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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CENTRAL

STATION: Kairuku

VOLUME No: 6

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1955 (Duplicate)

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: KAIRUKU

ACCESSION No. 496

VOL. No: 6 : 1953-1955 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 16

AVUKUP.

{ DUPLICATED }.

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1]	1-1953/54	SHOPE - J. B.	P.O.	MEKEO CENSUS SUB-DIVISION		19/9/53-30/9/53
[2]	2 - "	LAMBEN - W. J. C.	"	BUSH MEKEO AND MEKEO		10/2/54-27/3/54
[3]	3 - "	"	"	WAIMA KIVORI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION		5/4/54-13/4/54
[]						
[]	KAIRUKU - 1953/54.					
[]	1-1953/54	PEARSE - R. E.	C.P.O.	RORO CENSUS SUB-DIVISION		7/7/53-20/7/53
[5]	2 - "	TOMASETTI - W. E.	A.B.O.	BUSH MEKEO CENSUS SUB-DIVISION		11/7/53-25/7/53
[6]	3 - "	" "	"	NARA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION		24/8/53-29/8/53
[7]	4 - "	" "	"	GABADI " "		21/9/53-1/10/53
[8]	5 - "	" "	"	KUNI " "		9/11/53-28/11/53
[9]	6 - "	LAMBEN - W. J. C.	P.O.	FANE-KINDEI " "		18/1/54-23/1/54
[10]	2-1954/55	GOOGER - J. R.	C.P.O.	RORO CENSUS DIVISION	map.	10/8/54-24/8/54
[11]	3 - "	TOMASETTI - W. E.	A.B.O.	GABADI AND NARA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION		6/9/54-17/9/54
[12]	4 - "	GOOGER - J. R.	C.P.O.	BUSH MEKEO CENSUS SUB-DIVISION		24/9/54-2/10/54
[13]	5 - "	TOMASETTI - W. E.	A.B.O.	KUNI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION		6/11/54-28/11/54
[14]	6 - "	GOOGER - J. R.	C.P.O.	RORO " " "		10/1/55-27/1/55
[15]	7 - "	LAMBEN - W. J. C.	P.O.	MEKEO " " "		10/1/55-2/2/55
[16]	8 - "	ERSKINE - J. A.	"	WAIMA-KIVORI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION		20/4/55-29/4/55
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CENTRAL DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1953/54 and 1954/55

AVUKUPU (BASE CAMP) & KAIRUKU

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>AVUKUPU</u>		
1 - 53/54	J.B.Short	Mekeo Census Division
2 - 53/54	W.J.G.Lambden	Bush Mekeo and Mekeo
3 - 53/54	W.J.G.Lambden	Waima - Kivori Census Division
<u>KAIRUKU</u>		
1 - 53/54	R.E.Pearse	Roro Census Division
2 - 53/54	W.E.Tomasetti	Bush Mekeo
3 - 53/54	W.E.Tomasetti	Nara Census Division
4 - 53/54	W.E.Tomasetti	Kabadi Census Division
5 - 53/54	W.E.Tomasetti	Kuni Census Division
6 - 53/54	W.J.G.Lambden	Waima - Kivori Census Division
7 - 53/54	W.E.Tomasetti	Mekeo Census Division
1 - 54/55	W.E.Tomasetti	Mekeo Census Division
2 - 54/55	D.R.Goodger	Roro Census Division
3 - 54/55	W.E.Tomasetti	Kabadi and Nara Census Divisions
4 - 54/55	D.R.Goodger	Bush Mekeo
5 - 54/55	W.E.Tomasetti	Kuni Census Division
6 - 54/55	D.R.Goodger	Roro Census Division
7 - 54/55	W.J.G.Lambden	Mekeo Census Division
8 - 54/55	J.A.Erskine	Waima - Kivori Census Division

all cleared. OK HRD 24/2/70

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

CENTRAL District.

Report Number KAIRUKU 1/53-54.

Conducted by :- R.E. Pearce, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled :- RORO Census Sub-Division.

Patrol Accompanied by - Europeans - Nil;

Natives - Two constables.

DURATION :- 7th July to 20th July, 1953. - Fourteen days.

Medical Assistant did not accompany the patrol.

Last patrol to area by - District Services Feb. and March 1951.

Health June 1953.

MAP: "Yule Island" sheet of 4 miles ; 1 inch series. Attached overlay.

PATROL OBJECTS: Census and general administration.

The Director,
Dept. of D.S. & N.A.,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please.

1953.

District Commissioner.

Nil war damage payments.

Sub-District Office,
KAIRUKU.

25th July, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
FORT MORSBY.

PATROL BEFORE KAIRUKU 1/BS-54 - ROAD CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

R. E. FRANK - Cadet Patrol Officer.

(A) DIARY:

- 7 July. Visited TSIRIA by Jeep arriving 1830 - Census revision - returned KAIRUKU 1730.
- 8 July. At Sub-District Office all day - TSIRIA census statistics.
- 9 July. KAIRUKU to PIRUPAKA by canoe (0945-1145) - census revision and general administration. Slept PIRUPAKA.
- 10 July. PIRUPAKA to MOU on foot (1200-1330) - census revision and general administration. Slept MOU.
- 11 July. General administration and visit by W. E. Tomasetti, Actg./A.D.O. MOU to BERRINA (1300-1415) on foot - census revision. Slept BERRINA.
- 12 July. Rest day - Visit to Agricultural Experiment Station. Slept BERRINA.
- 13 July. BERRINA to BALIKO on foot (0900-0900) - census and general administration - BALIKO to MOU (1700-1800). Slept MOU.
- 14 July. MOU to RAPA on foot (0700-0900) - census and general administration. Slept RAPA.
- 15 July. RAPA to BIOTO by canoe and on foot (0700-0945) - census and general administration. Slept BIOTO.
- 16 July. BIOTO to NIKULA by canoe (0945-1200) - census and general administration. - NIKULA to KAIRUKU by canoe (1530-1730). Slept KAIRUKU.
- 17 July. KAIRUKU to DELJENA by dinghy (0800-0940) by foot to POUKAMA (0910-0915) - census revision and general administration. Visit to L.M.S. Station - Census and general administration DELJENA - DELJENA to KAIRUKU (1730-1800). Slept KAIRUKU.
- 18 July. KAIRUKU to DELJENA by dinghy (0800-0945) - general administration - DELJENA to KARABADA (1035-1200) - census and general administration. Slept OU OU CHENK plantation.
- 19 July. KARABADA to KAIRUKU on foot and by canoe (1300-1515). Slept KAIRUKU.
- 20 July. KAIRUKU to PIRUPAKA (0900-0940) - census revision. PIRUPAKA to KAIRUKU (1355-1530).

(TWO)

(B) DESCRIPTIVE INTRODUCTION.

1. The Noro Census Sub-Division is formed by the noro speaking people living in the Ungabunga river delta, on Yule Island and the Eastern shore of Hall Sound. TSIRIA village consists of a group of hamlets on the seaward shore of Yule Island. Bereina village has two small hamlets in addition to the main village. KBABADA village has one small hamlet a short distance east from the main group of houses. All the other villages are compact single groups of houses.

2. The delta consists of grass swamp and mangrove forest, and village sites that will remain dry in the wet season are limited in size and number. Those villages on the eastern shore of Hall Sound and Yule Island have ample hilly ground and the only restriction on the location of the village is the availability of fresh water. The soil in the delta area is sandy whereas the hills are of a gravelly nature. The hills have a good cover of "kunai" grass and timber. The area is in the Papuan dry belt. The rainfall occurs in the North West Season, but the delta area is subject to flooding whenever there is heavy rain in the mountains.

3. The sub-division is bounded on the west by the Waima-Kivori Sub-Division, on the north by the Mekeo Sub-Division and in the East by the Nara Sub-Division.

4. All parts of the sub-division can be reached from Kairuku in half a day, either by canoe or on foot, depending on the village to be visited. The whole area has been under continuous administration for at least fifty years.

(C) LAW AND ORDER.

5. The ^{Sub-Division} was patrolled last in March 1951, but because of the easy access these people have to Kairuku no more than the normal number of civil claims concerning gardens, pigs and unpaid debts were brought forward. Several assaults that occurred immediately prior to the patrol's visit were investigated and reported.

6. Despite numerous advices during the three weeks preceding the patrol, that the area would be visited for census revision, the villagers of Mou and Bereina showed a marked indifference towards the census. There were 13 absentees at Mou and 26 at Bereina. There was an excellent attendance at all other villages. Only two people at Mou had attempted to avoid the census, the others had merely chosen to ignore it. This unfortunately is indicative of the attitude these people towards the administration. It is hoped that the patrol has, to some measure, helped to alter this attitude.

7. There has been a considerable amount of firing of grasslands in the sub-division. Many of these fires are lit in connection with hunting sorties, but those fires seen at Bereina and Babiko were not so caused. It appears that they were the result of natives setting fire to grass merely for the pleasure it gave them. A garden at Babiko was damaged by fire. This complaint was investigated. If it is intended to stop these fires it appears that administrative as well as legal action will be necessary. It is difficult to find the natives who cause these fires unless the fire damages the property of another native. Fires in the Bereina area are caused, also, by natives from other census sub-divisions, who are moving through the area either to or from Kairuku.

8. The recent attack on Nikila natives by the Bioto people has produced a penitent desire to please the administration in

(THREE)

in these people. The abnormal enthusiasm for the census displayed by the Biot Village Officials was more the result of guilty consciences than genuine zeal. The female relatives of Kabei Kose of Nikula who allegedly killed Ga Warupi of Bioto during the incident are hiding in Delena, and the Nikula villagers fear reprisals by the Biotosnatives. This incident may be attributed to the fact that the village officials failed to bring the original dispute before a magistrate for settlement. In this regard it should be noted that the councillors and, in particular, the village constable appeared to have little control over the villagers at Bioto. The village constables were told again that all offences should be reported to the officers at Kairuka, whether the offenders were prepared to be arrested or not.

(D) CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

9. The census revealed a population of 2,844 natives living in a total of eleven villages ranging in population from 138 to 467.

10. The last census was taken in February and March of 1951. Since then there have been 223 births and 93 deaths. Only four of the villages had an average size of family over two. The highest average was 2.4 and the lowest 1.6. There are 33 women pregnant out of 758 who are of child bearing age.

11. There are 17.7% of the able-bodied males absent in employment. There are 60 boys and 14 girls absent at schools, and only four of these are at government establishments. During the rice harvesting season many of the natives from Bereina, Mou, Babiko and Rapa obtain employment at the D.A.S.F., Mission and private rice farms at Epo, Mainohana and Ungabunga. However it was noted that employers are maintaining permanent labour forces of Highland and Western natives under Agreements.

12. There is considerable inter-marriage with natives from the villages outside the sub-division where roro is the common language. Migrations from the Mekeo villages are very few. Several people have migrated at least twice since the last census, and this, coupled with their uncertainty as to their census name, produced a degree of confusion when checking migrations.

13. The 39 natives who failed to attend census were instructed to report to the Assistant District Officer and explain their absence. As the Assistant District Officer was patrolling the Bush Mekeo sub-division at the time making the long walk to report to him was apparently considered a greater inconvenience than attending the census, and the absenteeism encountered at Mou and Bereina was not met with at villages censused subsequently.

(E) MISSIONS.

14. Two Christian missions operate in the sub-division. The Mission of the Sacred Heart has its Papuan headquarters at Yule Island and the London Missionary Society has a station at Delena. Both these missions had permanent stations in the area before the Administration.

15. The Mission of the Sacred Heart employs a large number of natives at its Yule Island establishment, where it has large workshops necessary to maintain the large amount of equipment used by the Mission. Most of the villages in the Roro Sub-Division are under the one parish priest for mission administrative purposes, but the presence of laymen, teaching brothers and sisters at Yule Island, Mainohana school and the aid posts means that the Mission is in close contact with these people. The influence of the Mission on these natives has therefore been considerable, and this is most noticeable in the educational and technical attainments of the natives.

(FOUR)

16. All villages except Delena and Poukamahave Roman Catholic churches adjacent to the village. Large wooden crosses have been erected in the centre of each of these villages. The people of Tsiria have also constructed a small grotto at the entrance to the first hamlet. These are but few of the signs that the natives of the Roro Sub-Division have accepted the ritual of living as nominal christians. Despite the number of church marriages, there is still considerable interest in bride prices, preparation, in the traditional manner, for marriage, and divorces. Bigamous marriages, the number in each village varying from four to the usual one, are contracted, even by young men, in the face of the strong opposition from the Mission. The natives gave the impression that while nominally christian they are loathe to cast off the remaining connections with the old practices and beliefs. While the christian ethic has probably been explained to them, the code governing daily relationships between native and native is largely the traditional one, with the modification that an appeal to the magistrate is made occasionally when all else has failed and the tradition demands direct action.

17. The London Missionary Society station is adjacent to Delena and only a short distance from Poukama. The same attitude to religion prevails in these villages as in the rest of the sub-division. Church activities are an accepted part of village life, but the native code of behaviour still dictates the villagers' obligations to each other, and their reactions to each others conduct.

(F) EDUCATION.

18. Both the London Missionary Society and the Mission of the Sacred Heart maintain village and boarding schools. The L.M.S. school at Delena is under the supervision of the resident missionary, Mr. P. Chatterton, who claims that the attendance at school of the children from Delena and Poukama is excellent. There are a number of children from other villages living with relatives at Delena so that they can attend the school there. There are also a number of boarding students.

19. The Mission of the Sacred Heart has native teachers in all villages except Delena. The teachers are graduates from the De La Salle college at Yule Island and are mostly young men between 18 and 20 years of age. They hold classes at standards one and two. They reported that it was very difficult to get children to attend regularly and promptly. The Mission of the Sacred Heart maintains a boarding school for boys at Mainohana and large numbers of boys from the Roro villages are in attendance. Tsiria natives attend the school at Yule Island, while advanced pupils from all parts of the sub-division attend the De La Salle college for boys. A small number of girls attend a boarding school run by the Sisters of the Mission at Yule Island.

20. There are no government schools in the area and their establishment would only take pupils from schools already in existence.

21. It is in the educational sphere that the missions achievements are most noticeable. There are no villages in which at least a few of the natives cannot speak English. Some of these natives with this ability have tendency to push themselves forward to an extent unwarranted by their true position in the village. Retired mission teachers can be described in some cases as interfering busybodies. The mission schools at Yule Island give some training in trades and most of the efficient native tradesmen in the sub-division are mission trained. The extent to which the people are literate may be judged from the fact that under the editorship of the parish priest a mission paper "EVE KAPANA" (The Yule Island Bell) is published in the Roro language. There are frequent contributions from natives.

(FIVE)

22. There is therefore, an opportunity for every native growing up in the sub-division to become fully literate in the vernacular if existing facilities are maintained. Boarding schools are essential, as it will be difficult, for many years to come, for young native teachers to attend village day schools regularly.

(3) AGRICULTURE.

to get children.

23. Agriculture within the sub-division falls into two classifications. The villagers of Tairia, Belena, Pukama, Teabada, Nikula and Pinupaka garden on hilly land and find that the dryness of the South East season is their main obstacle. The other village gardens are on low lying land in the delta area where there is the danger of flooding, when in the North West season rains in the mountains accentuate the flooding from the local rains. In all cases the main crops appear to be bananas, yams, taro and sweet potatoes. Tomatoes, pumpkins, sugar cane and manioc are also grown. Natives in the first group of villages mentioned above trade pots for bananas from the Mekeo at markets held at Bioto and near Mailera Plantation, thus seeming to indicate that their own gardens do not produce enough of what is the main item in their diet. Gardening is on the shifting-cultivation principle and is at the subsistence level only. Cash cropping is confined to Betel Nut and Copra. Copra is the mainstay of the co-operative societies in the sub-division. Production varies considerably. At Bereina and Babiko there is in addition to production by villagers within the Society some buying from Mekeo natives. In villages where there are no Co-operative societies the natives sell copra to the traders operating in the area. Betel nut seems to be reserved for financing trips to Port Moresby and providing petty cash. The betel nut groves are in the delta area.

24. The question of providing gardening land for the Tairia people has been the subject of memoranda by various Assistant District Officers. The present plan is the creation of a reserve for the Tairia natives. When the problem of land usage on Yule Island is being considered, it should be remembered that the Pinupaka natives have no gardens on the mainland. Their gardens are on the western end of Yule Island. They claim that flooding by salt water has spoilt the land they have on the mainland. The Bereina people have found that land that has been used by them for many years had been sold to the crown two generations ago. Although the area is marked on certain maps the actual whereabouts of the boundaries are not known. The recent granting of leases on this land and the establishment of the Agricultural Station at Epe have brought this situation to the notice of Europeans and Natives. Whether the Bereina people's ignorance of the tale is genuine or not, the situation has arisen where one haialet and the gardens of several natives are on what is thought to be crown land. Until a survey of the area by a surveyor is completed a solution of this problem cannot be attempted.

25. Fish form part of the diet of all natives in the area. In the delta section, at this time of the year when the streams are low, fish drives are held. The natives on Hall Sound and Yule Island are dependent on fish to a large degree, and they fish almost every night and several times a week in the daylight, using nets, lines and spears. The does not appear to be a large surplus of fish for sale. The crayfish season brings some cash into the villages, but the saleable surplus has decreased over the last two years. Weekly hunts are held for pig and wallaby. The people on the eastern shore of Hall Sound have the largest resources of these. Pigs are no more in all villages. Some villages such

28. From maps to sites there are various tracks, but all
outlet crossing the underground river and treated as down it
for some distance, there is no existing point for this
crossing and the establishment is not warranted, as from the
river it is but a short walk to a large camp that must be
crossed by some before reaching site. There is a ferryman
at site and all contact between this village and Kalyan
is by canoe or launch. Niyata is accessible from Kalyan by
canoe only. There is a ferrying point at Telen and another
at Pongna. The track from Kalyan to Telen is in excellent
condition and could be used by a jeep if minor repairs were
made to the various culverts.

29. The roads in the general sub-division are considerably
There is a vehicular road from Kalyan to Telen, portion
of which is maintained by the Telen people. This runs from
the N.S.C. station through the Telen hamlets to the airport.
There is another vehicular road from Kalyan to the main
hamlet of Telen. This is rarely used and has had little
maintenance, with the exception of a newly built by-pass
built to avoid a collapsed bridge. There is a foot track
running the length of Telen. The grass at the Pongna
end of the track requires cutting, but otherwise the track
is in fair condition. A Government ferry service is maintained
across the western entrance to Helli Sound. The track from
Pongna to Non lies along the beach for some distance, and
it is necessary to cross a long stretch of decaying vegetation.
The track from the beach to Non can be used by vehicles.
Portion of this track lies along the Ho-Alarm road, that has
just been built by the administration. Part of the Non-
Pongna road lies along a vehicular road built by the
administration. The bridge and tracks not intended for
vehicular traffic were in good condition. The track from Non
to Telen and to Pongna would under the feet of water during
the wet season. It was noted that logs were in position along
these portions of the track and that it would at least be
passable. The natives at Pongna are endeavoring to raise the
track by digging large drains at either side. The village
comparable suggested that if the village constructed a
bridge to carry a motorcar then the Government might
be obliged to grant a grant to assist them with the work on
this track.

(1) ROADS AND TRAILS.

30. The Pongna committee have claimed that a new type
canoe has never been found for the village. However,
and by them during the census indicated that they should
have recorded a new type boat at a previous census. Twenty-
four hours later, when the party was at Non, the Pongna
village committee advised with the boat which was allegedly
never found. The failure to admit the boat, and the attempt
to cover it up by the method used by the worker
committee and its indifference of the attitude with which
they approach their duties. One committee at Non was number-
ed among the census absentees, as was another at Telen. It
is felt that for action taken at Pongna, Non and
Telen, similar manifestations of this attitude would have
been found at several other villages.

Permitted to decide these minor civil matters, very strong
support must be given to the present set of committees to
enable them to do this effectively.

(EIGHT)

(K) VILLAGE CONSTABLES.

33. The standard of work being done by some village constables is poor. The village constables at Haa, Hapa and Bioto are particularly ineffectual. The villagers ignore the instructions given by these officials. It is thought that when these villagers realise that persons complained of by village constables will be brought before a magistrate by the R.P.S.N.G.C., if necessary, and the village constables realise that they are expected to carry out their duties and will be supported in the performance of them, then these men will be reasonably effective. Other village constables were performing their duties satisfactorily. All village constables were instructed again, to report all offences and complaints immediately.

(L) REST HOUSES.

34. The rest houses are in reasonable condition. At Bereina, the old co-operative store building (the Society having transferred to larger premises) is used as a rest house and is in good condition. The rest houses at Hapa and Bioto were small, that at Bioto so much so that the village constable was asked to organise the construction of a larger one.

(M) HEALTH.

35. The natives seen at the census appeared to be in good health. Two children were directed to attend hospital for treatment for sores, whenever sickness was given as the reason for the absence from the census the person was already hospitalised. The villagers in the delta area have all been sprayed as part of a malaria control scheme being conducted by the Department of Public Health. There are further sprayings to be done.

36. The area is within easy reach of the native hospital at Kairua and the Aid Posts in the Mokeo. In addition the Mission of the Sacred Heart maintains Aid Posts in the Mokeo and on Yule Island. These Posts are staffed by European nursing sisters who frequently visit Hava villages in cases of serious illness. Many of the natives prefer to attend the Mission Aid Posts for treatment as they can attend as out patients from their villages. If they attend hospital at Yule Island they must remain at Yule Island until the treatment is completed, even if they are outpatients.

37. The Public Health Department is having an Aid Post built at Bereina. The work is being done by natives from the villages it is intended to serve. The value of the Aid post to the local people was stressed and it was pointed out that this was the only contribution asked of them, although they had been receiving medical treatment for many years without cost. Several villages were organising work rosters to enable the Post to be completed.

D. W. ...

SE-S/MB.



30-6/330

24th August, 1953.

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

Patrol Report KAIRUKI No.1-53/54

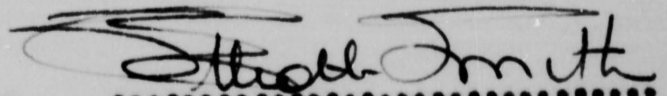
Patrol Report as quoted above is attached hereto for your information, please.

As appears to be the general thing, this area has not been patrolled since the beginning of 1951, and therefore the attitude of general indifference is not to be wondered at. However, I think perhaps that with the more constant patrolling this attitude will quickly disappear and the Sub-district will revert to what it used to be, i.e., well ordered and properly administered.

With regard to the area of Crown land taken up Mr. McCance near BEREINA, I have been in touch with the Department of Lands and they have told me that as soon as a surveyor is available he will be sent there to straighten out the boundaries, which appear to be in some doubt.

I agree with Mr. Tomasetti's remarks with regard to Councils and Councillors and that such time as the MEKEO is able to warrant a properly constituted system of Village Councils it should be the policy to see that the more influential men or chiefs in the groups are encouraged to accept responsibility in general village welfare.

Mr. Pearse has supplied a comprehensive and well set out report, which is quite readable.


.....
(S. Elliott-Smith)
District Commissioner, C.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT.

CENTRAL District.

Report Number KATRUKU 2/53-54.

Conducted by :- W.E. Tomasetti, Actg./A.D.O..

Area patrolled :- BUSH MEKBO Census Sub-Division.

Patrol accompanied by :- Europeans - One;
Natives - Three.

Duration :- 11 July 53 to 25 July 53. Fifteen days.

Medical Assistant did not accompany patrol. (Mr. N. McK. ALGORN, Agric. Cadet, accompanied).

Last patrol to area :- D.S. March 51;
P.H.D. June 53.

Map :- 4 miles : 1 inch 'Strat' series - YULE ISLAND Sheet.
Attached overlay.

Patrol Object :- Census revision and general administration.

The Director,
Dept. of D.S. & N.A.,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please.

District Commissioner.

1953.

Nil payments.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
KAIRUKU.

7 August 55.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
FORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT KAIRUKU 2/53-54 - HUSH MEKRO CENSUS SUB-DIVISION
W.R. TOMASETTI - Actg./A.D.

(A) DIARY:

- and
- 11 July: Kairuku via Epe, Kikimunga Extension Station by launch and vehicle (0800-1500). Discussions on rice production. Slept Kikimunga Agricultural Extension Station.
- 12 July: Rest day. Slept Kikimunga Agricultural Extension Station.
- 13 July: Kikimunga Agricultural Extension Station via ^{To BABANGONGO} AIPEANA by foot (0900-1300). C.R. and G.A.. Slept BABANGONGO.
- 14 July: BABANGONGO to APANAIPA by canoe (0900-1300). C.R. and G.A.. Slept APANAIPA.
- 15 July: APANAIPA to PIUNGA by canoe (1000-1500). C.R. and G.A.. Slept PIUNGA.
- 16 July: PIUNGA to AMEIAKA by canoe (1200-1300). C.R. and G.A.. Slept AMEIAKA.
- 17 July: AMEIAKA to INAUKINA by foot (0830-1000). C.R. and G.A.. Slept INAUKINA.
- 18 July: INAUKINA to MAIPA by foot (0800-0930). C.R. and G.A.. MAIPA to IOI by foot (1200-1330). C.R. and G.A.. IOI to ENGEFA by foot (1600-1845). Slept ENGEFA.
- 19 July: Rest day. Slept ENGEFA.
- 20 July: C.R. and G.A.. ENGEFA to Kikimunga Agricultural Extension Station by foot (1300-1600). Further discussions on rice production with Administration officials and village officials etc.. Slept Kikimunga Agricultural Extension Station.
- 21 July: Kikimunga Agricultural Extension Station to Epe Agricultural Extension Station by vehicle (0600-1900). Conferred with District Commissioner, Chief of Agricultural Extension, Assistant Co-operative Registrar of Papua and Treasury representative on rice production. Returned to Kikimunga Agricultural Extension Station and slept.
- 22 July: With Mr. G. MORRIS from Kikimunga Agricultural Extension Station to Inawaia Agricultural Extension Station by canoe. Rice production discussions. Slept Inawaia Agricultural Extension Station.
- 23 July: With Mr. MORRIS ^{from} Inawaia Agricultural Extension Station to Kikimunga Agricultural Extension Station by canoe. Slept Kikimunga Agricultural Extension Station.
- 24 July: Attended meeting of AIPEANA villagers for the preliminary arrangements to wind-up their Rural Progress Societies and commence a Co-operative Society. Slept Kikimunga Agricultural Extension Station.
- 25 July: Kikimunga Agricultural Extension Station via Epe to Kairuku by vehicle and launch. (0900-1800).

B. C.R. means census revision and G.A. means general administration.

(170)

NOTE: This report deals only with the routine native administration completed by the patrol in the HEBE HEBEO Census Sub-Division. The matters dealing with the reorganization of rice production have already been made the subject of a special report.

(B) DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION:

1. The census Sub-Division consists of a culturally and linguistically homogeneous group of eight villages. Another village KORO apparently of this group, is included in the Kereva Sub-Division but in two days walk away from DIMBIDIA, its nearest village in this Sub-Division. The language is of the Melanesian family and is akin to Helimo but the two languages do not appear to be mutually intelligible. Relationships resulting from intermarriage with some Helimo villages (DIMBOA, DIMA and DIMWIT) are found.
2. The villages are all located on the lower plain of the Akalfu river or its tributaries and much of the area is low-lying and swampy even in the dry season. In the wet season it must be a most unattractive area. The natives over, however, that over the past three decades the swamp areas have been getting steadily smaller. This opinion is supported by historians.

3. Reference to the accompanying map shows that the Census Sub-Division is bounded on the West by the Kereva Sub-Division, on the North and East by the Gollala Sub-Division, and on the South by the Helimo and Waimo-Kivori Census Sub-Divisions.

4. The people have been under Government and Mission influence for about forty years.

(C) LAW AND ORDER:

5. The patrol returned to Kalirua with the impression that the Bush Helimo (unlike their cousins the Helimo) are a most law-abiding people. The only criminal matter to be dealt with judicially was a case involving robbery of which there is no doubt a great deal under the surface. No instances of these two pastimes popular in this Sub-Division (assault and adultery) came to the attention of the patrol. There were probably some crimes successfully concealed but such crimes would be only minor ones.

(D) CRIMES & SEVERITIES:

6. A number of satisfactory features were revealed by the census revision. The last census was completed in March 51 and thus the figures following are for a two year and four months period. There are births and only thirty six deaths were recorded. Of the thirty six deaths only sixteen were in the under-thirteen groups. The average size of family is in no village lower than 2.1 and in three cases it is 3.1, 3.0 and 2.9. Lastly, of a total of 281 women of child bearing age 26 were recorded as pregnant - this is about a proportion of 1 of 9. If these features remain over the next few years it should be possible to say the population position in the Bush Helimo is very satisfactory.

7. The total for the Census Sub-Division recorded was 1059 which was an increase of 140 on the last recorded total of 919. It was not possible to reconcile these figures with the increases and decreases recorded but this is probably a result of the loss of two books, TOI and MATIA, which were re-estimated. The officials stated they were taken to Kalirua about eighteen months ago and were not returned. At the completion of this revision all books reconciled (i.e. the total of names thereof was the same as the last total in the book) and the V.Cs. were warned not to put the books out of their possession or to permit unauthorised entries.

8. It will be noticed that of a total of 260 males between 16 and 45, 82 are in employment and another 15 are students - the bulk of these students are adolescents. Some 57 able-bodied males are withdrawn from the manpower available in the Sub-Division for normal village activities. This appears to be a dangerously large percentage and lodged in some villages the total of male adults is well below that of female adults. However there are not yet any indications that this is having an adverse effect on the population position.

(E) MISCELLANEOUS:

9. Apart from a small number of advances to the I.M.S. faith in the village of

(SECRET)

APANAIPI the area is under the influence of the M.S.C. There is no priest resident in the area which is visited regularly by the staff of the station at BEIPA three hours walk from Engefa.

10. The area contains a number of very well erected and maintained churches. The materials used are normally corrugated iron for the roof and black palm for the walls. The catechist-cum-teacher keeps these churches and their environs in good order with the assistance of the school children.

11. A number of instances of polygamy (particularly in Maipa) indicate that the mission still does not completely dominate native morality, however there are no indications (to the patrol) that the people are starting to think about the ultimate benefits of christianity as are the Waima (see Report 4/52-53).

(F) EDUCATION:

12. Education is completely in the hands of the M.S.C. who maintain a network of schools at which village primary education is fairly conveniently available to all children in the area. All the catechists complain that attendance is below what may be expected. All villages were addressed on the value of education (however scanty) to their children. Some students at mission higher educational establishments at BEIPA, MAINOMANO and YULE ISLAND are from this area. In addition one male is attending a school in Sydney as arranged by the M.S.C.

(G) AGRICULTURE:

13. Practically all the gardens (except the villages of INAIKINA, MAIPA and IOI) are established on the river banks. These banks are slightly higher than the rest of the land but are still likely to be extensively flooded in the wet season. This possibility becomes an actuality three or four years and is a source of constant worry to the natives, as the floods generally destroy much of the food planted.

14. They have in part overcome this by cultivating great numbers of breadfruit trees which, of course, are seldom damaged by floods and are a good alternative source of food. Taro sweet potato and yam are all grown in the usual manner of subsistence shifting horticulturalists. Under the influence of the M.S.C. the APANAIPA people have grown some rice of which they propose to sell portion and the balance eat as a supplementary.

15. For so swampy an area there is surprisingly little sago cultivated and eaten.

(H) COUNCILS:

16. No statutory council has been formed in the Census Sub-Division but each village has its quota of councillors. It was stressed in each village that these councillors exposed themselves to the risk of court action if they took part in the illegal settlement and concealing of criminal matters but that they could play a legitimate part in endeavouring, by discussion, to reach amicable settlements in cases of debt and disputes of bride-price and the custody of children and other matters of a civil nature involving native customary law. If their activities are confined to this field they can do a great deal in the administration of their villages.

17. The existence of a strong system of clans with leaders in the area (providing the councillors are the clan leaders) gives the system much weight.

(I) HOUSING:

18. The housing in this Census Sub-Division is of a very high standard indeed. It is true that many of the houses are average only but at APANAIPA large (20' X 10') houses of well made sora walls with dressed timber frames were seen. A feature of practically all houses in the Census Sub-Division is the length of the piles on which they are built. This minimises the risk of damage or destruction by flood. Grass or sago leaf may be used to thatch the roof.

(J) ROADS & BRIDGES:

19. All the tracks traversed were found to be in good order. However the patrol was made in the dry season and a patrol in the wet season would do most of its walking up to at least its ankles in mud. Ferrymen operate between MANANGONGO

(FOUR)

and APANAIFI (4 hours) and APANAIFI and PIUNGA (6 hours). No bridges are located in the area patrolled.

(K) VILLAGE CONSTABLES:

20. The Village Constables appear to be doing a tolerably good job with the exception perhaps of those of APANAIFI and AMEIAKA. The former gave me the impression of being a rascal with no authority in the village. The second spends most of his time living at BABANGONGO. However no recommendation will be made unless something definite against them comes to light at a later date. The AMEIAKA Village Constable has been warned that any further lengthy absences from his village will result in his dismissal.

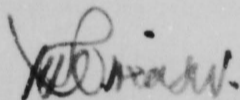
(L) REST HOUSES:

21. Good rest houses are to be found in all villages.

(M) HEALTH:

22. The insalubrious environment in which these people live does not seem to have had any marked effect on their health. They gave the general impression of being quite healthy although a number of children were found to be suffering from a variety of complaints among which yaws and tropical ulcers predominated. At ENGEFA there are a particularly large number of children with yaws - these were all directed to the Aid Post at BEIPA. Malaria is endemic and is probably responsible for many infant deaths.

23. Villages were all well cleaned for the patrol but I suspect that the general standard of village hygiene is low. People indiscriminately defecate in the bush adjacent to their village. Such areas are kept clean by the village pigs in their scavenging. The standard of personal cleanliness is also not high. Most people live adjacent to a stream but the large numbers of crocodiles make bathing very risky.



(W.E. Temsetti).
Actg./A.D.O.

SE-S/MB.



30-6/331

24th August, 1953.

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

Patrol Report No. 2 of 53/54
Central District, KAIRUKU.

Attached hereto for your information are copies of the Patrol Report referred to above.

It was carried out by Mr. W. E. Tomasetti, Acting Assistant District Officer, Central District, KAIRUKU, and it appears to be comprehensive and effective.

It is interesting too, to note that this appears to be the first Patrol to this Sub-District since March, 1951. Much the same conditions are revealed as indicated by Mr. Pearse, P.O., in Patrol No. 1.

I refrain from any particular comment but would look forward to the next Patrol Report when an Officer again visits this area.

S. Elliott-Smith
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(S. Elliott-Smith)
District Commissioner, C.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
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Sub-District Office,
KAIRUKU.

17 September 53.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT KAIRUKU 3/53-54 - NARA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

W.E. TOMASETTI - Actg./A.D.O..

(A) DIARY:

The patrol was commenced on completion of a tour of the Hisiu-Galley Reach Area.

- 24 August: Obu Estate to ALA'ALA by motor transport (1200-1300).
C. and G.A.. ALA'ALA to Obu Estate by motor transport
(1630-1730). Slept Obu Estate.
- 25 August: Obu Estate to OROI by motor transport (1400-1600)
G.A.. Slept OROI.
- 26 August: C.. OROI to DIUMANA by foot (1200-1600). Slept
DIUMANA.
- 27 August: C. and G.A.. DIUMANA to KAIU by foot (1100-1200).
C. and G.A.. KAIU to TUBU by foot (1500-1545).
Slept TUBU.
- 28 August: C. and G.A.. TUBU to VANUAMAI by foot (1000-1400).
C. and G.A.. Slept VANUAMAI.
- 29 August: G.A.. VANUAMAI via DELENA to Kairuku by foot and canoe
(1000-1600).

Note.

C. indicates 'census' and G.A. 'general administration'.

(B) DESCRIPTIVE INTRODUCTION:

1. The NARA people live in the sub-coastal region between the Dilava River and the sea. The people of one village (ALA'ALA) recently moved down from the hills and live on the beach. The country consists of low rolling hills covered with sparse trees and grass interspersed with patches of primary or secondary forest growth. But for occasional gardens of banana and scattered pandanus palm the country is very similar to parts of Southern Australia. It is part of the low rainfall area. The area is drained by a system of minor watercourses which are apparently dry for most of the year (the dry season which covers the period April to December). The soil appears to be a greyish clay which cracks badly when dry.
2. The people of the Census Sub-Division form a cultural and linguistic group. The language is Melanesian and is apparently a member of the family which includes Motu Mekeo Kuni and Roro.
3. The NARA have been under government and Mission influence for at least fifty years.

(C) LAW & ORDER:

4. The people give the impression of being very mild and law-abiding and the only two charges dealt with during the patrol were for census offences. The culprit in each was a foreign native who had taken up residence in the Census Sub-Division. Despite the lengthy period that has elapsed since the area was

3.

2.

last patrol practically no civil matters were produced for settlement. The patrol returned to Kairuku with the impression that this peaceful state resulted not from a strong sense of law and order but from a lack of spirit.

(2) MISSIONS:

12. As reported in other parts of the Sub-District the NARA people are about evenly divided in number between the L.M.S. and M.S.C.. Many years ago the L.M.S. were the only mission in the field (having carried out the initial evangelisation) but during a temporary lull in their activities the M.S.C. moved in and succeeded in 'capturing' three villages - AIA'AIA, TUBU and Vanuama1.

13. Each Mission maintains village primary schools and churches (in charge of a resident catechist) in their respective villages but no European manned stations are located in the Census Sub-Division. The L.M.S. congregation take their guidance from Delena and the Catholics are part of the parish controlled from Yule Island.

14. No signs of fervent adoption of the Christian ethic (or even its ritual) were seen during the patrol's short stay in the Census Sub-Division and there appears to be no reason to believe

that an attitude different to that reported in other parts of the Sub-District exists.

15. Indeed the general malaise that seems to pervade all Nara activities likewise applies to their Mission associations.

(F) EDUCATION:

16. There are no Government schools in the C.S.D. and thus the village primary schools conducted by both Missions exclusively provide education for the children of the C.S.D.. All the catechists expressed dissatisfaction with attendance and consequently all villages were addressed on the importance of taking advantage of any opportunity for education. A limited number of students go on to the higher educational establishments maintained by both missions. Past mission educational activity has produced an appreciable number of literate natives.

(G) COUNCILS:

17. Each village has a small number of councillors all of whom appear to serve the dual function of assisting the V.Cs. in their not very onerous administrative responsibilities and attempting to represent any body having dealing with the patrol.

18. The placid temperament of the people and their scattered residence, coupled with the fact that by tradition bride price is not payable, seem to have reduced civil friction to a minimum. Thus, in distinction to the Mekeo and Roro C.S.Ds., councillors have little real function.

19. At present it is difficult to foresee any future in local government for these people.

(H) HOUSING:

20. Although a number of small and rather dismal houses are to be found throughout the area it is correct to say that the standard of housing is quite satisfactory.

21. A tendency to build two-roomed houses with verandahs and platforms has apparently been at work for many years and has resulted in a rise in the standard. Sago-leaf thatch and 'aera' walls with either split bamboo or black-palm floors are the normal materials found. Most of the villages have quite long distances to traverse in search of such materials.

22. The village of OROI was found to be constructed mainly of second-hand corrugated iron salvaged from the adjacent and abandoned oil search camp. The people responded well to a suggestion that this iron should be used exclusively on roofs rather than walls. This arrangement will make their homes more comfortable (and cool) and will lighten the burden of making sago leaf thatch.

(I) ROADS AND BRIDGES:

23. The only vehicular road in the C.S.D. is one on which no maintenance has been carried out for several years. It is passable at present but is used only very infrequently. It connects OBO Plantation with OU OU CREEK Plantation. With road maintenance funds now available it is planned to do some work on this road as soon as more urgent tasks are completed. With other related tasks also completed it will connect DELENA (the nearest mainland point to Kairuku) with the Hisiu-Galley Reach Area and will therefore probably connect with Port Moresby in due course.

24. It will not have any immediate economic function but will be a great administrative convenience by linking Kairuku with the plantations of the Hisiu-Galley Reach Area. This complex is, I understand, the largest in Papua. Its possible social and medical uses are also worthy of consideration.

25. Foot tracks throughout the area were in good condition. The low rainfall makes their maintenance a light task even for the

small population.

(J) VILLAGE CONSTABLES:

26. All the V.Cs. appear to be able to reconcile harmony in the villages with their police functions. This is perhaps due to the fairly stable atmosphere prevailing among the people.

27. The V.C. of ALA'ALA was convicted of a census offence by attempting to conceal a female relative who had migrated to the village. I suspect he maintains her for the purposes of prostitution among the labour of adjacent plantations but there is no evidence of this.

28. All endeavoured to be of as much assistance to the patrol as possible and all seem to be on good terms with their people.

(K) REST HOUSES:

29. The rest houses are not very large or elaborate which is to be expected among such small villages. All are in good order and satisfactory.

(L) AGRICULTURE:

30. The area was patrolled towards the end of the dry season that had followed what was a wet season of lower-than-usual rainfall and therefore found the country particularly dry.

31. A number of gardens were visited and were found to be in poor condition. The main crop is banana and this plant seems to have tolerated the dry season fairly well although the bunches seen were smaller than those seen in other areas. New areas were being cleared throughout the C.S.D. in preparation for planting. Enquiries reveal that the people probably follow the usual technique (described so frequently) of shifting horticulture.

32. The area abounds with wallaby which the natives hunt almost without pause. They state it forms the main part of the diet towards the end of the dry season. Large well fed and aggressive dogs are plentiful in all villages and it is with their assistance that the wallaby is hunted.

33. Moderate numbers of pigs were seen in all villages and all seemed to be in good condition. Some were of an improved type resulting probably from introduced stock.

(M) HEALTH:

34. These people, to the lay eye, appear to be quite healthy and no children were directed to hospital. This is perhaps related to the large amount of meat eaten.

35. The standard of personal hygiene appears to be fair when the difficulty of obtaining water at this time of the year is considered.

36. The possible relationship between the tendency to depopulation which appears to exist and sterility (particularly male sterility) has been noted above in Part (D). I recall P.H.D. officers working in the New Ireland District in 1952 made tests which provisionally indicated that 8% of males in unproductive marriages were sterile. There seems to be a need for some such survey to be made among these people.

W.E. Tomasetti
(W.E. Tomasetti).
Actg./A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
KAIRUKU.

19 October 53.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT KAIRUKU 4/53-54 - KABADI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

W.E. TOMASETTI - Actg./A.D.O..

(A) DIARY:

- 21 September: Kairuku via Ou Ou Creek Plantation to Arcana Estate by launch and motor transport. (0700-1700). Slept Arcana.
- 22 September: Arcana to KEVEONA by motor transport (0900-0930). C. and G.A.. KOPUANA to Arcana by motor transport. (1700-1730). Slept Arcana.
- 23 September: Arcana to UKAUKANA by motor transport (0900-0930). C. and G.A.. UKAUKANA to MATAPAILLE by motor transport (1300-1330). C. and G.A.. MATAPAILLE to Arcana by motor transport. (1715-1745). Slept Arcana.
- 24 September: From Arcana Estate by motor transport visited Lolera, Doa and Kanosia Estates (1000-1700). Slept Arcana.
- 25 September: Arcana Estate to Arca Estate by motor transport. (1000-1200). G.A.. Slept Arca.
- 26 September: Arca to PINU by canoe (0800-1000). C. and G.A.. PINU to Arca by canoe (1600-1630). Slept Arca.
- 27 September: Rest day. Slept Arca.
- 28 September: Arca via Kanosia Estate to Veimauri Estate by motor transport and canoe (0900-1730). Investigated stabbing of European. Slept Veimauri.
- 29 September: Completed investigation. Veimauri via Kanosia Estate to Hisiu Point Estate by canoe and motor transport. (1030-1800). Slept Hisiu Point.
- 30 September: Hisiu Point to HISIU by motor transport. (0800-0815). C. and G.A.. HISIU to Hisiu Point by motor transport. (1745-1800). Slept Hisiu Point.
- 1 October: Hisiu Point via Ou Ou Creek Plantation to Kairuku by motor transport and launch (1000-1600).

(B) DESCRIPTIVE INTRODUCTION:

1. The people of the C.S.D. patrolled live on the coastal plain of the Northern side of Redscar Bay. The soil varies from a sandy type to black and brown clays. The topography is quite flat except for a low ridge that follows the Arca river down almost to the sea. Visible to the North is the ridge in the NARA area.
2. All the villages except HISIU are comprised of KABADI people whose language is Melanesian and related to Motu. HISIU village comprises the descendants of people who moved from the WAINA group of villages about sixty or seventy years ago. The village is included in this C.S.D. to rationalise patrolling.

3. The people have been under Administration and Mission influence for at least fifty years.

(C) LAW & ORDER:

4. The people appear to be generally law-abiding in respect of serious offences but I feel a number of minor criminal matters are concealed by all concerned assisted by the V.Cs. Land ownership has been the subject of some argument between the people of MATAPAILLE and PINU but it has not yet blossomed into violence.

5. Although not strictly a concern of the patrol, it came to my attention on 29 September that the European plantation assistant at VEIMAURI had been stabbed in an affray with labourers. I proceeded to VEIMAURI and, having made an investigation, took two labourers into custody. The assistant, Mr. BLACK, was evacuated to Port Moresby for medical treatment. The two natives were subsequently charged with attempted murder.

6. The villages in this C.S.D. are a favoured holiday spot for a number of undesireables in this area. These people, generally from the Kerema Sub-District, occasionally work on one of the numerous plantations in the area. This work is on a casual basis and they are thus able to leave when they so desire. The recent expulsion of vagrants from Port Moresby also caused an increase in this type of inhabitant in this area. Natives desiring to proceed to Galley Reach from Port Moresby apparently have little difficulty in travelling on the coastal craft that frequently ply between the two places.

7. Reg. 75 of the Native Regulations was invoked to remove several of these people and all V.Cs. have been ordered to report any further influx of such people.

(D) CENSUS & STATISTICS:

8. As in some other parts of the Sub-District the village registers formerly made out were not available in the villages. The officials stated they were all taken to Kairuku over a year ago. These books could not be found at Kairuku and thus it was necessary to treat this census as an initial one. V.Cs. were made responsible for the registers that were completed and issued.

9. This census revealed a total of 1528 or an increase of 124 from the total of 1952 of 1404. As births and deaths could not be recorded the reason for this increase cannot be deduced. However the average size of family is nowhere less than 2.0 and in one village is 3.1. It may also be noted that the ratio of pregnant women to women of child bearing age is 25 to 361 or approximately 1 : 14 which is certainly better than some C.S.D..

10. Eighty able bodied males of a total of 390 are absent in employment. This seems to be a reasonable figure particularly as a number of these are employed at plantations adjacent to their villages and spend much of their free time with their families.

11. These favourable indications are supported by the Reverend CHATTERTON who has had a lengthy and deep acquaintance with the C.S.D.. It is his opinion that the people have definitely turned the 'population corner' and are now increasing rapidly.

(E) MISSIONS:

12. In the "KABADI" villages, that is all the villages excluding HISIU, the people adhere to the L.M.S. faith. A number of foreign natives who have been accepted into these communities are the exception - they are Catholic. With the comparatively recent establishment of a priest at HISIU it is not unlikely that such people may be used as a means of future access to these communities.

13. HISIU is the exception. It is predominately an L.M.S. village but a minority (about one in ten) adhere to the M.S.C.. These people display a militant spirit which is matched by that of the L.M.S. congregation. The M.S.C. have commenced the establish-

ment of a station on the outskirts of the village and at present it is staffed by a priest - some Mission sisters may later move in. These fifty odd Catholics will then surely be among the best served natives in the Territory.

14. HISIU was the site, in 1952, of an eruption of very bitter inter-denominational feeling which culminated in the establishment of an Administration school in the village. The situation was aggravated by the partisan behaviour of the V.C. who was one of the Catholic minority. During 1953 a second and additional V.C. was appointed - he was deliberately chosen from the L.M.S. section of the village. Representatives of both missions state that the atmosphere is now much easier and it is felt the appointment of the additional V.C. may have contributed something towards this.

15. The appointment which caused a change in the political situation in the village, was based on the belief that inter-denominational unrest among natives is rooted primarily in native politics rather than in differences of theology. It is not yet possible (in this area) to visualise natives becoming heated about differences of dogma or ritual but it is regrettably quite possible to appreciate a minority group hoping to achieve greater position and influence in a village with the perhaps unwitting assistance of a mission different to that to which the majority adhere. Such a group, by this activity, has nothing to lose and should their mission eventually achieve a position of dominance, much to gain. The attitude also leaves room for the pious exercise of Christianity on all appropriate occasions. Much of the evidence at HISIU supports this analysis.

(F) EDUCATION:

16. In addition to the Administration primary school at HISIU the L.M.S. maintains primary village schools in all villages of the C.S.D.. All the catechists in charge of these schools report reasonably good attendance.

(G) COUNCILS:

17. As with the remainder of the S.D. there is no statutory council in this area nor is there apparently a native demand for it.

18. As has been reported elsewhere each village has a quota of councillors who represent the larger clans in the village. The proper function of these councillors, i.e., the arbitration of minor civil matters involving native customary law, was recapitulated in all villages. They were also warned about participating in the illegal concealing of any criminal offences that may occur. It was noted that there is a strong tendency among the councillors of HISIU, to take breaches of the law into their own hands - this, I hope, has been corrected.

(H) VILLAGES & HOUSING:

19. The villages are well sited and with the one exception (MATAPAILLE) are either on the sea or immediately adjacent to a large stream. Past influences have resulted in the houses being erected in lines and this has added to the orderly appearance of the villages if it has detracted from their picturesqueness. Many of the houses are fenced - this is particularly noticeable in HISIU.

20. The standard of housing throughout the C.S.D. is quite high. The traditional materials, that is, sago-leaf thatch, black palm, sago stems bush timber and vines, are used. The 'quonset' type of structure vies with the more modified walled structure with two rooms and a verandah. Much of the daily life in the villages also goes on under the houses and on open platforms which appear to be accessory to all houses.

21. An average of approximately six people live in each house.

(I) ROADS & BRIDGES:

22. The C.S.D. is traversed by a road which links the Kanosia

area with the Hisiu Point area. There is a break where the road meets the Aroa River which may not be crossed by vehicles. From Kanosia to Rorona the road is a well made wartime road and is in good order but from there on it is simply a track which is, however, quite passable. The villages on the Kabadi plain are all connected by jeepable tracks.

23. The through road will eventually form a section of the road which will connect Kanosia (and therefore Port Moresby) with Kairuku.

(J) VILLAGE CONSTABLES:

24. The V.Cs. of KEVEONA, KOPUANA, UKAUKANA and PINU are as shifty a group of officials as I have seen. The UKAUKANA V.C. seems to have no authority in his village and had to have three attempts to produce witnesses to a minor offence.

25. The V.C. of MATAPAILLE is a young and keen man with some authority in his village. He seems quite co-operative and able.

26. With reference to the Director's memo. D.S. 14-3-7(1)-B dated 30 March 53, it is noted that the appointment of a second V.C. at HISIU appears to have been successful (see para. 14). Both V.Cs. are doing their job quite well and each is always ready to report any lack of diligence on the part of the other.

(K) REST HOUSES:

27. Adequate throughout the area.

(L) AGRICULTURE:

28. By concentrating the bulk of their gardens along the banks of the streams in the area the natives make the most of their environment by avoiding, as far as possible, the sandy plains much of which appear to be unsuitable for horticulture.

29. The usual techniques of horticulture are observed throughout the area and the main crops produced are banana and yam. Very little gardening is done after clearing primary growth and the people are able to clear and plant grass-lands.

30. Pigs and poultry are plentiful and some animals of good type were seen. Large numbers of dogs are kept in all villages and these are used to hunt wild-pig and wallaby which abound in the grass-plains.

31. Many stands of apparently healthy, good producing coconut palms were seen.

(M) HEALTH:

32. The people appear to enjoy a high standard of health and they have recourse to the Aid-post near UKAUKANA if necessary. A few minor sores and lacerations were directed to this Post for treatment.

33. Personal hygiene is quite good and the people place some value on bodily cleanliness. The rivers that are adjacent to all villages assist in this attitude.

34. Communal hygiene does not appear to be quite as satisfactory however. Toilets were nowhere in evidence and either the beach or adjacent grass is used for defaecation. The tide or pigs complete the process.

W.E. Tomasetti

(W.E. Tomasetti).
Actg./A.D.O.

GDC/MB.



30-6/049

28th October, 1953.

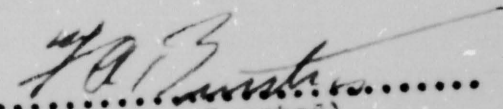
The Director,
District Services and Native Affairs,
POKE MORESEY.

KAIRUKU Patrol Report No. 4-53/54

Attached find, in triplicate, the above mentioned Patrol Report. As usual, Mr. Tomasetti has presented a most interesting report of a routine patrol.

The remarks contained in Section 11 are most encouraging.

It is interesting to note that the appointment of a second Village Constable at HIGUI appears to have had the desired effect (paras. 14 and 26).


.....
(F. A. Bensted)
a/District Commissioner, C.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
-----O-----

Sub-District Office,
KAIRUKU.

21 December 53.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT KAIRUKU 5/53-54 - KUNI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

W.E. TOMASETTI - Actg./A.D.O..

(A) DIARY:

- 9 November: Kairuku to Inawaia A.E.S. by launch and motor transport. (1330-1800). Slept Inawaia A.E.S..
- 10 November: Inawaia A.E.S. to LAPEKA by foot (0800-1600). Slept LAPEKA.
- 11 November: G.A.. LAPEKA via Kubana M.S. and Ulua Estate to IDOIDO (PAKU Hamlet) by foot (1045-1730). Slept IDOIDO (Faku Hamlet).
- 12 November: G.A.. IDOIDO (PAKU Hamlet) to IUMU (WAFOBA Hamlet) by foot (1000-1600). Slept IUMU (WAFOBA Hamlet).
- 13 November: G.A.. IUMU (WAFOBA Hamlet) to IUMU (FUEFUE Hamlet) by foot (1000-1400). G.A.. Slept IUMU (FUEFUE Hamlet).
- 14 November: IUMU (FUEFUE Hamlet) to BUBUNI I by foot (0900-1200). Ascertained that all BUBUNI II people absent attending dance in Gailala Sub-District. BUBUNI I to VALE III (MAKUMAKU Hamlet) by foot (1300-1600). G.A.. Slept VALE III (MAKUMAKU Hamlet).
- 15 November: Rest day. Slept VALE III (MAKUMAKU Hamlet).
- 16 November: VALE III to VALE II by foot (0800-0900). G.A.. VALE II to VALE I by foot (1100-1130). G.A.. VALE I to VALE III (KOLOKOLO Hamlet) by foot (1400-1700). Slept VALE III (KOLOKOLO Hamlet).
- 17 November: VALE III to INAUMAKA by foot (0900-1130). G.A.. INAUMAKA to Obaoba M.S. by foot (1300-1530). Slept Obaoba M.S..
- 18 November: G.A. for DILAVA, YOHAKA and VALE IV at Obaoba M.S.. Slept Obaoba M.S..
- 19 November: Obaoba M.S. to KEAKAMANA by foot (0915-1315). G.A.. Slept KEAKAMANA.
- 20 November: KEAKAMANA to DEVADEVA II by foot (0900-1200). G.A. for DEVADEVA I, DEVADEVA II and KOAKA. Slept DEVADEVA M.S..
- 21 November: DEVADEVA II to Obaoba M.S. by foot (0900-1445). Slept Obaoba M.S..
- 22 November: Rest day. Slept Obaoba M.S..
- 23 November: Obaoba M.S. to MAIMAI by foot (0800-1600). Slept MAIMAI (ILAILAVA Hamlet).
- 24 November: G.A.. Slept MAIMAI (ILAILAVA Hamlet).

2.

- 25 November: MAIMAI to LAIFA by foot (0800-1600). G.A.. Slept LAIFA (ALIEJA Hamlet).
- 26 November: G.A.. LAIFA to MADIU by foot (1000-1400). G.A.. Slept MADIU.
- 27 November: G.A. for AIJAVEL. MADIU to Ukua Estate by foot (1030-1330). Slept Ukua Estate.
- 28 November: Ukua Estate via Aropokina to Kairuku by motor transport and launch (0800-1600).

(B) DESCRIPTIVE INTRODUCTION:

1. The descriptive introduction applicable to this Census Sub-Division may be found in Patrol Report Kairuku 3/52-53.

(C) LAW & ORDER:

2. When I patrolled this area in February 53 I received the impression that the KUNI were a very law-abiding people. That impression received some confirmation during this patrol as it was not necessary to hold any courts and what few civil matters were brought forward were easily settled out of court.

3. This leaning away from violence is pleasing and perhaps surprising when it is recalled that the KUNI are located between the people of the Gollala Sub-District and the MENEKO people neither of whom are noted for their placid temperaments and peaceful ways.

(D) CENSUS & STATISTICS:

4. As this was the inter-census patrol no revision was made. The revision is due in February 54.

(E) MISSIONS:

5. As reported in Report 3/52-53 the M.S.C. is the only mission operating in the area. The station is located at Obaoba from which two priests visit their outstations at regular intervals. A small number of instances of polygyny at DEVADEVA and MAIMAI indicate that a few natives at least are still putting value on some old customs and are prepared to sustain them against mission disapproval.

(F) EDUCATION:

6. The situation outlined in report 3/52-53 has not changed except that practically all catechists complained that attendance at school was very poor. The school at Obaoba was closed for the same reason. The matter was discussed with officials in all villages and they all state that at present, when their old gardens are practically finished and the new ones are not in production, the services of all the village, including children, are needed to collect food sufficient for daily needs. I have no doubt that this reason is substantially correct and that, as the KUNI economy is at present organized, the full time assistance of children is genuinely needed in the period when the bulk of food is collected from the bush.

7. Several councillors broached the subject of a government school in the area and expressed themselves dissatisfied with the progress their children were making. They were advised that government teachers were in very short supply but no doubt the establishment of a Government school in their area would receive consideration at some time in the future. The question of attendance was also again discussed.

(G) CASH ECONOMICS:

8. Many years ago the M.S.C. introduced what appears to be a good strain of 'Arabica' coffee into the Kuni and established a number of small plantations throughout the villages. Their

intention appears to have been to interest the natives in cash cultivation but this was not achieved and the matter apparently stagnated until, in February 53, during my last patrol, the people of the VALE villages indicated their desire for Government assistance in starting the commercial cultivation of coffee. The principles on which the Mekeo rice scheme is now based were explained and they seem to be quite suitable to employ in the Kuni (with some small modifications) for coffee. The people wanted to commence work immediately but they were advised to wait for the next patrol. The purpose of this delay was to allow any false enthusiasm to disperse thereby ascertaining if a genuine urge to do something was present. The people were told also that the next patrol would probably be accompanied by an Agricultural Officer and a Co-operative Officer who would join in any subsequent discussions.

9. This patrol found that the initial interest had waxed rather than waned in the intervening period and the VALE villages and MAIMAI desired to commence work. It was explained the cultivation of coffee entailed several years of fairly hard work with no return until at least the fourth year. The most suitable arrangement was considered to be for each clan to select a suitable location which will be approved by an Agricultural Officer as soon as possible. This area will then be cleared and planted in accordance with the advice of the above Officer. Following planting it was further suggested that the clan areas should be divided into family areas. Each of these family areas would then be cared for by the family which would harvest the coffee from its area and sell it. The people concerned have decided to commence the scheme along these lines. Mr. ANGELL, the Assistant Agricultural Officer who accompanied the patrol, hopes to return with the next D.S. patrol to the area (due in February 54) and give all necessary technical advice. This, of course, would be done in conjunction with the D.S. officer conducting the patrol. Assuming some successful plots are established along these lines the next step (say in two or three years) would be the formation of native societies the function of which would be the purchase from the producer of the cherry coffee, its processing to the parchment stage and thereafter its transport to the market and its sale. These societies would thus have the same function as the native societies in the Mekeo recently established as part of the reorganisation of native rice production.

10. Among the large problems yet to be solved is that of transport but the area is well covered by a network of bridle tracks along most of which the C.M. operates pack teams. Back loading of coffee is a possibility when and if necessary.

11. Of course it is quite likely that the idea will come to nothing due to an emipation of native interest but it is quite likely that some genuine progress will be made. If the latter is the case one of the by-products of the scheme may be an improvement in village conditions resulting from the opportunity to earn some money in the village.

12. It should be noted that the initiative and impetus for this matter came, and is coming from the natives. The advice given to them to date has been designed to give what is regarded as the best form to their desire to enter the field of cash production. It is not possible to ignore what is going on and should native interest be sufficient to carry the scheme through to the stage when they are deriving income from it it is considered the lines laid down will enable them to derive the maximum benefit from it and will enable it to harmonise with the daily life and present institutions.

(H) AGRICULTURE:

13. The patrol was accompanied by an Assistant Agricultural Officer who is submitting a report on his observations.

14. The patrol coincided with a period of the KUNI agricultural calendar when food from gardens is comparatively scarce and the

people lean more heavily on the collected products of the forest. However in some villages, notably DEVADEVA I, DEVADEVA II and MAIMAI large quantities of food were presented to the patrol. The donors assured me they were not depriving themselves of food actually needed by their families.

(I) HEALTH:

15. As suggested in the report covering my last patrol of this C.S.D. I feel an expert investigation of the KUNI diet might find it deficient and if this is so it will be reflected in the health of the people.

Actg./A.D.O..

17. The treatments administered were for ulcers, minor abrasions and lacerations and one case of pneumonia.

18. It is most strongly recommended that two Aid Posts be established in the Kuni C.S.D. not later than June 1954 and it is suggested that the most suitable locations would be in the vicinity of VALEIV and VALE III. These sites are as central to the population as can be expected and are also on the main route of any patrols visiting the area. Providing they are efficiently operated I feel sure that they would do a good deal towards improving the health of the Kuni.

19. It is further suggested that the KUNI medical orderly at present stationed at TAPINI be transferred from there to KAIRUKU (on an exchange basis if necessary). This orderly would then be available to proceed to the KUNI to open one of the Posts. I consider that the post will more rapidly enjoy the confidence of the people if it is staffed by one of themselves.

(J) ROADS & BRIDGES:

20. Following an arrangement entered into with the C.M. Yule Island whereby the Mission supervised some work on the main IKEIKE-DEVADEVA bridle track such work being performed by Government paid and rationed labour, it was found that what had been one of the worst sections of this track was greatly improved. A great deal of work had also been done by villagers on second class bridle tracks since the last patrol. It was once again pointed out in all villages that it seems most likely that any future development of cash agriculture in their area will depend on the existing net-work of bridle tracks which therefore should not be allowed to deteriorate.

21. The vehicular road from ANOPKINA to IKKINE was in good order.

(K) VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

22. The patrol discovered that the V.Cs. of DEVADEVA II and VALE IV had died since the last patrol. A replacement for the V.C. of VALE IV was found but none was found in the case of DEVADEVA II as the peoples nomination was unacceptable to me and my suggestion did not meet with popular approval. A new appointment is not a matter of urgency and the V.C. of DEVADEVA I has been directed to make himself responsible for DEVADEVA II in the interim.

23. The work of the V.Cs. whose appointments arose out of the last patrol was found to be satisfactory.

24. The V.C. of IUMU made no great effort to be of assistance to the patrol. This is the second time his services were found to be grossly unsatisfactory and it is considered any further misdemeanour on his part should lead to his replacement.

(L) REST HOUSES:

25. All rest houses were found to be in good order although all are small. The requests mad by the last patrol had been met by the erection of rest houses.

W.E. Tomasetti
(W.E. Tomasetti.)
Actg./A.D.O.

GDC/MB.



30-6/932

30th December, 1953.

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

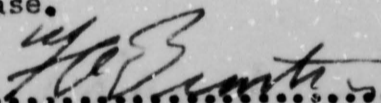
Patrol Report No. 5/52-53 - W. E. Tomasetti, a/A.D.O.

Attached find, in triplicate, copies of the above-mentioned report.

As usual Mr. Tomasetti has presented a most interesting report.

The establishment of a coffee scheme for the KUNI will be encouraged, but I think it is wise to wait for the report of the next patrol to the area in order to ascertain whether or not the initial enthusiasm has waned. The scheme envisaged by the Assistant District Officer is considered suitable.

For your information, please.


.....
(F. A. Bensted)
a/District Commissioner, C.D.

DS 30-I-232

16th Jan, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
PORT MORESBY.

AID POSTS - KUNI AREA.

Reference Mr. W. E. Tomasetti's recommendations regarding Aid Posts in the Kuni Census sub-division, contained in his Kairuku Report No. 5/53-54.

The Director of Public Health has replied as follows:-

"The extract from the Patrol Report dealing with the establishment of Aid Posts in the Kuni Area, has been referred to the Medical Officer at Kairuku, for advice and you will be further advised in due course."

For your information please.

A. A. Roberts
(A. A. Roberts),
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

PS

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

11
PATROL REPORT No. 6/53-54.

Patrol Conducted by: W.J.G. LAMBRON P/O.

Area Patrolled: WAKEN-KIVORI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Objects of Patrol: 1. Investigate rumours of an outbreak of
"Cargo Cult" at KIVORIBOB.
2. Inspection of all villages and tracks.
3. General Administrative Patrol.

Duration of Patrol: 18/1/54 to 23/1/54
(6 days)

Patrol Accompanied by: Reg. No. 6032 Constable KIWANE
Reg. No. 2120 Constable MEA

Last P.O.S. Patrol: December 8 1953

Last Medical Patrol: December 1953

Map Reference: E Male Island Sheet Strat. Series (miles) 1 inch.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Poor Copy of
the Original

SUMMARY.Native Affairs:

In all villages visited by the patrol the question of pigs destroying gardens was brought up. The people of these villages own many pigs which are allowed to roam at will. The majority of gardens and village houses are fenced but these fences are not very strong and prove no hindrance to the pigs. At each village pig owners were advised to construct strong pig yards and confine their pigs inside these yards.

Another constant complaint was the accidentally burning of gardens and grassland. Where possible the culprits were charged under the Native Regulations. The village gardens in this area have suffered considerable damage from both pigs and fires. These two factors combined with the delayed North West monsoon have resulted in scarcity of food throughout the area.

The general native attitude towards the patrol was good. At only one village was there trouble in obtaining carriers. This was at RIVOKIPO where one man who was selected to carry did not turn up at the appointed hour. He was later convicted under the provisions of the Native Regulations. Nowhere else was trouble of this nature encountered.

During the evenings at each village where the patrol slept the village officials and other village men would come to the rest house and discuss such matters as the work and future activities of the New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company and the recent flights of the A.P.C. helicopters. These evening discussions were encouraged and many and varied questions were asked to which, I endeavoured to reply.

Law and Justice:

Three cases were dealt with under the Native Regulation resulting in three convictions. Many civil claims were settled, some of which have been outstanding for some considerable time. A lot of these civil claims had been settled by the Councillors and previous patrols but at the time of the patrol payment had not been made. In the majority of cases payment was effected before the patrol moved on.

Missions:

The only two missions operating in the area are the Mission of the Sacred Heart and the London Missionary Society. The M.S.C. have a mission station at KOMBALANA staffed by Father JULIAN BPI and Father Pouchet. The L.M.S. do not have a station in the area but their native teachers are controlled from DEWANA.

Most of the villages have teachers of both faiths and each hold their own services.

Education:

Schools run by both the M.S.C. and the L.M.S. are operating in the area. From these village schools the students may graduate to higher schools at MAIBORANO, TUGAN ISLAND or DELENA.

Villages and Houses.

All villages seen were clean and appeared to have been kept that way. The villages in this C.S.D. are all coastal villages and are therefore easy to keep clean. Most villages and houses were fenced though nearly all fences seen had gaps through which pigs were entering.

Housing was generally poor. Quite a few houses were in a dilapidated condition and where this was the case the owners were advised of the provisions of the Native Regulations and instructed to have the houses repaired before the next patrol.

Rest Houses.

All rest houses were in excellent condition.

Village Officials.(a) Village Policemen:

With the exception of the ROBOAIARA V.C. all V.C.'s encountered proved most helpful and co-operative to the patrol. The ROBOAIARA policeman appears to like to take a back seat and let someone else do the work. This man was told that if his work did not improve another man would be appointed in his place.

The V.C. at ROIOKUPUNA was not a man from that village but one from HAUHAKINI. I am recommending his dismissal and the appointment of a man from ROIOKUPUNA.

(b) Village Councillors:

Very few of the Councillors in this C.S.D. seem to have any idea of what their duties are. In most cases they seem to regard themselves as a form of assistant village policeman. In every village the duties of both Councillors and V.C.'s were explained.

Agriculture.

The main crops grown by the WAIHAKINI people are yams and karees. At the time of the patrol the people were concerned about their gardens on account of the delayed wet season, however, the rains have now started and the various crops should be starting to grow.

Roads and Bridges.

There are no vehicular roads in the area. Walking tracks and bridges are good. The whole area can be patrolled along the next beach although at high tides the track runs through the mangroves at the rear of the beach.

Health.

The general health of the people in all villages visited appeared to be good.

There is a Government Aid Post at BUKAIANA to which the WAIWAIKIVORI people bring their various ailments.

Reported Outbreak of "Cargo Cult".

Previous to the patrol going to KIVORIPON there were rumors of a type of "Cargo Cult" at this village. I made various enquiries but could find nothing to substantiate the rumors. While at KIVORIPON I had several long talks with the village men and explained how various articles of European manufacture were made.

While at BUKAIANA I talked to Father JEREMIAH EPI who told me that about a week previously he had also heard of a form of Cult at KIVORIPON. He had spoken to the people along the same lines as I had and seemed to think that if there were any false ideas in the minds of the people they had now been dispelled.

Report on Members of R.F.C. Patrol, Adm. Division, Borneo.

(a) Reg. No. 6541 Constable HEMAN.

Discipline good. Proved a good patrol man.

(b) Reg. No. 2122 Constable WEA.

Discipline good. Inclined to be a bit of a fool.

(Colonial).
Patrol Officer.

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the Original

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30-3-1.

Sub District Office,
KAINUKU, C.D.

5 February 1954.

The District Commissioner,
FORT MOSES, C.D.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 53/54 - MR. W.J.G. LAMBLEN.

Herewith the above report in quadruplicate.

Native Affairs.

Mr. Lambden has been instructed to discourage the close yarding of village pigs, and to encourage the adequate fencing of villages and gardens to exclude the pigs.

The dispute between pig-owners and garden owners is a perennial one throughout New Guinea, and the conditions in my view are sufficiently similar to warrant legislation to give a single, simple and final solution.

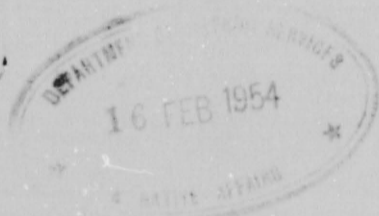
Certainly, for hygiene's sake it is advisable to exclude pigs from the villages. But close yarding of the pigs causes diseases among them, some of which are transmissible to human beings. It also necessitates hand feeding, a grossly uneconomic proposition in this country.

Finally, confinement of domestic pigs does not protect the gardens from wild pigs, wild cattle, cassowary or megani.

Cargo Cult.

The rumours of cargo cult in the Waima-Kovari area, which appear to have come originally from the Catholic Mission people, do not seem to have any solid foundation. In my view the area is not one where serious outbreaks of the cult need be expected, at least while the price of copra remains high, and the village consumer co-operatives function with reasonable efficiency and honesty. Cargo cult is believed to be caused by a sense of frustration and inferiority complex among primitive peoples under the impact of white (or civilised) contact, when they can see no logical means of raising their own cultural and material standards towards the levels of the more civilised people. The degree of frustration is an index of the severity of the outbreaks to be expected. This people have a rising standard of living, and though the rise may not be taking place fast enough to satisfy them completely, so that minor manifestations of the cult will sometimes appear, yet it is fast enough to make them feel they have something to lose by yielding completely to hysteria.

H.C.
(H.C. Gaywood.) s./A.D.O.



30-6/1175

CF/MB.

13th February, 1954.

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

KAIRUKU Patrol Report No.6 of 53/54
Submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer
LAMBLEN, W.J.G.

Together with the Assistant District Officer
KAIRUKU's comments, forwarded herewith is Patrol Report
No.6 of 53/54 submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer Lambden, W.J.G.

The term "cargo cult" is one that is very loosely
applied and the report of such a cult at KIVORIPOE apparently
was no exception; however each report should be promptly
investigated as was done in this case.

F. A. Bensted
.....
(F. A. Bensted)
a/District Commissioner, C.D.

Sub-District Office,
KAIRUKU:
Central District.

3 September 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT KAIRUKU 2/54-55. ---RORO CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

(A) DIARY.

Tuesday 10 August:

To TSIRIA by jeep. Census undertaken. Mr. A. D. C. Tomasetti in attendance. Slept KAIRUKU.

Friday 13 August:

To PINUPAKA by outboard. Census and general administration. Slept KAIRUKU.

Monday 16 August:

To POUKAMA-arrived 09 0 hours departed 1240 hours after census and general administration, for DELFNA. 20 minute walk to DELFNA. Census and general administration undertaken. Slept KAIRUKU.

Tuesday 17 August:

To KEABADA by canoe. Slept KAIRUKU after census and general administration. Return via POUKAMA to settle housing matter.

Wednesday 18 August:

Departed KAIRUKU per launch and barge for MOU landing. By jeep to BEREINA. Census and land matters. Slept BEREINA.

Thursday 19 August:

Departed for EPO per jeep on inspection of Crown-native land boundaries. Return to PIPI hamlet thence to BABIKO. Left jeep and walked to village- $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. Census, general administration and land matters. Slept BABIKO.

Friday 20 August:

Departed for MOU per jeep arriving 1200 hours. Census undertaken thence to RAPA. Census and general administration and land dispute heard. Slept RAPA.

Saturday 21 August:

Departed RAPA for MOU at 0745 hours-1 hour walking. Complaints over fires and coconuts heard. Land dispute with RAPA. General administration. 1800 hours departed for KAIRUKU per barge. Slept KAIRUKU.

Tuesday 24 August:

Departed 0800 hours per outboard motor for BIOTO.
Arrived 1130 hours. Census and general administration. Departed for
NIKOLA 1500 hours, arrived 1600 hours. Census undertaken. Land dispute
deferred. Arrived KAIRUKU 1900 hours. Slept KAIRUKU. Completion of
patrol.

(B) DESCRIPTIVE INTRODUCTION.

1. The RORO census sub-division is strictly speaking, not a water-tight compact group of people having the one common language and interests as distinct from the surrounding census sub-divisions. Rather it is a portion of the RORO speaking people extending from WAIMA-KIVORI to KEABADA. The villagers of HISIU in the NARA census sub-division also speak RORO. Intermarriage is common between these peoples and most migrations, in and out, are confined to these areas.

2. The census sub-division occupies that land surrounding HALL SOUND and for a short distance along the rivers that flow into it. TSIRIA is the only native village on YULE ISLAND and is the largest village of the eleven villages in the census sub-division, being one short of five hundred people.

3. The sub-division is bounded on the east by the NARA sub-division, on the north by the MEKBO sub-division, on the west by the WAIMA-KIVORI sub-division.

4. All villages are within half a days trip from YULE ISLAND and the major portion of the patrol was accomplished either by canoe with outboard motor, or per jeep.

(C) NATIVE AFFAIRS.

5. Being so close to KAIRUKU has meant that all times the people have been able to seek a quick redress for any serious wrongs or disputes, with the result that any complaints brought to the notice of the patrol, other than land, were usually about women or pigs, these apparently being the principal sources of joy or dissension in the life of the village male.

6. In regard to pigs an explanation of the Government's attitude to the matter, as per Native Regulations, was given where required. One deceased pig was destroyed at the village of RAPA, part of its skull being eaten away due to an abscess of some type. There was much grieving over the loss of it as the pig is an esteemed member of the native community being very useful as a means of sanitation, and in times of native feasts.

7. MOU people complained about the District Office labour line (at present engaged on the ARABANA-EPO road) staying near their village. They said that coconuts had been taken and fires lit by the labourers. All complaints were investigated but no evidence of any kind could be found against the labourers. A fire had been lit alongside the road and destroyed some young coconut trees but no blame could be attached to anyone.

8. There were no other complaints of fire or any signs of burnt out fires noticed during the remainder of the patrol.

9. Land matters raised by the people are treated under a separate heading.

10. Co-operative stores are present in all villages. Copra is marketed through these societies. Betel nut provides a lucrative

(2).

Tuesday 24 August:

Departed 0800 hours per outboard motor for BICTO. Arrived 1130 hours. Census and general administration. Departed for NIKULA 1500 hours, arrived 1600 hours. Census undertaken. Land dispute deferred. Arrived KAIRUKU 1900 hours. Slept KAIRUKU. Completion of patrol.

(B) DESCRIPTIVE INTRODUCTION.

1. The RORO census sub-division is strictly speaking, not a water-tight compact group of people having the one common language and interests as distinct from the surrounding census sub-divisions. Rather it is a portion of the RORO speaking people extending from WAIMA-KIVORI to KEABADA. The villagers of HISIU in the NARA census sub-division also speak RORO. Inter-marriage is common between these peoples and most migrations, in and out, are confined to these areas.
2. The census sub-division occupies that land surrounding HALL SOUND and for a short distance along the rivers that flow into it. TSIRIA is the only native village on YULE ISLAND and is the largest village of the eleven villages in the census sub-division, being one short of five hundred people.
3. The sub-division is bounded on the east by the NARA sub-division, on the north by the MEKEO sub-division, on the west by the WAIMA-KIVORI sub-division.
4. All villages are within half a days trip from YULE ISLAND and the major portion of the patrol was accomplished either by canoe with outboard motor, or per jeep.

(C) NATIVE AFFAIRS.

5. Being so close to KAIRUKU has meant that all times the people have been able to seek a quick redress for any serious wrongs or disputes, with the result that any complaints brought to the notice of the patrol, other than land, were usually about women or pigs, these apparently being the principal sources of joy or dissension in the life of the village male.
6. In regard to pigs an explanation of the Government's attitude to the matter, as per Native Regulations, was given where required. One deceased pig was destroyed at the village of RAPA, part of its skull being eaten away due to an abscess of some type. There was much grieving over the loss of it as the pig is an esteemed member of the native community, being very useful as a means of sanitation, and in times of native feasts.
7. MOU people complained about the District Office labour line (at present engaged on the ARARANA-EPO road) staying near their village. They said that coconuts had been taken and fires lit by the labourers. All complaints were investigated but no evidence of any kind could be found against the labourers. A fire had been lit alongside the road and destroyed some young coconut trees but no blame could be attached to anyone.
8. There were no other complaints of fire or any signs of burnt out fires noticed during the remainder of the patrol.
9. Land matters raised by the people are treated under a separate heading.
10. Co-operative stores are present in all villages. Copra is marketed through these societies. Betel nut provides a lucrative

source of income in PORT MORESBY. An advantage of this crop to the natives is that it provides a trip to MORESBY for himself and in most cases his family or relatives. Naturally they prefer to sell on the MORESBY market rather than locally.

11. The first point discussed in all villages by the Councillors was Special Arms Permits. Men who claim some standing in the community whether it be as a Councillor, a clan head, an old man or a good sire thinks he has a right to a permit. Some very persuasive arguments were put forward. For example: Why could not anyone be allowed to use the village quota of guns if they all bought permits? Counter argument: How would the number of guns be controlled? Then the differing conditions and terms under which permits were issued in other areas was put forward and asked why they didn't apply to their particular areas. It was pointed out that in different areas you have different conditions and that shot-guns were a much more lethal weapon than the spear or the bow and arrow and that too many in an area would soon mean no game left to shoot at.

12. If a detailed circular was printed laying down standard procedure to be followed the native would know just what qualifications would be required of him before he could obtain an S.A.P.. To raise the cost of a permit to \$1 would also ease the present incessant demand for such permits.

13. The people of BABIKO and BERRINA are commencing rice cultivation with Mr. Kyselly of NAIPRE plantation on a share basis. Mr. Kyselly is to provide the mechanical equipment, the natives the land and the labour. To harvest, the crop will be halved and each shall be responsible for his own portion. Mr. A. D. C. Tomasetti is fully aware of the position and maintains close liaison with the interested parties.

(D). MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

14. The first European mission into the district was the Mission of the Sacred Heart who have their headquarters at YULE ISLAND, within the census sub-district. The other mission body is the London Missionary Society who have their headquarters at BELUNA on the mainland, opposite YULE ISLAND. The Rev. Percy Chatterton is in charge and at the moment is on leave in England.

15. The Catholic Mission also have an establishment at MAINOHANO, close to BERRINA village. Many boys of the WORO villages attend this school which is a boarding establishment. Schooling is given in the village schools up to Standard V. Teachers at all these schools complained of the small attendances and talks were given to the parents on the desirability of their children attending school.

16. Church activity is an accepted part of native life but in most cases is not allowed to interfere with his recurring inclination for a new wife, or assault or whatever the sin may be. The natives thoughts do not often touch upon what we could call religious things, and he is far from being obsessed by them.

(E). VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

17. The MOU village policeman is the subject of a separate memorandum to the District Commissioner.

18. The V.C. of BABIKO, NAIP RAI, has a great deal of influence and authority in his village and was a great help during the census of his village in keeping the people in order, an example that many of his fellow V.C. could well emulate.

19. V.C. BEATA of BERRINA was also a great help as an interpreter in the villages of BERRINA, MOU, BABIKO and RAPA. The other V.C. performed their duties satisfactorily.

(4).

20. Councillors throughout the area appeared to have performed their duties satisfactorily during the year. One of the more pecuniary minded wanted to know why they were not paid whilst the V.C. was. It was pointed out that theirs was an advisory position only and did not have the responsibility that a V.C.'s job entailed. In most villages the Councillors were also the head of the clans with perhaps the singular exception of PINUPAKA where no clan head was a Councillor. These clan heads appeared to be of a retiring nature however and had little say in village affairs.

21. No village councils exist in the area under the provisions of the "Native Village Councils Ordinance 1949". Two requirements for the successful operation of such, education and money, are present among the RORO. English is taught at the mission schools in the area giving at least one person in every village who has a good working knowledge of English. Money is provided by the sale of copra and betel nut. Social unity however is still a far distant goal. Village animosities are still very strong and there is no great sense of unity among any of the census sub-division villages, except with the possible combination of the BABIKO-RAPA-BICTO villages. Still at the moment there is no pressing need for such unity except in the economic field and the advent of co-operatives will most likely ensure that in the very near future an amalgamation of villages and funds for the purposes of buying a boat will come about.

(F). CENSUS.

22. In 1951 there were two villages with a population exceeding three hundred people. Now there are four villages. Of the remaining seven villages, four have a population between two and three hundred, and the rest between one and two hundred. In only one village was there a decrease. At NIKURA the population decreased from 158 to 102, five of these being migrations out. A patrol report of 1951 by C.P.O. BROWN comments on the large number of migrations into this village in that year. Apparently the tide is now ebbing. The disturbing feature of the village is that no births were recorded for the year. At present one woman is pregnant and there are several newly married couples. The population can be expected to increase in the near future. In all other villages the percentage increase of population was between 2 and four percent with an overall increase of 3.2%. 7% of the women of child bearing age were pregnant as compared with 4.2% of the previous year. Births exceeded deaths 119 to 38.

23. There were no cases of any person being absent from census. The great majority of migrations in and out are within the census sub-divisions or between the RORO speaking peoples of neighbouring sub-divisions. The majority of TSIRIA migrations were between PINUPAKA, and DELENA, BEREINA and KEABADA migrations were to or from the WAIMA-KIVORI census sub-division and MOU RAPA, with the BABIKO, BICTO people or vice-versa. The five migrations from NIKULA were to RAPA. Approximately 20% of the able bodied males are engaged in outside employment but it must be remembered that a great number of these are employed within the census sub-division and are quite close to their villages.

24. The names of the two villages of KEABADA and NIKULA are not used by the village inhabitants, who call their villages NABUPAKA and ARAVURE respectively.

25. In conclusion the census figures show a most heartening trend. The vitality and force of these ~~of these~~ villages can be felt within the first five minutes of entering such. Their interest in economic matters, their appreciation of the desirability of European methods of production and marketing and their down to earth discussions make them a very interesting people to visit.

(G). ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

2. No specimens were collected for Territorial Museum.

LAND.

(1). BERFINA land.

Preamble: In the 1900's much land alienation occurred along the ANSABUNGA river and nearby streams. The land in dispute, or rather the boundaries, is now known as P.A.331 and on that portion of it which concerns us, on the west bank of the OUKKE ck., there are at present (I) the Roman Catholic Mission school of WAINOHANG (II) P.O. P.A.S.P. station (III) The St. Joseph Rice Company.

28. The arguments presented by the natives follow the usual pattern. On one hand they say they didn't know that they were selling the land, that they were only renting it. On the other hand that if they did sell their land they didn't sell all that land that the Crown claims. And then little realizing the economic changes that improvements in land bring about, they compare present prices with those that their father's collected.

29. The rights and wrongs of these points could be discussed with the natives for weeks on end and at the conclusion both sides would end up mutually exhausted and mutually unsatisfied. Even on their own clan land, on which there is always dispute over a few square yards, the arguments are as unimportant as they are insoluble. There is no doubt of the Crown's title to the land.

30. The present position in regards to BERFINA land is: The native knows the approximate position of the Crown-native land boundary as laid down by a compass survey by Mr. A.D.O. Tomasetti. Whilst he knows it and respects it, he does not recognize it. The Crown has informed him that he has gardens on Crown land. Although disputing this claim he does not flagrantly disobey any restrictions on gardens on these lands, as yet.

POPULATION TRENDS.

31. Population increases since 1946 have been steady and consistent. In 1944 there were 245 inhabitants of BERFINA and close by hamlet of PIPI. In 1951 there were 263, in 1953 there were 269, and in 1954 there were 280. In two years time, at the present rate of increase it shall be three hundred people. In ten years time it shall be over four hundred, providing the present rate of increase is maintained. There seems to be no reason why it should not. Medical posts have been established close by, anti-malarial spraying is carried out regularly by P.H.D., and the Roman Catholic Mission has very good education facilities in the village and close at hand. All conducive to a high standard of health and hygiene with their corresponding blessings.

CLAN LANDS.

32. There are nine clans in BERFINA each with their respective clan heads and each having approximately equal numbers. Land is held in trust by each head of the clan and passes to succeeding generations by the right of inheritance. The eldest man in the family is regarded as the land head in theory but sometimes a more forceful personality has the most say. No rights of land transfer are allowed. Sale of land is a foreign idea introduced by Europeans and has never been indulged in between native and native. It would also be contrary to the provisions of the Lands Ordinance.

33. Of the nine clans, seven only have land. The remaining two previously had their land on what is now Crown land.

34. The names of the clans and their present heads are: PAITANA No.1 (MIRIA UANI), PAITANA No.2 (KIME ITAUA), AIAKUPUNA No.1 (AITSI NAIWE), AIAKUPUNA No.2 (MIRIA KUMU), URE'URE No.1 (MIRIA HAU), KOAKUPUNA No.1 URU KOAE), KOAKUPUNA No.2 (ARUA WARIPI), KOAKUPUNA No.3 (MEATA AIHI), KOAKUPUNA No.4 (NIMINE KOU).

These clans are

35. The two clans without land are the WRE'ERE No.1, who now have gardens on Crown land between the Crown land boundary and the road to FPO, and the AIAKUPUNA No.2, who have gardens near MAINOHANO mission and some on AIAKUPUNA No.1 land. PAITANA No.2 have insufficient garden land for their use and at present have some gardens on Crown land leased by the St. Joseph Rice Company. (See map for positions of other clan lands).

CONCLUSION.

36. In view of the present population increase and the probable continued rise, the pressure of increasing land needs could lead to serious trouble and from a short acquaintance with the people perhaps to violence.

37. A solution to the problem would be to declare a portion of these Crown lands immediately adjoining the BEPUNA land, from the OREKI Creek to PAREKI, as a Native Reserve. Before any such reserve to be made, a surveyor to run a line along the disputed boundary and settle for all time any doubts as to its exact position. It must be impressed upon the native that the land is Crown land and that whilst a portion of it has been set aside for his use (providing of course that such action is carried out) it shall always remain Crown land. The area of this suggested strip would be approximately 423 acres.

38. At present a portion of the suggested land to be reserved has no lease covering it, a portion of it is leased to D.A.331 FPO, and is not being used at the moment. The remaining portion is under lease to the St. Joseph Rice Company and shall be put under the plough by that Company. The line would run close by the machinery sheds of the FPO Agricultural station and it may be advisable to deviate a little here.

(11). BABIKO land.

39. The purchase of these lands from the native was made under D.A.331 in the year 1901. Most of the surrounding country is swampy. The actual whereabouts of the actual Crown-native land boundary was not ascertained but it would be approximately a quarter of a mile from BABIKO village. The BABIKO people have been making their gardens on what they do not deny to be Crown land. The purchase of the land has never effected the continuity of their gardening activities.

POPULATION.

40. As with all the RORO census sub-division villages the population of BABIKO is increasing although not to such an extent as BEPUNA. In 1944 the population was 164, in 1949 it had increased to 177, in 1951 there was a decrease of 4, in 1953 the population moved upward to 179 and this year had increased to 185. By all indications a slow and steady increase can be expected.

CLAN LANDS.

41. There are four clans in BABIKO with almost equal numbers in each. These clans are Wete-Wete, Oviapukina, Bereina, and Weisuri. The BABIKO people have all that land (unalienated) just north of the WOU village, between the WOU-FPO road as far as the OREKI Creek and eastward to the ANGABURGA. They have gardens on the west of the WOU-FPO road, south of the Roman Catholic Mission lease. A great deal of these lands are under water for a major portion of the year and are useless to the natives under their present systems of agriculture.

CONCLUSION.

42. yet the BABIKO people have not seriously felt the

the shortage of good arable land but one prime reason why that has not been so is that they have been making extensive gardens on what are known as rowa lands. If they were deprived of these lands there would be insufficient lands to maintain present gardening activities under crop rotations of six to seven periods, which they now follow.

43. It would be desirable if the shaded area as shown on the map were permanently reserved for native use. The area consists of a great deal of swamp and what arable land there is, is at the moment being utilized by the native. The area would be a little over 800 acres but a great deal of it is unsuitable for cultivation.

(111) NATIVE LAND DISPUTES.

RAPA-MOU: It has been found that most land disputes, other than tribal conquests, can be traced to a marriage between the two opposing factions, many years in the past.

45. Usually the woman's husband has gardened on his wife's clan land. The children have done the same. In a patrilineal society the children take her husband's clan name. As time goes by, possession being nine points of the law in native society as well as our own, the mother's children have called the land their own, in other words after the name of their father's clan.

46. ROBO custom is that the land with the consent of the trustee can be exclusively used by a woman and her children but it always remains the one clan land. In this instance it would remain in the woman's clan.

47. The MOU - RAPA dispute follows precisely this pattern. The following accounts were given by each of the respective villages. Although the stories of each others origins differ they are not the crux of the matter:
RAPA story: MOU people came from KAIRUKU with the exception of one clan, PAITANA, who came from BABIKO. RAPA land extends towards MOU as far as the AITSI AO'O creek. RAPA people originally came from BABIKO. RAPA is an older village than MOU.

48. The four clans in RAPA are, (1) MEIAURI, (2) OVIA PUKINA (3) SIVOTAINA, (4) AKA'AVA. The dispute is between the RAPA clan of MEIAURI and the MOU clan of AITSIKUPUNA. The name of the boundary creek is a RAPA name. RAPA attribute the dispute beginning over the fact that three RAPA women married to MOU men of the AITSIKUPUNA clan. These MEIAURI women still had many men folk left in RAPA. MOU at present are making gardens on land that RAPA claim. At the time of the marriage of the three women the village of RAPA was on the present RAPA side of the AITSI AO'O creek but much closer to the creek than now. At that time MOU village was between the present MOU landing and the old MOU landing. The name of this old MOU village was ROAU-ROAU.

49. The names of the three MOU men were, (1) EBOIA UA, (2) TO'ORO HUHANA, (3) BARIANA IPU. The names of the three women were, (1) ERUHUA UA'I, (2) TA'ITA UA'I, (3) ABIA UA'I (three sisters) They had brothers, (1) AITSI UA'I, (2) HUHANA UA'I. A present descendant living in RAPA is TABIRA ABUUVU.

50. For a completely different version, here is the MOU story: MOU people originally came from URIPARI (present site of WAIRE plantation.) The tribes of MOU - RAPA - BIOTO settled at ARARANA (near the MOU landing.) There was a great chief TAIABU AISI who divided the lands up between MOU, RAPA, and BIOTO.

51. The four clans of the village are, (1) AISI KUPUNA, (2) MOU, (3) PAITANA, (4) HAIROHANG. All these clans are

PAITANA people although at different times numbers of ROBO people have moved into the village.

52. RAPA village was first at ARANANA, then at PUK, (present plantation owned by half caste) then to the present site. MOU were at ARANANA then moved to the present site. The name of the first creek going towards RAPA was called the AISIAC'O (NAME, a PAITANA name, is the name of the land). MOU named the creek. It is a PAI ANA name.

53. IRUHUA UA'I, a RAPA woman, married EBOIA GA. ABIA UA'I married MURANA FER'ERE had a child TO'ORO WUHANA. TA'ITA UA'I, was married at RAPA. EBOIA GA belonged to the MAINOHANA clan of MOU. BANIO ASI, a descendant of EBOIA GA said that his grandfather made his garden on IRUHUA UA'I'S land, i.e. across the AITSI AC'O creek from MOU. Her grandmother was a MEIAURI woman from RAPA. People who have gardens near BANIO ASI are URE AISI (MAINOHANO), AWA UA'I (MAINOHANO) whose grandmother was a MEIAURI woman from RAPA and whose grandfather gardened on his wife's land. AISI UA'S (MAINOHANO) grandmother was a MEIAURI woman from RAPA and his grandfather gardened on his wife's land. WANI UAI'SI'S (MAINOHANO) grandmother was a MEIAURI woman and his grandfather gardened on his wife's land.

54. In conclusion these people admit the land was MEIAURI but that it was given to their grandmothers and ever since their grandmother's children have been gardening on it. As stated previously the people's land customs do not permit any gift of land to women. So the only grounds on which the MOU people can claim the land is by right of usage and occupation and this has been so for the last thirty years.

55. The MOU people have been allowed to continue to make their gardens on the disputed land.

RECTO-NIVELA: No investigations were made of this dispute, the matter being deferred when two or three days can be devoted to the inquiries, which are likely to be protracted.

(I). ANTHROPOLOGY.

57. No specimens were collected for the Territorial Museum.

D. R. Goodger
(D. R. Goodger.)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

P/R KAIRUKU 2/54-55

4th October, 1954.

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

Patrol Report KAIRUKU No. 2/54-55
Mr. D. R. Goodger, C.P.O.

Three (3) copies of the abovementioned report are submitted herewith.

Native Affairs: Para. 11 & 12 The matter of Special Arms Permits forms the subject of separate correspondence.

Para. 13: The BABIKO and BEREINA people have shown an interest in rice growing following the success of the last harvest of the MEKEO project.

Clan Lands: During my visit to the MEKEO area from the 23rd August to 27th August, 1954, it was evident that the Administration should take immediate action concerning the "landless" people at BEREINA. I respectfully suggest that consideration be given to the provision for the native reserve as recommended in Mr. Goodger's report.

The Patrol Report is well prepared and contains some useful information.

Alan Timperley
.....
(A. T. Timperley)
District Commissioner, C.D.

Sub-District Office,
KAIKUMU
Central District.

26 September 54

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
SUVA.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE POLICE PATROL PROGRAMME IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1954.

(A) KAIKUMU:

- 6 Sep. Kairua via Ouaia Cr. via. to WGT by launch and foot (1000-1400). C. and g.a. Slept OWT.
- 7 Sep. OWT to Arcana Estate by n.t. and foot (0800-1200). Slept Arcana Estate.
- 8 Sep. Arcana Estate to Loloma Estate by n.t. Visited Momoia and Suberlanda Estates by n.t. and foot. Slept Loloma Estate.
- 9 Sep. Visited Doe and Momoia Estates. Loloma Estate to M-TADAIKI by n.t. (1200-1700). Slept M-TADAIKI.
- 10 Sep. C. and g.a. M-TADAIKI to KIVIRA by n.t. (1200-1300). C. and g.a. for KIVIRA and KIVIRA. Slept KIVIRA.
- 11 Sep. C. and g.a. for KIVIRA. KIVIRA to Momoia Estate by n.t. (1000-1100). Recd case in C.P.S. Momoia Est to PIRI by n.t. (1200-1300). C. and g.a. for PIRI. Slept PIRI.
- 12 Sep. Sunday - rest day. Slept PIRI.
- 13 Sep. PIRI to KIRI by canoe and n.t. (0900-1100). C. and g.a. Slept KIRI.
- 14 Sep. C.a. at KIRI. KIRI to DEWATA by n.t. and foot (1100-1200). C. and g.a. Slept DEWATA.
- 15 Sep. DEWATA to KALU by foot (0800-0900). C. and g.a. KALU to TIRI by foot (1200-1245). C. and g.a. Slept TIRI.
- 16 Sep. TIRI to VARIKAI by foot (0800-1200). C. and g.a. Slept VARIKAI.
- 17 Sep. VARIKAI via Kereva Landing to Kairua by foot and launch (0900-1200).

(B) KIRI:

1. In 1953 these two C.D.s. were patrolled separately but this year, as a rationalization of the patrol program they were patrolled together. This is a convenient arrangement as they are contiguous to each other and one is located between the other and Kairua.

(C) DEWATA, KALU, TIRI:

2. Equivalent parts in reports 201, 3 and 4 /53-54 apply to the area

patrolled. This patrol forced the further opinion that it is doubtful if the rainfall in the area exceeds thirty inches per annum.

(1) LAW ENFORCEMENT

3. All the V.C. reported no offences in their villages but it is quite likely that they are concealing a number of minor offences. In fact the councillors of KALAN reported that the V.C. of KEMUK had done just that by arresting two men for lawless and then releasing them without reporting the crime. An investigation failed to disclose evidence sufficient for any prosecution.

4. The problem of vegetables in the KEMUK villages has abated considerably since last year and the only foreign natives now in residence in these villages are those properly carried to local water with established houses and gardens.

5. This problem will remain in the background for many years however. These villages are located in the middle of the biggest complex of plantations in Papua and the large number of migrant labourers provide a constant source of itinerant unemployed who are prone to attempt to "move in" with anybody in the area who will have them - getting being the usual introduction.

6. Such civil matters as were brought to the patrol for settlement were finalized with the advice and assistance of local councillors.

POPULATION STATISTICS

(1) KALAN

7. These people have been the subject of a good deal of speculation as to whether they were dying out. As the group is divided between the U.S. and the U.K. neither mission has been able to produce comprehensive figures for the group as a whole. Records at Milneba go back only to 1949 when the census was taken by Mr. G.D.C. WOOD using the previous U.S. type book. For unknown reasons no census was made until that completed by myself in August 55. This was treated as an initial census in the new type book. The census was revised by this patrol.

8. It thus seems apparent that all speculation to date is based on hearsay only and cannot be supported by figures. It is further apparent that such figures as are available to date are insufficient or which to base any useful opinion.

9. However the following facts are worthy of note. Births for the years totalled eleven and deaths eight of which only two were child deaths; the ratio of pregnant women to women of child-bearing age is ten to seventy-nine or close enough to one in eight; there is an excess of thirty-six male children over female children. The total recorded population in 1949 was 491, in 1953 511 and in 1955 - 519. The population increased by 1.8% for the current year.

10. Further annual revisions will bring the pattern more sharply into focus.

(2) KEMUK

11. This group increased from 1935 to 1954 which, expressed as a percentage increase is 3.3 - It is also pleasing to note that there were three more female than male births, the figures being respectively twenty-seven and twenty-four. Of the total of twenty-five deaths only seven were in the juvenile group. One to seven is the ratio between women pregnant and of child-bearing age.

12. These figures seem to indicate a satisfactory population trend in this U.S.A.

(3) KEMUK

13. Three of the KEMUK villages - KEMUK, KEMUK and KEMUK - adhere to the U.S. faith and the other three are non-conformists under the aegis of the U.S.A.

14. Except KEMUK all the villages of KEMUK U.S.A. are probably U.S.A. followers; about one tenth of KEMUK people are Catholics and the rest adhere to the U.S.A.

15. The labor-intensive life which was an open feature of KEMUK some three years ago is now largely absent. As this development followed the appointment of a school (U.S.A.) it is reasonable to credit some of the apparent tranquillity to the same appointment. However a law factor

(10)

the situation in the recent defection of the original (L.S.) P.C. from the catholic congregation and his adherence to the L.S. cause.

16. As mentioned in the previous report on this P.C., the L.S. - denominational friction in HEMU is obviously based on village politics and not on doctrinal differences and at present the minority group seems to be passing through a period of recone.

17. The L.S. does not maintain a European staffed station in the area patrolled, which is controlled free P.C. It maintains its usual network of schools and churches in the hands of telegraphically competent Catholics.

18. The L.S. establishment at HEMU seems to have been to previously mentioned in favour of a new site in the Valley Beach area between Enonle and Rubberlands Estates. This recently acquired area (five hundred acres) has been named the "De Dolours" Mission after the late Archbishop. The priest formerly stationed at HEMU has removed there and has commenced station development and parish work among the substantial mixed-race population of the area.

19. At HEMU the patrol was treated to a display of "orching" by the white and red uniformed "orchesters". This is an organization sponsored by the L.S. for the purpose of fostering good-will among L.S. people throughout the Territory and for spreading the "truth". The HEMU people were not slow to take advantage of the opportunity of display which was followed by a presentation of yards, an address, and an attempt to enlist my aid in dismantling the organization. A prominent in this entirely conventional show was the teacher L/O of the Administration school at HEMU, G.D. HEMU.

(11) HEMU:

20. The village higher school at HEMU seems to be functioning smoothly under the guidance of G.D. HEMU and G.D. HEMU both of whom are closely identified with the L.S. activities of the village.

21. Following discussions with the Rev. CHRISTOPHER of L.S., HEMU, late in 1955 the people of HEMU have recently undertaken the creation of school buildings in anticipation of the posting of an administration teacher in the near future. To avoid possible disappointment in the future they were advised to discontinue work until there was some certainty that a teacher would be made available. Dept. of E.S. have subsequently, by a concrete correspondence, indicated that every effort will be made to post a teacher in 1956 - the villagers have been so informed.

22. All the children in the area patrolled are reached by either of the mission's school system or by the administration school.

(12) COUNCILS:

23. There are no statutory councils in the area patrolled but all villages have a number of non-official councillors in the general proportion of one to fifty of population.

24. Throughout this sub-district the villages function as little more than units of residence - each village consists of a number of clans which is the real social unit. Thus councillors are selected on the basis of one per clan to each village. As far as possible the councillors are clan chiefs and this dual function greatly enhances their capacity for settling civil matters. In fact they also assist the v.c. in their statutory dealings with their people.

(13) COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES:

25. An outline of cooperative activities in such villages as are engaging therein is shown hereunder. The Cooperative Officer (who accompanied the patrol) will be submitting his own report.

26. These people have a S. which has been operating for about three years. It engages in retail trade and coffee marketing and is flourishing with a good turnover. The S.C. considers it ready for registration.

27. The people of this village have a small society which is retail trading and handling coffee for villagers. Coffee is at present sold by a west gang from time to time by a gang of natives. They were advised to each take his own coffee and use the society as a marketing agent. The S.C. is popular with the villagers but the S.C. considers it will have to develop a good deal before it can be registered.

(P. 10)

WENHANA, WENHANA and WENHANA.

These three villages, located closely together, have independently made contributions with which to start stores. A joint store formerly sponsored by the Cooperative Section failed due to lack of trust among the people of the three villages. The C.S. considers that their only sound future is cooperation in to unite to form a society and is working along these lines.

WENHANA.

The people of this village have a large and powerful society which both retail trades and markets co-operate. It is shortly to be registered under the S.S.S. Ordinance.

This village have recently formed a society whose price etc is retail trade but an attempt was made to interest them in using the society to market co-operate. The village is small and it will probably be a long time before its society develops any strength.

(J) WENHANA

26. These two C.S.S. are traversed by the DENAH-Galley Beach road which is little used and in poor condition in the section DENAH to the Estate. From the Estate on to the Arca River is well used and kept by the plantations located along its length. At present there is no way of crossing of Arca river by vehicle. From the Arca or to the Galley Beach area the road is in poor condition except within the confines of the group of plantations centered on the Galley Beach. The Kaledi villages are connected to the main road by a series of tracks usable by vehicle.

27. The foot tracks throughout the area were in good order. The areas low rainfall makes their maintenance comparatively easy.

(K) WENHANA

28. All performing their duties with a reasonable degree of efficiency.

(L) WENHANA

29. The people of WENHANA have expressed the desire to erect a rest house at their village is at present without one - the patrol used the similar rest house. At WENHANA patrol used an area to the cooperative store - a cattle watering arrangement.

30. All other villages have suitable rest houses.

(M) WENHANA

31. Quite a large number of healthy gardens of yams and taro (the staples in this area) were seen, all of them fenced. In addition some sweet potato and the usual secondary crops were seen - no taro however. Both the WENHANA and WENHANA people have techniques whereby they are able to garden on grass lands.

32. The patrol returned with the impression that the WENHANA rainfall is that low that it barely supports gardening activities.

(N) WENHANA

33. A small number of WENHANA people, having heard of rice cultivation in the WENHANA, sought the advice of the patrol on rice cultivation in their area.

34. At least superficially to the lay observer the topography and soil are similar in both places - each being apparently plains of alluvial origin and with a sandy loam like soil.

35. After fairly lengthy discussions it was decided to obtain and give available some seed for planting in wide spaced small experimental plots.

36. It is quite likely that this initial interest will not be sustained and/or that the area will prove unsuitable for rice cultivation. On the other hand this beginning could develop into a healthy partner of the WENHANA project.

(O) WENHANA

37. Due perhaps to favorable living conditions and the diligence of the medical orderly stationed at WENHANA the people impressed by lay eye as being particularly healthy.

Handwritten signature

P/R KAIRUKU 3/54-55

4th October, 1954.

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

Patrol Report - KAI 3/54-55
Mr. W. E. Tomasetti, s/AD.U.

Three (3) copies of the abovementioned patrol are
submitted herewith.

The patrol was of a routine nature only.

Alan Timperley
.....
(A. T. Timperley)
District Commissioner, C.D.

P/R. No. 4/54-55

28th October, 1954.

The Director,
District Services and Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

Patrol Report KAI 4/54-55 - KAIRUKU -
Mr. D. H. Goodger, C.P.O.

Three (3) copies of the abovementioned report
are submitted herewith.

Comments by the Assistant District Officer
are attached for your information, please.

This report contains much useful information.
Mr. Goodger appears to be carrying out his patrol duties in a
vigorous and intelligent manner.

A. T. Timperley
.....
(A. T. Timperley)
District Commissioner, C.D.

Sub-District Office,
KAIKORU.

Central District.

6 October 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
DUNEDIN.

REPORT VISIT KAIKORU 4/54-55... KAIKORU DISTRICT SUB-DIVISION.

(A) INTRODUCTION.

1. The census sub-division consists of eight villages, all of which are situated in the basin of the NIAPU river. All of these villages are situated on the tributaries of this river, two of the principal tributaries being the PUKIPIKA, from SARAKI to APANAIPI, and the KAIKORU, from PUKIPIKA to KAIKORU. In most cases the same stream has a different name in different localities.

2. A large area of the NIAPU river basin consists of swamp which fortunately for patrolling purposes is dry at this time of the year. The rivers are utilized by the natives wherever practical for communications and transport. Double hulled boats with carrying platforms between are the only types of vessel used, these being propelled by paddle and/or poling. The mission fathers use an outboard motor on their mission circuit although in places the shallowness of the water makes this practice risky at times. The natives say they can make better time than the outboard.

3. The census sub-division is bounded on the West by the Kerera Sub-District, on the North and East by the Gollala Sub-District, and on the South by the Tokoo and Waiapu-Kivori Census Sub-Divisions.

(B) DIARY.

Friday 24 September.

Departed KAIKORU at 7.15 a.m. per launch to SARAKI landing. Walk to OROU Creek. Walk to KAIKORU, (2 hrs) changed carriers thence to KAIKORU (1 hr). Discussion with V.C. and Councillors. Slept KAIKORU.

Saturday 25 September.

Departed KAIKORU at 7 a.m. for SARAKI 2 1/2 - 3 hrs. walking. Dr Neeson at SARAKI on anti-malarial work. Census undertaken. No village discussions. Argument over hunting lands with KIVORI people. Witnesses from SARAKI to travel to APANAIPI and KAIKORU. Reported SARAKI at 1 p.m. per launch for APANAIPI, 4 hrs travel down the PUKIPIKA. West house, fence and small house in a state of disrepair. Settled in after sun had been revealed. Slept APANAIPI.

Sunday 26 September:

Census undertaken and courts. Land disputes heard. Slept APARAIPI.

Monday 27 September:

Departed APARAIPI at 6.45 a.m. per raft on the AIKAIPIU river for PIUNGA arriving at 11.20 a.m. Census and general administration undertaken. Slept PIUNGA.

Tuesday 28 September:

Departed 7 a.m. for INOBUA per hunting track. Arrived 10.10 a.m. Census and general administration undertaken. All in order. Return 1 hrs. walk to river thence by canoe to ANIAXA. Census and general administration. Slept at ANIAXA.

Wednesday 29 September:

Departed 7 a.m. for ISUKIWA. Walk 1 1/2 hrs. Census and general administration undertaken. All in order. Departed 1 p.m. for MAIPA. Village in inclean condition. Census and general administration undertaken. Slept MAIPA.

Thursday 30 September:

Departed 7.15 a.m. for IOL. Walk 1 hr. 20 min. Census and general administration undertaken. All in order. On to ISUKIWA to discuss land matters. Slept ISUKIWA.

Friday 1 October:

Departed 7 a.m. for BEIPA via RABAI. Six hours walking. Slept at Mr Angells. 1.1.5.P.

Saturday 2 October:

Departed 7.45 a.m. from BEIPA for KAIRIKI. Arrived KAIRIKI 5 p.m. Completion of patrol.

(C) NATIVE AFFAIRS.

4. The people of the area have not the sophistication or wealth of the neighbouring Ekeas and very few civil claims or complaints were brought to the attention of the patrol. Only one village, ANIAXA, warrants any criticisms and this criticism can be levelled at several things. The weakness and ineffectiveness of the V.A., the inter-clan bickerings and dissensions and apparent general aimlessness of village affairs.

5. The villages of PIUNGA, ANIAXA, and ISUKIWA deserve special mention for neatness and attractive settings of their villages, their very sound rest houses, and their well maintained tracks. The majority of houses in all villages are built very high off the ground because of the heights that flood waters attain after heavy rains.

6. One striking feature of the patrol was the almost total lack of talk or demand over or about special areas (territs), so different from the other census sub-divisions of this sub-district. Perhaps one reason for this is that the more plentiful animal life enables an easier supply of meat by the usual means of spear, bow and arrow.

7. Whilst the patrol was at INAKINA a complaint of sorcery was made against natives from APANAIPI and KAWAKAWA. The complainant was told that if he could produce other witnesses to back his story up something would be done, but not otherwise. No witnesses were produced.

8. The people of INAKINA maintain contact with people from KORO, who speak the same language but reside in the KAWAKAWA Sub-District. These INAKINA people also complained about the APANAIPI ferryman not being at his post when required and they were told that if a warning to the ferryman did not suffice then the man would be relieved of his position.

9. A complaint of adultery was voiced to the patrol by a WAIPA man. The story went that the case had once before been heard by the A.S.C. and the woman was asked if she would go back to her husband. She went back but apparently not liking the environment departed once more for the village of BARAI and her previous consort. I held no court because according to the elders and councillors of the village the woman is no longer the wife of the man according to native custom, and I interpret R.S.C. Section 34 (4) in this light. The woman was married to the man by the R.S. mission at WAIPA. A speech was made by a Village personality comparing this case with the habits of the pigs and the dogs. The man at one stage was going to approach the Assistant District Officer but he had a talk with his former spouse at BARAI and she told him that under no circumstance would she return to him even if it meant going to jail. The man then decided to drop the matter.

10. Land arguments and disputes were many and varied which seems odd considering the large tracts of country available for use. All arguments were over hunting lands and a brief resume of each is given below.

(1) BARAKAWA - KIWANI land.

The story told by the BARAKAWA people seems very logical considering the geographical features of the country. They said that Mr. A. . . . Healy had investigated the dispute and said that the BARAKAWA could hunt to the WAIBAKAWA Creek, to the RA'A Creek and on the land of WAKINA. It is felt that the growing scarcity of game on the KIWANI side has led to their encroachment on to BARAKAWA land.

(11) YOKA - APANAIPI land.

The following is an extract from YOKA village book. "It appears that the land upon which APANAIPI village is built belongs to the descendants of RAPA KAWA (ATATI) who are at present living at YOKA and that the land KAWA upon which the YOKA's have been building their gardens belongs to certain APANAIPI people. Today the descendants of RAPA KAWA and the APANAIPI people came to an agreement whereby the land known as KAWA is given holus-holus, with no conditions attached, to the descendants of RAPA KAWA and the land upon which APANAIPI village is situated is given holus-holus to the APANAIPI's by the descendants of RAPA KAWA."

Signed, I. W. Bailey, P.O.
19.2.52."

A few of the APANAIPI's expressed dissatisfaction with the position mainly in the hope of gaining some concrete advantage from the situation. The dispute is usually brought before the notice of every visiting member of District Services.

(III) SIARA - APARAIPI land.

This matter will be the subject of a memo. to be sent to the Gulf District in which the SIARA people are situated. It appears that SIARA people are again encroaching on the APARAIPI land of BIRIWA and cowboys are being planted. A former mark was put in grove by Major Thompson limiting land usage. In 1952 the dispute developed into a brawl and some SIARA people were jailed over the land argument.

(IV) SIARA - MAIPA, SIARA hunting lands.

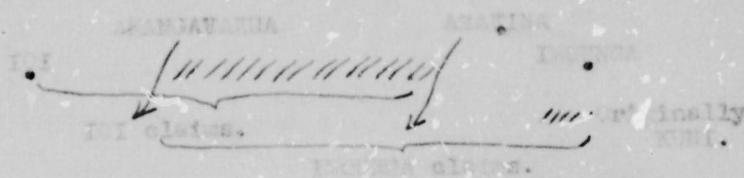
MAIPA and SIARA people complained of the SIARA people hunting on their lands. In the case of the MAIPA people the SIARA trespass was due to a MAIPA woman carrying an SIARA man and the children are now hunting on the woman's clan land. MAIPA people object and have legitimate cause for complaint.

(V) There is no land dispute between SIARA and SIARA as the boundaries are geographical and usually defined. SIARA village also has land between the two. Going from SIARA to SIARA you cross two creeks. The first, SIARA, marks the boundary between SIARA and SIARA land. The second creek, SIARA, marks the boundary between SIARA and SIARA land. Going from SIARA to SIARA a creek marks the boundary of SIARA-SIARA land. The creek is called the SIARA.

(VI) IRI and SIARA land.

The patrol visited IRI village which is in the SIARA census sub-division to inquire about this land matter which was brought up by the IRI people. Previously people from both IRI and SIARA were sentenced to imprisonment after a brawl which broke out over the matter. Both villages are now in a much better frame of mind and are anxious to have the matter settled. The name of the land is SIARA and it appears that the area originally belonged to the IRI people who have since moved back to the hills. IRI at present claim as far as the SIARA creek and SIARA (claimant SIARA SIARA) to the SIARA creek. At the present no gardens are being made on the disputed land or have been in the past.

Diagrammatic only:



The IRI people who remember the land are SIARA SIARA (VI) and SIARA SIARA (VI) of SIARA (IRI village). Contact will have to be made with them too before any progress toward settlement can be made. It is to be hoped that the next IRI patrol can supply further information on this matter.

(B) NATIVE WEAPONS AND LIVELIHOOD.

11. The bush feroes has always been known as an area of plentiful game but the shotgun is slowly but surely making the hunting and finding of game more difficult as the seasons pass. The villagers say themselves that where once they had only to go distance from the village to fill the weeks larder, now they have to go into the foothills to procure sufficient game.

12. The great majority of gardens are built on the banks of the rivers or tributaries. If heavy floods came the sub-division would feel the lack of food very keenly. The diet at the moment is varied and in more than sufficient quantities. Staples are cass, taro, kakea, bananas, sugarcane with beans, pumpkin, onion, and papaw a close second. The coconut is present in all villages and APASAIPI people take some coconuts to KAPPA, in the KAPPA sub-district, for trading purposes. The season has been good and numerous feasts are in preparation.

13. Trading with the Bush Mekeo and the coastal people is not carried out to such a great extent. Such ware trading occurs with the Mekeo peoples from the villages of WAIPI and KAPPA.

14. There is very little rice being grown in the sub-division and less interest. To the layman's eye the country appears suitable for the cultivation of rice, the same rank cane grass being fairly widespread as in the rice areas of the Mekeo. One of the Catholic Mission priests informed me that three years ago three tons of rice of inferior quality had been grown at APASAIPI. These figures seem to be unusually large considering the amount of interest that is displayed now. Any rice that is being grown now is in conjunction with other garden crops. People of KAPPA say that their land is not suitable for the production of rice.

15. After leaving APASAIPI, the condition and types of dogs improved to a remarkable degree, their coats being clean and shiny and their frames adequately covered with meat.

16. Quite a deal of tobacco is grown in the area the local name being "gugu". To smoke, it was found to draw much more fiercely than European tobacco and to have a slightly acented aroma, by no means unpleasant. Some of it is grown in the gardens and some in the villages. Planting occurs after the coming of the wet season and it takes from three to five days for the seed to germinate. The plants on an average grow to a height of six feet, the leaves being eight inches to a foot long and six inches wide. Maturity is reached after eight months growing and the plant is cut when either green or just turning yellow (seeds are about to fall). The plant is brought to the village and the leaves are placed on racks of wood or string. If a hot sun is available the leaves are put out to dry or sometimes they are placed over a fire and smoked. After drying the leaves are rolled into a long funnel like shape and bound with twine. They are placed in a bag or container until ready for use.

(11) MALARIAL PREVALENCE.

17. Dr. Mospor of P.M.S. at WAIPI had just completed his anti-malarial spraying of the Bush Mekeo and he was very enthusiastic on the results achieved. He informed me that the spleen rate in nearly all villages had decreased until figures were negligible. Spraying is carried out with gamma-xene and the primary aim is to break the cycle of infection at two places. (I) By killing the mosquito in the house i.e. by spraying, and (II) to attack the malarial parasite in the human body.

18. At BABANUMA there were ten cases of malaria, three cases of yaws and one case of scabies. At APASAIPI the doctor complained that more than half of the children were not presented for examination.

The V.C. was admonished and as he was subsequently charged for another offence, no charge was laid against him as it would have involved most of the villagers also. I am sure the position will not arise again. The people are engaged on building a small two roomed hospital but in the process have neglected to keep the rest of the village up to the mark.

19. Two children from TUNGA and one boy from INAKINA were ordered to the hospital at KAPUKU for medical treatment. A number of people in the sub-division were down with colds, the hardest hit village being SAIPA.

(F) EDUCATION AND TEACHERS.

20. All education is in the hands of the Roman Catholic mission and all villages have a school of some sort. The usual complaints regarding non attendance of pupils by the native teachers were made and talks, when required, were given to the people on the advisability of their children receiving education.

21. The mission operates from the Wakeo village of WETPA and at all times a Father is on the circuit of villages, staying a few days in each. Most of the churches are very soundly constructed of corrugated iron.

22. Some of the more educated natives wanted to know more about the menace of communism that the mission fathers were warning them about. They were gladdened at the reports of the killings of natives by the communists in China and the Philippines. Little comment was made except to point out that if any killings did occur it was Chinese killing Chinese, and Philippine killing Philippine.

23. The people appear to be very earnest in religious feelings and thought. More so I think than the B.M.S.

(G) RIVERS AND BRIDGES.

24. As stated in the Introduction the rivers are utilized to a great extent by the natives for transport and communications. Village tracks in the main were good considering the swampy nature of the country. Leeches were numerous in the wetter portions. Times between villages are approximately, KASABONGO to APANAI 4 hrs. per river; APANAI to NIWA 5 hrs. per river; NIWA to ANIKA 2 hrs., ANIKA to WETPA 2 hrs., ANIKA to INAKINA 1 1/2 hrs., INAKINA to SAIPA 1 1/2 hrs., SAIPA to IOI 1 1/2 hrs., IOI to KONGA 1 1/2 hrs., KONGA to NIWA via RARAI 6 1/2 hrs.,

25. IOI people were warned that the track between IOI and WETPA was their responsibility and had to be kept clear.

(H) VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

26. KASABONGO has moved to a new village site nearer the river but on higher ground and free from flooding. APANAI by the general atmosphere of the place has nothing to commend it. The rest house was in a bad state of disrepair which was remedied before the first half hour of the patrol's stay in the village.

The people were ordered to repair the fences. At ANIATA a new rest house is being built on the opposite side of the river to the village but in full view of it. The idea of putting it on the opposite side was to prevent needless ferrying of gear across from the village. The track to ISAWENA starts on the rest house side of the river. At present, progress or interest, has proceeded so far as the framework.

27. Although the V.C. of ISAWENA did not appear an impressive man, considering the cleanliness and orderliness of the village and surroundings, there is no cause for complaint.

28. The author of a new V.C. at ANIATA is the subject of a separate memorandum forwarded through the A.S.C. to the District Commissioner for onward transmission. The Councillors of this village do not appear to be very impressive in either. With the shake up and general effect of the patrol it is hoped that the Councillors will realize their responsibilities a little more.

29. No adverse criticism can be levelled at any of the other villages or their representatives. The villages were well kept and orderly, and life in general appeared to be moulded in the same pattern, on the surface anyway.

(1) CENSUS.

30. At first glance figures reveal a very satisfactory state of affairs. A second glance confirms it. There was a total increase of forty one people of which thirty eight was a natural increase. Births are up, deaths down, migrations pretty well stationary. The lowest average size of family was 2.1, the highest 2.8. The percentage increase in population was 2.9, the highest percentage increase in the sub-district for this year's census taking. One dark spot is the extremely small number of students - five in a population of one thousand one hundred and one people.

(2) ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

31. The BORO people find it very hard or almost impossible to understand the language of the Bush Wekeo people because of the emphasis of the "ng" sound in this language. They can understand it but cannot speak it. At YORFA in the WOTWA sub-district, only two hours walk from ANIATA a different tongue is spoken again. Wekeo and Bush Wekeo have similar speech with some words having different meanings and some meanings having different words.

32. The dance or sing-sing has no tradition at all in the Bush Wekeo and all songs are sung in BORO, from which the dances come. The stories follow each after the European type of song, where boy meets girl, they quarrel or separate, and words of sorrow are poured soulfully from agonized lips. The dances themselves follow one of three patterns, namely movement in a circle, in two lines or around two fixed points. Occasionally the dance breaks into a duet, the dancers calling and the audience answering. Drummers, who in most instances are also the principal dancers wear headress if they can afford to. The headress has no clan or ceremonial significance which I think is contrary to Wekeo practice.

(8)

The headdress itself has two wooden prongs at the base which pass through a band worn around the head. Two wooden plugs are then placed between the prongs and the back of the neck to keep the slightly cumbersome apparatus in place.

53. At the head of each clan or IGUBU is the LOBIA or chief. He is the only true chief. He is the most important personage of his clan or IGUBU and is treated with the respect due to his office; but, though he takes a leading part in all matters affecting the clan, he is not a person with any administrative or judicial functions, and he has no power of punishment or control over the members of the clan.

54. No specimens were collected for Territorial Museum.

R. G. ...
Control Officer.

P/R. No. 5/54-55
KAIRUKU.

21st December, 1954.

The Director,
District Services and Native Affairs,
PORT MOOREBY.

Patrol Report KAL. 5/54-55 - KAIRUKU.
J. E. TOMASETTI, A.D.C.

Three (3) copies of the abovementioned report are
submitted herewith.

Mr. Tomasetti appears to have carried out the patrol
in his usual efficient manner.

Allan Finlay
.....
(A. T. Finperley)
District Commissioner, C.D.

Sub-District Office,
KAIKIU:
Central District.

15 December 54.

District Commissioner,
Central District,
KAIKIU.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER ON THE PROGRESS OF THE
WATER SUPPLY PROJECT IN THE KAIKIU DISTRICT

(A) JOURNALS:

- 6 Nov. From Kairua via Aropokina and Kubana N.S. to LAPEKA by launch, a.t. and foot (C700-1200). Slept LAPEKA.
- 7 Nov. Rest day. Slept LAPEKA.
- 8 Nov. C.B. and G.A.. LAPEKA to Urua Pln. by foot (1200-1400). Slept Urua Pln.
- 9 Nov. Urua Pln. to IKOIKO (PANI headlet) by foot (0600-0615). C.B. and G.A.. IKOIKO (PANI headlet) to Ikaika Rest House by foot (1230-1430). Slept Ikaika N.S..
- 10 Nov. Ikaika N.S. to MAMU by foot (0800-1230). C.B. and G.A.. Slept MAMU.
- 11 Nov. MAMU to Okaoka N.S. by foot (0600-1200). C.B. and G.A., for BELAVA and YOUNG. Slept Okaoka N.S..
- 12 Nov. C.B. and G.A. for VAIN IV. Slept Okaoka N.S..
- 13 Nov. Okaoka N.S. to IPURUKA by foot (0800-1030). C.B. and G.A.. IPURUKA to VAIN III (KAIKIU headlet) by foot (1200-1230). C.B. and G.A.. Slept VAIN III (KAIKIU headlet).
- 14 Nov. Rest day. Slept VAIN III.
- 15 Nov. VAIN III via VAIN I to VAIN II (06-1030). C.B. and G.A. for VAIN I and VAIN II. Slept VAIN II.
- 16 Nov. Inspected coffee fields on site called Ikaika. VAIN II to MAMU by foot (1-00-1200). C.B. and G.A. for MAMU. Slept MAMU.
- 17 Nov. C.B. and G.A. for MAMU. Slept MAMU.
- 18 Nov. MAMU via VAIN III and IPURUKA to Okaoka N.S. by foot (0800-1000). Slept Okaoka N.S..
- 19 Nov. Okaoka N.S. via VAIN IV to KAIKIU by foot (0800-1230). C.B. and G.A.. Slept KAIKIU.
- 20 Nov. KAIKIU to KAIKIU by foot (0830-1230). C.B. and G.A. for KAIKIU. Slept KAIKIU.
- 21 Nov. Rest day. Slept KAIKIU.

(38)

- 22 Nov. C.R. and G.A. for TUMBUKA. TUMBUKA to check P.A. by foot (1300-1700). Slept check P.A..
- 23 Nov. Check P.A. to MUMBI by foot (0830-1100). Slept MUMBI.
- 24 Nov. C.R. and G.A. for MUMBI. Slept MUMBI.
- 25 Nov. MUMBI to LAIPA by foot (0900-1430). C.R. and G.A.. Slept LAIPA.
- 26 Nov. LAIPA to ALIWEI by foot (0900-1200). C.R. and G.A.. Slept ALIWEI.
- 27 Nov. ALIWEI to Umu Pln. by foot (0900-1400). Slept Umu Pln.
- 28 Nov. Umu Pln. via Arapokine to Peiraku by a.t. and launch (1000-1600). C.R. and G.A. for IPA en route.

(b) MUMBI AND MUMBIKIBI:

1. Part B of patrol report MUM.5/19-55 covers this matter in full. There is nothing new to add to it.

(c) MUMBIKIBI:

2. Although the collection of crimes usually encountered in villages were not found by this patrol, a number of offences, one of them serious, was uncovered.

3. Some time in June 56 a native of MUMBI, temporarily resident in LAIPA, apparently pushed his wife several times on the body - she died forthwith. The culprit has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

4. The V.O. of the village, although warned to answer truthfully, had previously stated that no incidents had occurred in his village since the last patrol. The matter was uncovered by a gratuitous report made to the patrol in a village several days away from the scene of the crime. The V.O. has been suitably dealt with.

5. Three people were convicted of offences relating to census revision and a number of others were warned. It is hoped that this action will terminate the arrogant tendency in some villages to treat a census revision as a rather too casual matter.

6. Apart from the foregoing, the population seems to be in its usual tranquil state: a condition which probably results from their temperment and the dominant position in the area achieved by the Catholic Mission.

(d) CENSUS AND REVISION:

7. The census was last revised in Feb 55 and was thus due for revision in Feb 56 - for unknown reasons however it was not done during that month. Rather than wait until Feb 56 it was decided to complete the patrol in Nov 55.

8. In addition to cutting down the period between revisions, November, being the end of the dry season, is a better month for both walking and the actual revision - this is important in the MUMBI. The most of November will be permanently allotted to the MUMBI in the patrol program.

9. The revision listed a total of 108 births and 104 deaths giving a natural decrease of 44. This is bad and lends weight to (but does not prove) the belief that the MUMBI is rapidly depopulating.

10. Of the deaths - 59 were in the 'under 15 years' age group and it is apparent that the answer to the problem that exists is to reduce the child deaths to a reasonable figure. If this can be done, even if the birth rate does not rise, the MUMBI should show a small annual net increase.

11. This reduction will perhaps not be difficult to carry by lay ingenuity, based on questioning the people on the symptoms of each child death, in that the bulk of the child deaths result from either malaria or pneumonia both of which respond to the type of treatment which comes within the scope of native medical assistance pending aid posts.

12. A number of villages have an excessive number of workfolk absent in employment and also show a natural decrease in population. Their

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closure to employment will be separately recommended.

13. If several more annual revisits reveal a similar natural decrease then it may be said that the MHI depopulation thesis will have been proved.

(B) VISITING:

14. The situation is as outlined in patrol reports KAL.5/53-53 and KAL.5/53-54 to which nothing need be added.

(C) EDUCATION:

15. Similarly there is nothing new to report since patrol report KAL.5/53-54. Village catechists again report that attendance of children at school leaves something to be desired. All people were urged to take advantage of all and any facilities that offer for the education of their children.

(D) CASH REVENUE:

16. Following the information presented in report KAL.5/53-54 Messrs. DWAN and HENRI (both of D.S.F.) proceeded to the V III villages in May 54 - they were not accompanied by a D.S. officer. At V III they were advised by the people that no areas had been cleared and they thereupon returned to their stations.

17. This visit apparently stimulated some activity on the people of V I and V II since on an area they were preparing for coffee planting. Approximately eight acres of virgin bush had been cleared and much of it was ready for burning. The area was 1300 feet above sea level (aneroid reading). At one end an area of about one acre had been planted with coffee and interplanted with corn. The coffee plants were about two feet high and appeared quite healthy - however they will be without shade when the corn is harvested.

18. Mr. WYNN of D.S.F., Insula, had agreed to visit the area early in 1955 to examine and advise on the technical aspects of the initial steps which will be the establishment of shade. He will be accompanied by a D.S. officer.

19. Developments to date indicate that the initial native enthusiasm has not evaporated and it appears, having persisted this long it will be sufficient to bring the scheme to a successful climax.

20. I feel that if this one field, which is serving as a pilot, can be brought to the stage where it becomes a source of income to the participants, others will surely follow the example.

(E) AGRICULTURE:

21. Moderate quantities of food were seen in all villages and numbers of large gardens in process of development were seen throughout the MHI.

22. The usual techniques of shifting horticulture are in use in the MHI. The terrain is extremely steep to the extent that men, when working in gardens, do not have to bend down to work the ground when they are facing up hill.

23. Improved types of pig are in evidence in every village.

(F) HEALTH:

24. As mentioned in Part (G) 26 persons under the age of thirteen have died since Feb 55. My questioning indicated that most of the deaths resulted from malaria and pneumonia. An effective control of deaths in this age group, would in my opinion, completely change the present rather unwholesome population trend in the MHI.

25. In para. 18 of report KAL.5/53-54 it was recommended that two aid posts be established in the MHI prior to June 54. One of these has been erected in the vicinity of V III and the medical assistant has just commenced duty there. Following discussions with the Medical Officer and village officials another such post is to be erected in the vicinity of V II. These two posts are readily accessible to the bulk of the MHI people (except V I which is six hours walk from V IV) and on each will be the means of convenient provision of medical services to the MHI. I feel the people will readily avail

themselves of the service provided. It now remains to be seen if the
banned services have any effect on the death rate.

28. A medical orderly accompanied the patrol and gave treatments as
necessary and possible. A large number of the people are victims
of skin complaints ranging from "scabies" to ulcers.

(J) ROADS

27. Being road maintenance "B" funds most of the main bridle track
passing through the MIST from Ikaika to Kee track (just past HEWANA)
has been resurfaced. This track is in constant use by C.M. convoys
which supply a number of their island stations in the Gollala and Kevan
sub-districts.

29. As no such work had been done on the sections in disrepair for many
years it was badly needed.

30. The laborers were recruited and paid by the Administration and, by
arrangement with the Professor of the C.M., the supervision of the work
was carried out by a member of the mission staff.

30. The vehicular road from Propitina to Ikaika is in reasonable
condition but its proper maintenance is hindered by a lack of mechanical
equipment.

(K) VILLAGES

31. A retention system of the census units in the C.M.A. was made at
HEWANA and HEWANA. Both these places consist of a number of hamlets
of an average size of forty souls and each were initially censused (in
1940) into two blocks known respectively as "A" and "B". This arrangement
corresponded to nothing in local application and consequently caused a
good deal of confusion in dealing with the people of these places -
particularly in regard to migrations.

32. To overcome this unnecessary elaboration HEWANA I and HEWANA II
were combined into one census unit named HEWANA. The case was done
with HEWANA I and HEWANA II which have now become HEWANA.
Please refer to the listed figures inside the jacket.

(L) VILLAGE COUNSELLORS

33. As already mentioned the V.C. of IAWANA has already been dealt with
for his part in attempting to conceal a manslaughter which took place
in his village. Also the V.C. at HEWANA was fined for attempting to
conceal a person during census.

34. Otherwise all V.Cs. gave the impression that they are carrying out
their duties with reasonable efficiency. The V.C. of HEWANA also admitted
himself much better than he has with previous patrols.

35. As a general rule there is a councillor for each hamlet (each 'village'
actually consists of a number of independent hamlets) and they all seem to
play an appreciable part in keeping an even tempo in village affairs.

(M) REST HOUSES

36. Rest houses are adequate in size and in good repair throughout the
HEWANA. By the courtesy of the C.M. the patrol was offered the use of
mission rest houses throughout the area.

(N) WATER

37. No items were collected. In the outskirts of the HEWANA hamlet of
HEWANA a large stone water was found embedded in the ground so that
its top was level with the surface of the ground. The water was about
18" in diameter with the shell about 3" thick. The 'basin' was almost
hemispherical. It is called "wawawana" which is individual and not a
generic name. It is recognized as something without which in their
culture - notwithstanding a use has been found for it and this use is in the
field of garden work. I was told that people preparing new gardens wash
their hands in the water immediately prior to planting - the washing is
accompanied by the recitation of spells. The natives state that there are
a number of these waters scattered throughout the HEWANA and all are used in
a similar manner.

W. J. Tomasi
(W. J. Tomasi)
M.A./M.B.

P/R.No.6/54-

21st February, 1955

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

Patrol Report KAL.No.6/54-55 - KAIRUKU
Mr. D. R. Goodger, C.P.O.

Three (3) copies of the abovementioned patrol report are submitted herewith.

Para 8: Recommendations regarding the proposed Native Reserve at BERBINA were submitted to District Services Headquarters in October, 1954.

Para 9: The closure of the Patrol Post is the result of staffing difficulties. The Post has been manned since early in 1954. All roads in the KAIRUKU Sub-District have suffered severe damage through heavy rains.

Para 13: The Assistant District Officer, KAIRUKU, has advised that illegitimate children do not become a landless class. Among these people the fatherless child becomes a full member of the grandparents' clan, following the appropriate line of descent. Land rights accrue in the normal manner.

Para 20: Food shortages in the Central District will form the subject of a separate report.

Roads and Bridges: The GREKE Creek bridge was completely destroyed by flood waters a few days ago. Consequently the EPO Agricultural Station, BEIPA Agricultural Station, ANAGUNGA and MAIERA Plantations and the various Roman Catholic Mission Stations have no road access to the coast. At the present moment small launches are being hired to transport essential supplies to BEIPA.

Para 42: The Assistant District Officer, KAIRUKU, believes that TOKO ethics have never objected to pre-marital intercourse. The fact that it still largely takes place thus does not point to a loosening of morals. The attitude of the Councillors may be based on hypocrisy and a desire to preserve the institution of bride price.

A. T. Timperley
.....
(A. T. Timperley)
District Commissioner, C.D.

Sub-District Office,
KAIRUKU:
Central District.

28 January 55.

District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORISBY.

PATROL REPORT KAIRUKU 6/54-55...RORO CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

(A) INTRODUCTION.

1. The recent patrol was the intermediate one between the yearly census patrols. It revealed a great amount of damage to gardens caused by the recent fierce wind and rain storm experienced in late December of last year. According to old KAIRUKU and TSIRIA inhabitants it was the worst storm that they have seen on YULE ISLAND and the surrounding vicinity.
2. The patrol usually takes nine days to complete but the final visit to DELENA and POUKANA was not made until after seventeen days from the commencement of such, due to station commitments at KAIRUKU.
3. All villages are within half a days trip from YULE ISLAND and with the exception of the three mainland villages of MOU, SAKIKO, and BERFINA they can be reached by canoe. An outboard motor and canoe are personally preferred as no allowance need be made for tides or river depths.
4. The patrol has been done during the wet season and conditions on the mainland were found to be extremely wet and muddy.
5. For the map reference see patrol report KAI. 2/54-55 which is applicable.

(B) DAIRY.

Monday 10 January:

To TSIRIA. 1 hours walking. I inspected roads, airstrip, village. General Administration. Slept KAIRUKU.

Tuesday 11 January:

Departed 0900 hrs. for CEARADA per canoe and outboard motor. General administration. Slept KAIRUKU.

Wednesday 12 January:

At KAIRUKU.

Thursday 13 January:

Departed KAIRUKU 0900 hrs. per canoe for NAPA arriving at 1100 hrs.. General administration. Departed 1500 hrs. for MOU, 1 1/2 hrs. walk. Slept MOU.

Friday 14 January:

Departed MOU at 0900 hrs. per foot for BABIKO arriving at 1100 hrs.. General administration - land dispute heard. Slept BABIKO.

Saturday 15 January:

Departed BABIKO 0900 hrs. per foot for BEREINA. General administration and land matters. Slept BEREINA.

Sunday 16 January:

Arranging transfer of AVUKUPU stores to KAIRUKU. Slept BEREINA.

Monday 17 January:

Departed BEREINA 0900 hrs. for KAIRUKU per tractor and launch. Arrived KAIRUKU 1700 hrs. Slept KAIRUKU.

Tuesday 18 January:

Departed KAIRUKU for PINEPAKA at 0900 per canoe. General administration. Slept KAIRUKU.

Wednesday 19 January:

Departed KAIRUKU for BIOTO and NIKURA per canoe. Departed 0845 hrs. Return KAIRUKU. Slept KAIRUKU.

Thursday 20 January - Wednesday 26 January:

At KAIRUKU on routine station duties.

Thursday 27 January:

Departed KAIRUKU per canoe for DULFNA and POUKAMA at 0900 hrs.. General administration. Slept KAIRUKU.

Completion of patrol.

(C) NATIVE AFFAIRS.

6. Native affairs dealt with fell into the usual classifications - pigs, women, and land. Much complaining was done about the damage caused to gardens by pigs. Reg. 116 of the N.R.O. was read and explained. Strong fences or no pigs appear to be the only solution. I feel that the same complaints will be brought before the next patrol.

7. In NAPA the position, domestic and livestock was very quiet, at MOU the people are engaged in building a substantial pigfence around the village. The pigs in this village are exceedingly numerous and possibly the fence may only stop the animals on each side from interbreeding.

8. The BEREINA people have made inquiries about the projected native reserve that was dealt with during the previous ROFO patrol but as no information has as yet come to hand the queries could not be satisfied.
9. Whilst at BEREINA Government stores were moved from the AVUKUPU patrol post to KAIRUKU to prevent deterioration and to enable these idle stores to put into use. The people of the village expressed concern that the Government was leaving the post but they were assured it was to be only a temporary absence until the staff position improved. The stores in question were transferred per raft, tractor, and barge to KAIRUKU. Road conditions were extremely bad.
10. There is need for a new rest house at BEREINA as the old Co-operative Store being used now will soon have to be replaced. No orders were given as it is thought that nothing useful can be accomplished until after the wet.
11. All Village Policemen, when talk was lagging, complained of the unwillingness of their people to work on village projects or Government roads. Talks were given on the desirability of community effort on such projects and in the case of roads the V.C.'s were once more informed of their powers under the N.R.O. 1908-52 in this respect.
12. Three cases regarding native land usage were heard in the Court for Native Matters. Decisions were given in two and one case, involving villages of MOU and BABIKO was adjourned, pending further information and evidence.
13. The Councillors of MOU expressed concern at the laxity of morals of the young people of the village and the number of illegitimate children being born as a result. The Mission frowns on abortion and though I feel it is still practised it would be done much more discreetly. One result of such children being born is the creation of a landless class unless the girl's parents take the child into the family and recognize him/her as one of their own. I should think that eventually this would be cause for dissension on land matters.
14. The Councillors asked if the Government could do anything about it. The man could be charged with carnal knowledge if the girl is under age in which case the charge would be extremely hard to prove as the girl does not easily divulge the name of her companion in such affairs; or it may be made a civil case if the definition of property in N.R.O. Section 132(e) could include a man's children.
15. Further notes on this matter will be found in the anthropological section.
16. The BIOTO people complained that two men, MICHAEL FABILA of KAIRUKU and ROBERT ALI of ARCPOKINA were shooting crocodiles on their land and they wanted them to stop. Not, I am sure, because any harm was being done, but because they did not want to see the money obtained from the crocodiles going to someone else. If they wished the natives could take action for trespass, the water being a fresh water swamp and situated within their lands. It is considered that the crocodile can be hunted by anyone it being wild animal life. The swamp is owned by the MEAURI class of BIOTO, half to the left side and half to the right. MICHAEL FABILA now has permission to shoot on the portion owned by the left MEAURI. This permission was given AIA KOAE. The right MEAURI have ROBERT ALI shooting on their portion. It is believed he has permission to do so from AITSI TOANA.

(D) NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

17. As stated in the Introduction damage to gardens due to the late December wind and rain storm was extensive. The coastal were the worst hit and in particular TSIRIA and PINN-PAKA. Other villages which suffered extensively were OPA-BATA, NIKURA, DEDENA, POKOMA, and MCU.

18. TSIRIA people were in the unfortunate position of being unable to plant root crops during December, it being too dry and too wet after. A great number of bananas ready to bear and almost ready to bear were destroyed. No root crops, which includes yams and sweet potatoes will be ready until June or July. It will take twelve months before bananas are in production again.

19. This position also applies to the other villages damaged by the storm, except that the other villages have the opportunity to supplement their diet with magani and other animal life. Being situated on YULI ISLAND TSIRIA people have no other food source except fish from the sea. PINNPAKA are in a similar position, having no hunting lands. NIKURA gardens suffered more from flood waters than from wind.

20. All the above village people have asked for grants of food for the next six months to tide them over the difficult period. The A.D.O. was informed of the garden situation as soon as the patrol became aware of it and in an endeavour to alleviate the position two alternatives were offered.

(1) That Sub-district office, KAIRUKI would remit a collection of native monies to the D.O. KIKORI with a request to purchase and forward sago to the equivalent value as often as they produced cash; or

(2) An endeavour would be made to arrange a special allotment of funds for road maintenance and an offer would then be made of rations and a £1 a month for work on roads to any native who so desired.

The alternatives were issued by the A.D.O. on the grounds that a grant of food is bad administration and should only be recommended when no other course is possible i.e. when the people have no funds and there are no people capable of working. With this view I agree wholeheartedly. Receiving something for nothing cannot do anything but sap the moral fibre of the people.

21. In relation to the above co-operative stores accounts were examined but such purchases as tobacco, biscuits and sugar were still the general pattern of buying. As for money these people are extremely well off by native standards having received regular sums of money through their co-operative societies in recent months.

22. For example, in this month of January £5932.12.5 has been received from the Copra Marketing Board for distribution to various village Co-op. Societies. Payments to Societies in the BORO Census Sub-Division have amounted to £1483.12.9 for this month. The last payment, in November, was for £1340. 7.10, payment for October was £955.13.5 and September payment was £444.11.2.. And copra is not the only source of income for these people. Trading is carried on with KIKORO peoples and in PORT MORESBY with betel nut and bananas. Fish and crayfish are sold to residents of KAIRUKU.

23. They also asked if the Government would obtain a boat for them so that they could proceed to the Gulf and collect sago themselves. A boat charter would cost approximately £400. This would be saved if they obtain their sago through Sub-district office but would not provide them the psychological satisfaction of their own efforts. It was pointed out that a greater psychological satisfaction would be obtained if they paddled their own canoes as of old.

24. When work was offered the people claimed that if they worked for the Government there would be no one to work in the gardens. This I flatly contradict. If the need is great they could and would be able to cope with both tasks i.e. to earn their food from the Government and to make provision for future supplies. There is an ample supply of labour in all villages as revealed by an examination of the last census figures. I repeat, if the need is great the people will accept our offers of help. Apparently the need is not yet great enough.

25. The NCU people have requested that other native people refrain from visiting their areas for food, as they themselves, due to food shortage cannot give food to anyone but relatives. The NCU - BAPA area is an extremely fertile area with varied and extensive gardens, all types of foodstuffs from bananas to spring onions being grown.

26. The gardens of BABIKO and BERNINA did not suffer the damage that the coastal villages suffered.

27. The last NCU patrol gave fleeting mention to a rice cultivation scheme between BABIKO people and Mr. KYSELLY of BAIKRA plantation. Mr. KYSELLY and the BERNINA's are also engaged in a similar scheme. The BABIKO area is on the right hand side of the road approaching the UREKE creek. Total acreage is approximately sixteen acres. The BABIKO field cannot be reached now by machine because of flood waters. In any case the heavy rains have upset all rice growing schedules in the area and Mr. KYSELLY who was originally going to sow both BABIKO and BERNINA areas cannot obtain the machine from the EPO Agricultural Experimental people as their rice sowing schedule has been upset also.

28. The BABIKO's and BERNINA's will now sow by hand with seed supplied by Mr. KYSELLY. The four BABIKO clans before sowing will divide their area into four equal parts and each clan will then be responsible for their own portion. It was hoped that another ploughing and discing could be achieved before the rains but as this is now impossible weeding of grass will have to be undertaken by hand before sowing.

29. The BERNINA people have twelve acres of land ploughed, not as much as BABIKO because they allege the ploughing was done by a BABIKO man who would not plough as much land for them as for his own people.

(E) MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

30. The health of the people in the census sub-division is good and no one was ordered to hospital.

31. At BAIKRA and BAIKRA the people have their latrines built over the sea. They have the small house situated some fifty yards from the shore and this is reached by a wooden ramp. They say that FRANK AISEI, a BERNINA native, brought the idea back with him from SOVA.

(F) EDUCATION AND BUSINESS.

32. There are no Government schools in the census sub-division and all schooling is handled capably by the London Missionary Society and the Roman Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart. Bishop SCHIN, Procurator of the Catholic Mission returned to

(6)

BAIKO from abroad on Tuesday 25 January and Rev. P. Chatterton of the London Missionary Society at BELLA returned from a twelve month trip to England and the Continent on Sunday 23 January.

33. All Mission buildings are of substantial materials being for the most part of corrugated iron. At BIKO they have no church and I believe the Mission people have waited many years for the villagers to replace the previous one.

34. Where the two Missions are established in the one village relations are harmonious.

(C) ROADS AND BRIDGES.

35. The ANANANA - EPO road on the mainland is impassable at the moment. Heavy rains have flooded the low-lying portions. Tractor and trailer have been able to get through until recently but on the last trip the tractor was bogged in mud for eight miles. Only earth moving equipment will make a reasonable road in the narrow areas. Making low-lying adequate drainage is an immense problem and it seems either solving this problem or raising the general level of the road by at least two feet to have a weather road.

36. The BRUK bridge is undergoing repair but holdups are being experienced in obtaining materials. Timber has been difficult to drag in due to the wet conditions, and a supply of bolts and nuts are awaited. After the present repairs are effected a further section of the bridge will require attention. Two floating piles has caused a dangerous sag in the middle.

37. Since the last visit to BAIKO the villagers have constructed a jeep road to the main ANANANA - EPO road and with the exception of the final linking bridge and various culverts is virtually completed. This work has been accomplished under the able leadership and drive of Village Constable MATUAI. As he stated, the road was constructed so that if in future there was an expansion of rice cultivation, new areas would be opened up to working by machine. An encouraging trend of thought.

38. The ANANANA people asked that money owing to them by the Government for working on the ANANANA - EPO road be paid but they were told this could not be done until funds were forthcoming. The recent storms have washed out all the draw culverts on this road and the people are at present replacing them.

(D) VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

39. At BIKO the V.C.'s house is to be dismantled. Instructions given under P.S. 101(a). At BELLA and PUNANA instructions (under the P.S. 101) were issued for the repair of houses. These instructions were written in the village book. At PUNANA the roof collapsed after a coconut tree had fallen on it during the recent storms. As the house is not used the V.C. was told to see that it was dismantled and that there was no necessity for a new one to be built.

40. The V.C. councillors are a very cohesive body and will together and run their village with a firm hand. The V.C. of BAIKO has previously been mentioned as being a very capable V.C.

41. BELLA deserves mention for being a clean and well kept village. The one house that needed repairs is being attended to.

(I) ANTHROPOLOGY

42. The following notes arise from the notes on village morals brought to the attention of the patrol by the Councillors of MCH and mentioned under Native Affairs. When these people talk about a decline in morals it is a debating point whether there has been a decline - because previously the morals may have been as loose as they are now. The Councillors say there is a decline so let us work on that assumption. I consider that the decline can be attributed to three factors: (I) The greater freedom of contact brought about by co-education and mission influence, (II) The superficially educated younger people who adopt an attitude of superiority to the traditions and customs of the older people, (III) The change in the significance of bride price payments which is changing in some cases from a "marriage insurance" to purely and simply payment for a woman. The introduction of the European economic structure and way of life has caused the "marriage insurance" in some instances, more so around MCHBY than in this sub-tribe, to lose its original meaning. Where once the payment was a guarantee of good faith and a belief on the part of the groom's family that the young man would make a good husband in accordance with law and custom and similarly on the part of the bride's family that they believed the girl would make a good wife, the increasing use of cash for payment has put the system on a cash and carry basis. In many instances because of the amount of money involved young people have forsaken the formality of marriage and partaken of the joys without binding obligation upon each other. If children occur from these unions the man is in the position of refusing any responsibility for the child, claiming that he may be one of a dozen who has had intercourse with the girl. And he frequently does so.

43. No specimens were collected for the Territorial Museum.

N. E. Goodger

(N. E. Goodger).
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Sub-District Office,
KAIRUKU:
Central District.

10 FEB 55

The Assistant District Officer,
K A I R U K U ,
Central District.

Patrol Report KAI 7/54-55.

Patrol Conducted by: W.J.C. LAMBLIN P.O.

Area Patrolled: MEKEO Census Sub-Division.

Patrol Accompanied by: Reg. No. 6248 Const. OMBI EGIMBARI
Reg. No. 6631 Const. KIWANI BOUMANA

Duration of Patrol: 1) Jan. 55 to 2 Feb. 55
(24 Days)

Last D.D.S. Patrol: 9-22/7/54.

Last P.H.D. Patrol: Oct. 54.

- Objects of Patrol:
- (a) Census Revision
 - (b) Complete contracts for all natives who have hired machinery during 54-55 season
 - (c) Report the following information in regard to all natives manually cultivating rice during the 54-55 season.
 - (i) Name of cultivator
 - (ii) His clan
 - (iii) Name of field
 - (iv) Approx. area of field
 - (d) Give assistance to the O.Y.C's BEIPA and INAWAIA in arranging the planting.
 - (e) General Administration paying particular attention to unhygienic housing.

Map Reference: Strat. Series Yule Island Sheet.

(a) DIARY.

10 Jan 55.

Kaipuku to BEIPA by launch and motor transport. (0830-1530) Slept BEIPA.

11 Jan 55.

At BEIPA rest house . General Administration. Slept BEIPA.

12 Jan 55.

At BEIPA on census revision and general administration. Slept BEIPA.

13 Jan 55.

At AIPEANA on census revision and general administration Slept BEIPA.

14 Jan 55.

BEIPA to ANOANO (0830-0900) Census revision and general administration. Slept BEIPA.

15 Jan 55.

BEIPA to OHIROPETANA (0800-0845) Census revision and general administration. Slept BEIPA.

16 Jan 55.

Rest Day.

17 Jan 55.

BEIPA to INAWI (0800-0845) Census revision and general administration. Slept BEIPA.

18 Jan 55.

BEIPA to RARAI (0800-0930) Census revision and general administration. Slept RARAI.

19 Jan 55.

RARAI to BEBEO (0800-0900) Census revision and general administration. Slept BEBEO.

20 Jan 55.

BEBEO to INAWAUNI (0800-0930) Census revision and general administration. Slept INAWAUNI.

21 Jan 55.

INAWAUNI to INOUNGA. (0830-1130) Census revision and general administration. Slept INOUNGA.

22 Jan 55.

INOUNGA to RARAI. (0830-1230) Slept RARAI.

23 Jan 55.

RARAI to BEIPA (0830-1000) Slept BEIPA.

24 Jan 55.

BEIPA to INAWAIA (0830-1300) General administration. Slept INAWAIA.

25 Jan 55.

Visited WESUBAIBUA for census revision and general administration. Slept INAWAIA.

26 Jan 55.

Visited INAWAIA for census revision and general administration. Slept INAWAIA.

27 Jan 55.

Census revision and general administration at INAWAIA. Slept INAWAIA.

28 Jan 55.

Visited EBOA for census revision and general administration. Slept INAWAIA.

29 Jan 55.

General administration and working on census figures. Slept INAWAIA.

30 Jan 55.

Rest Day.

31 Jan 55.

General Administration.

1 Feb 55.

INAWAIA to INAWABUI by tractor and trailer. (0900-1000) Census revision and general administration. Slept INAWABUI.

2 Feb 55.

INAWABUI to KAIRUKU by tractor & trailer and launch.

(b) DESCRIPTIVE INTRODUCTION.

1. This is covered in Patrol Report Kai 2/52-53.
2. Recent heavy rains and flood waters from the Angabunga River have caused widespread flooding throughout the area. The River in many places has broken its banks and has flowed across the countryside.

(c) LAW & ORDER.

3. Many minor disputes were listened to and, with the help of the councillors, settled out of court. A total of 4 cases were heard in the C.N.M. resulting in 4 convictions. The cases were heard under sections 93 (e), 71 (a) and 2 under 78 (1) of the Native Regulations Ordinance.

(d) CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

4. The last census revision of this C.S.D. was taken in February 54 and was thus due again.
5. This years revision showed that during the past year the population has risen from 4254 to 4296. A total increase of 42. This year a total of 122 births were recorded and 78 deaths giving a natural increase of 44. Just over half the deaths recorded were those of children under 13 years of age. As far as I could gather most of these deaths were caused by either malaria or pneumonia.
6. A total of 336 men and women were shown as being absent at work. Only 56 men are working outside the District. As the census revision was taken during the school holidays only a small number were recorded as being absent at school.
7. There were very few absentees from the census lineups and apart from the people in some villages being slow in arriving the lineups were very orderly.

(e) MISSIONS.

8. The only Mission operating in the C.S.D. is the Mission of The Sacred Heart with headquarters at Yule Island. This mission has 2 centres in the area. One at BEIPA and the other at INAWAIA. Both these stations are staffed by Europeans.
9. The Mission situation in the C.S.D. is the same as that given in a Patrol Report Kai 2/52-53.

(f) EDUCATION.

10. The Mission of the Sacred Heart have schools conducted by their Sisters at both BEIPA and INAWAIA. From these 2 schools the students may graduate to boarding schools at either Yule Island or MAINAHANA. In addition to these schools there are village schools in the villages which are any distance away.
11. There are no schools run by the Department of Education in the C.S.D.

(g) AGRICULTURE.

12. Recent storms and flood waters have damaged many gardens in the area however, the people are not in any way short of food.
13. The cultivation of rice is covered under a separate heading.

(h) HEALTH.

14. As mentioned previously 40 children under the age of 13 died during the past year probably from malaria or pneumonia. The recent storms and cool weather resulted in some of these deaths.
15. The general health of the Mekeo people is good.

(i) ROADS & BRIDGES.

16. Due to the recent heavy rains and flood waters all the roads are very muddy and in places impassable for vehicles. The road from ORIROPETANA to INAWAIA is almost completely under water with several stretches of water between 4 and 5 feet deep. Where the water has drained off the roads have become quagmires.

17. Several bridges were washed away but are now in the process of being repaired.

(j) VILLAGES.

18. Villages were generally fairly clean although the village officials stated that they have had trouble in getting the people to keep the villages clean. The provisions of the Native Regulations were explained.

19. As per patrol instructions particular attention was paid to housing. The standard of housing throughout the Mekeo C.S.D. is generally poor. This was more noticeable in the larger village groups around BEIPA and INAWAIA. Where necessary action was taken under the Native Regulations and owners of houses which were in advanced stages of disrepair were ordered to build new houses within 6 months. Some houses were about the size of small fowl houses with large numbers of people in them. Where this was the case the owners were told to build larger houses.

20. At the time of the patrol the small village of INAWAE was under about 5 feet of water. The village people had left the village and were living at garden places or in other villages until the floods had subsided. The village is built in a particularly unhealthy position. Dr. Nespor has commented, in the village book, that the village and surroundings are heavily infested with mosquitos and flies. The INAWI people have stated that they are prepared to allow the INAWAE people to build a new village on INAWI land but the INAWAE people seem reluctant to shift their village. A possible reason for the reluctance to shift is that they may be afraid that someone else will try to steal their land.

(k) VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

21. All Village Constables and Councillors encountered appeared to be doing a good job.

(l) ANTHROPOLOGY.

22. No items were collected nor was anything of interest noted.

(m) REST HOUSES.

23. All rest houses throughout the area were in good condition.

(n) RICE CULTIVATION.

(i) Mechanical Cultivation:

24. The planting of the mechanically cultivated gardens has been held up owing to the wet weather. Some of the gardens have been too wet to plant while others have been flooded. In some of the gardens which have not as yet been planted grass ~~xxx~~ the grass and weeds have grown up and the field will have to be re-ploughed.

25. Approximately half the cultivated area has been planted and the O.I.C. INAWAIA hopes that the remainder will be planted by the end of February.

26. One large BUIPA rice garden owned by the ONGOFUINA clan was inspected. This garden is 42 acres in size and about half is planted. The rice on this block was about 12 inches high.

27. All contracts for natives who have hired machinery during the 54-55 season were completed.

(ii) Manual Cultivation:

28. The same difficulties as mentioned in para. 24 were encountered by the people who have been manually cultivating rice. Several of the gardens are completely under water but the natives hope that they will be able to plant when the waters subside. The village people of ORIROPETANA and INAWABUI stated that they would probably not be able to plant as they do not think that the water will subside in time.

29. As per patrol instructions information regarding all manually cultivated rice gardens was obtained. The information showing name of cultivator, clan, name of garden and approximate area is set out hereunder.

Name of Cultivator.	Clan.	Name of Garden	Approx. Area.
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Village: AMOAMO.

ONGONGO FOISAPO	AMOAMC	FAPAINGA	1 1/2 acres
AISA AIVU	ENUMA	AUVOPIO	1 "
FOISAPU MANGAIVA	AMOAMO	Auvanina	1 1/2 "
KAPE AISA	"	FAPAINGA	1 1/2 "
AIKAU AMEKU	"	A'ISA	1 "
OPUNGU OAIKE	"	AUVANINA	1 1/2 "
AMEUA OAIKE	"	"	1 1/2 "
VANGU'U OAIKE	"	FAPAINGA	1 1/2 "
LAPINO AISA	"	"	1 1/2 "
AIZA'A AMENGA	"	"	1 1/2 "
PINOMO MUNAPA	"	"	1 1/2 "
FOISAPE AISA	"	"	1 1/2 "
AUVO A'EE	"	AUVANINA	2 "
ILAKCA FOISAPE	"	"	1 1/2 "
FOISAPE KAPE	OPUNGA	"	1 1/2 "
AVAISA AIPA	AMOAMO	A'ISA	1 1/2 "
FOISAPE AIPA	"	FAPAINGA	1 1/2 "
KAPINAIMO PINOMO	"	"	1 1/2 "
FONGA INE'E	OPUNGA	AUVOPIO	1 1/2 "

Name of Cultivator.	Clan.	Name of garden.	Approx. Area.
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Village: AIFEANA.

APA'U A'ISO	INAU'IVAI	KAPUAUNA	1/2 acre
AMAVET OVCI	ISO	KAVALA	"
WHIKO VANGUKE	INAU'IVAI	AMVOIPINA	"
INAMA AVI	FAILA	KIKIMUNGA	1 "
KUEKUE INE'E	MEAUNI	MAMUOVA	1 "
FUAPUAU AISA	INAU'IVAI	KAPUAVUNGA	"
AVI VAUMA	"	"	"
APA'U VANGU'U	"	"	"
OVCI ISUAIMO	"	INE	"
OVCI AUA	"	KAPUAVUNGA	"
AUVA ADA	"	KAVALA	"
AISAKINA KAVO	"	UNGA'O	"
MARIA KALO	"	AMVOIPINA	"
AISA AUKA	"	MAINEGA	"
VATMA INE'E	MEAUNI	"	"
INE'E OVCI	INAU'IVAI	KAPUAVUNGA	"
NAVULO EVI	"	PINO	"
KAVO OLHE	KUAPUNI	MAINEGA	1 "
KAVO APINI	MEAUNI	"	"
KAUKA AISA	"	"	"
NAPA MANGA	AVAI'I	"	"
GA ENGO	"	POKO	1 "

Village: BEIPA.

KAVO AMEUA	OPOVO'INA	LAINA'APA	1/2 acre
AVAI'ISA KANIAKEVI	"	"	"
MANGEMANGE OAIKE	"	IMAMA	"
AI A'CAI	"	LAINA'APA	"
EVI AUVA	"	"	"
AVAI'IA AIKAI	"	"	"
NAPUNI FOINAU	"	"	"
KAPE A'ISO	"	"	"
AME AISA	"	"	"
KOA'A MAINO	"	"	"
VANGEKE MAINO	"	"	"
PINONGO AME	"	"	"
AISA MAINO	"	"	"
INATME AISA	"	"	"
CAI APE	"	"	"
MANGE FOI'INA	"	"	"
AVAI'ISA OVU	"	"	"
AISA EVI	NAVAKUA	"	"
OPU AVAI'ISA	"	"	"
OAIKE FO'INA	OPOVO'INA	"	"
AME AVAI'ISA	NAVAKUA	"	"
KAIKAI VAUNI	OPOVO'INA	"	"
VANGU'U KAPINAIMO	"	AUVANINA	"
KAPE PAUNINA	"	"	"
MANGAIVA KAIENGO	"	LAINA'APA	"
MANGAIVA APINI	ALOVAIE	ME'AI'I	"
VANGAU PI'I	OPOVO'INA	LAINA'APA	"
KAPE LALA	NAVAKUA	"	"
AISA APA'U	"	"	"
A'CAE AME	ALOVAIE	KINIA	"

Name of Cultivator.	Clan.	Name of Garden.	Approx. Area.
Village: IHAWI.			
ISUAIMO OPU	LANGAI	EMENGA)
AIZAMO AI'AI	ISOWAISAKA	")
AISA OAIKE	"	")
OPU A'VE	"	")
ANIZO OINI	"	")
KUA AVAISA	"	")
APA'U AUVE	"	")
VAIPA AI'AI	"	")
AISA'AU MAINO	NUNGO	")
OPU PEAVUAVU	LOPIAFA'A	")
AINANGA WAISAKA	NUNGO	"	) Not yet
EVI PAIPUA	ISOWAISAKA	"	) planted or
MAINO OVOI	IPANGE	"	) divided.
AUPO LAUMA	NUNGO	")
ISO KAULA	LANGAI	"	) Approx.
EMGE AUVE	ISOWAISAKA	"	) 8 acres
INE'E ARIE	AFAIE	")
PAUMA BAUPUA	ISOWAISAKA	")
PENI ISUAIMO	"	")
AISANGA KUA	LANGAI	")
OAISA AHE	"	")
AMEUA OVOI	IPANGE	")
KAVO APE	LOPIAFA'A	")
MARIA KAUKA	"	")
OPU ISUAIMO	"	")
MANIAU OINI	"	")
AIPU AME	ONGOFOI'INA	")
PUNGA MAINO	ISOWAISAKA	")
AKE OPU	NUNGO	OPAKUA	) 1 acre
VAIPUA IVANI	"	"	) 1/2 "
OPU LAUMA	"	"	) 1/2 "
INE'E OAIKE	ONGOFOI'INA	")
K'LE AMU	"	"	) 1 acre
MAINO O'ONGO	NUNGO	")
O'ONGU IPOKE	ISOWAISAKA	MAI'AUMA)
OPU KUA	"	")
OPU PANGAIMO	LOPIA'AUA	"	) 1 acre
EVI AKI	"	")
AISA KBAMAU	LANGAI	")
ARIA ENGU	AFAIE	LAVA	) 1/2 acre
MAINO AUVA	"	")
KAKKA MAINO	LALAI	OVULANGAMA	) 1/4 acre
OPU LALA	ISOWAISAKA	")
PULE KAVO	LALAI	MANGAIVA'UMA)
IVANGAI A'AIVO	"	"	) 3/4 acre
AISA OPU	"	")
POIZAPE INIPO	ONGOFOI'INA	UMENGE	) 1/4 acre
OPU AISANGA	"	")
MAINO OPU	LOPIA'AUA	"	) 1 acre
LALA MAINO	"	")
A'JAE FUA	ISOWAISAKA	")
MAINO PAISA	ONGOFOI'INA	"	) 1 1/2 acres
MAINO KAUKA	ISOWAISAKA	")
ONGOGNO IARI	"	")
OPU AIPA	"	KAIENGA	) 3/4 acres
Village: RAFAI.			
A'AVANGA UVALEI	MAUNI	KUNGA	) 3/4 acres
AUVANGAVE FOI'AIPU	"	FO'O	) 1/2 "
KEAIKE FOI'AIPU	"	")
PAIZEZE O'INA	KUAPENI	IFUVA	) 1/2 "

Name of Cultivator.	Clan	Name of Garden.	Approx. Area.
Village: INAWAUNI.			
KOKOPA AIZAKA	LAVALAVA	ONGO'E)
AINAHA AVELAO	"	"	
PAPIA AIPA	ULOGANA	")
AMEMANGUE LAUA	AMAMA	"	
IVUNGAMU AIZAFAPIE	"	"	5 acres
A'ISO INONGO	LOLOKANGA	"	) Not planted
KKAIKE AIVANCA	AMAMA	")
AME FOIVA'A	LOLOKANGA	"	
AME FENA	"	")
GAU'AT KKAIKE	"	OVULEI	
LAVA KINA	"	")
FVI KKAIKE	"	"	
GAU'O AISA	"	"	6 acres
IVUNGAMO AMEUA	"	"	) Not planted
OPUNGU PAPEI	"	")
IVUNGAMO FOIVA'A	"	"	
AISA MAINA	"	OVI'O)
OAPAISA MAINO	"	"	
AMUPUNGE KOAU	"	"	3 acres
AMEUA AUKI	"	"	) Not planted
AME'ISA UVI'AVIAU	"	")
PAIKE VANGU'U	"	"	
OKOLO IVAI'E	"	")
AUVEKI IVA'I	"	"	
OAIKE PAISAPA	INAWABUI	")
AISA VAVAVU	"	INUPA	
A'ISO GAIMO	"	"	2 acres
A'IO LAUA	"	"	) Not planted
IKO AIPA	LOLOKANGA	EA'EA)
OAPAISA MANGEMANGE	"	"	
CA KO'OPUNGU	"	"	1 acre
Village: BEBEO.			
VANGAU LANGUA	FAPA'ONGE	IKAPA)
A'ISO KINA	BEBEO	"	
MA'OPA AKAINA	"	")
A'IO OVAI	"	"	
INE'E IPULO	"	"	1 1/2 acres
AUKA AISA	"	")
WAIVA'A PANGUKE	"	"	
A'ISO KOKOPUNGA	"	")
WAIAPA KEAMA	"	"	
KAVAI KEAMA	"	"	1 acre
OAIKE KINAMA	"	")
KAU'O INE'E	INAUPAKO	"	
MANGE AITE	KOROMIO	IMO'AUNA	1/2 acre
AISA PAVELAO	BEBEO	")
AME AUNE	"	IKAPA	
INE'E A'IONKAI	OAKI	KIVIO'UNGA	1 acre
Village: JESUBAIBUA.			
KAVO KEAMAU	LOPIA	VA'AVA'UMA	1/2 acre
PNGE KO'I	"	AIVAFI'INA	"
INE'E PIAUKA	"	OVI'OI	"
OAIKE PIAUKA	"	VA'AVA'UMA	"
UNGU PUNGA	"	BEBE'INA	1 "
FAVAU IKE	ANGUVU	OVI'OI	"
PAIKE FOISAPE	OAKI	VA'AVA'UMA	"
EKO AI'AI	"	"	"
OPU AKE	"	"	"
MENGA KOKO	"	"	"
PAIKE UVAI	"	"	"
OPU KOKO	"	"	"
OHIA AISA	"	"	"
AITE IVUKAPE	ANGUVU	OVI'AMA	"
IKE ONGOPAI	"	VA'AVA'UMA	"

Name of Cultivator.	Clen.	Name of Garden.	Approx. Area
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Village: EBOA.

INAPI ARI	EBOA	LAPPO	acres
AISA KAPE	"	"	"
PAPUA MAINO	FAINGU	ANIMAUNI	"
NGU'U EVI	EBOA	FA'UNGU	"
A'GAE LAUA	INIFOKOA	AIVANCA	"
ONGONGO OPUNGU	FAINGU	MAFOIA	"
EKO EPI	EBOA	"	"
KEAIKE	"	LAPPO	"
KEAMA FAUKA	FAINGU	AIVANCA	"
AUPO EPI	"	PIONGAUNGA	"
AMEUA WAIPA'A	INIFOKOA	LAPULAPU	"
AISA VANGU'U	FAINGU	FOAMA	"
LAUA AISA	"	AIVANCA	"
AKINGU AI'I	"	PIONGAUNGA	"
AME INAPI	"	"	"
VAUMA ONGONGO	"	"	"
KUALAUA KEAMA	"	MAFOIA	"
NGU'U AUPO	EBOA	PIONGAUNGA	"
AISA EVI	"	FA'UNGA	"
OLAPU KAIFA	"	LAPPO	"
AIPALA AKI	"	"	"
AISA KEAMA	FAINGU	U'UNI	"
AIONGOI A'EUA	EBOA	MAFOIA	"
VAUMA AME	FAINGU	AE'ATA	"
ONGU'U AITE	INIFOKOA	AIVANCA	"
VAUMA INE'E	FAINGU	LAPPO	"
KEALA N'D'U	EBOA	MAFOIA	"
GAIFA KOU	"	"	"
KAVO PIJU	FAINGU	"	"
AISA IVANCA	"	FOAMA	"
POLAPO INE'E	EBOA	LAPPO	"
GAIKE ONGONGO	INIFOKOA	AE'ATA	"
ANA'AU LAUA	FAINGU	FOAMA	"
AINAU	"	"	"
INAPI AISA	"	AIVANCA	"
AISA AME	EBOA	AE'ATA	"
AVA AME	INIFOKOA	LAPULAPU	"
OLAPU KEAMA	FAINGU	PIONGAUNGA	"
OKOA AFU'AU	EBOA	LAPPO	"
PAPU'AU AME	INIFOKOA	AE'ATA	"
ONGONGO LAUA	FAINGU	"	"
APAU INAPI	INIFOKOA	"	"
ANGAPU AINAPA	EBOA	AIVANCA	"
ONGONCO APIA	FAINGU	FOAMA	"
AISA INE'E	"	AUFAPA	"

Village: INAWAIA.

PEAVUAS INE'E	EKINGOME	AMAINA	$\frac{3}{4}$ acres
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Approximate total acreage of manually cultivated rice gardens:- 120 acres.

(G. Lambden.).
Patrol Officer.

P/R. No. 7/54-55

7th March, 1955.

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

Patrol Report No. KAI 7/54-55 - KAIRUKU
Mr. W. J. G. Lambden, P.O.

Three (3) copies of the abovementioned report
are submitted herewith.

The patrol was of a routine nature only.

Alan Tinipuley
.....
(A. T. Tinipuley)
District Commissioner, C.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
KAINUKU,
Central District.

10th May, 1955.

The Assistant District Officer,
KAINUKU.

PATROL REPORT NO. KAI B/54-55.

Patrol Conducted by : J.A. BRISKINE, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled: WAIMA-KIVORI Census Sub-Division.
Patrol Accompanied by: Reg. No. 1523 Constable KISA.
Reg. No. 2136 Constable SAMA.
Duration of Patrol 20th April, 1955 to 29th April, 1955.
(10 Days)
Last D.I.S. Patrol: April 1954.
Last P.M.D. Patrol: January, 1955.
Objects of patrol: (1) Census revision.
(2) General administration.
(3) Test native opinion on
possible Area Council.
Map Reference: Strat. Series. YULE ISLAND Sheet.
(Overlay attached)

INTRODUCTION

The villages of the WAIMA-KIVORI Census Sub-Division are contained in the 12 mile strip of Papuan coast between Cape Possession and the mouth of the GREKE Creek. The inland limit of the area approximates to a low ridge running parallel to the coast at little more than a mile from it.

The WAIMA-KIVORI strip is bisected longitudinally by the sluggish, tidal AIO Creek which renders at least a quarter of the area saline and infertile.

The hot beach sands are unfit for cultivation and it is there that the greater part of the dwellings are found.

In all probably not more than 20 square miles, much of it useless and most of it poor, are available to 2200 inhabitants of the area, settled at a density of over 100 to the square mile.

DIARY

Wednesday, 20th April, 1955.

Departed KAINUKU 0.15 hours by M.V. "Trader". Landed WAIMA 1200. To BORO'AIANA Rest House. Mediated various disputes. Remained overnight.

DIARY (continued)Thursday, 21st April, 1955.

Census revision of RORO'AIARA, KOBINA and OAI'OVYA groups. Courts and overnight at RORO'AIARA.

Friday, 22nd April, 1955.

Moved to TONA'AUNA Rest House. Census of TONA'AUNA, AIUKAVI and AIHUAKUPUNA groups. Mediated disputes. Remained overnight.

Saturday, 23rd April, 1955.

Walked to ANGABUNGA, 1 1/2 hours via BEREINA. Inspected BEREITSU store and investigated recent burglary. Remained overnight ANGABUNGA.

Sunday, 24th April, 1955.

Returned to WAIMA via BEREINA. Mediated disputes and remained overnight at HAURAMIRI Rest house.

Monday, 25th April, 1955.

Morning- census of HAURAMIRI, ARAVUPE and HERA HERA. Thence moved to ROICKUPUNA Rest House. Afternoon- census of BAHINAMO, BANAIKUPUNA, PARUKUPUNA and ROICKUPUNA. Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 26th April, 1955.

Census revision OROPOKINA and TARCVA. Walked to HEREPAPU. Courts and remained overnight.

Wednesday, 27th April, 1955.

Census HEREPAPU. Thence walked to KIVORIKUI. Census and courts and remained overnight.

Thursday, 28th April, 1955.

Walked to KIVORIPOE. Census etc. Thence by canoe to AVIARA. Census. Walked to ANGABUNGA and remained overnight.

Friday, 29th April, 1955.

Per S.V. "Tracer" to KAIRUKU after 5 hours on sand bars at mouth of OREKE creek. Patrol completed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

All roads within the area, except that from AVIARA to BEREITSU, had recently been cleaned. Instructions were sent back to AVIARA Village to clean their section of road.

The bridge across AIO Creek, behind WAIMA, was in good condition.

The road from WAIMA to ANGABUNGA was impassable to light motor traffic beyond BEREINA. Recent floods had left two short boggy patches across it near the junction which leads to BEREITSU.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

A total increase of 51 names was recorded for the 12 months ended April 1955. The ratio Births/Deaths was 72/35 giving a natural increase of 37. Migrations were due mainly to the movement of women subsequent to marriage and divorce.

Eight names were deleted from the KIVORIPOE book having been duplicated at HEREPARU.

Newly recorded were the names of some WAIMA people who had lived in Moresby intermittently for a number of years but who had now returned permanently.

Approximately one-fifth of the male adult labour potential were absent in employment for the most part within the Central District.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

I was instructed to "form an opinion on the possibility of local government among the people".

A short, preliminary discussion of councils was first undertaken at ROFO'AIANA on 20th April, with the Village Constable and several councillors.

As a result of this, on the evening of 25th April, over 20 of the official and unofficial headmen, representative of all the WAIMA groups, convened in the rest house at ROIOKUPUNA, where I was billeted, to discuss a "matter of importance". The discussion commenced about 6 p.m. and continued for 4 hours.

It was very evident from the outset that the WAIMAS were after a "hand-out" of cash or food from the Administration, and that certain parts of the previous short discussion had either been misunderstood or misreported to those not previously present.

In the first discussion I had pointed out that funds for council projects would come from rates or taxes contributed annually by the people forming the council, and that the people themselves, through their elected councillors, would have the sole right of allocating the uses to which the money would be put. I suggested this as an obvious difference from the methods of the pre-war government collected taxes. This was to rebound.

A spokesman, vehemently and at length, alleged a shortage of food in the WAIMA area, due to the heavy rains and strong winds of December and January last. He claimed that their children and old people were dying of hunger and requested that the Administration repay the taxes collected pre-war for which in return, he said, the WAIMAS had received no benefit.

In reply to this I pointed out that I had just completed a census of 13 of the 15 WAIMA groups and that in enquiring about the 19 deaths so far recorded no one had suggested to me that any of the deaths were due to starvation. Further the Medical Officer had recently patrolled the area but had mentioned nothing about hunger amongst the people - and he was a man trained to observe such things.

I asked for the names of children who had died of hunger. None were given. However 16 people were named as being in need of food. Fifteen of these were old people, 3 were cripples.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Continued)

Asking those present to tell me what they had eaten that day few admitted to having had a sufficiency. Most claimed but a few bites at a green coconut; some had eaten rice purchased at the Co-operative store. Red tongues noticeably filled brown cheeks during this episode.

I arranged for the "presents" of food, brought to the rest house during the day and paid for, to be redistributed amongst my "guests" remarking at the same time that no one could enter into a serious discussion on an empty stomach. Initial diffidence, occasioned by the choked protests of some of the original donors, was soon overcome and coconuts, pawpaws, watermelons and home-made "biscuits" were completely consumed with gusto and broad smiles.

At the end of the meal I expressed surprise that they should not have taken the opportunity to relay some of the food to their hungry young and old. I suggested also that for the time being the people should cease exporting food to PORT MORESBY. The census had shown that many were absent on that errand.

I admitted that the storms may have resulted in some damage to crops but said that I considered their claims to be exaggerated and that I did not believe them to be hungry in the way, for instance, the Bougainville people had been hungry at the end of the War. Their new plantings would soon be ready for harvest and to me the best remedies seemed to lie with themselves. The care of their young and old, even in a time of shortage should be their own and their first concern, for their old people had looked after them when they themselves were young and their children would best learn to look after their elders by following the examples set by their elders.

Finally I indicated that the A.D.C. at KAIRUKU was in a position to help tide them over their crisis by offering the able-bodied manual work on roads within the Sub-District at normal rates of pay and with full rations supplied.

None were affronted by my rejection of the complaint, or by my homilies, and some of my points were greeted by laughter directed towards the spokesman.

In the matter of taxes I admitted that I could not tell exactly where their money had gone. I said that they were not taxed now and all that they now received in the way of medical benefits, education and assistance in setting up Co-operatives, to name but a few benefits, was paid for by the people of Australia by way of a gift. I supposed that their money had gone into similar work pre-war, but I pointed out that all the taxes collected throughout Papua and New Guinea pre-war would have covered only a fraction of the costs of work done for them then by the Administration. The rest of the costs were met by the Australian people - in order to help the Papuans.

The spokesman then commented on the WAJIAS War effort and said that many people had not been compensated for relatives killed or goods lost whilst carrying on the KOKODA Trail. Could not this money now be given them.

I replied that I was sure all reasonable claims had been met some years ago. It was too late now, by some years, to submit fresh claims. I indicated my opinion that, although they had helped in the war, the war had been won mainly by the aircraft and ships of the Europeans, manned by Europeans. I said that the Administration had distributed over two million

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Continued)

pounds to natives as compensation for war damage.

Another speaker then asked what became of money collected in court fines. He suggested that this should go back to the natives to help them. I replied that it did - and that anyway I thought not more than £10 had been collected at KAIRUKU in the three months I had been there, so that money wouldn't help them much.

This man then proposed that the WAINAs should be helped by gifts of food when returning from PORT MORESBY after trading trips that had not been successful. I indicated that I thought the proposition to be quite an unsound one.

A third man suggested that village councillors should be paid for their work. I agreed with this but proposed that since the councillors were helping the villagers in many ways rather than helping the Administration it should be the villagers themselves who paid them.

I introduced here a few observations on the Native Authorities set-up as I had seen it in the MANUS District, pointing out that there the village people did pay their councillors.

I was asked to enlarge upon these remarks so I explained the general scheme of the Councils at PORT MORESBY, RABAU and MANUS, so far as I was familiar with them. I explained that they were area councils rather than village councils, that councillors were elected annually from each of the groups in the Council area, that taxes were collected from the villagers and that the money went to pay the councillors for their work and was allocated to various Council projects. Examples of these were the cocoa plantings around RABAU, the housing scheme at MANUABADA, the building of a school and the supplying of water tanks to villages in MANUS. I told them that the COUNCILS made laws, which they had power to enforce, about village hygiene, gardens, and a number of other matters.

Many questions were asked, one man TIARA AYA of ONOROPOKINA appearing to be particularly interested. I suggested that when in Moresby they should visit the Council House at MANUABADA and speak with the Councillors there.

Two prime facts emerge from the discussion as set out above. Firstly to the WAINAs self-help would seem to be the least of the means at their disposal for solving their own problems. Secondly, as yet, they know little of Native Authorities work or aims, despite continual trading contact with the MANUABADA natives.

Implicit in remarks, aside to the general trend of the discussion, appeared to be opinions that an area council which might involve the necessity of working together with Bush Mekeos or Mores was not practicable, and that they themselves would not yet be able, through lack of education, to cope with the work of running a council. In reply to these objections I pointed out that already they were in a way working with other peoples in their Co-operative Association, and that in all probability an Administration Officer would be especially provided to help them through the early stages of the work.

The spokesman said he thought it best if they considered the matter before expressing any opinion of whether they thought the idea of a Council for their area a good one or not. This proposal seemed to receive general assent so things were left there.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Continued)

I did not raise the question of a Council at HEREPARU, KIVORIPGE, KIVORIKHI or AVIARA because time available was too short, and I did not wish to leave the misunderstandings behind me that might have followed from only a brief talk.

Precise figures enabling evaluation of the economic feasibility of a Council for the area are not available. Income appears to be derived from three sources only, viz;

- (a) the sale of copra,
- (b) wages from employment, and
- (c) the sale of vegetables and betel nut in Port Moresby.

The bulk of the copra produced is marketed by the seven Co-operative stores in the area. Copra sales for the 12 months ending April 1955 reached £5200.

It is estimated that about £2000 is derived from wages, calculated on the basis of 100 persons employed at an average annual wage of £20 each.

Cash obtained from the sale of produce in Moresby is hard to estimate, but £1000 would probably be an optimistic figure.

The total native income for the WAIMA-KIVORI area would therefore seem to be about £8000 for the last 12 months.

This estimate seems to be supported by the record of cash sales in the Co-operative stores for the same period. Sales of a little over £6200 were recorded. Much of the money earned from the sale of produce in Moresby was probably spent there and no doubt a large proportion of the wages earned was also spent away.

The £8000 stated would not be a stable income for much depends on the price of copra. In addition it has been suggested that copra production will fall for a year or two now as a result of the December/January rains and winds which were much greater than is customary.

From the census figures it appears that about 350 adult males would be eligible for taxation under a Council scheme. A rate of £4 per head per annum would therefore draw about £2800, apart from contributions by females. The rate of £4 (that prevailing in the Manus District) would therefore seem to be excessive. The effect of taxation upon the Co-operative Societies should also be considered.

There are many real problems in the area that a Council organisation could tackle with every chance of success. It is considered that with an ever-growing population land problems will soon arise. A Council could arrange for land purchase and allocation. A project to reclaim part of the swamp lands might also be possible. Housing needs improvement and the problem of ensuring an easily accessible good water supply could be attempted. The people desire a school other than the present Roman Catholic Mission one; the medical aid post could be improved. A Council could also attempt to solve the pigs versus gardens dilemma that leads to much minor strife in the area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Continued)

To summarise - there are many concrete ways in which a Council could benefit the area; there is at present no formed native opinion either for or against the question; the area's ability to pay for a Council over a prolonged period is doubtful.

In this area of entrenched dependency the people could be led to a realisation that they could do much in combination by their own efforts. Quiet but insistent propaganda could help to form a public opinion.

By conjoining in a Council with natives from contiguous areas (the WAKKO, BUSH WAKKO or the WORO) the disabilities of a high taxation drain could possibly be avoided while yet allowing the Council to achieve worthwhile objectives within a foreseeable future.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

The general health of the area appears to be satisfactory.

Anti-malarial work has led to frequent and recent visits by the Medical Officer and his staff leaving little to be desired.

Three deaths from snake-bite were recorded during the census revision. General demonstrations in all villages of snake-bite first aid techniques might be valuable.

LAW AND JUSTICE

Four cases were heard at KAIRUKU, after the patrol - two of assault, one of adultery and one for failing to appear at a census. All were decided against the defendants and sentences ranging from four months to a fine of two pounds were imposed.

Disputes of a minor nature were numerous. Litigation arising from the entrance of pigs into gardens more than filled in any spare hours I might normally have had. While the Native Regulations do enable claimants redress they do nothing to enable a satisfactory administrative solution of this problem. Losses of food to pigs must be great and this general aspect of the situation was commented upon by several natives in the course of the patrol. An enlightened minority seem to be in favour of enclosing the pigs but are confronted by general apathy. Enforcement of this by regulation applicable to specified areas would seem to be the best solution.

Apparent increasing congestion is responsible for heated arguments over land, and boundaries are ever in dispute. Two cases brought to my notice involved sections only a few square feet in area but kingdoms could not be more hotly contested for. These involved the location of traditional boundaries and were left for the councillors to decide. An exhaustive (and probably exhausting) survey definitively documented would be a boon. Piecemeal decisions over the years have been lost so wrangling has no doubt been interminable, and will continue to be.

Councillors again proved to be active in spheres over which they have no jurisdiction. Talks were again given but their decisions in the main proved to be masterpieces of compromise, so that after hearing a rehash of arguments in various petty thefts I was unable to fault any of their decisions and treating the offences as civil matters was able to support them.

B.

GENERAL REMARKS

Remarks under the headings of "missions" and "Education" have not been added since nothing new seems to have occurred in these fields since the last patrol to the area.

An overlay from the Strat. Series, YULE ISLAND Sheet is attached. No alterations were found to be necessary.

The reception of the patrol everywhere was satisfactory. The rest houses located in L.M.S. communities were all decorated but I did not make the mistake of assuming that this was meant for me. A roving L.M.S. so-called "councillor" from MANUABADA was visiting the area at the same time.

The two constables accompanying the patrol assisted admirably and were always bright and relaxed with the village people.

J.A. Erskine

(J.A. Erskine)
Patrol Officer.

P/R KAI.8/54-55/912.

27th May, 1955.

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

KAIRUKU P/R No. 8/54-55
J.A. Erskine - Patrol Officer.

Attached please find three copies of P/R KAI.8/54-55 covering the WAIMA-KIVORI Sub-Division, as submitted by Mr. J.A. Erskine, Patrol Officer.

This patrol is the first of a series to be undertaken in the Sub-District with a view to determining the possibility of local government within the MEKEO. It would appear that the WAIMA-KIVORI people have little conception of the idea of local government, nevertheless (in the words of the A.D.O. KAIRUKU) they are an intelligent and cultivated people who will eventually learn the first steps towards an improvement in their life must be made by themselves.

The census figures are pleasing in that they reveal only 35 deaths, while 72 births are recorded.

A. T. Timperley
.....
(A.T. Timperley)
District Commissioner, C.D.