Overnight at KABONAMI.

24th.

"

The village of KABONAMI inspected and census revised. On to the village of MOKOKOLIO for inspection and census and on to the villages of LE-ERA and KUINAI. Thence to TARUBA village via native foot pad. Cargo left at MOROTONA, Patrol Officer to MOROTONA Mission Station. Overnight at MOROTONA.

25th.

"

Early return to TARUBA and on to the SOVELE Mission station along the new road. Return via BERETEEMBA and ANGABAI. Overnight at TARUBA.

26th.

"

TARUBA village inspected and census revised. On to the MOROTONA Mission station. Village Officials from LOBO TAKEIMARI, NUKUI, LOTARE, BAITAVUNA and BERETEEMBA assembled and instruction given re. maintenance of road from TARUBA to SOVELE and beyond. Overnight at MOROTONA.

27th.

"

Completion of NEGAVISI Census figures etc.

28th.

"

On to the village of IAPA for inspection and census. Thence to KOLIARI for inspection and census and on to the village of MOM. On to the village of KAREKOPA after inspection. Overnight at KAREKOPA.

1st. March.

From KAREKOPA to the village of ATANGGATO and on to the village of KARATO for inspection and census. Natives of WANEKANA censused at KARATO. On to the new village of WANEKANA for inspection and return to ATANGGATO via KARATO. ATANGGATO village inspected and census revised. Return to KAREKOPA.

2nd.

"

KAREKOPA village inspected and censused. Return to the KOLIARI Aid Post via MOM village and inspection of the Aid Post. On foot to TOROKINA. Heavy seas and rain. Overnight at TOROKINA Rest House.

3rd.

"

From Rest House to the village of PIVA and on to the village of KERIANA for inspection and census revision. Return to TOROKINA Rest House. Overnight at TOROKINA.

4th.

"

On to the villages of IANUMA and PUMIATA by canoe for inspection and census revision. Return to TOROKINA Rest House and on foot to PIVA village for discussions ref. re-allocation of road duties. Return to TOROKINA Rest House

DIARY OF PATROL CONTINUED.

- 5th. March. From Rest House to PIVA village and on to TENGGERIPAIA village for inspection and census. On to the hamlet of GUTANA and return to PIVA hospital via TENGGERIPAIA village and PIVA. War Damage Compensation paid to natives resident in the hospital. Return to TOROKINA Rest House.
- 6th. " Early morning heavy seas. P.M. on to the village of KOIARI by canoe and on foot. Overnight at KOIARI.
- 7th. " On to the village of MAWARAKA by canoe. Inspection and census revision. Thence to the village of MATSUNKEI for inspection and census and return to MAWARAKA Rest House. Overnight MAWARAKA.
- 8th. " From MAWARAKA to MOSIGETA village for inspection and census. On to the village of LAVORO and thence to BOKU Aid Post after inspection, and census. From BOKU to TONU via SINANAI. Overnight at TONU Rest House.
- 9th. " Court of Native Affairs held early morning. On to HARI on foot and thence to BUIN by motor transport.

END OF PATROL DIARY.



INTRODUCTION. (Cont.)

An un-official co-operative formed by the natives of the BIKOI area in the NAGAVISI has dissolved and the main mover of the co-operative VENIAI was instructed to refund the money. Repayment to the investors has not yet been made since the native is still at large. Another un-official co-operative movement has been started at MOSIGETA. See notes on COMMERCE.

Agricultural development of the area is still slight. Some plantings of coconuts were reported by natives of the BANONI group mainly by individuals. Interest in cacao planting was shown in both the BANONI and NAGAVISI groups but the only planting to date in these two groups is LAMBONAMI in the NAGAVISI. Just under 1000 cacao plants were seen at MOSIGETA village under Lucena Clauca shade. This planting is related to the co-operative movement above. See notes on Native Agriculture and Commerce.

General health throughout the area visited may be classed as fair. Several natives were seen with Tropical Ulcers but these at the time of the patrol were being treated at one or other of the Aid Posts in the area patrolled. See report on Health and Hygiene.

Population of the three census sub-divisions shows a steady increase in all groups. The percentage of Adult male natives working away from the NAGAVISI is very high. See notes on Census.

Education of the natives is confined, save in two cases, to the missions. Three mission bodies are represented, by far the largest following being Roman Catholic followed by Methodist and then Seventh Day Adventist. Schools are maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission in the BANONI group and also the NAGAVISI and are supervised by European priests and sisters. The Methodist Mission has a few native teachers and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission is not at the present time represented by Europeans in the area but only by one native teacher from New Ireland. See comments on Missions and Education.

NATIVE AFFAIRS :NAGAVISI AND BAITSI.

The four BAITSI villages forming the census sub-division are a cosmopolitan mixture of NAGAVISI, BANONI, SIUAI, and BAITSI peoples. They are mainly multilingual. The general appearance of the villages is fair and the general native situation requires little comment. One case of adultery was reported and the native concerned was sent to gaol for a period of two months.

The villages visited were for the most part nothing more than 'house lines' the natives spending the greater part of their time in the nearby garden houses. Some improvement is indicated and instruction to that end has been given with this in mind.

A similar state of affairs is prevalent in the NAGAVISI group.

The general native situation in the NAGAVISI group may be considered to be satisfactory although the failure to apprehend the native VENIAI would certainly not have heightened the natives appreciation of the Administration.

As stated in the introduction the native VENIAI of BAKORAM village was in charge of funds of an unofficial co-operative movement. This was centered around a Trade store and a small planting of CACAO. Interested parties were pressing for payment of their investments and the matter was reported to the Assistant District Officer. The native was sent for and returned with some money. He was returned under police escort and left his escort on the way home. A police patrol was sent to find the native. He was found and again ran away. A further police patrol was sent to the BIKOI area and failed to find the native. Later the native was said to be threatening certain natives for having brought the matter to the

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

attention of the Administration. A police patrol conducted by Gordon Smith Patrol Officer, was sent to the area and conducted a wide search of the area but the native was not seen. This patrol occupied eight days. Seven police were left to continue the search until the patrol Officer returned to conduct a patrol to other areas of the NAGAVISI. Natives have been questioned and repeatedly have stated that they do not know the whereabouts of VENZAI. It is conceivable that he may still be in the area but it is thought more likely that he is in the KIETA District possibly engaged on plantation work. However this is just surmise.

MUSIAMA the un-official paramount of the group has considerable influence over the natives in the immediate vicinity of BIROI village. From the general appearance of the villages in which influence is strong and the general appearance of the roads in the immediate vicinity of BIROI his activities are centred around other activities than the improvement of the general standard of living and the betterment of the area generally. His standing in the community is such that he is the final arbiter in many of the disputes and his decisions appear to be accepted without question. Even a case of brutal assault on a young woman was taken to this native and even with a District Services Official in the area the native MUSIAMA would no doubt have held court and assessed the damages, but for the fact that information was received from other sources, which led to the natives arrested and subsequent trial in the Court for Native Affairs. The provision of adequate staffing in the Sub-District which would enable the area to be visited more frequently would curtail his activities in this regard considerably. The present system of indigenous autocracy is not conducive to the furtherance of an economic and social development.

The Nagovisi and Baitsi natives are limited in the field of economic development by reason of their predilection for a solitary family group as opposed to village life. It would appear that development in this area in all aspects, both social and economic can only be effected by overriding the existing social order and insisting on village life and community activities. This is in part carried out by the weekly road maintenance effected by the natives working as a group and of course in their own preparation for native singsings. However the greater part of the time is spent in isolated garden settlements comprising one or two houses so that the normal social intercourse which occurs in a village community is curtailed. With this in mind and also such important aspects as education and health the natives have been directed back into the villages. These are in future to be adequately maintained. Such an instruction can only be implemented by more patrolling.

Village schools staffed by mission personnel are from the reasons outlined above poorly attended. Children naturally live with their parents in the garden houses.

Polygamy is practised in the group and appears to be increasing. This state is not confined only to the old men of the villages but young natives are also adopting the practice notably on returning from the plantations.

No complaints were received about the number of adult male natives absent from the area at work. This does not appear to be seriously effecting the subsistence economy, but it is apparent that the greater part of the work on the constructive development of the area is being effected, not by those who will in the limit benefit from the construction of roads and village improvements but by the older members of the community whose desire to work as labourers has been satisfied. The younger members return from plantations with a supply of money which enables them to rest in the village without doing much work in the gardens until such time as it is depleted and then return to the plantation for more. They are completely independent of their parents for the provision of the necessities of life and appear to have little respect for the opinions of their elders. Such a state of affairs is no doubt prevalent throughout the District, but in an area which has such potentialities for agricultural development the situation is deplorable.



NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

Regarding the BAITSI peoples similar comments apply however MOSIGETA village has formed an unofficial co-operative society which is again centered around a trade store and cacao planting. Rice is also being grown.

About sixty natives at present ostensibly living at BAKUBA in the NAGAVISI have constructed new hamlet at SIPI. Housing in this village is new and well made. The SIPI natives state that they wish to live in this new site and for the most part have disposed with the garden houses.

Several natives from BAITAVUNA village have formed a new village at TAKEMARI. A Village Register was compiled for these natives by Mr. Holloway C.P.O., and the present total population is 41. These natives also appear to be making a permanent home away from the garden houses, and the village is in good order.

The composite village of MOMOGANARI-PURANAVIA has now split and a new village at a site above PURANAVIA has been constructed by the MOMOGANARI natives. Housing and the road approach are at present well maintained.

BANONI.

Natives of the BANONI villages appear to be living in reasonable contentment. No complaints were brought to the notice of the patrol, and it is apparent that in this area there is a system of native 'courts' established by the village officials and other village elders who arbitrate and give rulings on inter-native affairs. Two cases of adultery were noted but the parties who could have laid charges were not interested in so doing.

The BANONI are also garden house dwellers but not to such a great degree as the NAGAVISI natives. Villages are in the main well maintained and the natives show a greater appreciation for their potentialities than the natives of the NAGAVISI. Several natives of the group are currently employed by the Agricultural Station at SOHANA with a view in the future to starting cacao planting. Several small areas are being planted with coconuts this only by individual natives. No co-operative movement was reported to the patrol.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.NAGAVISI and BAITSI.

Villages in these two groups are for the most part well planned lines of houses. However the general run of housing in the group is poor. It is estimated that the houses were built about four years ago, and at the present time are deteriorating rapidly. By far the greater part of the houses are not inhabited for long periods, normally only at census time and on the visit of a patrolling administration officer. do the people dwell in the villages, and no doubt for two or three weeks immediately prior to the visit when every native is reported to work at cleaning the village of the accumulated grass and rubbish and effect such orders and instructions as were given by earlier officers, with regard to the sanitation of the village. Consistent maintenance of the village can only be maintained by regular patrolling.

Village officials are for the most part apathetic and receive little support from the natives over whom they have authority. This also directly relates to the lack of patrols through the area and to the great distance which the village would have to travel at the present time to lay a /official charge against any native who fails to carry out his lawful orders. Village Officials were asked why the general run of villages in the group were not well maintained and also why the roads were not in better condition than they are at the present time. All without fail stated that the village natives spent the greater part of their time in the villages and that every Monday was spent on road work. It is difficult to reconcile these statements with present situation.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont.)

No complaints were brought by the village officials against any of the natives under their control and it is apparent that, save in a few isolated instances, the village officials are quite content to drift with the rest of the village. No doubt the three day walk into BUIH limits the desire of the village official to insist on the effecting of his orders with regard to village maintenance and road work.

The responsibility of the village natives to the village officials was outlined and that of the village officials to the administration for the maintenance of good villages. General instruction was given in all villages of the group for improvement in housing, hygiene and sanitation and Court action is to be taken for continued failure either of the village officials to have the instructions effected or on the natives concerned for failure to carry out the lawful orders of the village officials.

BAITSI .

Similar comments are applicable in the four BAITSI villages.

BANONI.

The general condition of the villages in the BANONI group is satisfactory and the natives appear to live mainly in these villages instead of in the garden houses. The BIVO villages of KAREKOPA, ATANGGATO, and KARATO are well kept though the last two mentioned are rather cramped. The ROTOKAS village of KERIANA is in poor condition, but as these natives are moving to another site no action was taken. Natives of WANEKANA village are also in the process of moving this time to a site nearer to KARATO.

Village officials of the BANONI appear for the most part to be more progressive and have apparently the support of the village natives. They have more contact with the village natives due no doubt to the general preference for village life as opposed to the garden house existence. This results in a greater appreciation by the natives of the work of the village officials, and means that a labour force is always gathered in the village as opposed to being scattered in the garden houses when a communal effort is required.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.NAGAVISI.

The greater part of Mission activity in the group is controlled by the Roman Catholic Mission. A hospital and girls school is maintained at SOVELE and is run by three European Sisters, and a boys school serving the whole of the NAGAVISI group is maintained at MOROTONA supervised by a priest and staffed by native teachers.

The Methodist and Seventh Day Adventist Missions have followings in some of the villages and Methodist native teacher-patrons are present. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission have one teacher in the area at MOKOKOLIO village. The Roman Catholic Mission have Teacher-Preachers in most of the villages and all appear to have considerable difficulty in encouraging the younger children to leave the garden houses and attend school.

BAITSI.

The BAITSI villages are in the main Roman Catholic and several children are at school at NAMA (MAMAREGU) where there is a priest and also an Orphanage staffed by the Roman Catholic Mission.

BANONI.

This group is served by the Mission station at TOROKINA with the exception of the two villages of MAWARAKA and MATSUNKEI near MAMAREGU. There is a school at TOROKINA staffed by native teachers and supervised by a Roman Catholic priest and a new school is being constructed at LARUMA



MISSIONS AND EDUCATION. (Cont.)

this is to serve the KERLANA village and to other KOTOKAS villages.

The HANSEWIDE colony at PIVA is staffed by three Sisters of the Roman Catholic Mission, has now 64 resident cases. Several of these are almost ready for discharge.

Relations between adherents denominations have been commented on in previous patrol reports and the situation at the present time is quite satisfactory.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.NAGAVISI.

As stated in the last report of a patrol to the NAGAVISI, agricultural is mainly for subsistence diet. However some interest in the growing of CACAO was noted at POMALITI village near BIROI where several small CACAO trees were seen. These were planted by the native VEMIAI and are in a healthy condition. About two hundred and fifty plants were seen at ~~KABONAMI~~ KABONAMI village. These were planted by the native MOMBO of WARU WARU village under Lucena Glauca shade, but the shade has not yet grown. The plants are about three months old and are quite healthy. MOMBO obtained the seed from AROPA Plantation where he has been working on cocoa production. One other native, PATORA of KABONAMI is interested in CACAO Planting. This native has cleared a small acreage of bush while another LO-OPUNGO, also of WARUWARU has stated his intention to plant but has not yet raised sufficient interest to clear for the project.

Small plantings of coconuts are being made in the group but these are for consumption at home rather than for ultimate use as ~~an~~ <sup>source</sup> of future income.

Natives generally report a satisfactory yield in the gardens and no shortage of food was reported to the patrol.

Livestock within the NAGAVISI group is confined to pigs and poultry. The former are normally kept away from the village but are not penned, with the result that they feed on their owners gardens or on other peoples gardens.

BAITSI.

Natives of this group in common with the NAGAVISI people are agriculturalists with a view to existence rather than in the production of cash crops. About one thousand young cacao plants were seen at MOS-IGETA under shade. These ~~seem~~ appear to be quite healthy. The native concerned in this venture is WIDOKUMA who is the owner of a trade store and who has stated an unofficial co-operative venture centred around cacao and rice growing. Peanuts are also grown in the area but up to the present time not to any great extent.

BANONI.

Small scale plantings of COCONUTS are being made throughout this group, as with the NAGAVISI plantings are for two purposes home consumption and for drying for copra when they are available in sufficient quantities. The Natives of KEREKOPA village are planting but the mountainous terrain does not permit large areas to be planted at the one time. Natives were advised to plant in the more level areas but did not seem impressed even when the question of transport to a shipping point was raised. No cacao plantings have as yet been made in the area around KAREKOPA.

In the coastal villages of the group planting of coconuts is proceeding and the largest single area of coconuts seen on the patrol was that near the village of MATSUNKEI. This appears to be a communal project. Other villages confine the plantings to each individual with the result that the planted area is scattered and not suitable for economic working.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (Cont.)

The area patrolled has considerable potentialities for agricultural development and at the present time only a very small area of the land in relation to the whole is being used, by the natives for their maintenance. Large areas of flat and well drained country are not used to any great extent and these areas could well be used for the production of economic crops such as cacao, rice, peanuts (which, however, are very small), and coconuts. The two main factors which are limiting the development of the area at the present time are firstly inadequate transport facilities save in the TOROKINA area and secondly the general apathy of natives living on a subsistence economy towards development coupled with their intense isolationism and predilection for garden houses instead of village life.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Whilst it is apparent that the immediate needs of the NAGAVISI cannot be satisfied with the provision of motor vehicles it is apparent that the future development of the area will depend on an adequate network of roads. The inter-village roads maintained by the NAGAVISI natives reasonably good for walking but considerable work is required before they will be suitable for motor traffic. The majority of the roads are wide and with adequate drainage could be converted to vehiculable roads. A general instruction has been given that the maintenance work now mainly restricted to grass cutting should involve the digging and re-opening of side drains in the poorly drained sections. Foot tracks between the higher hill villages are to be bench cut to provide more reasonable access between village and village.

A vehiculable road from IABA village in the BANONI group and TARUBA village in the NAGAVISI is being extended to SOVELE. Part of this road to SOVELE was cleared by day labour and some bridges built along it. The road in parts has dwindled to a foot track and instruction has been given for the road to be re-opened to give access from the beach to the higher villages of the NAGAVISI group. It is considered that the natives of the villages through whose land the road runs should be directed to work on the road. In anticipation that this was required the natives have been directed to clear the section which is now almost overgrown relocate the road at one part near PAUNAI to avoid a steep rise and construct approaches and build small bridges where required. This activity will take the road as far as two deep gullies which do not appear bridgeable but can conceivably have a road cut from the side down to the waters edge where a bridge or ford could be made, and a bench cut on the opposite side to regain level ground.

The section of road from SOVELE towards BAKUBA and MOINO is at present vehiculable for a considerable distance following a ridge. Where land slips have covered the pre-war bench these are to be removed and the whole generally improved by the provision of drains and the re-moval of fallen trees.

The war time Motor road from MAWARAKA would with some effort be made once more Vehiculable and instruction to this end has been given. Bridges will have to be replaced but there is ample timber in the area for this purpose. The natives of MOSIGETA do not appear to be over concerned about the road at the present time and their attention has been drawn to the provisions of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance and the penal clauses therein. An extension to the road is being made by the natives of PIKEI-BOKU towards BOKU Aid Post.

In the BANONI group the war time coast road from MATSUNKEI to TOROKINA is not maintained and is overgrown and in many portions undermined and eroded by the sea. The section from MATSUNKEI to MUTAPINA Point is in good condition and at the present time still trafficable. The section to Mamaregu Mission station at NAMA and on to MAWARAKA has been eroded by the sea but a foot track is to be made above the high water-mark. The section from MAWARAKA was not travelled on and it is reported to be impassable and the army road is reported to be washed away or overgrown. High seas made it impossible to visit the mouths of the rivers flowing through this section for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the bridges were still there. However natives report that the bridges have been removed by high seas and heavy flood tides. This is thought to be most probable



ROADS AND BRIDGES (Cont.)

as the bridges in that section of the coast road between KOIARI and TOROKINA have been swept away or covered with sand. In this section the road has vanished completely and foot traffic now follows the beach.

The road from KOIARI to MOM runs along the banks of small river. Several sections of this road are already trafficable and with more application could be opened to traffic as far as MOM village. The track from MOM to KAREKOPA is to be bench cut and also the pads from there to ATANGGATO and KARATO. It is difficult at the present time to ascertain whether or not a vehiculable road would be feasible, however future patrols will be able to see more easily after the bench has been cut.

Roads in the TOROKINA area were all trafficable at one stage but the majority are now overgrown. The section from PIVA Mission Hospital to the road to the LARUMA River is to be re-opened. At the present time there is no road apart from a Native foot pad linking the village of PIVA with the LARUMA road to KERIANA. This reopening will necessitate the provision of two small bridges. With the large amount of material in the area this will present little difficulty. All other roads in the area linking the villages and at present in use are to be maintained and provided with bridges where necessary. This will mean that in the near future there will be a vehiculable road as far as TENGGERIPAIA village.

Road allocations in the TOROKINA area were re-adjusted. The LARUMA natives now maintain the section between TOROKINA Rest House to PIVA Mission hospital, the PURUATA natives from PIVA Hospital to the LARUMA road and the TENGGERIPAIA and PIVA natives maintain their original allocations.

The provision of bridges is to be a major concern of the natives of all groups where possible and the existing bridges are to be efficiently maintained.

Bridge building materials were seen at MUTAPINA Point. Several girders for Bailey bridges and other material such as decking. This has already been reported to the Assistant District Officer.

TRADE STORES AND CO-OPERATIVES.

Several trade stores were visited during the patrol. Prices compared favourably with those current in the Chinese owned store at BUIN. Slight increases were noticeable but as the goods have to be carried over land for a considerable distance this is understandable. Natives had no complaints concerning the price of the articles in the stores.

The prosperity of the stores is based to a large degree on the income derived from the payment of War Damage Compensation and it is a false economy, as there is no other source of income to the majority of the natives save the Final Payment of natives working on plantations and for Europeans.

The native TARAIS wishes to open a Trade store at KORO. Financial backing is to be provided by the Native Medical Assistant BAKA of MOKOKOLIC Aid Post. The native TARAIS is illiterate and it is difficult to accept that the native BAKA will be able to combine the efficient running of an Aid Post with the supervision of his store in which he has invested £200.

The general outlook of the natives towards working in co-operation with their fellows does not lend itself to the furtherance of co-operatives with a view to economic development in agriculture. A fair acreage has been planted at MATSUNKEI by the natives working together and an un-official co-operative movement is still extant at MOSIGETA. A total of £250 has been subscribed for this venture by 50 natives of the MOSIGETA and LAVORO villages. The activity is centred around the planting of rice and cacao and a trade store. The originator of the endeavour is the native WIDOKUMA of MOSIGETA.

At BIRDI an official co-operative said to have a capital of approx. £450 failed in its endeavour similar to those outlined above and the native originator of the scheme is unable to repay the money to

TRADE STORES AND CO-OPERATIVES (Cont.)

the investors. See notes on VENIAI in the Native Affairs Section.

The furtherance of co-operative movements while having considerable results in other areas should not be encouraged at this time in the NAGAVISI or in the other areas visited. The natives have at present no or little sense of an economy save for existence and funds for these ventures come not from their own endeavours but from the War Damage Compensation paid on this and preceding patrols.

The importance of co-operative activity by the natives in the planting of coconuts and cacao was explained and should be encouraged. There are encouraging signs of this in the BANONI and no doubt the idea will spread elsewhere.

PATROL POST.

The site for a Patrol Post in the NAGIVISI area recommended in the last report of a patrol to the NAGAVISI is good but the natives that the water supply is not consistent and tends to dry up in the dry times. It is difficult to realize that this could be the case and would seem rather to show lack of interest in the positioning of a patrol post at such close proximity to their villages. Since the war patrols have only been made at intervals normally about one year's duration. This position could well be served from IABA along the KUPON-SOVELE-MOINO road.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

A total payment of £792. 11. 0. was made to the natives of the three groups visited. Several natives were absent from the villages at work mainly in the KIETA Sub-District. The sum of £145. 11. 0. was paid into the Commonwealth Savings Bank being the sum of monies due in excess of £40. 0. 0. to individual natives. Three new claims were recorded at PIVA Hospital by natives who have previously made claims but which have been lost. These were for natives from the Buka Passage Sub-District.

Payment of War Damage Compensation for the three groups is still incomplete and a sum of ~~£809.3.6~~ is outstanding.

CENSUS.

Several new names were recorded at the time of the census. These were mainly for natives who have been absent at census times in previous years either at work or school. It is apparent that there is a floating population still uncensused between the GUAVA group of the KIETA District and the BUIN Sub-District NAGAVISI group. Some of these were included in the census taken on this patrol. No doubt it will take several years before every one of the natives is recorded, as it is apparent that the natives visit the NAGAVISI at the time of a patrol from the KIETA side to the GUAVA and return there during patrols from the NAGAVISI.

The population of the BAITSI group shows a healthy increase of 30 bringing the total for the current year to 415. The number of male natives absent from the village at work is about 3% of the adult male population or just under 9% of the 16-45 labour potential (Male). The number of births exceeded deaths by 18, and the excess of inwards migrations from the neighbouring groups accounts for the difference.

The Population of the BANONI group shows an increase of 25 for the census figures recorded in the previous census. Births exceed deaths by 31 and the excess of outwards migrations over inwards accounts for the difference. The figures for the current year are irreconcilable with those for the 1953-54 census. A difference of three is recorded.

16% of the 16-45 adult male labour potential is absent from the group at work and 1.6% is away from the district at work in other areas.



CENSUS (Continued.)

In the BANONI and BAITSI groups the percentage of adult males away from the village at work is small. However the situation in the NAGAVISI is quite different 26% of the adult male labour potential being away from the group at the present time. This coupled with the fact that the overall increase in the population is only 63 bringing the total for the current year to 3,749 as opposed to 3,686 for the previous census.

The total number of births recorded in the current census is 185 and the number of deaths recorded is 112 not a healthy situation. And, only twenty per cent. of the females of child bearing age have given birth to children in the past fourteen months. There are however only 94 pregnancies recorded. It would appear then that the number of natives away from the group is retarding the birth rate.

With regard to the efficient maintaining of the gardens and food supplies, no shortage was reported so it is apparent that the numbers absent are not affecting to any large degree the provision of an adequate supply of food.

APPENDIX 'A'

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

APPENDIX 'B'

REPORT ON NATIVE HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

CONCLUSION.

Future economic development is directly related to agriculture. In this regard the provision of adequate roads is to receive priority and instruction has been given with this in mind. The natives are to be encouraged to leave the garden settlements and settle in the villages to provide a solid foundation for social development and also to provide the hub for future communal development of the area. Whether or not the latter can be effected depends on the number of patrols which can visit the area and of course on the staff available to conduct these patrols.

The general native situation at the time of the patrol was good, but the condition of the villages and roads is to be improved. A follow-up patrol is needed in the not too distant future.

*Gordon Smith*

(GORDON SMITH)  
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'A'.

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL TO  
THE NAGAVISI, BANONI, AND BATSI CENSUS GROUPS.

A total of twelve police were used during this patrol.

Seven accompanied on a purely police patrol to arrest the native VENIAI of BAKORAM village. This patrol was unsuccessful. Two of these natives and five others accompanied a routine patrol to the above mentioned groups.

- Reg. No. 5154 Cpl. TUP. Was the N.C.O. in charge of the detachment sent with the intention of arresting the native VENIAI. He himself worked well but appeared unwilling to make use of his authority over the police under his control.
- " " 7551 Const. BAKANAU. An extremely good worker and very keen on his job. Uses his initiative to good purpose. This native was away from the station for over seven weeks.
- " " 7734 " GIRA An average constable not too industrious.
- " " 8061 " MALIU A fair constable.
- " " 8424 " PIRIAN. A fair type of native with a strong tendency to over aggressiveness which had to be curtailed when dealing with the village natives. This native needs firm handling and his activities need so close supervision that he is no asset to a patrol. He was returned to the station ten days before the end of the patrol.
- " " 8939 " KUMUN. A Chimbu native with little initiative and appears very slow.
- " " 8946 " KOBOI Another Chimbu with fair intelligence and interest in his job. He too needs watching in his dealings with village natives and has a tendency to be over bearing.
- " " 4021 Cpl MOROBE. The senior N.C.O. of the station. Was very little use to the patrol and appears to spend a considerable part of his time eating betel-nut in some hidden place. He did not appear interested and though his general conduct was not such that a charge could be made against him he did not set a good example to the rest of the police detachment and was returned to the station.
- " " 6050PA Const. SIANGI. A fair type of native though with little initiative.
- " " 7493 " BOKUA. A fair constable with a propensity for exceeding his instructions. However a useful native.
- " " 8078 " BIFI. A fair constable.
- " " 8940 " SOPANE. A useful native to have on patrol. He is very keen.

*Gordon Smith.*  
P/O.



APPENDIX 'B'.

REPORT ON NATIVE HEALTH AND HYGIENE IN THE NAGAVISI, BANONI,  
AND BATSISI CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS.

NAGAVISI AND BATSISI.

Natives of these two groups were mainly healthy though as reported in previously reports of patrols to these groups the incidence of ~~Tinea~~ is high. Few natives were ordered to BUIN Native Hospital as the majority of cases seen were the normal run of Tropical Ulcers both chronic and acute which at the time of the patrol were being treated in the several Aid Posts in the area patrolled. There is still the marked reluctance of natives to attend these Aid Posts when a patrol is not in the area.

The Native Medical Assistants are no doubt working as well as they are able, but it would appear that refresher courses at BUIN are needed by some of them. There is a general tendency to keep natives in hospital even when the treatment given is obviously doing no good. One case of suspected T.B. at WARUWARU Aid Post had been hospitalised for two months immediately prior to the patrol and was found to be in an emaciated condition. This native was sent to SOVELE hospital and was later reported to have recovered quite considerably. It would appear that there is a fair amount of T.B. in the NAGAVISI and this area would in my opinion benefit from a medical patrol with the main object of Mantoux testing and vaccination for Tuberculosis, to arrest the spread among the children.

A general instruction has been given in the villages for the maintenance of latrines. One latrine is to be maintained for every 20 of the total population of the village.

BANONI.

The BANONI villages are in reasonable hygienic condition and the natives appear in the main to be quite healthy.

The Native Medical Assistant in charge of the Aid Post at KOIARI appears to be working well but states that he has not time to visit the TOROKINA villages. The TOROKINA Aid Post is not at present being used and the supplies have been removed to the KOIARI Post. Natives of the TOROKINA area are interested in the provision of an Aid Post and a site is to be cleared in the near future.

Aid Posts in the NAGAVISI area are situated at BOKU, MINJAI, BAITAVUNA, MOINO now removed to another site near BAKUBA village, WARUWARU now near BAKORAM ii and MOKOKOLIO.

*Gordon Smith*  
(GORDON SMITH.)  
Patrol Officer.











BANONI.

Govt. Print. - 5805/4.51.

Year... 1954-55.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		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		
		1955																																						
	28/2	2	1											1	1	2	1											1	16	4	11	-	11	2.3	10	13	16	14	27	27
	"	5	2															5			1				7			6	26	5	24	4	24	1.8	22	22	22	27	57	49
	2/3	1																							1			-	13	1	8	2	8	1.8	6	4	11	9	20	13
	3/3							1									1					1					1	10		7	2	7	2.0	7	4	11	7	18	12	
	5/3	2	1		1		1					2				1	1			3	2	1	1				2	22	2	25	4	25	1.5	15	13	20	24	39	41	
	3/3	2											1				3	4	8	5					15	1	7	25	3	21	-	21	2.0	9	11	16	17	50	34	
	4/3	2	3											1		1			2						1	4	24	5	21	1	21	2.3	15	23	24	23	42	46		
	"	1	1																1						1	3	17	1	16	1	16	2.0	14	12	17	21	34	33		
	28/2		1																2						3	3	10	-	10	2	10	1.8	4	2	7	10	16	12		
	2/3	1	3	1				1						1					2	1		1			2	2	2	12	2	11	2	11	2.6	8	7	10	13	22	22	
	1/3	1	4											1					7						7	1	5	31	5	21	1	21	2.0	14	22	25	26	53	49	
	"	2	2											1					1	4	1				9	9	3	21	7	19	2	19	2.2	10	14	13	23	36	47	
	"	2	2											1													1	9	-	9	-	9	1.8	10	2	8	10	19	12	
	"	2	1												2	2											5	3	16	4	15	1	15	2.8	10	15	14	16	30	31
	7/3	1	2																1								2	4	9	2	10	1	10	2.8	8	8	9	12	21	20
	"	2														1			2																					
	TOTALS	24	21	2	1		3			1	6	1				4	7	5	9	2	10	4	1			54	13	45	26	41	22	24	22	8	8	9	12	21	20	

GRAND TOTAL 932.

25 2 12 9 7 3 8 1 2 2 3 5 1





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/6 - 97

sub-District Office,  
BUIN Bougainville.

10th February, 1955.

Mr. G. Smith, P.O.,  
BUIN.

Patrol Instructions

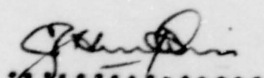
Please arrange to carry out a patrol of the NAGAVISI, BAITSI and BANONI areas. I hope that it will be possible for M.V. NIVANI to take you to MAWARAKA to commence your patrol. Failing that, you should leave by road on February 14th.

The following police will accompany you :

Reg. No. 2261	L/ Cpl	KUNDI
6050	PA Const	SIANGI
8939		KUMUN
8940		SOPANE
8407		KAINGEN
8078		BIFI
7493		BOKUWA.

The purposes of the patrol will be :

- (i) Routine duties;
- (ii) Census;
- (iii) Payment of outstanding War Damage Compensation claims (the District Commissioner has advised that funds have been made available);
- (iv) Inspection of any Bailey or Steele bridges or bridging, noting especially its proximity or otherwise to possible loading points;
- (v) Examination of road from JABA River mouth to KUPON and beyond, and report on the possibility of making this vehicuable to SOVELT and beyond.

  
.....  
(A. J. Humphries)

a/A.D.O.

30/14/127 ✓

## TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



File No. 30/2/2.

Bougainville District,  
Headquarters, SOHANO,

25th March, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for:-

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

BUIN PATROL REPORT NO.2 OF 54/55  
BY G. SMITH, PATROL OFFICER

The abovementioned patrol report is forwarded in triplicate.

Mr. Smith appears to have done a very good patrol, while his report is most informative.

Throughout his report Mr. Smith has made reference to the need for increased patrolling in this area. I agree whole heartedly with this comment and with the improvement in the staff position, a Patrol Post will be re-opened in the area in May, staffed by two Officers. This action should improve villages and health.

I have been informed by the Director of Agriculture that there will be two additional Agricultural Officers posted to this District this year. The presence of this additional technical staff combined with the natives' own desire to have some commercial undertaking and the present road reconstruction programme will do much to improve the lot of these natives.

Native Affairs:- A district wide search will be instituted in an endeavour to apprehend VENIAI. This native's activities have been under observation some time.

MUSIAMA is also being watched and allegations that he is holding "court" will be watched closely.

Roads and Bridges:- Action is being taken to repair existing roads in the Buin Sub-District and to reconstruct bridges. However, I point out that the extent of this work is limited by the very meagre allocation of funds for the maintenance of roads and bridges - limited because we pay the natives for any work they do in excess of what is legally required. The Assistant District Officer is collecting all Bailey and steel bridges he possibly can, so that when we do get funds, we can go ahead.

Trade Stores and Co-operatives:- The posting of unofficial Co-operatives must stop. The Co-operative Section in this District is at present concentrating on the consolidation of their activities which at present exist mainly in the Buka Island area. When activities will be extended to Buin and elsewhere, I am unable to say; but this will be done as soon as that Section considers it is in a position to extend.

For the Buin area I am more in favour of Native Rural Societies for a start and this aspect will be closely watched.

Census:- The increase in population though slight is still encouraging.

Health and Hygiene:- Funds have been received for the construction of a hospital in the Boku area and when constructed will probably be manned by a European Medical Assistant. Such action will no doubt improve the general health position in the area; but at the same time I am of the opinion that it would be to the advantage of the District if the Medical Officer, Buin, could undertake a leisurely patrol through the District to investigate the alleged increase of Tuberculosis.

*K. C. Smith*  
(K. C. Smith)

cc. to: A.D.O. Buin.



30-14-127

13th April, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville.

SOLOMON ISLANDS.

PATROL REPORT BAIN No. 3 of 1954/55.

Mr. Smith's report has been received.

I notice that after seven days, Mr. Smith had to return to Bain to get more stores, leaving the native police to continue the search for Veniai. Not very good organisation. From the patrol diary it would appear that the Patrol Officer did not return to the area until February 14th, 1955. What happened regarding the police and others of the party between January 27th and February 14th, 1955?

It is noted that on February 21st ten villages were censused. A patrol is not of much use if it is rushed.

These unofficial Co-operatives have proved, in other places, to be a source of trouble. The natives haven't the faintest idea of how to operate them and so their money is lost. I hope that you have this situation in hand.

There is no unofficial paramount lului. He may be the natural leader of the area, but his activities of operating courts and awarding penalties cannot go on. It would appear that an investigation by an experienced officer is necessary. Certainly more patrolling should be done and these should be unhurried.

By getting out among the people your officers will get to know them and be trusted by them. It is then that we will begin to see an improvement.

Items of interest to other Departments have been passed to those concerned.

Mr. Smith has given a good picture of the area visited and the report is well set out, but there are some points where a little advice would help him in his work.

A.A.R.  
(A.A. Roberts.)  
Director - D.P.S. & H.

PA  
K/Y.

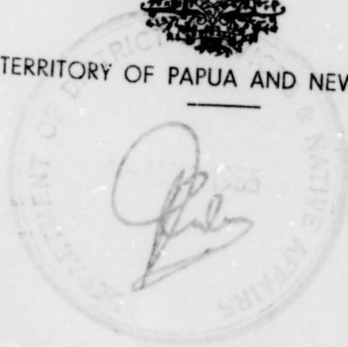
MEMORANDUM  
The District Commissioner  
Bougainville  
SOLOMON ISLANDS  
PATROL REPORT BAIN No. 3 of 1954/55  
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30/4/127 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30/2/2.

Bougainville District,  
Headquarters, SOHANO,

21st April, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for:-

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - BUIN No.3 OF 1954/55.

Your memorandum 30-14-127 of 13th April, refers.

The reason for the break in the patrol is not known; but information will be supplied by ~~the~~ patrol officer.

The reason for doing so many villages on one day is that there are insufficient rest-houses in the area and this is being rectified.

It is intended that an officer will be posted to this area for the establishment of a patrol post early in May. This should increase patrolling and improve general conditions.

(K. C. Atkinson)  
District Commissioner.

L/A 9/9

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30/3 - 150

Sub-District Office,  
BUEN Bougainville.

31st May, 1955.

District Commissioner,  
District of Bougainville,  
Headquarters,  
S O H A N A.

Patrol Report BUEN No. 3 of 1954/1955

District Services memorandum 30-14-127 dated 13th April, 1955, with a copy thereof minuted to this office by you (your reference 30/2/2 of 27/4/55) refers.

Paragraph 2 of the memorandum - Mr. Smith may not have pointed out this sufficiently clearly in his report, but his initial visit to this area was solely for the purpose of apprehending the native VENIAI, a task which he and I reasonably enough considered could be completed in five days. Having planned for five days only, rations for such a period only were taken, and I submit that the fact of Mr. Smith's returning after seven days is not indicative of bad organisation. The police, during Mr. Smith's absence, continued the search for VENIAI, and were, before his departure, provided with tobacco sufficient to buy food. There were no "others of the party" - please see Patrol Report jacket.

Paragraph 3 - presumably the patrol report has not been properly examined - the patrol diary for February 21st reads: "Sunday. From Baluba to the hamlet of Sipi for inspection and return to Bakuba. Sipi natives still in Baluba village register. Overnight at Bakuba." Presumably therefore the reference is intended for January 21st - the patrol diary makes no reference to census having been taken at the villages listed; in actual fact these are SENAI Group villages, through which Mr. Smith had to pass to reach the NAGAVISI. Naturally no census was taken.

The unofficial co-operatives may, I think, be said to be in hand.

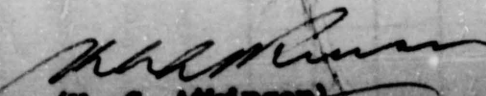
Paragraph 5 - Mr. Smith may have used unwisely the term "unofficial paramount luluai", but is aware that there is no such office. For some ten years now officers have been aware of the activities of MUSIAMA, but no tangible evidence sufficient to curb his activities had been forthcoming until after Mr. Smith had completed his patrol. Such apparently sufficient evidence has now been received, and appropriate action initiated. This will be made the subject of a separate memorandum when matters are finalised.

MINUTE to:-  
The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
JOSE MORSEBY.

  
.....  
(A. J. Humphries)

a/A.D.C.

Forwarded, please.

  
(K. C. Atkinson)  
District Commissioner.

Headquarters, SOHANA,  
30/5/55: 30/2/2.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....**BOUGAINVILLE**..... Report No.....**BUI 3 1954/55**.....

Patrol Conducted by..... **GORDON SMITH.** Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....**MAKIS PARAMOUNTCY - BUIN LINGUISTIC GROUP.**.....

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

Natives..... **4**.....

Duration—From.....**26/4/1955**..... to.....**4/5/1955**.....  
and **11/5/55**

Number of Days..... **Ten**.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... **No**.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....**12/1952**.....

Medical ...../.....**10/1954**.....

Map Reference.....**Bougainville Island South Series 4 miles to 1 inch.**.....

Objects of Patrol.....**Census Revision**..... **Payment of War Damage outstanding.**

.....**Village Inspection and routine duties.**.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*21 / 7 / 19 55*

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... **£51.17.0**.....

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

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

Amount Returned to Store



Copy.

# Village Popu

Year.....1954/55.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth
				0-1' Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
	1955																	
Hku	3/5	7	2						1	1								1
Tekuaka	4/5	1	3											1				1
Kokopo	3/5	5	5						1									
Lerot	3/5	4	1															
Morula	2/5	2	3													1	3	
Turigan	2/5	2	9					1								1		
Tsimbo	2/5	5							1				1			1	1	
Taropa	2/5	2												1				
Tebebisou	30/4	6			1			1	1				1			1	3	1
Siuru	30/4	2	7													1	2	1
Tubaru	29/4	5	3						1									
Lukaruru	29/4	6	7													1	1	4
Kogisagano	28/4	5	4		1				1	1				1		3	1	1
Tugiu	29/4	5	5		1			1	1				1			2		2
Tuaragai	29/4	2	2						1							1	1	
Tugiogu	29/4	6	4											1		4	1	
Mouakei	29/4	4	1														2	1
Ibire	29/4	2	1						1									
Nabako	26/4	7	2													5	1	
Nakorei	4/5	2	3													1		
Laguai	11/5	13	10													4	2	
Kaukawai	11/5	1																
Totals:		94	72		2	1		3	9	3			4	3		26	20	13

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. BUI 3. 54/55.

File No. 30/1.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE MAKIS  
PARAMOUNTCY BUIN LINGUISTIC GROUP.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL : GORDON SMITH Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED : MAKIS PARAMOUNTCY.

OBJECTS OF PATROL :

1. Census Revision.
2. Payment of outstanding War Damage Claims.
3. Village Inspection.

DURATION :

Nine Days.  
From the 26th. April, 1955 to the  
4th. May, 1955.

PERSONNEL :

Gordon Smith. Patrol Officer.

Reg. No.	5154B	Cpl.	TUP.
"	"	7408	Const. SANIK.
"	"	8061	" MALIU.
"	"	8940	" SOPANE.

Paramount Luluai MAKIS.  
Carriers from village to village.

INTRODUCTION.

The area controlled by the Paramount Luluai MAKIS is the western portion of the BUIN Linguistic group. The paramountcy occupies a large area of the coastal plain and extends northerly to the foothills of the Crown Prince Ranges below the volcanic area of lake LOLORU.

The last patrol to the area was in December 1952.

Considering the lack of patrolling in the area general housing standards were fair, though it is apparent that little or nothing has been done with regard to the maintenance of roads for some considerable time. The exception being the section of road to the SIUAI which is reasonably maintained for vehicular traffic.

The area as a whole is well supplied with coconuts mainly from pre-war plantings, and little re-planting has been done since the war. The possibilities for economic advancement by way of agricultural development are great, but with the exception of isolated instances nothing is being done. The economy is still at a subsistence level and is supported by money from external sources i.e. labourers on plantations and also from the sale of sweet-potato to the administration.

Health throughout the area visited is fair though the epidemic of influenza at present in the Sub-District appears to be spreading, mainly in the vicinity of PIANO Mission.



INTRODUCTION (Cont.);

Education of the natives is mainly confined to the Missions working in the area. The Roman Catholic Mission at PIANO having over 150 students enrolled about half of whom are resident while the remainder are day students.

The general native situation is and courts held were mainly arbitration in respect of pigs and failure to repay loans. these were all settled amicably.

Several natives failed to line for census. The majority of cases were hospitalized either in the Aid Posts or at the PIANO Mission hospital which is supervised by the Nursing sister. Four female natives were absent without reasonable excuse. Action was taken against these in the Court for Native Affairs.

DIARY OF PATROL :

- 26th. April From KANGU, BUIN station to the AKU Aid Post. Inspection of Aid Post. Cargo to TOGIOGU Rest House, by truck. Thence to NABAKU village for inspection and census. On to PIANO Roman Catholic Mission. Overnight at PIANO.
- 27th, April From PIANO to TOGIOGU village for inspection and census. Thence to the villages of IBIRO and MOUAKE for inspection and census. Return to Rest House TOGIOGU. Overnight at TOGIOGU Rest House.
- 28th. April. From TOGIOGU to the village of TUARAGAI FOR INSPECTION and census. Thence to the village of TUGIU and KOGISAGANO for inspection and census. Thence to the hamlet of LOBIGOU and return to TUGIU via KANAI hamlet and KOGISAGANO. Overnight at TUGIU.
- 29th. April. From TUGIU village to the hamlet of AKAMORO. Thence to the village of LUKARURU for inspection and census. MAIMIKA hamlet inspected. Thence to the village of TUBARU FOR INSPECTION AND CENSUS. Overnight at TUBARU.
- 30th. April. From TUBARU to the hamlet KAUKAU, thence to the village of PURURUINO for inspection and census at SIURU village after inspection there. On to the small village of TOBOBISOU for inspection and census.
- 1st. May. Sunday. Aid post visited a.m. talks with natives etc.
- 2nd. May. From TOBOBISOU village to TAROPA and thence to TSIMBU village, for inspection and census. On to the village of TURIGAU for inspection and census and thence to the village of MORULA for inspection and census.
- 3rd. May. On to the village of KOKOPO FOR INSPECTION AND census. Thence to LBROT village and on to AKU Rest House. Inspection of AKU village and census.

PATROL DIARY (Cont.)

3rd. May. Thence to NABAKU Village and on to the Mission Station at PIANO. Return to AKU Rest House.

Overnight at AKU.

4th. May. From AKU to the village of TOKUAKA for inspection and census. Thence by canoe towards the village of KKAUKAUAI. Inspection of KKAUKAUAI village and on to the village of LAGUAI. On to the village of NAKOREI for inspection and census. Return to the SILIBAI and thence by Land Rover to BUIN.

11th. May. From BUIN to LAGUAI village. Inspection and census followed by census of natives of KKAUKAUAI. Return to the sub-district headquarters at KANGU, (BUIN).

END OF PATROL DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS :

As stated in reports of earlier patrols to this area, The MAKIS Paramountcy is influenced by certain men of strong personality. A list of these natives and their background was given in the patrol Report BUIN No.4 of 1952/53 conducted by Mr. A. K. Jackson, then Acting Assistant District Officer, Buin.

Several of these natives are still living, and it is difficult to reconcile their apparent control of the natives with the present situation in the Paramountcy. Certain instructions given to the natives by earlier patrolling officers have been disregarded especially with regard to the maintenance of the roads and tracks in the area patrolled. It appears that either the natives mentioned as being of 'keen mentality, balanced judgement, realism' etc. are without a great deal of authority in the area or their interests lie more in consolidating their own endeavours than in developing the area as a whole.

As far as can be seen from the previous report of a patrol to the area little or no development has taken place and the natives are rather retrogressing. There is a noticeable desire among the natives to break up once more into smaller groups and to form the hamlet group existing before European penetration. The immediate post war Registers and villages were made to suit existing conditions and now several of the prewar villages are desirous of regaining their entity together with the appointment of Luluais and tul-tuls. As the population of these smaller hamlets is small no recommendation for the appointment of new Luluais is made. The residents of the hamlets have been listed together in the village books thus the village book for KOGISAGANO now comprises the villagers of KOGISAGANO and LOBIGOU, while that of TOBOBISOU comprises the names of the natives of TOBOBISOU= AND the pre-war village of KANAIA.

Several natives from TUGIOGU village wished to form a new housing site about fifteen minutes walk away from the present village site. No adequate reason was given and permission was refused.

The patrol met the normal run of complaints about pigs and damage to gardens. Damage was assessed by the natives with the patrol Officer acting as arbitrator and settlement made.



NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.) :

Several natives failed to line for census. No reasonable account was given for the omission and action was taken against the offenders in the Court for Native Affairs. The reasons for the failure to line in most cases was that they did not feel like it.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK.

Natives of the area visited reported no shortage of food in their gardens. The amount of damage to gardens by domesticated pigs is not so serious as it was a year or so ago and the natives are taking considerably more care over the maintenance of fences around the gardens and in the prevention of trespass by pigs.

With regard to economic development of the area little is being done. An earlier interest in the production of rice as a marketable product and also as a subsidiary food has almost evaporated. Little rice is now being grown. The main reason reported by the natives is that that rice is killed by a grub before it matures.

KauKau the main crop of the area is grown both for home consumption and also for sale to the Europeans interested in its purchase.

Peanuts are grown but in small quantities only and again there is little interest in the production of large quantities.

Throughout the area visited there are several reasonably sized stands of coconuts. These are all of pre-war plantings but a little re-planting has been done since the war to fill in where palms have died. At the present time these are used solely for eating and no copra is being produced. The native MOROKEN-of KAUKAUAI village has planted a small area of palms and these appear to be in good condition.

The greater part of the MAKIS Paramountcy is plain country of rich alluvium. There is ample scope for agricultural development by the natives but at the present time little is being done. The reasons for this are probably, complete lack of interest in the development of their community as at the present time the majority of the natives are living on a subsistence economy purchasing cloth and knives etc. from their earnings as labourers and also as they received adequate compensation for war-damage this also is being used for the purchase of essential items. The natives have no reason to work save for their immediate needs. A second consideration is the failure of the rice project due possibly to the insectpest but more probably to the fact that the planting harvesting and threshing requires more work than the root vegetables for less obvious bulk. The third consideration is of course the market for the produce if and when produced. This last when coupled with the production supply constitutes a vicious circle, and the initial move should be encouraged in the natives. i.e. if the crop is produced in adequate and economic quantities for the market then it will be purchased and the money used for the production of more produce which in turn builds up the market again, however if the production is small then it is not sound economically to purchase small quantities and the market is disinterested because it will loose on such activity.

It would then be a sound move on the part of the administration to position an experienced Agricultural Officer at BUIN to take on extension duties and encourage the natives in the production of cash crops such as CACAO, Coconuts, rice under supervision so that it is husbanded correctly and also with power to purchase what goods are produced in what ever quantities they are produced. This would in the initial stages doubtless work at a loss but as the market expanded then it would be an economic business.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK (Cont.)

As stated earlier the natives are paying more attention to the proper husbanding of their pigs, but at the present time pigs are still a mark of riches and are used for feasts and trading rather than as a constant source of animal protein food. The pig population is extensive.

There are many fowls in the area and a few ducks. These are in most case unpenned and for the most part not hand fed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES :

It is apparent that since the passage of the last patrol to the area little or no work has been done on the inter village tracks. However the main road through to the SIMAI group is well cared for and maintained. However ditches are to be cleared and the overhanging trees cut back. The vehicular road from KUAPI to PIANO Mission station and beyond to the foot of the TUGIU ridge is generally in poor condition. Grass over the road had been cut for the passage of the patrol but the surface was greasy and at the present time not suitable for traffic. Drains are to be reopened and the boggy patches where not already drained are to have ditches along the roadside. Heavy overhanging bush is to be cut down.

The section of road from the village of MORULA to AKU could be made trafficable with no great effort though several bridges are needed. This road appears to have been used by vehicles at an earlier date but without maintenance has deteriorated i.e. small land slips and erosion.

The inter-village tracks away from the potentially vehicuable sections are poor, and as stated above little or no work has been done for many months. Natives have been advised that they are to maintain these tracks in the future.

The development of the area patrolled is of course bound up with the development of roads in the area and in the limit the more vehicular road available within reasonable limits the easier will be the marketing of produce and and transport from the producer to the markets. Natives have been advised of the reasons for road development but at the present time do not as a whole appear to grasp the situation.

EDUCATION :

In this community education is confined mainly to the Roman Catholic Mission. Several natives of the area are at school in the higher schools at KIETA and in BUKA Island, and a few are in the Methodist Mission school at KAHILI while two are at the Seventh Day Adventist School at RUMBA, in the KIETA Sub-District.

The Roman Catholic Mission at PIANO has about 150 natives enrolled about half of these being day students while the remainder from more distant villages in the area are boarders. Daily average for the school is around the 120 mark.

There is at present no Administration school for the area but some natives are at school at the Educational Centre at BUIN. There were no requests by the natives for the opening of an administration school in the area and it is apparent that until compulsory education starts the natives will not be greatly interested in furthering their education.



VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.:

Villages of the area patrolled were of reasonable standard but improvements could well be made. The village areas at the time of the patrol were clean but it is doubtful if this state of affairs was so immediately prior to the visit of the patrol. Natives are for the most part disinterested in the appearance of the village, and apparently spend a considerable time in the garden houses. This is especially so at the village of LAGUAI, a village of sophisticated natives who have indeed made a pleasant 'House Line' but who in fact live in shanties in the bush. These natives have been directed in to the village and after two months will again be visited and those bush houses which are poorly made and insanitary will be condemned.

Housing is in the main built off the ground and in many instances with a small kitchen attached also off the ground.

General sanitation at the time of the patrol was good. Though in some instances more latrines are to be constructed.

Villages are in the main well placed and water is of reasonable access.

Village Officials.

The village Officials of the area are for the most part lacking in initiative, or rather it would appear so. They do not appear to have the support of the natives of their respective villages and appear quite prepared to do as little as possible in the way of improving the living standards of the villages.

The Paramount Luluai of the area MAKIS if, as was stated in an earlier patrol to the area, he has excellent control over all of the officials is not doing his job to the best of his ability. For my part I consider that his influence is greatest over the natives of his immediate vicinity i.e. KOKOPO, AKU, NABAKU etc. and is very slight over the rest of the Paramountcy.

From personal observation it appears that the natives are not amenable to discipline and prefer to follow their own immediate interests while the development of the area as a whole does not concern them.

MISSIONS.

The mission with the greatest following in the area is of course the Roman Catholic Mission with its centre at PIANO.

The Methodist Mission has a small following at TUGIOGU, KOGISAGANO and NAKOREI but the bulk of the natives are ostensibly Roman Catholic.

There is a small group of Seventh Day Adventists at TOGIOGU.

CENSUS :

As stated earlier several natives failed to line, in their villages. Those who were not in one of the three Aid Posts of the area or who were not in the Native Hospital at PIANO were asked to give adequate reason for this failure. Those failing to give adequate reason were fined the sum of One Pound.

All of the natives resident in the area were seen by the end of the patrol.

CENSUS:

Previous Census.	1794	Migrations out	33
Migrations in	23	DEATHS	<u>71</u>
Births	166		104
	<u>1983</u>		

Total this census 1,839.

The percentage of males absent from the area at work is very high. Approximately 37% of the natives of the adult group are absent at work, 11% working outside the district, while 26% are working in the Bougainville District on plantations, mainly outside the Buin Sub-District.

This high percentage of absentees may be the reason for the general failure of the natives to maintain houses and roads in good order but it is thought that it is due more to the disparity between the number of males and the number of females. The males leaving home because the chances of marriage are so limited.

The greater part of the natives are reported to be engaged as casual workers and voluntarily offer themselves for work though in recent months there have been recruiters in the area, both Native Assistants and also European. Any further recruiting in the area would not be beneficial to the native community although there is little to prevent the natives working as casual labourers.

The population of the area shows a natural increase of 95 for the 29 months since the last patrol, thus showing a healthy increase of just over 2% per year for that period.

WAR DAMAGE.:

Four outstanding payments of War Damage Compensation were paid to the natives concerned totalling £51.17.0.

Several natives stated that they had not yet received payment for claims entered in 1949. These natives were advised that the records would be searched. Claims have not been found and it is considered that the natives concerned may have claimed at another centre or which is more likely that they wish to obtain money without the trouble of working for it. There is at the present time no proof as to the loss or to the claim being made.

CONCLUSION :

Natives can be considered to be living amicably together. However their activities in the fields of general improvement of living standards and the development of the area generally are not encouraging. The natives appear to be quite happy with the present state of affairs and are quite prepared to go on living as they are for many years. However instruction has been given for the adequate maintenance of the villages at all times and also for the maintenance of roads throughout the area. These instructions must of course be followed up as soon as possible and the natives must realise that it is impossible to maintain in a static condition while they are in possession of such potentially good areas of land.

It is apparent that such appreciation must stem from more activity both from the specialised departments of Agriculture and Education, in the form of Rural Development activities,



CONCLUSION:

and of course by increase in the patrolling activity by District Services and Native Affairs.

*Gordon Smith*

(GORDON SMITH.)  
Patrol Officer.

REPORT ON THE POLICE ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL TO THE MAKIS PARAMOUNTCY., BUIN.

Four members of the Native Constabulary accompanied this patrol to the MAKIS Paramountcy.

5154B Corporal TUP.

Quite an able native.

7408 Const. SANIK.

A reliable native.

8061 Const. MALIU.

A good worker though sometimes irresponsible.

8940 Const. SOPANE.

A good type of native interested in his work and consistently conscientious.

*Gordon Smith*

(GORDON SMITH.)  
Patrol Officer.

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APPENDIX 'B'.

REPORT OF HEALTH AND HYGEINE IN THE MAKIS  
PARAMOUNTCY - BUIN LINGUISTIC GROUP.

General standard of hygeine throughout the area patrolled is satisfactory, thoggh no doubt only at the time of the patrol when every effort is made to clean and carry out earlier orders with regard to the hygeine and sanitation of the village.

With regard to the health of the natives. The influenza epedemic was experienced in a mild form in the area patrolled thoggh several natives were in hospital at the Mission Hospital at PIANO.

The various skin diseases are looked after by the Native Medical Assiatants in the three Aid Posts of the area but the greater part of the natives in reasonable access to the mission station at PIANO visit this centre for treatment.

Aid Posts in the area were mainly clean and apparently well cared for but no doubt this was only for the benefit of the patrolling officer.

*Gordon Smith.*

(GORDON SMITH.)  
Patrol Officer.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

KCA/VM



In Reply  
Please Quote

No.30/2/2.

Bougainville District,  
Headquarters, SOHANO.

21st July, 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. BUI.3-54/55, BY MR. G. SMITH, P.O.

The above report is forwarded in triplicate.

As the Assistant District Officer, Buin, said in his covering letter to me :-

"The Patrol Report gives the usual picture of an area starving for Administrative patrolling..."

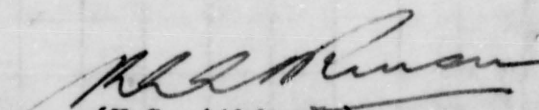
Native Affairs - The lack of authority by the village officials is only a reflection on past lack of patrolling. Usually, if village officials can be sure of regular patrolling, when their orders are backed up, they will do the work. In the present instance there has been no patrol since December, 1952. As this area is only about twenty miles from Buin, it does not speak creditably of previous Officers.

Native Agriculture - I have stated elsewhere that an Agricultural Officer, experienced in this District, will be proceeding to Buin in the near future. The plans are not that he will remain there, but rather that he will do intensive patrolling through the Buin Sub-District. His headquarters will be at Sohano, and he will be expected to carry out his share of the experimental side of agricultural extension.

I have not had previous advice about rice being killed by a grub before it matured. This information will be passed on to the District Agricultural Officer for his advice and further investigation if necessary.

Census - The increase of about two per cent is most encouraging but I feel that even this will be exceeded when, as the Assistant District Officer plans, there is more patrolling and at regular intervals.

Mr. Smith should pay more attention to his additions. There appears to be eight errors in adding vertical columns and the total population appears to be 1,851 and not 1,839.

  
(K.C. Atkinson),  
District Officer

Enc:

c.c. Assistant District Officer, Buin.





# Population Register

Area Patrolled... Bun... Makis... Paramounts...

CTIONS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
	AT WORK					STUDENTS					Males		Females		Child	Adults		M + F					
	Out	inside District		Outside District			Govt.		Mission			10-16	16-45	10-16		16-45			Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	M		F
F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45								
		6	1							1		1	22	5	20	1	20	2.0	19	10	20	22	42
		4	1	3					3			4	10		8	-	8	2.6	7	5	4	13	40
		6	(3)	3					8	8		8	21	4	20	1	20	3.2	19	11	16	24	98
3	2	(2)	4	(1)	1		1		5			5	17	-	12	3	12	1.4	3	4	11	11	52+46
2		1	(2)	1					5	5		8	13	5	11	1	11	1.8	10	8	8	15	43
1	-	3	1	6			1		3	5		4	21	5	15	1	15	2.9	14	19	13	16	27+16
1	=	1		4					2			2	18	1	10	1	10	2.3	11	4	14	13	59
2	3	4	(1)	1	(1)							2	10	1	8	1	8	2.2	9	3	7	7	29+30
1	5	4		2					1			1	19	1	19	4	19	2.0	12	8	12	20	81
3	-	14		1					4	2		10	31	7	23	3	23	2.6	18	22	23	27	40+41
		6	1	3					5	2		4	33	4	22	2	22	2.3	19	18	24	24	49
		15		3					4	6		11	42	13	32	3	32	2.4	29	30	29	37	32+47
		4		1					8	1		9	23	6	17	2	17	2.3	20	24	26	27	36
		6		3					5			12	32	6	27	2	27	2.0	27	25	30	37	59+52
1	3		2						5	4		6	20	5	17	2	17	2.0	17	18	18	24	133
		7		6					6			19	40	9	35	1	35	2.6	34	26	33	42	71+62
		4		6					1			4	15	1	13		13	1.4	13	4	5	14	73
1	1	1										6	8		7	1	7	2.6	11	2	8	11	36+39
		(1)										8	29	8	18	1	18	2.6	24	15	20	21	154
1		(1)	(2)						5			9	15		12		12	1.7	9	3	11	13	20+13
3		(2)	(3)	13					9			18	52	10	42	1	42	2.0	42	39	33	46	95
		(2)	(1)						1			2	6	1	5	1	5	1.3	3	4	9	7	58+37
17	16	(14)	(12)	59	(1)	2		80	35	135	117	192	393	34	393	-	393	-	261	296	374	471	50
		124	10																				31+19
																							202
																							110+92
																							28
																							16+12
																							1639
																							1014+825

(\*) Indicates Dependents.