

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Kunua

VOLUME No: 5

ACCESSION No: 496.

1960 - 1961

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: KUNUA & TINPUTZ
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 2: 1960-1961 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 12

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
KUNUA					
[1] 1-60/61	1-21	Giddings R.J. P.O.	Keriaka Census Division	-	18/7/60-30/7/60
[2] 2-60/61	1-21	Giddings R.J. P.O.	Hahaione Islands Census Div.		9/8/60-15/9/60
[3] 3-60/61	1-21	Giddings R.J. P.O.	Kunua Census Division	1map	5/10/60-19/10/60
[4] 4-60/61	1-16	Giddings R.J. P.O.	Keriaka Census Division	1map	31/10/60-11/11/60
[5] 5-60/61	1-16	Giddings R.J. P.O.	Kunua Census Division	1map	18/1/61-26/1/61
[6] 6-60/61	1-14	Giddings R.J. P.O.	Keriaka Census Division	1map	20/2/61-4/3/61
[7] 7-60/61	1-16	Giddings R.J. P.O.	Hahaione Islands Census Div.	1map	27/3/61-11/4/61
[8] 8-60/61	1-14	Giddings R.J. P.O.	Kunua Census Div.	1map	5/6/61-29/6/61
TINPUTZ					
[9] 1-60/61	1-12	Worland G.L.D. CPO.	Tinputz and Selau Census Divisions	-	3/10/60-15/10/60
[10] 1- ^{60/61} special	1-7	Worland D.G.L. CPO	Teop-Tinputz L.G.C Area	-	21/7/60-3/8/60
[11] 2- ^{60/61} special	1-13	Cooke G.F. P.O.	Villages & Plantations in Teop-Tinputz Areas	-	10/3/61-29/3/61
[12] 3-60/61	1-11	Cooke G.F. P.O.	Villages of Teop-Tinputz L.G.C.	-	16/1/61-8/2/61
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FOLIOS:

PATROL REPORTS BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT 1960/61

KUNUA & TINPUTZ

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Patrol Conducted by</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
KUNUA 1-60/61	R.J.Giddings	KERIAKA Census Division
" 2-60/61	R.J.Giddings	HAHON & ISLANDS Census Division
" 3-60/61	R.J.Giddings	KUNUA Census Division
" 4-60/61	R.J.Giddings	KERIAKA Census Division
" 5-60/61	R.J.Giddings	KUNUA Census Division
" 6-60/61	R.J.Giddings	KERAIKI Census Division
" 7-60/61	R.J.Giddings	HAHON & ISLANDS Census Division
" 8-60/61	R.J.Giddings	KUNUA Census Division
TINPUTZ 1-60/61	D.G.L.Worland	TINPUTZ AREA of the TEOP Census Division and SELAU Census Division
" 1-60/61 (Special)	D.G.L.Worland	TEOP-TINPUTZ Native Local Govt. Area
" 2-60/61 (Special)	G.F.Cooke	NUIG
" 3-60/61	G.F.Cooke	TEOP-TINPUTZ Council Area



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Bougainville Report No. KNA 1-60/61

Patrol Conducted by PATROL OFFICER R. J. WIDDINGS

Area Patrolled KERIAKA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 2.

Duration—From 18/7/1960 to 30/7/1960

Number of Days 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services MARCH /1960

Medical FEB /1957

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND NORTH (4 MILE)

Objects of Patrol 1. TAX COLLECTION

2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

Pop

MINUTE

File No. 67-11-2

Govt. Print.—81/7.58.

13
F
Females
in Child
Breed

SUBJECT PATROL REPORT - KUNUA No. 1/60-61.

The following is an extract from the above report, and is forwarded for your information.

"Appendix C.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

THE ORIGIN OF THE STONE CALLED URUBAUKEPA.

In my patrol report KNA 7-59/60 I recorded the story of URUBAUKEPA, the large, prominent limestone rock perched upon a submerged platform near the coast between POKUITO and KOROPO (not Pokuito and Atsilima as was typed) villages. This legend had been told to me by a group of elders from Akopai village in the central Keriaka.

This alternative story about the origin of the stone is told by ARIPIARI, a very old resident of ATSILIMA vilh ge in the southern Keriaka. This village group speaks a slightly different dialect than do their neighbours of the central and north-eastern Keriaka and have more social intercourse with the people of the Rotokas census divisioj to the east than they do with their kinsmen to the north.

vvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvv

Many years ago ATSIREI took his young son on a pig hunting expedition during which they journeyed far up into the rugged mountains to the south east of present day ATSILIMA village. He was used to killing the black coloured pigs that roam the jungle but this day he chanced to come across a large white pig whose name was URUBAUKEPA. But no mortal pig was this one as ATSIREI was soon to find out. He reflected that it was strange to find a white pig but nevertheless he killed it and after severely battering it's head with a piece of wood to ensure it's death, he slung it across his shoulders and with his little son following he set out for home.

As they walked along the mountain ridge the child chanced to look at the dead pig and was startled to see the pig winking at him in such a way as to order the boy to go away from his father and leave him to his well deserved fate. The child immediately told his father that the supposedly dead pig was talking to him with its eyes. However, ATSIREI scoffed at the boy's talk and said to him "It is dead so it can't talk. What! if I killed you would you be able to talk?".

Then the seemingly dead pig sprang into life and jumped from the startled ATSIREI's shoulders and began to drag him to the edge of the long steep mountain. ATSIREI struggled to free himself from URUBAUKEPA's grasp but it was to no avail. He even grabbed hold of a sappling but it was soon twisted and wrenched from his hand. URUBAUKEPA pulled the struggling and

screaming ATSIREI over the mountain side and together they rolled and tumbled down into the valley far below. Although the fall killed ATSIREI, URUBAUKEPA was not injured so he immediately set about cutting up the bruised and battered corpse and eating it. He cut off one of the legs at the thigh and hung it on the side of the mountain where it soon turned to stone and remains to this day; the stone is called KOKOTA (leg).

The name of the mountain upon which the two opponents had struggled is LAUBURIKEPA (earth tremor) and the part they had fallen down is today marked by a waterfall on the KORO river. The blood that dripped down from ATSIREI's severed leg formed a blood red pool at it's base resulting that even today the KORO river is a reddish colour through the discolouration caused by the unfortunate ATSIREI's blood.

After satisfying his hunger URUBAUKEPA wended his way down to the sea and in his path flowed the KORO river. Upon reaching the open sea he swam to the north until he lodged himself upon the stone pedestal upon which he sits today.

URUBAUKEPA's human mother took a bamboo rod with her which she had cut in the cool inland mountains and set out to find her son. She followed his track down to the coast and then headed northwards along the beach until she found him sitting there in the sea - by now a large piece of rock. She planted the piece of bamboo on KEBOTA which is the mainland ridge adjacent to the stone and there it grew for many years until dying fairly recently.

Related by ARIPIARI of Atsilima village and translated from the Keriaka language by BURIKOTE of Atsilima Aid Post.

(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

13th October, 1960.

67-11-2

13th October, 1960.

The Mission Liaison Officer,
Department of Education,
KOMEDONI.

Patrol Report - KUNUA No. 1/60-51.

The following extract from the above report is forwarded for your information :-

... "There is no inter-mission rivalry in the Keriaka at present. The Roman Catholics, under Rev. Fr. J.R. Monne S.M. at KURAIO Mission seem content not to interfere with the faith of the small group of Methodists at AKOPAI village so Christian goodwill seems to issue forth from both denominations.

Apart from the insignificant village catechismal "schools" the only local school of importance is that for boys conducted at Kurai Mission. However even there the school is hampered by juvenile desertions "en masse". The boys return to their villages, are mildly chided by their ever indulging parents, and then left to live an uninterrupted village life.

It is hoped that with the new "awakening" of the Keriaka the people will quickly see the value and importance of education and see how it should go hand in hand with economic development. But until then the Keriaka people will not give good schools the attention they deserve.

There are two boys now attending the Administration school at the Patrol Post. This is a great step forward as they are the first Keriaka children to attend an Administration school. *

(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

67-11-2

13th October, 1960.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOBAHO.

Patrol Report - KUNUA No. 1/60-51.

Thank you for the above report.

This area has been frequently patrolled and the Native situation appears to be quite sound. Every effort should be made, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, to introduce coffee as a cash crop in this area. I agree that although only a few are interested at present, the remainder will quickly follow when they see the material benefits obtained by the "few" from their hard work and industry.

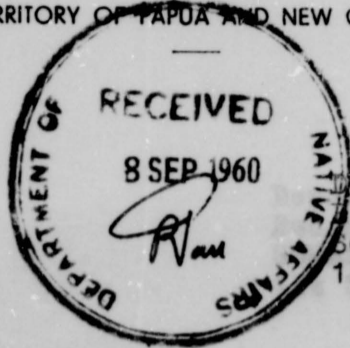
Extracts from the report have been forwarded to the Departments concerned.

(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-2 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/4-709

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

1st September, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

PATROL REPORT - KUNUA NO1. of 1960/61.

Herewith copy of patrol report by Mr. Giddings, Patrol Officer, with comments by Mr. Zweck, Assistant District Officer, Buka Passage.

There must be steady improvement in the Keriaka area or the place affects visitors that way - not only have reports from individual officers noted gradual improvement, but these officers become more and more impressed on each visit.

Native Affairs:

It is interesting that there is now talk of interest in the cargo cult of Small Buka in the Keriaka, but in the 'snake cult' of January of this year the 'cargo cult' manifestations were distinguished by there being no mention of Anton Kearei, and thorough investigations could find no connections with Small Buka or the Seilau Divisions. It appeared to be a small isolated pocket centered round an aged female who did not appear to be quite normal in her behaviour. It is a pity that more of the people would not discuss the affairs of neighbouring cults with patrols.

Tax:

In the near future there seems little hope of cash in the Keriaka except from outside labour, but, although there is work available at Sohano, the Keriakas will never stay for more than a month, which gives them little chance to earn enough for the 'lap laps' and presents they require on return. In the plantations where they are employed (mostly inside the Sub-District), and on Sohano, they are regarded as good workers.

Economic Development:

I am afraid that lack of transport would prevent the sale of fresh foods to Sohano. The unprotected coast of the whole of the Kunua area makes it impossible to plan any shipping schedules. When easily transported fresh food from Buka Island was unavailable, the Sohano Hospital made an arrangement for purchasing from Karoola Plantation, and even though that is a semi-protected coast, two shipments of kau kau were held up, and rotted. The risk of disappointing the Keriaka people would be high.

The planting of coffee in the area has possibilities and will be discussed with the District Agricultural Officer on his return from patrol. Once again transport will be the difficulty.

There is a marked improvement in Mr. Giddings patrol report.

(P.F. SEBIRE)

A/District Officer.

67/1/4-709
Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
1st September, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

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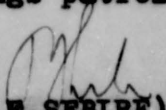
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(P.F. SEBIRE)
A/District Officer.

67/1/1-28

Sub-District Office,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
31st August, 1960.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT - KUNUA NO. 1 OF 1960/61.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol to the Keriaka Census Division by Mr. R.J. Giddings, Patrol Officer.

It is interesting to note the attitude of various officers towards these people over a period, and the apparent improvement in the people themselves. However, I agree with Mr. Giddings' remarks in the final paragraph of his introduction - perhaps he is inclined to be a little over optimistic in his reports of the desires of the people for economic advancement. It is easy to talk about these matters, but when the people realise what work is entailed, they may not be so enthusiastic. However, as Mr. Giddings states, the fear of being left behind their neighbours may act as an inducement.

Native Affairs:

A.P.O. Marambo has since been dismissed from his position.

Mr. Giddings' mention of the 'keen interest' shown by the people in the 'cargo cult developments' on Buka Island is most interesting. I did not think that the people of the Kunua area, with the exception of the Hahon and Islands Census Division would be greatly influenced by developments on Buka. I intend asking Mr. Giddings for a full report on this matter, and will forward same to you when received. He is to be commended on the action he took in dispelling these reports.

The dispute regarding land at Kurai Mission is one which will eventually have to be referred to the Native Lands Commission for settlement. There has been previous correspondence on the matter. I have no record of having received the memo referred to - 35/1/1-147, and Mr. Giddings has been requested to send a copy as soon as possible.

Tax:

It would appear that these people have difficulty in finding ten shillings to pay their tax. Mr. Giddings has been asked to supply the number of defaulters.

War Relics:

This has been reported to the District Commissioner in the usual manner.

Missions and Education:

Educational facilities in the Division leave much to be desired. Regarding failure of children to attend school, little

can be done, except give advice, until such time as the parents and the children appreciate the benefits of education.

Agriculture and Economic Development:

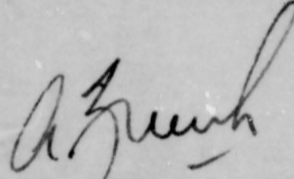
A copy of this Appendix has been forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer for his information and comments.

Regarding Mr. Giddings suggestion to buy kaukau and pick it up by boat, it does not appear to be practicable to me. The only Department here that could use an appreciable amount would be P.H.D. There is also the fact that shipping is subject to heavy demands, and it may not be possible to regularly have a boat available. Perhaps a trial may be arranged in the near future if P.H.D. can use the foodstuffs.

I see no reasons why plantings of either cocoa or coffee should not be encouraged in the Keriaka provided that the people are willing to work, their land is suitable, they have an outlet for their produce, and the technical assistance can be made available by the Department of Agriculture. There is at present a D.A.S.F. field worker stationed at Kunua, and he may be able to provide the necessary technical assistance. Perhaps, before pursuing the matter, it may be advisable to await the comments of the District Agricultural Officer.

In conclusion, this is quite an interesting report, and is certainly an improvement on the first patrol report submitted by Mr. Giddings to me.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached for necessary action please.



(A. J. ZWECK)
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Kumua Patrol Post
Bougainville Dist.

4th August 1960

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer
Bougainville District
SOHANO

PATROL REPORT KNA 1.- 60/61

PREAMBLE:

Officer conducting patrol	Mr. R.J. Giddings P/O.
Area patrolled	Keriaka Census Division.
Objects of patrol	Tax collection and Routine Administration.
Duration of patrol	18th - 30th July 1960, 13 days in all.
Personnel accompanying	7409. Const. SAPIKRO. 10609. Const. MISKOI-MENKE.

VVVVVVXVVVVVV

Patrol Report: KNA 1.- 60/61.

INTRODUCTION:

Since May 1945 there have been 30 patrols to the Keriaka either conducted or accompanied by Native Affairs Officers. There have, of course, been numerous medical patrols and Aid-Post inspections by the Public Health Department and three members of the Agricultural Department have ventured into the area; all in the last six years.

A sprinkling of comments taken at random from various patrol reports and village books in relation to this census division give a fairly accurate insight into the impressions these people have left upon different patrolling officers; most of these impressions are far from complimentary.

The people were "half a generation removed from the complete Kanaka", mused an Angau officer in 1945. They were "primitive, though highly missionised" (1954) and "lacked initiative, drive and ambition" (1956). I considered them "lazy" (1958), then "shy and retiring" (March 1960). At the completion of this patrol I felt convinced that many of the Keriaka people are more than awake to the need for advancement, socially and economically, in fact some are beginning to tentatively ask for it. This is a great step forward for the Keriaka and the people have only been awakened to this need for advancement by:-

1. The need to find sufficient money to pay the 10/- tax without having to go short of lap lap's and blankets and other necessities in order to save this money.
2. The enveloping fear that as their Hahon and Kumua neighbours to the north and their Rotokas and Banoni neighbours to the east and south respectively are guided along the road to economic security by the introduction of cash cropping they will be completely left out and will always be considered as primitives living in the rugged inland mountains far from a desolate and unsheltered western coast.

However I must not be over anxious and give the impression that the greater majority of the Keriaka people are clamouring for economic development- far from it. But a few are, and if those few are encouraged and given the means by which they can start cash cropping then, I believe, it will only be a short time before the majority of others will wish to follow their example.

PATROL DIARY:

Monday	18th July 1960	To AMUN. Tax collected and village inspected. Camped.
Tuesday	19th	To KURAIO MISSION. Investigation ^s into coastal land ownership made during afternoon. Slept Kuraio.
Wednesday	20th	To FOKUITO via Koropo. Inspected Pokuito village and collected the tax. On to A'PSILIMA during late afternoon. Camped Atsilima.
Thursday	21st	Tax collected at Aid-Post. Atsilima inspected during morning. ATUOTOKOR hamlet inspected during afternoon.

Friday	22nd	To KOROPO village. Tax collected and village inspected. Camped.
Saturday	23rd	To AKOPAI village. Tax collected and village inspected. Camped.
Sunday	24th	Day of Rest observed at Akopai.
Monday	25th	To SIWONAPATEI village via POROTEI Aid-Post. Tax collected and village inspected. Camped.
Tuesday	26th	To ATUIITEI. Village inspected and tax collected. Camped.
Wednesday	27th	To AUKEI. Village inspected and tax collected. Camped.
Thursday	28th	To KAUBATEI. Village inspected and tax collected. Camped.
Friday	29th	To BETARAIO. Tax collected and village inspected. Camped.
Saturday	30th	To Kumua Patrol Post via Kaviki and Sisiapai (Kumua) villages.

END OF PATROL

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Again the Keriaka situation was found to be quiet and those few differences brought to my notice, concerning bride price and small debts, were easily settled. Three men levied complaints against ex-A.P.C MARAMBO who is now serving a sentence at the Kumua Corrective Institution for his misdeeds with a married woman at the POROTEI Aid-Post. Marambo, they claimed, owed them money for some pigs that they had sold him earlier this year. Marambo will settle these debts after his release from custody.

With the emerging thoughts in relation to finding the easiest way of obtaining money spurred on because of the necessity to find money for taxation, I was interested to hear that the people were taking a keen interest in cargo cult developments on Buka Island and were somewhat startled that such a movement could break out so near to home as it did at Popohrai village in the Kumua census division during January this year.

At AKOPAI village, after spending a pleasant weekend listening to, and recording on paper, some of the reminiscences, tales and legends that seem to be the treasure that old people alone possess, I was bluntly asked by one young man what was the meaning of these cargo movements, was there any truth in them, and if not how do they arise. After the greater part of the evening had been taken up in discussing the origins of the whiteman's material culture, various manufacturing processes from that of a bottle to that of an aeroplane, many men departed somewhat relieved to have at last had this tricky subject broached and discussed, without reserve. Probably a few men felt despondent that their wasn't an easier and more congenial way than just plain hard work by which to make money.

An afternoon was spent at Kuraio Mission listening to and recording the stories of the three groups who claim ownership of the land adjoining Kuraio Mission. The Mission wishes to take a lease of the land in question. My 35/1/1-147 to the A.D.C. Sohano will help clarify the dispute.

TAX:

The main objective of this patrol was to collect the 10/- tax that is being levied against the Keriaka men for the first time this year. To that end 27 tax receipts were issued for sums of 10/- or 5/- and a total of £12 collected. 129 total or partial exemptions were also issued.

Of the £12 collected, £7 was collected from the men of BETARAIO and AMUN villages where the people have sufficient money for taxation finding their wealth in the sale of copra to the Chinese traders at Buka. Whereas both of these villages have large cocomit holdings (Appendix A.) the rest of the Keriaka people have little whereby they can make money as the few cocomits they do grow are either eaten or planted back.

Many of the young men who had just recently returned from employment said that they had no money left for the tax after they had, in accordance with accepted practice, distributed their money, or calico that they had bought with it, amongst their needy friends and kinsmen. I thereupon asked them, and those other defaulters, to find their tax money before the end of the year. They said that they would try to do so and requested that the Administration help them find some money. (see Appendix A.)

LABOUR POTENTIAL:

There are now 84 men away at employment, 2 being employed at Rabaul. This is an increase of 4 men employed since last year and means that 27.4% of the labour potential (16-45y) is employed outside the census division. The absentee figures are being watched but I can see no cause for alarm in them at present.

At SIMONAPATEI and KAUBATEI villages the officials were requested to retain the existing labour potential in their villages as both of these places are slightly over recruited.

VILLAGE HOUSING & SANITATION:

If anything the standard of village housing throughout the division had improved slightly since my last patrol. This was especially so at Akopai where many of the people, of their own accord, have constructed large, well ventilated houses and painted them with white clay and water colours salvaged from the wartime camp at Torokina.

Although in some cases the housing has improved a little there is still need to give an unending stream of orders and advice to the majority of the people in relation to making and living in well constructed, well ventilated houses instead of using their groundlevel kitchens (which I must admit are gradually ^{improving} in stature and ventilation) as nursery, bedroom and eventually mortuary.

It was necessary in every village to remind the people of the importance of and their obligations to make and maintain deep pit latrines, fitted with lids large enough to

completely cover the holes. I long for the day when it will dawn upon these people that my lectures upon the value of latrines have real meaning and are not just the vain babblings of an egotist who likes to hear himself talk.

At SIWONAPATEI village Iuluai Bisiarara brought charges to bear against four of the village men after they had repeatedly refused to keep their pigs out of the village. These men were fined under Native Administration Regulation 119 in relation to Reg. 112 A (1).

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

No recommendations are made in respect of village officials. All seemed contented- even those officials who ruefully reflected that it was a pity that the Administration did'nt give them at least a lap lap now and then in recognition of their services.

WAR RELICS:

A fused 500lb aerial bomb with a yellow painted band circling it's base lies above ground about 900 yards north of AMUN village some 25 yards inland from the AMUN-KAVIKI beach track. It's whereabouts is known to Iuluai GUMANI and the men from Amun.

REST HOUSES:

There are well made rest houses suitable to comfortably house two officers in each village throughout the census division. Those for BETARAIO and ATSILIMA villages are situated at the respective Aid-Posts.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:

* There is no inter-mission rivalry in the Keriaka at present. The Roman Catholics, under Rev. Fr. J. R. Dionne S.M. at KURAIIO Mission seem content not to interfere with the faith of the small group of Methodists at AKOPAI village so Christian goodwill seems to issue forth from both denominations.

Apart from the insignificant village catechismal "schools" the only local school of importance is that for boys conducted at Kuraio Mission. However even there the school is hampered by juvenile desertions "en masse". The boys return to their villages, are mildly chided by their over indulging parents, and then left to live an uninterrupted village life.

It is hoped that with the new "awakening" of the Keriaka the people will quickly see the value and importance of education and see how it should go hand in hand with economic development. But until then the Keriaka people will not give good schools the attention they deserve.

There are two boys now attending the Administration school at the Patrol Post. This is a great step forward as they are the first Keriaka children to attend an Administration school. *

ROADS:

Throughout the division the inter-village walking tracks were found to be clean, the grass being cut before each patrol if not every Thursday which is the day set aside for work on the "government" road. In places, especially on the ATUITEI-AUKEI track, the roads were found to be very slippery after the heavy rains. The track between FOROTEI Aid-Post and SIWONAPATEI village which had once been steep, slippery and dangerous was found to have been shovel graded and gently sloped making walking much easier. The people of Siwonapatei were congratulated on their effort and it is hoped that the others will follow their road making example.

Although the Keriaka census division has a reputation for rugged mountains and steep, nearly impassible tracks, it is supprising to find that the most inland village of ATUITEI is linked to the coast by a long, flat topped mountain ridge that could be developed into a vehicular road. At present a foot track follows this ridge down to Kuraio Mission. Father Dionne brought this track to my notice and said that he had been encouraging the people to open it up so that he could visit them on a motor bike.

The future economic development that must take place in the Keriaka will be on the large coastal plain which is easily reached from the coast with foot tracks suitable for developing into vehicular roads.

CONCLUSION:

Once again this was a well received and I trust, successful patrol. The interest I took in the peoples work and welfare was rewarded by the interest some of them took in my work and a genuine attempt to understand it.

I entered the Keriaka wondering if out 30 patrols had gone in vain and had gained nothing more than "showpiece" houses and seldom used latrines. I left the division with a renewed faith and flowery visions of the new Keriaka that must arise, and will arise, quicker than we had previously thought.

R. J. Giddings
R. J. Giddings
Patrol Officer

Attached:

Map of the Keriaka Census Division.

Appendix A. Agriculture and Economic Development:

" B. Health.

" C. Anthropology.

Forms R.S.1. for Police have been forwarded to Police Headquarters.

Appendix A.

AGRICULTURE and ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Subsistence food gardens of taro and sweet potatoe were found to be flourishing at the time of this patrol.

A census of all coconut holdings was made throughout the division. Most village people have a few privately owned palms scattered throughout the jungle and it is only this year that people from villages other than AMUN, BETARAIO and KAUBATEI have begun to start planting palms. The figures are as follows:-

Betaraio	pop. 140	5423 palms	=	38.7 palms per head pop..
Amun	31	1100 "	=	37.4 " " " " ..
Siwonapatei	124	705 "	=	5.6 " " " " ..
Kaubatei	58	81 "	=	1.3 " " " " ..

The small slug that attacked the sweet potatoe gardens at POKUITO and ostensibly caused a group to leave the slug infested area and migrate to KORORO (PR. 1.-59/60) is now under control. The people at Pokuito did not bother to mention it and those at Kororo said that their new gardens were not affected by it.

As mentioned under the heading "TAX", some of those men who are eligible to pay a 10/- tax but who had no money said that they would willingly pay the tax if they had the money to do so. I suggested to many of them, and received unanimous support for, a scheme that I would like to see carried out from Sohano. I told the people that when I receive an answer to this proposal I would let them know the results.

As these people produce plenty of subsistence food (taro, sweet potatoe) for their own requirements and either let that in excess rot in the ground or be devoured at a "sing-sing" they could, and are more than willing to, sell food to the Administration for distribution to natives employed at Sohano.

If once or twice a month a launch could visit the Keriaka coast with a native clerk on board who could weigh, and pay for the food, the people would have a small but sure source of income part of which could be used for taxation, and the rest to buy the calicoes, blankets etc. that they need.

If a schedule could be planned and adhered to as rigidly as possible it would give the people ample time to have their produce ready on the beach for the launch to take on board as soon as it arrives. The launch could take on produce at KURAIIO Mission and at REREREPAISI which is a large, prominent stone situated on the beach between POKUITO and ATSILIMA villages. These are the two best canoe launching places on the Keriaka coast.

Throughout the division the people are anxious to see such a plan as this come into operation, or at least be tried, and are willing to sell, apart from taro and sweet potatoe, yams, mame, cooking and eating bananas if the Administration wishes to buy them.

In each village I mentioned to some of the influential men and officials that I would like to start an economic development scheme in the Keriaka similar to those started in the Kumia (Coffee) and Hahon (Cocoa) during 1959. I was surprised at the interest that this suggestion aroused as previously the

mention of cash cropping was a subject in which no one was very interested. I thereupon suggested Coffee as the crop to be planted stating as my reasons:-

1. The price of Coffee is better than that of Cocoa and Copra.
2. As the trees are planted closer together than either Cocoa or Cocomut trees are this means that only a comparatively small area need be cleared before an economic sized block can be established.
3. The processing of the Coffee bean that must be carried out locally is somewhat simpler than the processing of Cocoa.
4. As the neighbouring Kumua census division has specialized in Coffee the two groups could work together in processing their beans at a central machine, which will probably be stationed in the south Kumua, and use the same transport and marketing facilities.

Some of the men sided with me while others took a stand for the introduction of Cocoa as they had:-

1. Worked with Cocoa on some local plantations and knew a little about it's planting and production.
2. Seen the vast native Cocoa plantings in the Kieta S/D and thought that it might be a "safer" crop than Coffee as there were few Coffee trees planted elsewhere than in the Kumua.

Some of the BETARAIO and AMUN men are keen to plant Cocoa amongst their Cocomut palms as they believe that this cannot be satisfactorily done with Coffee ..(?)

I would like to cultivate this awakening interest in cash cropping now and would appreciate an immediate decision upon:-

1. The advisability of starting supervised economic development in the Keriaka census Division now.
2. Does the Agricultural Dept. think that it can cope with another census division being opened up for economic development, i.e. can a trained native Agricultural Assistant be stationed in this area for such time as necessary to supervise and guide this project, apart from supervise work in the Kumua and Hahon.

If the Administration will buy subsistence food from the Keriaka people and thereby help them in getting a little money we will have these people on their knees, economically speaking. If we can get them planting a cash crop on a large scale we will have them raised to their feet! And once upon their feet there is little reason why they should not progress to the stage where they have as much, if not more, economic development per head of population as the most progressive native groups in this district.

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Patrol Report KNA 1.- 60/61

Appendix B.

HEALTH:

As far as could be ascertained from general observation the Keriaka people appeared to be enjoying a reasonably good state of health. The opinion of the three Aid-Post Orderlys somewhat verified this observation; however they did complain that the women are not co-operating in coming to the Aid-Posts to bear their children. Little can be done to eradicate this habit except verbally campaign against it. Comments on the Aid-Posts inspected are tended below.

ATSILIMA Aid-Post: A.P.O BUREKOIE.
Post supported by ATSILIMA and FCKUITO villages.

The Aid-Post grounds were found to be dirty and unkempt, the buildings dilapidated and unsightly. Burekoie is an Atsilima man and is lax towards his village compatriots as regards his work. Some have built houses on the Aid-Post and use it as a hamlet. The dispensary was found to be clean and tidy but a large supply of bandages that had become damp during their canoe journey from Sohano had been packed away in that condition without any thought being given to dry them.

A female baby (whose mother had died) was found to be dying of malnutrition in the Aid-Post with the A.P.O doing little more than feeding it on powdered milk. It was dispatched post haste to the Mission hospital at Tokokina (Piva) where it should now have a chance of survival.

POROTEI Aid-Post: A.P.O Joseph LEVI.
Post supported by KOROPO, AKOPAI, SIWONAPATEI, ATUI TEI villages.

Since the dismissal of A.P.O MARAMBO in April and the arrival of LEVI the Aid-Post has taken a change to the better with two new wards being constructed.

BETARAIO Aid-Post: A.P.O PERIAS
Post supported by AUKEI, KAUBATEI, BETARAIO and AMUN villages.

Aid-Post under popular A.P.O PERIAS (a Kurua man married to a Keriaka woman) in good condition. Housing good, dispensary clean.

Patrol Report KNA 1.- 60/61

Appendix C.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

THE ORIGIN OF THE STONE CALLED URUBAUKEPA

In my patrol report KNA 7-59/60 I recorded the story of URUBAUKEPA, the large, prominent limestone rock perched upon a submerged platform near the coast between POKUITO and KOROPO (not Pokuito & Atsilima as was typed) villages. This legend had been told to me by a group of elders from Akopai village in the central Keriaka.

This alternative story about the origin of the stone is told by ARIPIARI, a very old resident of ATILIMA village in the southern Keriaka. This village group speaks a slightly different dialect than do their neighbours of the central and north-eastern Keriaka and have more social intercourse with the people of the Rotokas census division to the east than they do with their kinsmen to the north.

vvvvvXvvvvv

Many years ago ATSIRESI took his young son on a pig hunting expedition during which they journeyed far up into the rugged mountains to the south-east of present day ATILIMA village. He was used to killing the black coloured pigs that roam the jungle but this day he chanced to come across a large white pig whose name was URUBAUKEPA. But no mortal pig was this one as ATSIRESI was soon to find out. He reflected that it was strange to find a white pig but nevertheless he killed it and after severely battering it's head with a piece of wood to ensure it's death, he slung it across his shoulders and with his little son following he set out for home.

As they walked along the mountain ridge the child chanced to look at the dead pig and was startled to see the pig winking at him in such a way as to order the boy to go away from his father and leave him to his well deserved fate. The child immediately told his father that the supposedly dead pig was talking to him with it's eyes. However ATSIRESI scoffed at the boys talk and said to him, "It is dead so it can't talk. What! if I killed you would

you be able to talk?".

Then the seemingly dead pig sprang into life and jumped from the startled ATSIREI's shoulders and began to drag him to the edge of the steep long mountain. ATSIREI struggled to free himself from URUBAUKEPA's grasp but it was to no avail. He even grabbed hold of a sappling but it was soon twisted and wrenched from his hand. URUBAUKEPA pulled the struggling and screaming ATSIREI over the mountain side and together they rolled and tumbled down into the valley far below. Although the fall killed ATSIREI, URUBAUKEPA was not injured so he immediately set about cutting up the bruised and battered corpse and eating it. He cut off one of the legs at the thigh and hung it on the side of the mountain where it soon turned to stone and remains to this day; the stone is called KOKOTA (leg).

The name of the mountain upon which the two opponents had struggled is LAUBURIKEPA (earth tremor) and the part they had fallen down is today marked by a waterfall on the KORO river. The blood that dripped down from ATSIREI's severed leg formed a blood red pool at it's base resulting that even today the KORO river is a reddish colour through the discolouration caused by the unfortunate ATSIREI's blood.

After satisfying his hunger URUBAUKEPA wended his way down to the sea and in his path flowed the KORO river. Upon reaching the open sea he swam to the north until he lodged himself upon the stone pedestal upon which he sits today.

URUBAUKEPA's human mother took a bamboo rod with her which she had cut in the cool inland mountains and set out to find her son. She followed his track down to the coast and then headed northwards along the beach until she found him sitting there in the sea- by now a large piece of rock. She planted the piece of bamboo on KEBOTA which is the mainland ridge adjacent to the stone and there it grew for many years until dying fairly recently.

Related by ANFIARI of Atsilima village and translated from the Keriaka language by BURIKOIE of Atsilima Aid-Post.



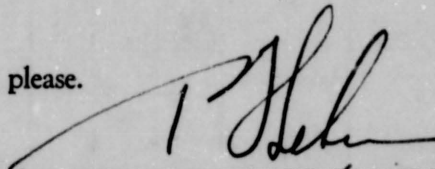
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Bougainville Report No. KNA 2-60/61
 Patrol Conducted by Patrol Officer R.J. Giddings
 Area Patrolled Hahon & Islands Census Division
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
 Natives One
 Duration—From 9/8/1960 to 15/9/1960
 Number of Days 35 days.
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany No
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services May/June/1960
July 1958
 Medical/...../19.....
 Map Reference Fourmil Series Map- BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND NORTH
 Objects of Patrol Complete surveys (land)
Revise Census . Attend to matters of Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.


 a/ District Commissioner

9 11 1960

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

67-11-9

21st November, 1960.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report No. 2/60-61 - KUNUA

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

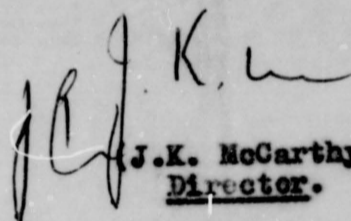
The covering comments by the Assistant District Officer and yourself adequately cover the contents of the Report.

Mr Giddings has performed and recorded this Patrol in a most satisfactory manner. There are two points on which I should appreciate advice:-

Has NATAVISIANA supplies of anti-malarial drugs with which to treat any cases of fever?

Who owns the land on which resettlement is taking place?

Has separate advice on the unexploded ammunition been forwarded please.

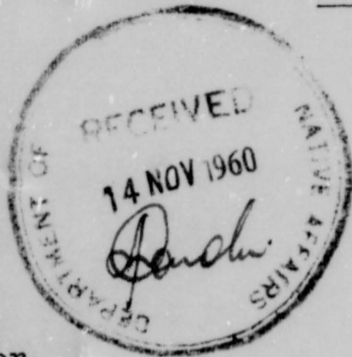

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-16-9

PFS/MZ



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.67/1/4-881

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
9th November, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

PATROL REPORT - KUNUA NO. 2 -60/61.

Attached please find copy of above report by Mr. Giddings, Patrol Officer, and covering memo by Mr. Zweck, Assistant District Officer, Buka Passage.

Mr. Giddings continues his active interest in the affairs and development of this area. It will be interesting to see what effect the acquisition of a promised Track Grip vehicle will have in development of usable tracks in the area.

All correspondence he mentions has been dealt with previously.

(P.F. SEBIRE)
A/District Officer.

PFS/MZ

67/1/4-881

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
9th November, 1960.

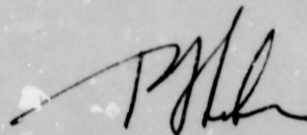
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

PATROL REPORT - ANNUA NO. 2 -60/61.

Attached please find copy of above report by Mr. Giddings,
Patrol Officer, and covering memo of Mr. Zweck, Assistant District
Officer, Baka Passage.

Mr. Giddings continues his active interest in the affairs
and development of this area. It will be interesting to see
what effect the acquisition of a promised Mack Grip vehicle will
have in development of usable tracks in the area.

All correspondence heretofore has been dealt with pre-
viously.



(P.F. SEBIRE)
A/District Officer.

67/1/4-50
Sub-district Office,
Buka Passage Sub-district,
SOHANO.
4th November, 1960.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report Kumua No. 2/60-61.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol conducted to the Hahon and Islands Census Division of the Kumua area by Mr. R.J. Giddings, Patrol Officer.

1. Native Affairs. Mr. Giddings report on the so-called cargo cult has already been forwarded to you (refer my 67/1/4-46 dated 5th October, 1960) and no further comment is required. ✓

I see no reason why the village of LALUM should not move to a new site, particularly as it would appear to be an improvement on that already occupied by them. Possibly the A.P.O.'s objections were based on the fact that it would also mean the moving of his Aid Post which is apparently of permanent materials. Mr. Giddings should check that, during the transition period of movement and rebuilding, reasonable standards of hygiene are maintained.

I think that the value of continued service of one officer in the same area has been recognised for some time, and the present trend is to leave an officer in an area for a lengthy period, if at all possible.

2. Villages and Housing. No comment required.

3. Census. Mr. Giddings comments on the fact that more people are returning home and engaging in cash cropping in their own areas is typical of the present trend in the greater part of the Buka Passage Sub-district.

4. War Relics. This section has been made the subject of a separate report to the District Commissioner.

5. Surveys. Reports on the surveys mentioned in the patrol report have already been forwarded to you - refer my memos 35/2/43-43 and 34/1/43-45 of 5th October, 1960.

Mr. Lee will be informed of the natives unwillingness to dispose of the land he sought.

6. Agriculture. A copy of this Appendix has been forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer.

7. Health. A copy of this Appendix has been forwarded to the District Medical Officer.

8. Conclusion. The report seems to indicate that the people of the Division are a contented people who are taking a growing interest in the establishment of permanent cash crops, and so bettering their standards of living.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.

(Signature)
(A.J. Zweck)
Asst District Officer

Extract to
H. T. Hill

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RJG/CCMT.

File No. 67/1/1-168

Kunua Patrol Post,
Bougainville Dist.

5th. October, 1960

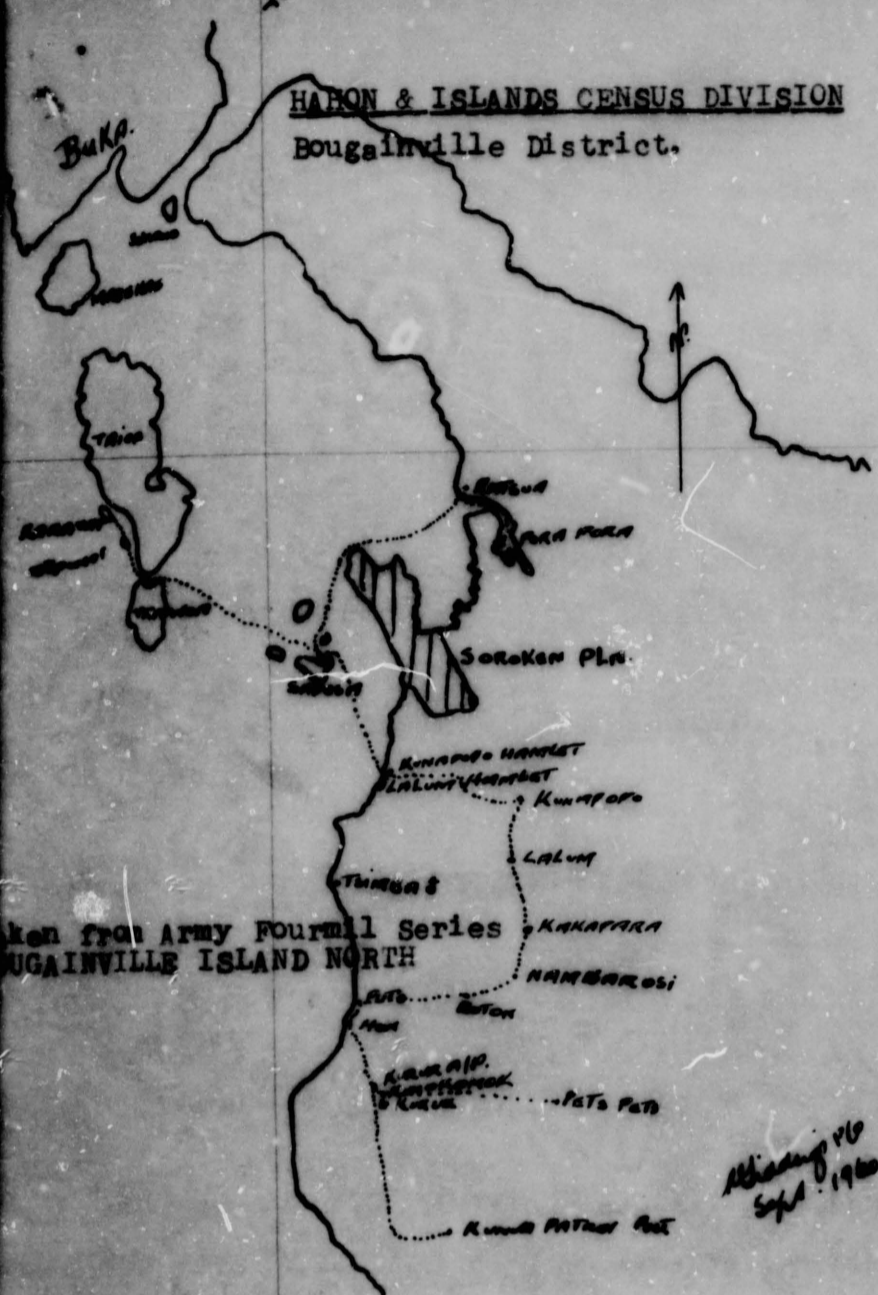
The Assistant District Officer,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KIA. 2-60/61

Please find enclosed 3 copies of the abovementioned,
spare copies of the appendices, Census figures, and Claims for
Camping Allowance.

psj
.....
R.J. Giddings
Patrol Officer.

HABON & ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION
Bougainville District.



Ken from Army Journal Series
BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND NORTH

Albion 110
Sep 1960



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Kunua Patrol Post,
Bougainville Dist.

30th September 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Officer
Bougainville District Headquarters
SCHEANO

PATROL REPORT. KNA 2-60/61.

PREAMBLE:

Officer conducting patrol	Mr. R. J. Giddings, P/O.
Area patrolled	Hahon & Islands Census Div.
Objects of patrol	Complete land surveys, Census revision, Routine Administration.
Duration of patrol	9th August - 15th September 1960.
Personnel accompanying	8355 Const. PEMU

XXXXXXXXXXXX

Patrol Report: KNA 2-60/61.

INTRODUCTION:

The main purpose of this patrol was to survey three blocks of land for alienation in the Mahon Census-Division. As this entailed the Patrol passing through the entire census division the opportunity was taken, between surveys, to complete a census revision of the area and attend to matters of routine administration.

DIARY:

Tuesday 9th August 1960

To Saposa Island and camped.

Wednesday 10th

Visited Ratsua and Pora Pora villages before arriving at WATAGU Estate during late afternoon. Camped at Watagu.

Thursday 11th

Preparing land boundaries for final survey.

Friday 12th

At Watagu.

Saturday 13th

Preparing land boundaries during morning. Inspected Siara/Ratsua Aid-Post during afternoon.

Sunday 14th

Day of rest observed.

Monday 15th

Preparation of boundaries completed prior to survey.

Tuesday 16th

Land survey.

Wednesday 17th

Land survey and land alienation investigation report completed.

Thursday 18th

To RATSUA. Village inspected and census revised. New site for village visited. Camped.

Friday 19th

To PORA PORA for village inspection and census revision. To SAPCSA via Soroken Plantation during afternoon. Camped Saposa.

Saturday 20th

Inspected Saposa hamlets and visited Tamots Island to locate bomb.

Sunday 21st

Day of rest observed.

Monday 22nd

Rain washed out census revision during morning. Health Education survey conducted during afternoon.

- Tuesday 23rd
Sapoga census checked during morning. To TAIOP and inspection of Karavat and Jupunol hamlets. Camped Taiof.
- Wednesday 24th
Census revised at Karavat. Inspected land for alienation on Tanwoa Island during afternoon. Camped Taiof.
- Thursday 25th
Visited new cocoa gardens during morning. Returned to Sapoga during afternoon. Camped Sapoga.
- Friday 26th
To Bougainville mainland at PATSUNBOTSIMBO for inspection of land made available for alienation for two Sapoga men. Returned and camped at Sapoga.
- Saturday 27th
To Patgunbotsimbo to begin clearing land boundaries prior to survey. Returned and camped Sapoga.
- Sunday 28th
Day of rest observed.
- Monday 29th
At Patgunbotsimbo.
- Tuesday 30th
At Patgunbotsimbo.
- Wednesday 31st
At Patgunbotsimbo.
- Thursday 1st September 1960
At Patgunbotsimbo.
- Friday 2nd.
Completed land survey.
- Saturday 3rd
Census check at Lalum and Kunapopo beach hamlets. Visited Genga air strip. No rest house erected yet on beach so returned to Sapoga.
- Sunday 4th
Day of rest observed.
- Monday 5th
Inspected LALUM and KUNAPOPO villages and Lalum Aid-Post. Then to KAKAPARA and NAMBAROSI for village inspection and census revision. To GOTON and camped.
- Tuesday 6th
Census revision at Goton. Then to PUTO and HON for census revision and village inspection and census revision. Camped Hon.
- Wednesday 7th
To KURUR Aid-Post and camped. Census revision of Kurur and KUNOKOMOK villages.
- Thursday 8th
To PETS PETS for village inspection. Returned to Kunua Patrol Post during afternoon to complete outstanding work.
- Monday 12th September
Returned to Kurur Aid-Post during morning. Land survey commenced during afternoon. Camped Aid-Post.

Tuesday 13th

Survey near Kurur Aid-Post .

Wednesday 14th

Survey completed.

Thursday 15th

Returned to Kinua Patrol Post.
Patrol completed.

VVVVVVXVVVVV

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The native situation throughout the division was found to be satisfactory and, in all, pleasingly quiet. It would appear that as nearly everybody is engaged in some stage of clearing or maintaining one of the many cocoa gardens that have been started this year they have little time to squabble amongst themselves.

Those few complaints brought to my notice were to do with unpaid debts. Suitable action is being taken to have the debts reported investigated and recovered.

In some of the villages some of the men voiced interest and speculation in the cargo cult manifestations that have taken place in the Sairo census division and on Buka Island. This subject was shared and discussed freely with me and the information so gained has been referred to the Assistant District Officer at Sohano. I believe that while these people are willing to discuss such movements with me they must surely not have any ideas of starting a cargo experiment of their own. However I shall be ever watchful in case my suppositions turn out incorrect.

During January this year the people of LALUM village wished to leave their inland village site, situated on a mosquito infested ridge, and shift down nearer the coast, to a site "more malaricus than the old one" (PR 6-59/60). However they met stringent opposition from A.P.O (ex SMT) Matavisiana L.S.M of Lalum. He claimed that if the people moved down from the foothills many would die of malaria as had happened when the people migrated to the coast after the last war.

During my last visit to Lalum (PR.9-59/60) the people had decided to remain at their present village site. Now they wish to migrate again; in fact most of the population is now living in a temporary hamlet on the beach. The people wish to live near their cocoa and coconut gardens for as it is they have to walk for at least an hour over mountainous country before they can get to them. Again opposition to the movement was voiced by Matavisiana who claimed that the population would soon begin to die of malaria. However his arguments against the move were more emotional than realistic as the present hamlet site is on comparatively mosquito free land on the wartime Genga army camp. Matavisiana had to admit that although the people had been there for just on three months no deaths had occurred and no more cases of malaria had been reported than usual.

I gave my consent to the new village site so the people said that they would build a new village there after they had planted at least 500 cocoa trees in each of the 9 gardens that belong to village members. This would mean that the village will not be constructed until mid 1961 which is a long enough trial period

to own
beach
land?

*He has
come again
for a feast?*

to see if the hamlet site is really healthy or not. Matavisiana has been asked to keep a complete and separate record of all malaria cases, deaths etc. reported amongst the people living on the beach.

If Lalum village is shifted to the coast Matavisiana will probably have to find a new site for his Aid-Post and will have to dismantle, shift and re-erect his iron roofed house which is now on the present Aid-Post site. These two factors help explain his opposition to the movement.

In this census division especially I have become aware of the real value of the continued service of one officer in an area. I returned to the Kunua Patrol Post during February this year and have since then become aware of a change in their approach towards me by many of the native people. There has been a general breaking down of reserve towards me, a renewed interest taken in my work, the people I come from, and the Administration I represent. Instead of being universally referred to as the "kiap bilong Mapiasi" (the Kunua Patrol Officer) an increasing number refer to me now as "kiap bilong mifela" (our Patrol Officer).

Once when I inquired with genuine interest into the legends and events of bygone days I was answered with silence. Now the past, the present and the future is discussed with me, no longer with the fear that I might be gathering evidence for a shameful "expose" of Hahon customs, or for a pending court case, or just for a laugh at the natives expense.

At Saposa Island I was the first Administration official to be honoured at a "Mos Mos" feast which is a traditional feast of friendship ending in a food throwing fight between the male and female participants with the left-overs! Four other Europeans had been so treated in the past and they were all resident missionaries from Buks.

Probably most of the other officers that have staffed the Kunua Patrol Post could have had the same success with these people that I have so far experienced if they could have had, of all things, continuing service in this area.

As it is I have a long way to go before I really know and, what is more important, fully understand these people. However at present every time I leave the division I do so with a few more faces and names remembered to be used in construing greetings and cordialities in the future. After each patrol I am able to take stock of many details of local custom and history that can be used in parable form to illustrate a contemporary text to guide the people of today.

Surely these are the valuables of a long stay in the one area- "Getting to be known" and "Getting to know".

vvvvvvvXvvvvvvv

VILLAGES & HOUSING:

As many of the people have been spending little time in their villages and mostly living near the cocoa gardens I expected the overall standard of housing and sanitation to have fallen since my last visit. But my expectations turned out to the contrary as I found that most of the instructions that I had given re housing and sanitation had been carried out since May.

The people of RATSUA village have chosen a new village site about 1 mile inland from the present coastal village. They wish to live near their coconut and cocoa plantings. The proposed site was inspected and found to be a good one so the people were told that if they wished to move there they could do so.

CENSUS:

Since the last census revision in Sept. 1959 52 births have taken place compared with 47 registered in 1959. The names of 7 children that had not been recorded previously were entered in the SAPOSA and TAI OF books. Their parents had been employed away from their home villages for a number of years.

As the birth rate slowly goes up, the death rate slowly declines. 21 deaths were recorded in 1959 while only 18 deaths have occurred since then.

Employment figures are interesting. In 1959 there were 102 men employed inside the district while this year there are only 90. This slight decrease can be explained by a tendency, originating amongst the people themselves, to stay and work in their villages as a result of the economic development (cocoa) started in 1959 which the people have taken so great an interest in this year.

There are 16 men employed outside the district- mostly at Rabaul. There were 13 away last year.

There are now 1336 persons in the census division- an increase of 34 persons over the past year.

vvvvvvXvvvvvv

TAX:

During the patrol £34 was collected from 17 men who had failed to pay their tax earlier this year.

vvvvvvXvvvvvv

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

No recommendations are made in respect of village officials. They all appeared satisfied when I questioned them and made no complaints although three Iulua'i's requested that I recall their dilapidated emblems of office and issue new hats to them- this was done after the completion of this patrol.

vvvvvvXvvvvvv

WAR RELICS:

In a native garden on TAMOTS Island (near Saposa Island) the base of a 100lb aerial bomb protrudes above the ground. It's whereabouts is known to A.P.O SAMSON and other men at Saposa.

A 500lb aerial bomb lies uncovered in the bed of KUNAWITS creek approximately 500 yards away from inland Lalum village. It's whereabouts is known to Iulua'i SING GAWA of Lalum.

At the LALUM beach hamlet a 25pdr. projectile was dumped in the sea and another destroyed itself by exploding in a fire in a nearby cocoa garden. It caused no damage although considerable consternation as the patrol was in the immediate vicinity of it at the time.

While surveying the boundaries of WATAGU Estate the skeleton of a Japanese marine was located. From amongst the bones some buttons bearing the marine insignia and a belt buckle bearing a similar insignia were found. No identification discs or any other marked paraphernalia that might give a clue to the mans identity were to be seen. Nearby lay a Type 99 (1939) L.M.G magazine loaded with 7.7MM cartridges, and a Japanese pattern helmet.

The remains were left where they were found but can be re-located if necessary.

vvvvvvXvvvvvv

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:

No inter-mission rivalry was experienced during this patrol. This lack of strife is undoubtedly so because all the villages are missionized by only one mission. SAPOSA and HON are 100% Methodist while all the other villages are 100% Roman Catholic.

The census figures reveal 6 less children attending school as boarders than in 1959 when 69 children were away from their villages. Since the patrol the Administration school at the Patrol Post has received four more children from this division as boarders. This makes a total of 5 Hon children attending the Kunua Administration School and 5 at Sohano.

vvvvvvXvvvvvv

ROADS:

Throughout the division all roads were found to be clean and well maintained as the Patrol passed over them.

vvvvvvXvvvvvv

SURVEYS:

The survey of "WATAGU" Estate was completed during this patrol. This entailed the cutting of one new boundary and the straightening of all of the others. (PR.9-59/60)

A block of land was surveyed at PATSUNBOTSIMBO on the Bougainville mainland near Kunapopo hamlet. This land is being made available for alienation by Karai of Kunapopo for sub-division and leasing to two land less men from Saposa.

The completed plans and reports dealing with the abovementioned surveys have been forwarded to the A.D.O at Sohano.

The portion of land made available for alienation for Serepitsi and Busus of Kunokomok by Tul Tul Ponapin of Kurur was surveyed during the patrol. However the reports and plans in relation to this land will be referred to Sohano during November. The Kunua-Soroken road which passes over the land has yet to be surveyed and excised from the land prior to alienation and leasing.

The land on TANWOA Island (near Taiof) that Mrs. J. Lee of Madehas Plantation wishes to buy to extend her present "Tanwoa" Plantation, was inspected, however little can be done until the proposed boundaries of the land are cleared.

Mr. J. Lee of Madehas Plantation wished to purchase a block of some 200 acres in the vicinity of the wartime GENGA airstrip not far south of LALUM hamlet. The land holder, Kivias of Lalum, consented to dispose of this land but his step-daughter BIRIKIMEI, refuses to allow the old man to dispose of this land to which she has traditional rights. Her contention was that the clan could not spare this land for alienation without causing a land shortage for future generations. In respect of Birikimei's wishes the land will not be alienated.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

CONCLUSION:

As usual this was a well received patrol and one that found the Hahon people partaking in a change. Whereas once they were quite content to live an ordinary, relatively unproductive existence in their villages, they are at present working industriously and earnestly in making cocoa gardens with full faith in the necessity of their task. If the attitude of these people has really changed for the better, or if this effort is no more than a passing phase, is something which I cannot decide for certain now - only the future will tell.

Richard Giddings
R. J. Giddings
Patrol Officer

Form R.S.1. for Police forwarded to Police Headquarters.

ATTACHED:

Map - Hahon and Island census division.

Appendix A. Agriculture and Economic Development.

" B. Health.

" C. List of Village Officials and Polygamous marriages.

Census Figures.

Patrol Report KNA 2-60/61:

Appendix A.

AGRICULTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

At the time of the patrol all subsistence food gardens visited or seen in passing by were found to contain an adequate amount of food.

COCOA:

There are now 43 cocoa blocks throughout the division there having been 26 new gardens started since my last visit to the Hahon with the Agricultural Officer in mid-June. These 43 blocks will eventually have at least 500 trees in each of them so at present the Hahon has a foreseeable cocoa potential of some 21,500 trees.

Previously the people had been planting the cocoa at the same time as they planted the lanthro shade tree seed. In many instances the cocoa thrived and the lanthro didnt and eventually the cocoa shaded the lanthro! At present this situation is being rectified by a Native Agricultural Assistant now working in the division. He is insisting that the shade acquire a certain height before the cocoa is planted. In keeping with this correct planting procedure there have been few cocoa trees planted since June when there were some 3,500 trees already planted.

COCONUTS:

With the upsurge in cocoa plantings less time is being spent in planting coconut palms. Nevertheless copra remains the economic backbone of the division- especially at Saposa and Taiof Islands. In my next Hahon patrol report I hope to be able to quote the number of coconut palms planted in the division.

GENERAL:

At SAPOSA and TAI OF Islands the women swim for Trochus shell which they sell to local traders. At Saposa both women and children catch the gaily coloured tropical fish and collect coloured sea shells from the reefs to sell to passengers on the ships "Malaita" and "Tulagi" which visit nearby Soroken Plantation.

At RATSUA and PORA PORA both men and women catch large mud crabs amongst the mangrove trees by the hundreds and sell them at the Bika Passage market, Sohano or Soroken Plantation. A small crab brings 1/-, a large one 2/-. At times large quantities of crabs are airfreighted to Rabaul. Occasionally oysters are collected from the mangrove roots and sold locally.

The people of LALUM and KUNAPOPO carry on a profitable trade in wild fowl eggs which they sell to the Saposa people, native employees at Soroken or other Hahon natives. Near LALUM there is a thermal area comprising some hot springs and hot water creeks all named SIGIVA. The wild fowls gather by droves in the area to deposit their eggs in the warm earth. The harvesting of the eggs is such a profitable business that large tracts of the land have been completely fenced in with saplings by the local "poultry farmers".

Every week the Saposa people sail to either the Hahon mainland or as far south as the Kunua coast. They carry smoked fish which they trade for native vegetables and betel nut. The Saposa people are by tradition sea faring people and traders. Generations ago they frequently visited the Kunua coast to trade fish for weapons to use in their frequent war expeditions against the Hahon people.

Patrol Report KNA 2-60/61

Appendix B.

HEALTH:

Once again the Hahon people appear to be enjoying good health. This observation is supported by the remarks made to me by the Aid-Post Orderlys.

There is now an Aid-Post Orderly in residence at TAI OF making a total of six A.P.O.'s serving in five Aid-Posts throughout the census division.

At TAI OF it was necessary to ask the people to make a kitchen at the Aid-Post. All establishments were found to be clean and tidy when visited.

The large raised hospital at KURUR is nearly completed- all that remains to be made are the beds.

At TAI OF the Parents of twins requested my aid in getting a Multiple Birth Allowance for the mother. This request is being referred to the D.M.O.

Patrol Report KNA 2-60/61

Appendix C.

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS and POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGES:

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TUL TUL</u>	<u>MEDICAL TUL TUL</u>
Ratsua	TORIA	KUKUP	
Pora Pora	MATORA	TAIO	
SaPosa	VAU	TOPAU	TORIS
Taiof	VAREIN	KEREPIA SIRITOA	KIRU
Kunapopo	BUA TOVA	KAP AIS	PONO
Lelum	SING GAWA	BOTETS	
Kakapara	KAIREN		
Nambarosi	RIPORI	WOKIOKA	WANGARIA
Geton	SALI	KAROE	TOVAKIRI
Puto	MAKINI		
Hon	SEIT		
Kurur		PONAPIN	MA TOBI
Kunokomok	MOINANA		SUNGPHERET
Pets Pets		BARARIRI	

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>Two Wives</u>
SaPosa	2 men.
Kunokomok	1 man.

on Register

Area Patrolled... HANON & ISLANDS C.D.

F	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALE		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing A.F.		Child		Adults		
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		M + F
							1	5	1	7	3	10		10	1.4	4	4	10	11	15+20 = 35
	6	(3)					6	3	3	22		18		18	2	12	12	20	18	44+36 = 80
	1						2		3	12		8		8	2	6	3	11	11	20+14 = 34
2			1		1		1	2	3	10	2	5		5	3	8	5	11	5	22+12 = 34
	1						4		4	12		9	2	9	1.4	4	6	12	14	21+20 = 41
	3	(1)					3	6	1	16	3	14		14	2.2	13	3	14	15	33+25 = 58
	4						3	2	2	13	2	7	1	7	1.9	7	4	8	9	19+16 = 35
	7						9	2	8	18	2	12		12	2.6	10	13	14	13	40+28 = 68
5	7	(2)					5	7	2	27	4	20		20	2	12	11	23	20	47+40 = 87
	3	(3)	1				1	1		16	1	19		19	1.5	21	8	18	18	44+30 = 74
1	18	(5)	9		3	1	3	3	25	72	18	59	2	59	3	90	81	69	75	192+165 = 357
	17		4		1		21	15	12	66	25	64	2	64	2.4	53	45	60	76	136+136 = 272
	11	(2)			1				3	19	3	14	1	14	1.8	5	12	14	17	21+21 = 42
	12	(1)	1						6	19	5	18	2	18	2	14	12	17	22	44+35 = 79
3	90	(17)	16		6	1	56	47	73	329	68	277	10	277	2.1	259	219	301	324	

4 608 females = 1336.

RH

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref. 67-11-12

Department of Native Affairs,
Headquarters.
KOMODOBU.

22nd November, 1960.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL NO. 3 - 60/61 - KUNUA

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of :-

- * ~~Memoranda of Patrol No.~~
- * Patrol Report No. 3 - 60/6

covering patrol by MR. R.J. GIDDING, P.C.

An interesting report revealing a most satisfactory native situation. Please keep me informed of your investigations into the origins of the anonymous pamphlet.

(J.K. McCARTHY)
(~~A.A. Roberts.~~) AS
Director.

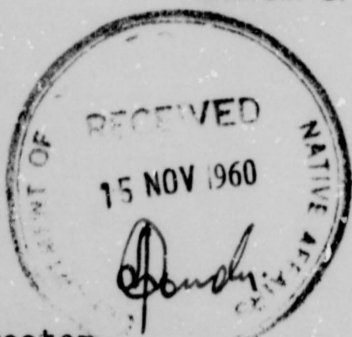
* Delete as necessary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-12

PFS/MZ



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/4-882

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
9th November, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

PATROL REPORT - KUNUA NO.3 - 60/61.

Attached please find copy of above report by Mr. Giddings, Patrol Officer, and covering memo by Mr. Zweck, Assistant District Officer, Buka Passage.

A good report of a rapidly improving people.

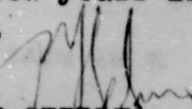
The anonymous pamphlet against Anton Kearei and cargo cult has been the subject of previous correspondence - 51/1/3 of 25th of October, 1960 - and a copy of the pamphlet was sent to you. I have a few promising leads as to the source since then and have sent them to District Office, Rabaul. Naturally Anton Kearei, who saw a copy of the pamphlet in Rabaul, on his return from observing the Legislative Council Meeting, is irate about the matter and would like some action taken if the author and publisher can be located. Distribution appears to have been confined to Buka Passage Sub-District as more have been located in other Sub-Districts. I would have expected such an ardent anti-cultist as Father Richard O'Sullivan of Kieta to have received a batch. I am advised by two Missions in the area that the pamphlet is not written in the pigin usually used by any of the Missions operating here. The head of the Bougainville Methodist Mission was very distressed when he was advised that some of his teachers had been instrumental in circulating the pamphlet. At one stage the pamphlet was reported as originating on Sohano!

The falling off in people offering for plantation employment follows naturally on their own plantation development, but some planters blame this shortage on cargo cult and "that Kearei". Most of them received copies of the above pamphlet.

The future development of the Kunua Administration School, where it is intended the future Mrs. Giddings shall teach, will be of interest, especially now that Father Muller has been instructed to cease his active opposition.

CONCLUSION:

The development of this area in the last few years is a credit to the young Officers who have staffed it.


(P.F. SEBIRE)
A/District Officer.

PFS/MZ

67/1/4-882

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
9th November, 1960.

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(P.F. SEHIRE)
A/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67/1/4-62
Sub-district Office,
Buka Passage Sub-district,
SOHANO.
4th November, 1960.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Kunua Patrol Report No. 3/60-61.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol conducted to the Kunua Census Division by Mr. Giddings, Patrol Officer.

1. Native Affairs. Mr. Giddings report reveals a very satisfactory state of affairs amongst the people of the Kunua. All seem to be working well with a definite goal in view.

The desire of the people to establish their homes near their permanent crops appears to me to be a natural one. It does away with in some cases a long walk to the gardens, and makes it much easier to look after the plantings. As Mr. Giddings states, there are points for and against. However, if and when the movement does expand, then it will give rise to the establishment of community centres where the church, hospital, store and so on will be located. ~~It~~ Improved communications, together with the fact that the people will, as they advance and become more enlightened, be able to look after themselves (for example, seek medical aid when it is needed and not have to be forced to hospital) will more than overcome any advantages lost by having all living in one village. In any case, the people themselves spend a lot of time away from the village and often have small shacks at their garden sites where they spend a lot of time. It would probably be an advantage to have them established in a permanent house near their work.

The circular letter regarding Anton Kearei, as you know, has been distributed throughout the sub-district. It would appear that it originated in Rabaul. It certainly did not originate with the Methodist Mission, nor did that body have anything to do with it. Mr. Giddings will be instructed to make it clear to the people, both Catholics and Methodists, that no Mission body is responsible for the writing and circulation of this circular.

2. Census. The decrease in the number of employed natives and the greater activity in the villages is typical of the present trend throughout the sub-district, and follows the pattern reported by Mr. Giddings in his report on the Hahon and Islands Division..
3. Village Officials. Mr. Giddings recommendations have already been forwarded you in a separate memo.
4. Villages and Housing. A satisfactory state is reported and no comment is required.
5. Missions and Education. I have found that, generally speaking, relations between the people of the various sects, particularly the Methodist and Catholic, are good throughout the Sub-district, although minor differences may arise at times.

The opposition mentioned by Mr. Giddings from Father Muller has been the subject of separate correspondence with the District Education Officer. That Officer has discussed it with the Mission Education Officer who has assured the D.E.O. that Father Muller will be instructed not to interfere with the attendance of Catholic children at the Administration school at Kunua.

6. Agriculture. A copy of the Appendix has been forwarded direct to the District Agricultural Officer. The report indicates considerable development in this field.

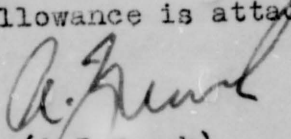
The interplanting of cocoa in native coconut plantations, from my observations on Buka Island, is not always a success. My own opinion is that ~~in~~ the coconuts are planted too closely together. This is confirmed by the Agricultural Officer. However, I would not recommend that the natives be told not to interplant, but rather that they should be told, particularly if the coconuts are planted close together, that it is possible that the cocoa may not be a success.

7. Health. No comment required. A copy of the Appendix has been forwarded to the District Medical Officer.

8. Conclusion. The report reveals a satisfactory state throughout the Division.

Mr. Giddings is to be commended on the constant patrolling programme carried out by him during the year. He proceeds on special leave on 13th December, next, to get married. As far as is known at present, his posting will be unchanged.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.


(A. J. Zweck)
Asst District Officer.

Copy to O.I.C. Kunua.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RJG/CCMF

67/1/1-176

Kurua Patrol Post,
Bougainville Dist.

26th. October, 1960

The Assistant District Officer,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KNA 3-60/61.

Please find enclosed :-

3 copies of the abovementioned,
Spares copies of the Appendices and Census figures,
Claims for Camping Allowance.

R.J.G.
.....
R.J. Giddings
Patrol Officer.

67/1/4-62
Sub-district Office,
Buka Passage Sub-district,
SOHANO.
4th November, 1960.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Kunua Patrol Report No. 2/60-61.

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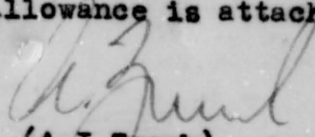
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(A. J. Zweck)
Asst District Officer.

Copy to O. I. C. Kumua.

Patrol Report KNA 3-60/61

INTERESTING:

Kumua Patrol Post,
Bougainville Dist.

24th October 1960

This was the second patrol conducted in 1960. It was a patrol that found the Kumua people participating in a social assembly change and also in that it presented taking place in the Kumua Census Division.

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer
Bougainville District
SOHANO

PATROL REPORT KNA. 3-60/61

PREAMBLE:

Officer conducting the Patrol	Mr. R.J.Giddings, P/O.
Area Patrolled	Kumua Census Division.
Objects of Patrol	Census Revision, Routine Administration.
Duration of Patrol	13 days - during October.
Personnel accompanying	Const. Pehu, Const. Miskoi-Nenke, Tul Tul TEIMON of Tosiave.

vvvvvXvvvvv

Tuesday 11th

Wednesday 12th

Thursday 13th

Friday 14th

To: DISTRICT OFFICER and PATROL
WILKINS for a patrol of
and village of Kumua, Bougainville
and village of Tosiave.

To: DISTRICT OFFICER and PATROL
WILKINS for a patrol of
and village of Kumua, Bougainville
and village of Tosiave.

Census Revision and Routine
Administration of Kumua, Bougainville
and village of Tosiave.

To: DISTRICT OFFICER and PATROL
WILKINS for a patrol of
and village of Kumua, Bougainville
and village of Tosiave.

To: DISTRICT OFFICER and PATROL
WILKINS for a patrol of
and village of Kumua, Bougainville
and village of Tosiave.

Inspection, Kumua.

Patrol Report: KNA 3-60/61.INTRODUCTION:

This was the second Native Affairs patrol to the Kumua Census Division conducted this year.

It was a patrol that found the Kumua people partaking in a socio/economic change not alien to that at present taking place in the Hahon Census Division.

The Kumua people throughout this year have worked hard and steadfastly planting cash crops with an ever growing belief in the value of the work they are doing. I cannot help but feel proud of them and happy with them for we both realize that the work that is being done now is the assurance for a prosperous future.

It would be wrong of me to suggest that all of the Kumua people are eager for this change but all of them are being carried along with it. The ambitions and the strenuous efforts of the few are determining the future for the many.

vvvvvvvvvv

DIARY:

Wednesday 5th October 1960

To MAPISI, FOSIAVE and TOTOKEI villages for census revision and village inspection. Returned and slept at Patrol Post.

Thursday 6th

To KOATAROI, TABARUI and KEPUI villages for census revision and village inspection. Returned and slept at Patrol Post.

Friday 7th

To TOHEI and POPOHERAI for census revision and village inspection. Camped Popoherai.

Saturday 8th

To KOPAI for census revision and village inspection. Returned to Patrol Post and camped.

Tuesday 11th

To KAVIKI and camped in heavy rain.

Wednesday 12th

Census Revision and village inspection at Kaviki. Then on to ASATAPAI for census revision and village inspection. Camped.

Thursday 13th

To Silau hamlet for inspection. Returned and slept at Asatapai.

Friday 14th

To Didikoroi hamlet and Kaviki Aid-Post. Then to KIAKARA for census revision and village inspection. Camped.

Saturday 17th

To BOBOASI and KOSIPAI villages for village inspection and census revision. Camped Kosipai.

Sunday 16th

Day of rest observed.

Monday 17th

Visited sites of wartime aircraft wreckage found near Bohoasi. Returned and slept Kosipai.

Tuesday 18th

To MORSILAI and SISIAPAI for census revision and village inspection. Camped Sisiapai.

Wednesday 19th October

To Kunua Patrol Post. Patrol completed.

vvvvvvvvvvvv

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The native situation throughout the census division can be described as good. To analyse this situation we must first consider the impact that the D.N.A sponsored economic development campaign has had upon these people.

In 1959 it was decided at Sohano that the Kunua people should be encouraged to plant coffee as a cash crop as previous to this they had participated in little cash cropping except the planting of coconuts and the establishment of one cocoa and one coffee block near the Patrol Post.

Under supervision and instruction the people by Christmas 1959 had cleared and planted Leucaena in 17 coffee blocks which would cater for some 9,000 trees. The Agricultural Department deemed it necessary to have at least 20,000 trees planted throughout the division before they could participate in the processing and marketing of the coffee without incurring a loss.

During April and June this year I took time to describe to the people the aims and objects behind this coffee project and the benefit of having at least 20,000 trees planted throughout the division as soon as possible.

The fact that there are now 43 coffee gardens (pot. 21,500 trees) in various stages of development shows that the people have adopted this program as their own and are pushing ahead with it at an unexpected and unprecedented pace. Some village officials said that their people had by no means expended their coffee planting ambitions and would make more gardens as soon as those already started are completed.

As most men have planted, or are planting, cash crops on their own land so do some of them wish to go and live on their land and operate their own farms. This, I feel, shows that the economic development drive on at present does have real meaning to many of the people and they are not merely planting coffee and coconuts to comply with the wishes of D.N.A officers.

In one sense this "back to the land" trend is socially progressive while in other aspects retrogressive. Personally I

feel that the good points outweigh the bad. Scattered houses and hamlets in rough jungle country do not lend themselves to Administration nor Mission convenience. The village officials fear that they will not be able to organize effective working parties as readily as they used to and that it will be easier for a lazy man to hide away in his hamlet without being roused to some odious communal task. The missionaries fear that it will be inductive to a new rise of paganism. As the priests point out they cannot, and cannot hope to supply the staff to, visit regularly each home and hamlet in the jungle. As people move away from their villages so do they move away from the prayers at sunrise and noon and other circumventing vestiges of mission influence.

These are problems that will have to be faced up to in the future and I am sure that they can be solved. At present there are only three hamlets in the division and only one of these can be said to be isolated.

There were a few minor disputes and ^{complaints} debts brought to my notice during this patrol but nowhere near as many as there were in April. As usual some debts were referred to me and action is being taken to recover them.

At KEPUI village the Luluai road to his Methodist and Roman Catholic villagers a circular which had been brought to the area from SKotlan Methodist Mission on Buka Island.

The circular condemned the so called "cargo cult" movement on Buka, denounced Roman Catholic Anton Kearei as the cult motivator and quoted a passage from the Scriptures to illustrate its denunciations. Immediately it was read the Roman Catholics saw it as a Methodist slight so two of them immediately backed the theory that quite probably "cargo" did originate in graveyards. The matter was referred to me, dealt with at length, and the offending circular forwarded to Sohano.

The Kumua people are no longer prone to outbursts of violence- infact ~~it~~ stopped abruptly at Sisiapai village in 1936 when three men were officially hung. However every now and then voices are raised in heated discussion or dispute. I have noticed a trend of late for disputants to commit their ire to pen and paper, keeping their persons well away from possible harm. One such case came to my notice when the teacher at Asatapai said that M.T.T Didisiminia of Atuitei (Keriaka) had threatened- on paper -to kill him! Knowing the said M.T.T I am sure that he would not be brave enough to even suggest such a move in the presence of the teacher. However Didisiminia will be requested, during my pending Keriaka patrol, to tone down his correspondence.

vvvvvVvvvvv

CENSUS:

Over the past 14 months there has been a natural increase in the population by 40 more births than deaths. This is a pleasing change when one considers that the 1955/56 census revealed 40 more deaths than births.

The population totals now stand at 1,248 persons- some 450 below the totals of the mid 1930's according to Fr.Muller who established Sipai Mission in 1934.

There were 135 men at employment during 1959- there are only 97 employed now. As with the Hahon people this decrease can be explained by a new faith in economic development resulting in many men staying in their villages and working on the many new coffee and coconut groves that have been established during this year. At present none of the Kumua villages are seriously over recruited.

TAX:

19 tax receipts for a total of \$15 were issued during this patrol to those men who did not pay their tax in April.

70 tax exemptions were issued to those applicants who were unable to pay their tax in 1958 or 1959 and cannot afford to pay it now.

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VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Luluai MATABAIRA of TABARUI died during this year leaving his duties to the Tul Tul. As the village is a small one (39 p.) there is no need for a replacement for him.

At ASATAPAI Luluai TAVIERE has migrated to Kaviki and relenquished his position. The second village Luluai, FORUWARI, has also migrated out of the village thereby relenquishing his position. It is being recommended by separate memorandum that Tul Tul MARIOMATE be elevated to Luluai of Asatapai.

Tul Tul NAIE has resigned from the position of Tul Tul of KIAKARA as he wishes to migrate to Sisiapai village.

vvvvvVvvvvv

VILLAGE HOUSING AND SANITATION:

The standard of village housing throughout the division remains satisfactory even though little work in regards housing has been effected over the past four months as a result of the excess amount of time spent in the pursuit of economic development.

The standard in latrine sanitation has improved throughout the entire division. The people seem to be placing more importance on the value of latrines and in most cases keep them in good repair and replace them as soon as they show signs of filling up. I sincerely hope that this is really a change for the better and not just a passing phenomena.

All villages were found to be clean and tidy when the patrol passed through them. Even during unexpected visits to the villages near the Patrol Post they are unfailingly clean and tidy.

Rubbish is deposited in deep pits.

vvvvvVvvvvv

REST HOUSES:

All rest houses were found to be well maintained during the patrol. A rest house has been erected at Popohera making a total of six well spaced rest houses throughout the division.

ROADS:

Only one road in the census division showed signs of neglect as a result of the coffee/ coconut planting endeavours; that being the Beach - Kaviki road which was in parts overgrown. All other roads were found to be clean and well maintained.

The people and village officials were requested not to forget their road maintenance obligations while they concentrate on expanding their economic development.

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CARRIERS:

As always no difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers for use by the patrol. Their services were paid for in money.

vvvvvVvvvvv

WAR RELICS:

From KOSIPAI village a visit was made to two separate sites about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart in the hills above BOBOASI village where parts of a wrecked wartime aircraft recently had been found.

The aircraft, it would appear, exploded high above the jungle scattering its components over a wide area. The only wreckage found were some torn aluminium sheets from either the fuselage or wings. No traces of the engine or other readily identifiable parts could be located in the immediate vicinity of the wreckage found.

The only clues to the nationality of the aircraft were two Japanese characters scribbled in red crayon on one twisted fragment, and two Japanese style assembly identification marks were seen on another fragment.

Needless to say no human remains were found.

vvvvvVvvvvv

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION:

Apart from the case mentioned under Native Affairs there appears to be little strife at present amongst the Roman Catholic or Methodist Mission adherents populating the division. There are some 80 students in attendance as boarders and day pupils at Sipai Roman Catholic Mission.

The steadily expanding patrol post school has doubled its numbers since February this year and now has forty pupils in attendance- 26 of these pupils come from inside the census division.

At Govei Methodist Mission the 31 pupils board on the station.

From the census figures we find that there are now 56 boy boarders at school (6 more than last year), and 43 girls (19

more than last year).

The Administration school at the Patrol Post has, during the year, experienced opposition from Fr. Muller at Sipai who has encouraged Roman Catholic parents^{N^o} to enroll their children as pupils there. Much of his opposition has come to no avail as there is a keenness on many parents behalf, be they Roman Catholic or Methodist, to have their children taught more than Pidgin English and the Catechism.

vvvvvvVvvvvvv

CONCLUSION:

The slowly enveloping change that I write about in this report is real. It can be seen and counted in coconut palms and coffee trees. It can be verified by the numbers of children now attending school and is manifested in new problems arising and the pause before new solutions are found.

Tul Tul Mariomate of Asatapai expressed the feelings of the small but ever propagating nucleus of Kumua thought. With an emotion packed voice he smilingly said - when relating the number of coffee gardens that his people had started - "I believe in this work now". He could hardly have uttered words more in keeping with the awakening Kumua and more intone with those of St. Paul who once said, "old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new".

Richard James Giddings
R. J. Giddings
Patrol Officer

Attached

Map of the Kumua Census Division.

Appendix A. Agriculture and Economic Development.

" B. Health.

" C. List of Village Officials.

Forms R.S.1 for Police have been forwarded to Police Headquarters.

Patrol Report KNA 3-60/61.

Appendix A.

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

There is an adequate amount of subsistence food being produced throughout the division. While sweet potatoe remains the staple of those people living nearer the coast, taro has replaced sweet potatoe as the staple of those who live further inland.

There are less than 10 domesticated pigs kept throughout the division. The people rely on wild pigs, possums, fish and an occasional fowl to introduce protein into their diet. Wild pig hunting is a popular pastime and most men have a special pig killing spear (either a piece of sharpened iron or an old bayonet on a pole) in their personal possession.

COCONUTS:

In 1957 the O.I.C Kumua estimated that there were some 8,000 coconut palms throughout the division. This figure was estimated after an actual count had been made in nearly all the villages.

During this patrol I requested the people to again count their palms, both old and new. Although I await the results of the census from eight villages there have been 14,244 palms counted so far. To make a conservative round figure estimate I would say that there must be at least 20,000 coconut palms in various stages of growth and production throughout the division.

Many of these palms have been planted this year and many more will have been planted before the end of this year. I was surprised to see large tracts of virgin bush being cleared for coconut planting. I had thought that with the drive on establishing coffee gardens the people would not bother to expand their copra potential at the same time; however this is not the case.

Copra is sold either to Wong You's store at Kiakara Beach or Mr. J. Lee's store at Sisiapai. After discussing local copra production with the storeman concerned I would say that the Kumua people produce 40 - 50 bags of copra per month. The average price paid per bag is £2.

COFFEE:

During my first patrol to the Kumua in April this year I noted that 17 coffee gardens had been previously established throughout the division. The coffee trees for all but one of these blocks were still in the nursery (one block was planted in '58).

Since April 1960 there have been:-

- 1) 9,183 coffee trees planted out amongst the shade established during 1959.
- 2) 26 new coffee gardens cleared. A Native Agricultural Assistant has marked out 22 of these gardens so far. He says that they will contain, in all, some 11,994 coffee trees when the trees are transplanted. The remaining four gardens are in the final stages of clearing.

Some of the coffee gardens planted, or newly established, cater for less than the regulation 500 trees.

When these gardens are extended to 500 trees the foresable coffee potential for the Kumua will be over 21,500 trees as many of the blocks will cater for more than 500 trees.

COCOA:

So far Lulusi Sisiassi of Keataroi is the only Kumua native to have planted cocoa amongst his coconut palms. He has some 1200 trees beginning to bear and has made arrangements for Mr. J. Lee of Madehas Pln. to buy the pods from him.

There is now a widespread desire amongst many coconut palm owners to interplant their mature palms with cocoa. I expect that some will start doing this within the next month.

Patrol Report KNA 3-60/61

Appendix B.

HEALTH:

The fact that on an average only 1.2 persons die each month in an area where just on five years ago the population was dying out at the rate of 7.1 persons per month vouches that the Kumua people are enjoying a state of health unprecedented in these post-war years.

It was not necessary to send any person to the Aid-Posts for treatment during the patrol. This is to the credit of A.P.O RAKARABIRI of Kaviki Aid-Post and A.P.O HIGAI of the Patrol Post Aid-Post who regularly visit each of the villages they serve.

Many cases of skin complaints (Grille etc.) were seen but as there is no medicine in the division to treat these ailments the sufferers were not referred to the Aid-Posts.

During the patrol the people of South Kumua put a new sago thatch roof on the Dispensary at Kaviki A/P. Apart from this both Aid-Posts were found to be clean and tidy and in a good state of repair.

Patrol Report KNA 3-60/61

Appendix C.

List of Village Officials:

VILLAGE)))))))))	LULUAI)))))))))	TUL TUL)))))))))	M.T.T.)))))))))
Tosiave		Teimon	Baimasi
Totokei	Musiara		
Mapisi	Siripiari		Simako
Tabarui		Sireobi	
Koataroi	Sisiasi		Pairasi
Kepui	Boire		Lumisin
Tohei	Heresi	Leleiu	Namato
Popoherai	Pireri	Sukasia	
Kopai	Togorogogoro	Pilits	
Asatapai		Marimate Lesiboi	Olisiotel
Kaviki	Similipiri	Malola	Sisilo Kikia
Kiakara	Totoara		
Kosipai		Raita	Logabais
Morsieie	Kakataro	Lilipua	Kavusia
Sisiapai	Siavili	Nobesi	Natoisi

BWB/GMD.

67-11-15

1st February, 1961.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOERANG

PATROL NO.4 of 1960/61 - KUNUA

Receipt of the report on the above patrol,
together with covering comments, is acknowledged, thank
you.

The native situation appears to be quite
satisfactory, but I should like to be kept informed of
the progress of the revival of the Upei cult in ATUITEI
and AUKAI villages.

Would you please endeavour to obtain some
good specimens of the carved walking sticks and "PAKO"
fighting sticks mentioned by Mr. Giddings, wrap them
securely and forward them to me for possible inclusion
as an exhibit in the Territory Museum?

An interesting and informative report and
well up to Mr. Giddings' usual standard.

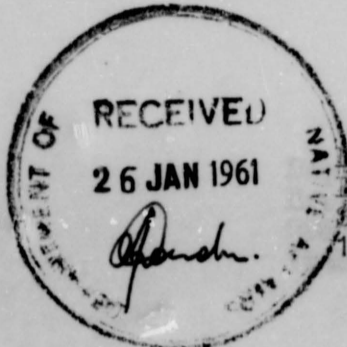
J.R. McCarthy
J.R. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR. NS



67-11-15 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PFS/MZ



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/4-38

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
16th January, 1961.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT - NO.4 - 1960/61.

Attached please find copy of report by Mr. R. Giddings, Patrol Officer, and covering letter by Mr. A. Zweck, Assistant District Officer, Buka Passage.

Mr. Giddings is indeed to be congratulated on his zeal in patrolling and his methods of handling these people.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

I, too, can see little to worry about in the revival of the Upei Cult, and do not think that any renewal would be too far reaching. The Missionaries who are against this cult never seem to have anything definite to say against it, and ex-Upei converts state that the only reason for the cult was that it was the pre-Christain religion. Unfortunately, not very much appears to have been collected from the Upei, apart from Beatrice Blackwood's "Both sides of Buka Passage", and it is a bit doubtful if a woman would have received all the information of the cult, which is completely hidden from the women.

From discussions with some old men I suspect that any Upei at present operating is a very emasculated version of the old cult, and that one of the requisites for a Upei to graduate was to "get his man".

It will be interesting to see how the cult progresses after the departure of Father Dionne, evidently a militant churchman on all fronts.

(P.F. SEBIRE)
A/District Officer.

C.C.
Mr. R. Giddings,
Officer in Charge,
KUNUA.

PFS/MZ

67/1/4-38

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
16th January, 1961.

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

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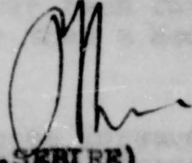
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(P.F. SERIRE)
A/District Officer.

C.C.
Mr. R. Giddings,
Officer in Charge,
KUNUA.

67/1/4-91

Sub-district Office,
Buka Passage Sub-district,
SOHANO.
22nd December, 1960.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Kumua Patrol Report No. 4-1960/61.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. R.J. Giddings to the KERIACA Census Division.

1. Native Affairs. The situation appears to be satisfactory.

The reported move to re-introduce the UPEI cult after almost 20 years is most interesting. Whilst not familiar with this cult, as far as I can gather, it is not harmful to native life to any extent - in fact it appears to keep the younger men under control. However, I doubt whether, after this lapse of time, the cult will extend beyond those villages adjacent and having regular contact with the neighbouring AITA people, where the cult still flourishes.

Mr. Giddings should make efforts to ensure that the regular absentees from census are made to appear. It may be that they have good reasons for this absence, however, the fact remains that they are probably dodging communal village responsibilities and also their obligation to pay Personal Tax - the rate for the Keriaka is not 10/- per year.

The continued slight increase in population in the Division is encouraging.

2. Labour.

It is noted that of the 92 men absent at work, all but two are employed within the District.

3. Agriculture and Economic Development.

A copy of this Appendix has been forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer with an enquiry as to whether his Department can assist the people in obtaining coconuts for planting.

4. Health.

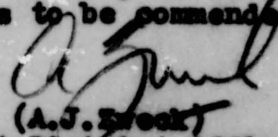
A copy of this Appendix has been forwarded to the District Medical Officer. It would appear that a Medical patrol to the area is long overdue.

5. Education.

A copy of this has also been forwarded to the District Education Officer. The matter raised has already been taken up with the Mission Education Officer and has been settled.

6. Conclusion.

This is Mr. Giddings seventh patrol since he was posted Kumua in late February of this year and his total days on patrol is 125. This is quite a good effort, as it does not include field days, and Mr. Giddings is to be commended on his zeal.


(A.J. Speck)
Asst District Officer.

copy to OIG Kumua



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

**Kumua Patrol Post,
Bougainville Dist.**

18th November 1960.

MEMORANDUM TO:

**District Officer
Bougainville District
SOHANO**

PATROL REPORT KNA 4- 60/61

PREAMBLE:

Officer conducting patrol	Mr. R.J. Giddings, F/O.
Area Patrolled	Keriaka Census Division.
Objects of patrol	Census Revision, Routine Administration.
Duration of patrol	31st October - 11th Nov. 1960
Personnel accompanying	7409. Const. SAPIKRO 8355 " PEHU.

Patrol Report KNA 4.-60/61.INTRODUCTION:

On Friday 11th November the third patrol to the Keriaka census division for this year was completed after a day and a night had been spent in each of the ten villages. Once again the patrol was interesting and well received. The days travelling would be done early in the morning and the census revised between the afternoon showers. In the cool evenings, when the clouds hung low over the Keriaka uplands, there was always a warm fire to be surrounded, topics to be discussed or stories to be told and laughed about until, one by one, the participants strolled off home to conserve their remaining energy through sleep for the mornings carrying.

xxxxVxxxx

PATROL DIARY:

Monday 31st October 1960	To AMUN for village inspection and census revision. Camped.
Tuesday 1st November	To KOROPO via KIJRAIO Mission. Village inspected, census revised. Camped.
Wednesday 2nd	To POKUITO. Census revised, village inspected. Camped.
Thursday 3rd	To ATSILIMA and ATUOTOKOR hamlet for village inspection and census revision. Camped at Aid-Post.
Friday 4th	To AKOPAI. Village inspected. Camped.
Saturday 5th	To SIWONAPATEI via POROTEI Aid-Post for village inspection and census revision. Camped.
Sunday 6th	Day of rest observed.
Monday 7th	To ATUITEI for census revision and village inspection. Camped.
Tuesday 8th	To AUKEI. Census revised, village inspected. Camped.
Wednesday 9th	To KAUBATEI. Village inspection and census revision. Camped.
Thursday 10th	To BETARAIO for village inspection and census revision. Camped at Aid-Post.

Friday 11th

To Kumua Patrol Post via Kaviki
(Kun.). Patrol Completed.

XXXXVXXXX

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The native situation throughout the entire division remains satisfactory even though at AKOPAI it was found necessary to jail four young men for assault after they partook in a fracas following a village dance. Undoubtedly there are many other cases of minor assault that are quashed by the village officials and successfully hidden from my notice although I do not encourage this. However in the Keriaka small localized squabbles as a rule only become of a serious nature when they develop into inter-clan or inter-village feuds.

At ATUITEI and AUKEI villages some of the elders are keen to reintroduce the Upei cult which was successfully stamped out under mission pressure in 1942. Since then those showing interest in an Upei revival have received condemnation from Fr. Dionne at Kuraio Mission. Fr. Dionne is due for leave early next year and does not expect to return to the Keriaka after some twenty years as resident missionary there. Hence the traditionalists are becoming bolder, even to the point of asking my advice on the matter at Atuitei.

I told them that if those adhering to the cult did not neglect their village, government or mission responsibilities, if the young members went to school in their villages and to the Aid-Post when sick and if they did not degenerate in their standard of living and personal hygiene then as far as the Administration was concerned they could practice the Upei ideals. I added that it was hardly a step forward on the road to civilization and would undoubtedly arouse mission antagonism. Those interested in starting the cult said that they realized that they would be in trouble with the mission but they dearly wanted to reintroduce the handsome hats and strict moral and social code that they had been brought up in prior to mission contact.

It will be interesting to see if the cult does arise and flourish here as it does in the neighbouring Aita census division. These people have been many years without the cult now and many of the young men who should have put "them" on in 1942, 43 and did'nt, see no need for them now. In some cases those people genuinely influenced by mission teaching are antagonistic towards the movement both from a hygienic and a social point of view.

I do not expect the cult to spring up throughout the entire Keriaka; that is if it does arise at all. The people of Atuitei are intermarried with the Aita people and speak a Keriaka dialect akin to the Aita language. The people at Aukei have frequent contact with those at Asatapai village (Kumua) where there are four Upei cultists living unmolested by the priest from Sipai.

During my last patrol to the division in July I encouraged some of the men to try their hand at carving walking

sticks depicting Upei hat wearers and other traditional carvings which could be sold and thereby bring them a small income and at the same time spur on a revival of interest in the traditional arts and crafts that of post war years have been all but completely neglected. During this patrol I collected some carved walking sticks and "Pako" fighting sticks- one of which was beautifully carved and partly decorated with coloured weave. Attempts are being made to find a market for these handicrafts.

Over the past three years there have been three men deliberately absenting themselves from the census checks. One of these men is genuinely insane while the other two can plead little more than indifference as they refuse to present themselves for the census checks even though the Village Officials have warned them of the offence incurred in doing so.

During this patrol a fourth young man from SIWONAPATEI deliberately avoided the patrol by joining one of those already in the jungle.

An attempt will be made to apprehend the three sane men and bring them to court. I have good reason to believe that other primitive minded Keriaka men will return to a nomadic existence in the hills if they see those already defying law and order going unmolested.

At SIWONAPATEI village Luluai BIARARA resigned his position and migrated to his own coastal farm at Moripatei near Kuraio Mission. Biarara is actively engaged in planting coconuts. This is the first case in the division where a man has officially left his village to start a farm although for many years most village people have had their own temporary houses erected in their gardens where they spend most of the week days.

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VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

See Appendix D.

At SIWONAPATEI - Luluai BIARARA has resigned upon his migration (see Native Affairs).

Tul Tul LOWA has retired due to old age. It is proposed that KARAVITSO be appointed Tul Tul in his place to act as assistant to the remaining Luluai- Bisiarara.

vvvvVvvvv

VILLAGE HOUSING AND SANITATION:

Although the standard of housing remains as it was in July that of latrine sanitation has definitely improved, there being few instances where it was necessary to condemn the existing latrines.

In some villages it was necessary to instruct the people in soil erosion control as in many instances deep

gullies were beginning to inundate the village sites due to carelessness. The people had barricaded off many of the small storm water channels passing over the village site. Rubbish would be swept into the artificial dams so formed until during the next rain storm when the barricades would be broken sending a torrent of water and rubbish down into the jungle. They failed to realize that although this was great fun it was ruining the village as ^{soon as} after each storm the channel would become deeper and wider.

At BETARAI, mission catechist THOMAS was fined under the N.A.R's as he had failed to destroy his house which had been declared as insanitary in March and July this year.

XXXXVXXXX

CENSUS:

The census figures reveal that there has been a natural increase of 19 persons (56 births, 27 deaths) in the population over the past twelve months. The total population now stands at 1070. This is the second year in succession that there have been more births than deaths; previous to this the population had been dying out.

There are 92 men at work this year; an increase of 9 since 1959. The need to find tax money has probably sent these men seeking employment.

At POKUITO an old man with his three children entered their names in the village book for the first time. They had evaded all census checks previous to this one but upon migrating from the bush to the village they decided to make themselves known.

XXXXVXXXX

LABOUR:

The villages of KAUBATEI and SIWONAPATEI are slightly over-recruited. The village officials concerned have been asked to keep a check on the numbers away at employment at any one time. This slight over-recruitment has had no serious effects on village life.

XXXXVXXXX

ROADS:

All walking tracks linking the villages were found to be clean and well maintained during the patrol.

XXXXVXXXX

GENERAL:

All rest houses were found to be in a good state of repair during the patrol. A new rest house has been erected in POKUITO making a total of 10 for the division.

No difficulty was experienced in hiring carriers for the patrol gear. All services were paid for in money as there is no tobacco held at Kumua for patrol purposes at present.

XXXXVXXXX

CONCLUSION:

As usual the patrol was well received by the people and a friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the long journeys; census revisions and village inspections. Probably no D.N.A. patrol to this division has ever been unanimously welcome- but on the other hand by exercising a little care and restraint a patrol need not be unanimously unwelcome.

R. J. Giddings
R. J. Giddings
Patrol Officer

Attached:

- MAP - Keriaka Census Division.
- Appendix A. Agriculture & Economic Development.
- B. Health.
- C. Missions & Education.
- D. List of Village Officials.

Forms R.S.1. in respect of Police have been forwarded to Headquarters.

AGRICULTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

The inland Keriaka people rely on Taro as their staple food while their coastal kinsmen are content to eat sweet potatoes. Although there are few domesticated pigs kept by the people hunting is a popular protein finding passtime. The inlanders catch an abundance of pigs, possums, fresh water prawns, mussels and eels. The women catch and eat a small variety of fresh water frog. The coastal people periodically catch fish and turtles to vary their diet.

Still the greater majority of Keriaka men rely on their labour, making curios and carving hardwood axe handles which are sold to the mission at Kurao, to make a little money.

Some men like to attach themselves to the patrol for its duration so as to accumulate enough money through carrying to buy a blanket or a lap lap.

Since July, when I sensed an awakening to the need for cash cropping coming from a small group of Keriaka men, there have been many new coconut palms planted from the nuts from the trees that the planters previously owned.

Some of those men without their own palms have bought nuts from others. Already 1,100 "crues" have been purchased from Kurajo Mission. I believe that many more men would plant coconuts if they had the money to purchase the nuts in the first place.

The AKOPAI men have not as yet completed the last stages of clearing the large coffee block that they started in August. As they appear keen to try their hand at coffee I will probably have to mark out the block early next year.

A call was made for those young men interested in working at the Buka Agricultural station for six months as Farmer Trainees. The village officials said that most of their best pidgin speaking and intelligent young men were away at work nowyer they would attempt to find some suitable applicants.

HEALTH:

At the time of the patrol the people in those villages looked after by the A.P.O's at BETARAIO and ATILIMA appeared to be enjoying a satisfactory state of health.

The Aid-Post at POROTEI which serves four nearby villages had been closed for two months after the last A.P.O. returned to Sohano. A few days after this patrol left the division a new A.P.O. took up residence there. The Keriaka people should never be left without adequate medical attention for if they are they just start dying off. At AKOPAI three children had died since the last A.P.O. left; these deaths might have been averted. At both AKOPAI and SIWONAPATEI many persons were going untreated for scabies and grille is covering more small bodies than ever before.

The health of the people cannot be entrusted to the Medical Tul Tul's who in most cases should never be recognize as having even an inkling of medical knowledge. At ATUITEI the M.T.T. was treating a man who had traces of blood in his urine for dysentery. At AKOPAI the Methodist teacher, who holds some mission drugs, gave an injection to a man on no better grounds than he (the victim of a brawl) thought that he might have had a stomach full of blood after being hit on the back of the neck!

At ATUITEI there are three Goitre cases. In 1956 a patrolling E.M.A. wrote in the Village Book that the P.H.D. would supply iodized salt to the sufferers. This has not been done.

For the third time this year the A.P.O's have complained that they have not been given any medicine to combat grille and the other common skin diseases.

The last medical patrol to visit the people in their villages was in May 1957. Maybe the P.H.D. could fit a Keriaka patrol on their 1961 patrol agenda.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:

The census figures reveal that there are 53 boys absent from their villages at school (10 more than last year), but only three girls are away at school (9 less than last year).

Two Keriaka boys attend the Administration school at the Patrol Post however it is obvious that if Fr. Dionne at Kuraio has his way they will not attend here next year. After learning that two Roman Catholic boys had been enrolled at the Kumua Primary (T) school Fr. Dionne avidly campaigned against the enrolling of any more children there. During this patrol at ATUITEI one of the boys guardians stated that he had been severely lectured by the priest who denounced the Administration school as a Methodist breeding ground and a Godless institution. The priest insisted that the child be recalled and enrolled at Kuraio however the child's guardian would not consent to that.

This matter was referred to the District Education Officer at Sohano during September and I believe he has already taken the problem up with the mission authorities.

At present there is no rivalry between the Roman Catholic and Methodist groups inhabiting the division.

Appendix. D. Patrol Report KNA 4-60/61.

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TUL TUL</u>	<u>M. T. T</u>
AMUN	GUMANI	X	MADA
KOROPO	X	KABU KABU	X
POKUITO	SILIVIELI	X	X
ATSILIMA	DIDIOSIRARA	SIWAIRA	MIRI SIONI DIDIETWA
AKOPAI	DIKOI	SILOMEILI MAIWIPIA	KARI
SIWONAPATEI	BISIRARA	KARAVITSO (prob)	X
ATUITEI	MIKOI SIUREBA	DISIN	DIDISIMIA
AUKEI	HUBELE	X	MOTOROMI
KAUBATEI	MALALA	KAMETO	X
BETARAIO	KEILIHARI	LABAI-IRIA	X
10	10	8	6



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KNA 5-60/61

Patrol Conducted by Patrol Officer R.J. Giddings.

Area Patrolled Kumua census division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Two

Duration—From 18./1./1961 to 26./1./1961

Number of Days 9 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/10/1960

Medical AUGUST 58

Map Reference Fourmil Series- "Bougainville Island North"

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19/1/1961

ref Lawrence

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67.11.25 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/4-425

LW/MZ



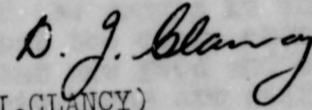
Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SIANO.
19th May, 1961.

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

PATROL REPORTS - KUNUA NOS 5 AND 6
OF 1961.

It is felt that two copies of the above reports were
forwarded under cover of memorandum 67/1/4 of 19th April, 1961.

Should this be the case, the return of one copy of each
patrol report would be appreciated.


(D.J. CLANCY)
District Officer.

1 copy returned 31/5/61.

Females
in Child
Birth

67-11-25

Konedobu

12th May, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
SOBANO.

PATROL REPORT NO 5/60-61 - KUNUA

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

I note you will take the necessary action at District level in the matter of coffee processing and marketing.

It is regrettable that Father Muller's remarks have dampened the enthusiasm of the people in their projects. However, I feel that the copra economy should be encouraged where communications are good and a coffee economy established where communications are difficult.

Patrols such as this may not be spectacular but, are essential in the developmental stage of the peoples economy.

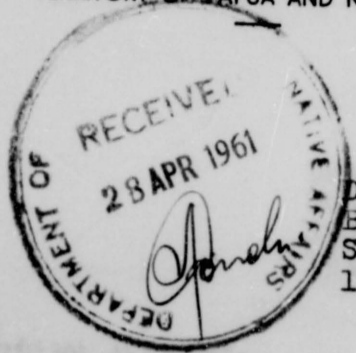

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67.11.25 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DJC/MZ



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/A-327

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
19th April, 1961.

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

PATROL REPORT - KUNUA NO.5/60-61.

Please find enclosed a copy of a report of a patrol carried out by Mr. R.J.Giddings, Patrol Officer, to the KUNUA Census Division of the Buka Passage Sub-District.

The matters brought up in the report have been dealt with locally. The coffee processing and marketing problems I will take up with the District Agricultural Officer upon his return from Port Moresby in a couple of week's time.

(Signature)
(D.J. CLANCY)
District Officer.

MINUTE TO:

District Agricultural Officer,
KUBU,
SOHANO.

Would you kindly let me have your comments on the Agricultural Appendix ("A") which was forwarded to you last February. Your comments on Father Muller's remarks would be of interest.

(Signature)
(D.J. CLANCY)
District Officer.

C.C.
Assistant District Officer,
Buka Passage.
Officer in Charge,
SOHANO.

DJC/MZ

67/LA-327

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
19th April, 1961.

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

PATROL REPORT - KUNUA NO.5/60-61.

Please find enclosed a copy of a report of a patrol carried out by Mr. R.J.Siddings, Patrol Officer, to the KUNUA Census Division of the Buka Passage Sub-District.

The matters brought up in the report have been dealt with locally. The coffee processing and marketing problems I will take up with the District Agricultural Officer upon his return from Port Moresby in a couple of week's time.

MINUTE TO:
District Agricultural Officer,
KUNU,
SOHANO.

(Handwritten signature)
(D.J. CLANCY)
District Officer.

Would you kindly let me have your comments on the Agricultural Appendix ("A") which was forwarded to you last February. Your comments on Father Muller's remarks would be of interest.

(Handwritten signature)
(D.J. CLANCY)
District Officer.

c.c.
Assistant District Officer,
Buka Passage.

Officer in Charge,
SOHANO.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply,
Please Quote*

No. 67/1/4-122
Sub-district Office,
Buka Passage Sub-district,
SOHANO.
7th February, 1961.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report Kunua No. 5/60-61.

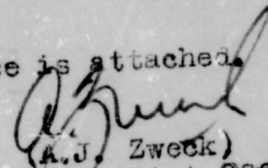
Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. R.J. Giddings, Patrol Officer, to the Kunua Census Division.

The report is one of a routine nature and calls for little comment. It reveals an apparently satisfactory state of affairs in the area.

The matter of the processing of coffee has been discussed with the District Agricultural Officer, and as a result two D.A.S.F. Field Workers are proceeding to Kunua tomorrow. One of these is capable of processing coffee beans and will be sent to the area as soon as possible after his arrival.

The appendices relating to agriculture and health have been forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer and the District Medical Officer respectively.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.


(A.J. Zweck)
Asst District Officer

Send for payment.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Kumua Patrol Post,
Bougainville District.

1st February 1961.

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer
Bougainville District,
SOHANO

PATROL REPORT. KNA. 5-60/61

PREAMBLE:

Officer conducting patrol	Mr. R.J.Giddings, P/O.
Area patrolled	Kumua Census Division.
Objects of patrol	Routine Administration.
Duration of patrol	9 days- during January.
Personnel accompanying	Const. Pehu, Const. Tup - Maru.

vvvvvXvvvvv

Patrol Report: KNA. 5-60/61.

INTRODUCTION:

My first patrol for the new year was conducted to the Kumua Census Division making the third D.N.A patrol to the area during the past ten months.

The Kumua Census Division surrounds the Kumua Patrol Post and lies between the rugged Emperor Range to the east and the wide westerly expanses of the Solomon Sea. To the north it is bounded by the Hahon C-D., to the south by the Keriaha. The 1248 inhabitants of the division live in two groups; the northern most speaking a slightly different dialect to their southern brothers.

vvvvvXvvvvv

DIARY:

Wednesday 18th January 1961.

To MAPISI, TOTOKEI and TOSIAVE villages. Returned to K.P.P.

Thursday 19th.

To KOATAROI, TABARUI and KERUI villages. Returned to K.P.P.

Friday 20th.

To TOHEI and POPOHERAI. Returned to K.P.P.

Saturday 21st.

To KOPAI village. Returned to K.P.P.

Sunday 22nd.

Day of rest observed.

Monday 23rd.

To KAVIKI village via SIPAI Mission and camped.

Tuesday 24th.

Visited ASATAPAI before continuing to KIAKARA. Camped at Kiakara.

Wednesday 25th.

To BOBOASI and KOSIPAI and camped.

Thursday 26th.

To MORSILAI, SISIAPAI and then to Kumua Patrol Post. Patrol completed.

vvvvvXvvvvv

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The people continue to live peaceably in their villages rarely disrupting the mild tenor of their lives with anything more violent than loud arguments. Over the past three months there has been only one report of a fight taking place and that was one involving two brothers and another male villager at KAVIKI. The disagreement was ironed out in court and the tempers of the participants subdued during appropriate jail sentences.

At ASATAPAI Iuluai MARIOMATE reported that after a recent "sing-sing" at his village, which was attended by a large group of Keriaka people, the homeward bound guests cut down some trees across the Asatapai - Aukei (Ker.) track. Mariomate said that he could see no cause for this insult as they had fed their guests well, and requested permission to lead a tree chopping party up the portion of the track maintained by the Aukei's. Permission was not granted to this request and the people were told to await the result of the investigations which I shall carry out during my pending Keriaka patrol.

Apart from these two incidents one dispute over bride-price was adjudicated and the details of sundry debts were recorded for subsequent investigation.

Further comments relevant to the native situation are appended under "Agriculture & Economic Development."

vvvvvXvvvvv

VILLAGE HOUSING & SANITATION:

With the partial relaxing of work in local coffee and coconut gardens over the Christmas-New Year period the people have found time in some cases to repair and rebuild some of those houses that were found to be dilapidated in October. The overall housing standard throughout the division remains satisfactory.

In most villages, except KOPAI and MORSILAIE, the latrines ~~the latrines~~ were being kept in good repair at the time of the patrol. In those villages mentioned heavy rains had caused havoc in the pits flooding them and causing cave-ins.

In a few instances it was found necessary to instruct the householders to make larger holes in the toilet seats to allow the unobstructed passing of refuse. It has been the rule for some years throughout the division for each family to make and maintain their own latrines.

The people of MORSILAIE have begun rebuilding their village on a raised ridge about 150 yards north of the present site which is soggy for days after heavy rains.

All the villages except TOHEI were found to be clean and tidy during the patrol. At TOHEI six pits had to be dug to dispose of rubbish that had been thrown about the village, and will accumulate in the future. In all other villages there are deep

pits to contain rubbish and refuse.

vvvvvXvvvvv

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

LUIUAI TOTOARA of KIAKARA has retired due to old age and infirmity. He has been a village official since the early 1930's when he was first appointed Tul Tul. SIKARE of Kiakara is being recommended for appointment in his stead.

M.T.T. OLISIOTEI of ASATAPAI has resigned his position and migrated to Kosipai. At present there is no need for a replacement for him.

TUL TUL LILIPUA of MORSILAIE has resigned his position and migrated to Tohei. As there is already a Luluai and an M.T.T. at Morsilaie (pop.42) no replacement is being recommended.

LUIALI TOGOROGOGORO of KOPAI has resigned his position and migrated to Morsilaie leaving Tul Tul Pilits in charge. No suitable replacement has been found for him yet at Kopai (pop.60).

These resignations have taken place after the officials have migrated to villages nearer their own land where they wish to participate in cash cropping. This trend amongst the people is common throughout the entire division where there is at present a steady flow of inter-village migration.

vvvvvXvvvvv

ROADS:

All roads, except a portion near the Kaviki Aid-Post, were found to be clean and well maintained during the patrol. Steps are being taken to have this section of road renovated.

vvvvvXvvvvv

REST HOUSES:

There are six well situated rest houses throughout the entire division. These are being well maintained.

vvvvvXvvvvv

CARRIERS:

As always no difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers for use by the patrol. Their services were paid for in money.

vvvvvXvvvvv

CONCLUSION:

This patrol was purely a routine one and as such little out of the ordinary happened and little of real interest was uncovered. The people, as in October, were friendly and happy however not as excited at the patrol's presence as they usually are - this I feel is a good thing. If our patrols can pass through this area frequently without causing too much fuss and bother which tends to keep the people afraid and in awe of us; and if we can be welcomed as friendly acquaintances visiting them to help them and not to automatically find faults with them, then we shall keep the confidence of these people and be able to guide them over the problems and past the fears and doubts that at times must arise during this period of transition.

Richard J. Giddings
R.J. Giddings
Patrol Officer

Attached:

- Map of the Kumua Census Division.
- Appendix A. Agriculture & Economic Development.
- " B. Health.
- " C. Missions & Education.

Forms R.S.1. for Police have been forwarded to Police Headquarters.

Appendix A.

AGRICULTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

SUBSISTENCE FOOD:

An adequate amount of subsistence foods (mainly kau kau and taro) sufficient for the needs of the people is being produced throughout the division.

Large quantities of sweet potatoe (kau Kau) which is in excess to the needs of the people is sold to the Kunua Plantation, mainly from those people living in the north of the division. This nets the people a small income which is especially welcome to those widows and housewives who do not take part in the production of copra.

COFFEE:

All of the completed coffee gardens (9183 t.) were found to be reasonably clean and well maintained during the Patrol. Some of the Leucaena planted in the newly marked gardens last year has died and will need partly replanting.

It is hoped that an Agricultural Assistant will be stationed at Kunua within the next few weeks to resume assisting the people in their coffee endeavours.

At KAVIKI in the south Kunua the local village officials, and those from ASA TAPAI, asked if there was a market for coffee and were they doing the wisest thing in planting it. This question was asked in marked contrast to the faith in coffee production that I perceived last October and it stems from two points:

(1.) For nearly a year now there have been coffee trees bearing and the fruit decaying at TOSIAYE village, bordering the Patrol Post, where some 350 trees were planted in 1956 and '58. The yields have been small; as yet not all of the trees are bearing. The coffee was brought to the notice of the Agricultural Officer during his visit to Kunua in June 1960 after which it was hoped that something concrete about the processing and marketing of the coffee could be arranged. However owing to the pressure of agricultural extension work elsewhere in the sub-district, and the small yields at Tosiaye, nothing was done about it until January this year when the garden owner and myself tried our inexperienced hands at coffee processing. On the same mail as this report go the first Kunua grown coffee beans to the Agricultural Dept. at Sohano.

Many of the Kunua coffee growers noted this apparent lack of Administration concern for the Tosiaye coffee and reasoned that if it was neglected now then their's could be too when it came to bear.

(2.) A group of Catholic mission teachers asked Fr. Muller at Sipai Mission if there was a profitable market for coffee and did he think that there would be reliable transport facilities for the Kunua product in the future. He, unwisely and unknowingly, said that he doubted the integrity behind the Admin. encouraging local coffee plantings as he envisaged the day when

coffee would waste due to lack of processing facilities and unreliable shipping services. He added that if the people planted coconuts they could always find a local market for the copra (Wong You at Korere, J. Lee at Sisiapai) or could transport it to the Bika Passage by mission boats which regularly take on copra at Sipai. Fr. Mullier expressed the same sentiments to me when I visited Sipai.

I explained to the inquirers that the Administration would not have instigated the coffee plantings unless it had good reason to believe that the crop would grow, produce successfully, be easily processed, readily marketed and the proceeds returned to the growers.

The people had been told when the coffee plan was first proposed that they would have to plant at least 20,000 trees before the Admin. would put a coffee huller in the census division and market the coffee for the growers. I told them that there is no need for them to fear a reversal of these plans if they, for their part, plant the required number of coffee trees. If the 43 gardens that have been planted, or cleared and marked for planting, are all maintained there will be over 21,000 coffee trees planted by mid 1962.

It seems only natural that doubts should arise in the minds of these people as there is very little, if any other, native grown coffee in the sub-district. It goes to prove that we must be in a position to take the coffee from the people and promptly market it as soon as it begins to bear.

COCONUTS:

Land continues to be cleared and coconut palms planted throughout the entire division. Some 40 - 50 bags of copra are still produced each month and sold to local traders.

The coconut palm census completed late last year reveals that there are 22,930 palms throughout the division in varying stages of growth. This can be taken as a minimum figure as those palms belonging to those men away in employment at the time of the census were not counted.

COCOA:

Iuluai SISEASI of KOATAROI has so far produced $\frac{1}{2}$ bag of dried cocoa beans from those of his 1200 trees which are bearing. He sells the processed beans to Mr. J. Lee at Madahas Pln.

SIAREPIRI of SISIAPAI has planted some 80 cocoa trees under his coconut palms near the coast. He intends to plant at least 500 if he sees those already planted growing successfully. So far he is the only other Kumua native, apart from Siseasi, to plant cocoa.

vvvvvXvvvvv

Patrol Report: KNA. 5.-60/61

Appendix B.

HEALTH:

Once again the Kumua people appeared to be enjoying a satisfactory state of health even though late last year a slight epidemic of abscesses swept through the area causing severe discomfort for some of the men.

At KAVIKI Aid-Post A.P.O RAKARABIRI appeared to be negligent in his attention to NAIE (LAI) of SISIAPAI who came to the A/P with an outcrop of abscesses which broke out on his body and legs. He was treated at the A/P with Penicillin and Sulpha-Dimidine until the latter ran out..Rakarabiri then made no effort to obtain additional tablets either from Mapiasi or Betaraiio Aid-Posts. The patient's condition grew worse yet Rakarabiri did not bother to report the sickness to the Patrol Post so that transport could be arranged for him until after the A/P had been inspected, and the patient found, by a passing Native Lands Commissioner.

The patient was then carried to the beach and tended by his wife where he had to wait for four days before a boat could pick him up. On Sunday 21st January Rakarabiri did not even bother to visit the patient so subsequently he went hungry. He admitted that he didn't bother to visit the patient as it was Sunday so he went to church instead.

Rakarabiri runs a reasonably large trade store at Kaviki Beach and has a barely literate "clerk" in charge. I have no conclusive proof that he is taking more interest in his commercial ventures than his medical responsibilities however it would do no harm if the health authorities at Sohano reminded him of his duties when he next visits Sohano for medical supplies.

Rakarabiri has previously held a good record as an A.P.O however this incident proved him negligent without a reasonable excuse for being so.

vvvvvXvvvvv

Register
Patrol Report: KNA. 5-60/61

Appendix C.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:

There is no religious friction present between the Methodists and Roman Catholics populating the division.

During the patrol the mission school year was just beginning with pupils straggling back to SIPAI Catholic Mission under Fr. Muller S.M. and GOVET Methodist Mission under Catechist Zalle B.E.M. and the village catechists attempting to coax the wayward village youngsters into the chapels for another year of indoctrination.

The Administration Primary (T) School at the Patrol Post, with my wife in charge, has started the year with 35 pupils already enrolled.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KNA 630/61

Patrol Conducted by Patrol Officer R.J. Giddings

Area Patrolled Keriaka Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives Two

Duration—From 20/2/1961 to 4/3/1961

Number of Days 13 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Nov. 60

Medical May/1957

Map Reference Army Fourmil Series- "Bougainville Island North".

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19/4/1961

ref. Giddings

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67. 11. 26 ✓

Pop

3
Females
in Child
Birth

LW/MZ



67/1A-425


Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
25th May, 1961.

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

PATROL REPORTS - KUNUA NOS 5 AND 6
OF 1961.

It is felt that two copies of the above reports were
forwarded under cover of memorandum 67/1A of 19th April, 1961.

Should this be the case, the return of one copy of each
patrol report would be appreciated.


(D.J. CLANCY)
District Officer.

67-11-26

KONEDOBU.

9th May, 1961.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report No. 6 - 1960/61 - Kurua.

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

What are your real objections to the retention
of the UPEI cult in the area? What aspects of it are
undesirable?

I feel that a sympathetic approach is called for
and if the only undesirable aspect is non-appearance for
census taking, it should be allowed to continue and
officers refrain from chasing young cultists around the
bush with a view to imprisoning them.

An interesting and thoughtful report.

Assistant District Officer
BUKA PASSAGE
Officer in Charge
SOHANO.

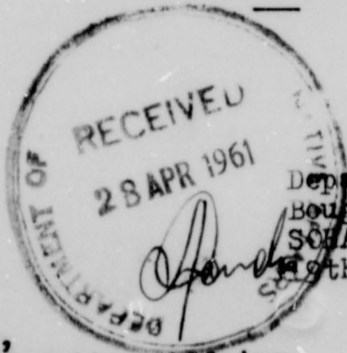
J. K. C.
(J. K. McCarthy)
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.11.26. ✓

DJC/EZ



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/4-326

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
19th April, 1961.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT - NO.6/60-61.

Please find enclosed a copy of a report of a patrol carried out by Patrol Officer Giddings to the KERIACA Census Division.

The report is quite interesting. Mr. Giddings is obviously interested in the people and tries to find out all he can about them.

I am mildly interested in Mr. Giddings's fears that the girls marry men too old for them (P.3 Para.1.).

Mr. Zweck's remarks cover the report fully.

D.J. Clancy
(D.J. CLANCY)
District Officer.

C.C.
Assistant District Officer,
BUKA PASSAGE.

Officer in Charge,
KUNUA.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/4-161

Sub-district Office,
Buka Passage Sub-district,
SOHANO.
5th April, 1961.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Kunua Patrol Report No. 6/60-61.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol conducted by
Mr. R. J. Giddings, Patrol Officer, to the Keriaka Census Division.

1. Native Affairs.

It is interesting to note the concern felt by the people for the slow increase in population, and the proposed methods to remedy it. However, as Mr. Giddings states, there has been a slight increase of late, and improved health facilities should improve the situation.

Mr. Giddings handling of the suggestions of the people and his counter proposals would appear to be adequate, and no further action required at this stage.

The revival of the Upei cult in the area was previously mentioned by Mr. Giddings (PR 4/60-61). It seems difficult to account for this move, particularly in view of the increased interest shown by these people in economic development.

Generally speaking, the native situation in the Division appears to be quite satisfactory, and with regular patrols as at present, should remain so.

2. Land Surveys.

An investigation by the Native Land Commissioner into the dispute mentioned has already been commenced. Because of bad weather the coast at Kuraio is open beach, the Commissioner was unable to go to Kuraio on his last visit to the District.

3. Health.

A copy of this Appendix has been forwarded to the District Medical Officer.

4. Agriculture.

A copy of this Appendix has been forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer.

I agree with Mr. Giddings that these people should concentrate on copra and coconuts, a much simpler crop and one which is known to them.

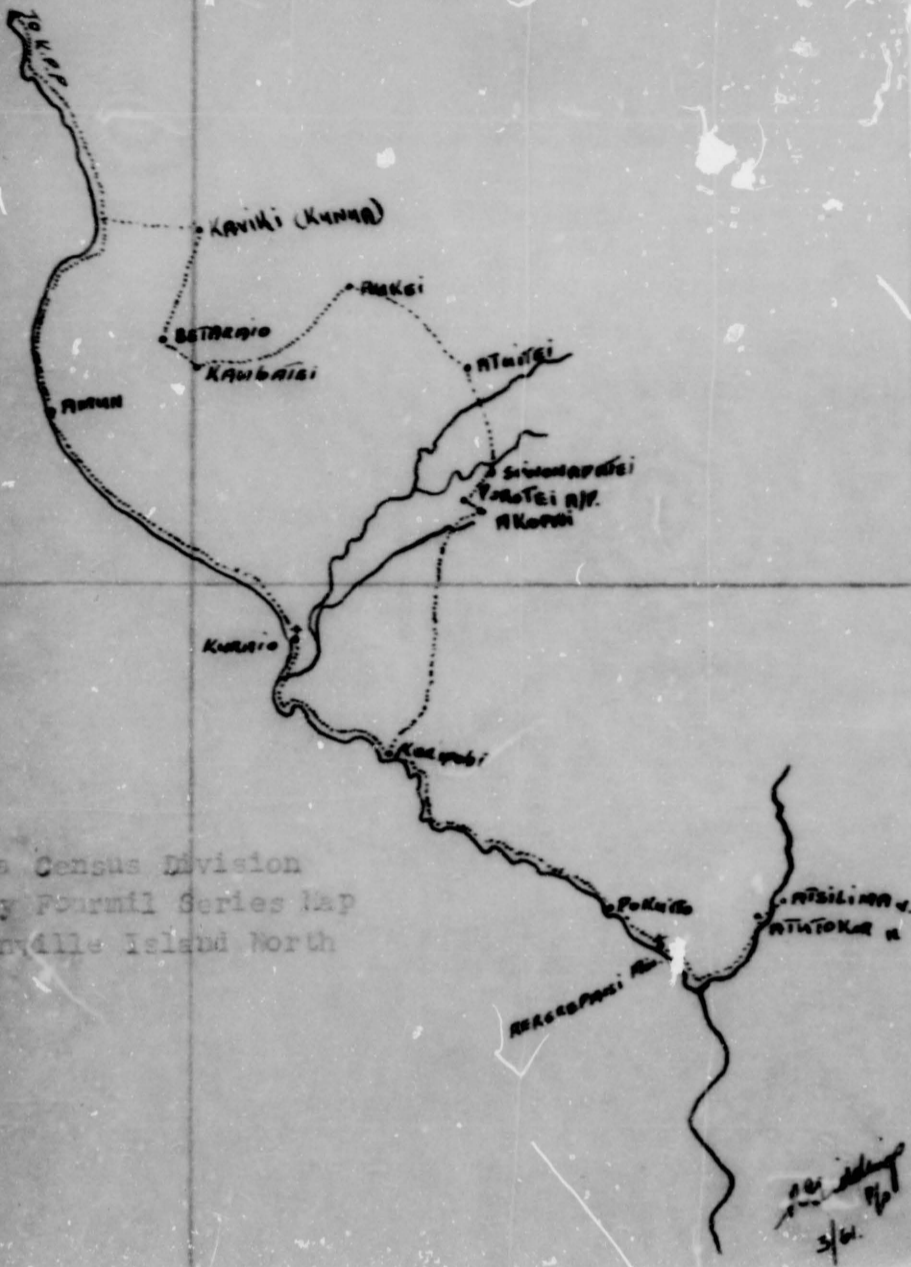
The District Agricultural Officer has stated that his Department will purchase peanuts, but that the price is very low - under 3d per pound. The growers will be informed of this, and urged to concentrate on more profitable crops.

5. Education. No comment required. A copy of the Appendix has been forwarded to the District Education Officer.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.

A. J. Zweck
(A. J. Zweck)
Asst District Officer.

c.c. O.I.C. KUNUA.



Kerlake Census Division
 overlay Pournil Series Map
 Bougainville Island North



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Kunua Patrol Post,
Bougainville Dist.

14th March 1961.

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer
Bougainville District,
SOHANO

PATROL REPORT KNA. 6 - 60/61.

PREAMBLE:

Officer conducting Patrol	.....	Mr. R.J. Giddings, P/O.
Area Patrolled	.....	Keriaka Census Division.
Objects of Patrol	.....	Routine Administration.
Duration of Patrol	.....	20th February - 4th March 1961.
Personnel accompanying	.....	7409 Const. SAPIKRO 10011 Const. TUP

xxxxxVxxxxx

Patrol Report KNA 6 - 60/61.INTRODUCTION:

The sixth patrol of the 1960/61 patrol year was made to the Keriaka Census Division. This was the fourth patrol to the division in exactly twelve months.

It is interesting to note that since the establishment of the Kunua Patrol Post in January 1955 the Keriaka has been visited by seventeen Native Affairs patrols making an average of one patrol every 4 1/2 months. The Keriaka might well be Bougainville's most patrolled census division.

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DIARY:

Monday 20th February 1961.

To AMUN and camped.

Tuesday 21st.

To KORIPOBI via Kuraio Mission and camped.

Wednesday 22nd.

To POKUITO. Visited REREREP AISI, site of proposed Mission School, and prepared land boundaries for survey. Camped Pokuito.

Thursday 23rd.

To Rererepaisi for survey. Then to AT SILIMA and camped.

Friday 24th.

Visited Atsilima village before boarding canoe for Kuraio. Arrived and camped at Kuraio Mission.

Saturday 25th.

Completed survey of proposed extension to Kuraio lease. Remained at Kuraio.

Sunday 26th.

Day of rest observed.

Monday 27th.

To AKOPAI and camped.

Tuesday 28th.

To SIWONAFATEI via POROTEI Aid-Post and camped.

Wednesday 1st March.

To ATULTEI and camped.

Thursday 2nd.

To AUKBI and camped.

Friday 3rd.
Saturday 4th.

To BETARAO via KAUBATEI and camped.
To Kumua Patrol Post. Patrol Completed.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS:

An interesting situation has arisen in the central Keriaka villages of SIWONAPATEI and AKOPAI where of late some of the Village Officials have become alarmed at the slow rate of increase in the Keriaka population. Up until 1958 the population figures revealed a natural decline. However since 1959 there has been a natural increase of 65 to make a total population of 1,070 persons living on some 200 sq. miles of land with a density of approximately 5 persons per square mile.

When contemplating this population shortage some men reasoned that the only way to increase their numbers was to have more children and the surest means of ensuring that was to promote promiscuity amongst the single women. If, they reasoned, all single women's houses were treated as Brothels to which married or single men could visit at their discretion more children would be conceived as a result and the population would rise. Naturally they, with Iuluai BISARARA of SIWONAPATEI as chief motivator, received support for this plan from many of the local males but opposition from the single women concerned and those elders who still hold faith in the age-old moral traditions forbidding pre-marital or extra-marital intercourse.

Such a revision of the moral code as suggested has no social justification in the Keriaka. It is as alien to the traditional social and judicial system as it is to the new order that is gradually replacing it. It is not justified by the religious beliefs of the past and is unreconcilable with those being practiced at present. Whenever I discussed the population problem with the men I made it quite clear that the solution under consideration was quite unrealistic and could not be condoned by the Administration nor would it be acceptable to the Christian Missions with whom the moral and social welfare of the people is a prime concern.

There are two main reasons why the Keriaka population is not increasing as rapidly as it should. These are:-

- 1.) There are not enough babies being born to more than adequately replace those children and older persons dying.
- 2.) There are not enough young married couples rearing children in the Division. This stems from:- A tendency for the young men to remain single and seek employment at Plantations outside the Census Division until their late twenties before returning to their villages and getting married.

- A real fear of young women by many of the young men. This may seem strange yet it has been found true in many instances that as one Village Official expressed it, "The youths are just as afraid of the young women as they are afraid of snakes". This is hardly conducive to early marriage and consequently large families.

I suggested that if the people sincerely felt concern over the comparatively low population numbers then to

improve the situation they would do best to consider the points that I raised: these being:-

- a)) The men should be advised to marry young instead of waiting until their late twenties or early thirties before taking a wife. Young couples can raise strong, healthy children and a young father is better able to care for a young family than a middle aged man is.
- b)) Relatives should not give young women in marriage to old men and educated girls to illiterate uneducated as has been the case in many instances of late. Well paired couples are more likely to remain happily married, remain faithful to each other, and raise children in a contented and secure home.
- c)) It would be best if the people themselves made a local ruling that in future plural marriages were to be discouraged without attempting to break up those already in existence. There are some men in the Keriaka with two or three wives who have no children. In such cases it would appear that the husband was incapable of becoming a father resulting in two or more healthy women being withheld the chance of attaining motherhood.
- d)) The people would be best advised not to sell their women for cash to outsiders who do not intend settling in the Division and raising Keriaka children. They would best only exchange their women for those from the neighbouring Kumua, Aita, Rotokas and Banoni Census Divisions.
- e)) The best way to increase the population is to preserve the present one and eventually it will increase itself naturally. At the present rate it does not matter how many more children are born for it would only result in a proportioned increase in deaths. For many years the people have been told the value to the individual of village sanitation, personal hygiene, and the need for prompt medical attention when ill. If parents can guarantee these for their children then they need have no fears for the future. If they cannot guarantee them then any extensions in expectation to the Aid-Post maternity ward would best be followed by a proportioned increase in the size of each village graveyard.

The men with whom I discussed this problem agreed not to pursue the moral destroying suggestion as it had received condemnation from Fr. Dionne at Kuraio Mission and now, from myself. Previous to this the people had not been concerned with the population shortage and it is only with the increased interest being shown in economic development that this problem has been noticed. I heard numerous men say that it would be useless them planting coconuts if in years to come they had no forebears to reap the benefits of their labours. One official suggested that the Keriaka people should meet at a general meeting to discuss their present methods of giving girls in marriage to ensure that the shortage of marriagable women was not aggravated.

Although I could not condone it, I am pleased that a solution to the population question was arrived at. It shows, above all the moral and social implications, that at long last some of the Keriaka leaders are beginning to think for themselves. At last they are realizing the presence of a situation that D.N.A officers have been telling them existed for years. More important by far than this simple realization is the very fact that some of the leaders are attempting to find solutions to their peoples problems. The answers they have given so far are not always the best ones- but at least they are answers and that is a start.

There are 15 UPEI cultists in ATUTEI and AUKUI villages (see Fr. KNA- 4.60/61). Investigations were made into the history and form of the Upei cult in the Keriaka and the results shall be submitted probably as an appendix to my next Keriaka report.

During January an attempt was made to apprehend those three men who have refused to present themselves at census revisions over the past three years. Two of them were captured in the bush and subsequently convicted of an offence under N.A.R 113. One man escaped while serving his sentence and has not been recaptured. The third man has retreated deep into the inland mountain forests. (Refer PR. KNA 4.60/61)

At AFSILIMA Village no evidence could be found to verify the rumour that the people had disinterred the bones of their dead and buried them together in a common grave as though they might be considering a Cargo Cult experiment.

It is noted that the correct spelling and pronunciation of that village previously called KOROPO is KORIPOBI. Henceforth it shall be referred to as KORIPOBI.

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VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

M. F. T DIDIEMA of AFSILIMA has died leaving Mirisiomi as the remaining M. F. T.

No other changes have been made.

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VILLAGE HOUSING & SANITATION:

The standard of housing remains satisfactory throughout the entire division.

Villages were found to be clean and tidy during inspection.

Latrines were in most cases deep and being kept in good repair although in many cases the openings in the seats were found to be much too small resulting in the seats becoming soiled during use. In all offending villages the people were shown a suitable size for these openings.

At both ATUITEI and AUKUI villages working parties were organized to effect erosion control after my advice (PR 4-60/61, p.4) had gone unheeded.

Rubbish in most cases is deposited in pits.

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LAND SURVEYS:

Two sections of land which the Roman Catholic Mission wishes to lease were surveyed during the patrol. One section at REREREFAISI, between POKUITO and ATILIMA, is the site of a new mission school that has already been erected. The other is near MURAIO Mission and is an extension to a block of land surveyed during July last year.. The mission wishes to take an Agricultural lease over this land.

Alienation reports for these two blocks could not be completed during the patrol. TARAI of LARUMA village (Banoni C-D.), the owner of Rererepaisi, was sick and could not visit Atsilima when I was camped there. The ownership of Kuraio has yet to be made known- it being the matter of a dispute brought before the Native Land Commission for settlement recently.

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ROADS:

All foot tracks throughout the division were clean and being maintained when the patrol passed over them.

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CONCLUSION:

Another pleasant patrol conducted to an interesting Division populated by a shy but friendly people.

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ATTACHED:

- Map of Kerliaka Census Division.
- Appendix A. Anthropology.
- " B. Health.
- " C. Agriculture & Economic Development.
- " D. Missions & Education.

Forms R.S.1. for Police have been forwarded to Police Headquarters.

Richard James Heddings
R.J. Heddings
Patrol Officer

Appendix A.

Patrol Report KNA. 6-60/61

ANTHROPOLOGY:

A NATIVE LEGEND.

THE ORIGIN OF THE KERIAKA PEOPLE.

Many years ago the jungle was populated with animals, reptiles and birds; the rivers with fish, eels and prawns, but there were no human beings in existence until the day a large KOBUEI (Snake) gave birth to two human children.

The first child was a man but the second, and smaller, had no genitals. One day the elder brother told the younger child to climb up a betel nut palm and gather some nuts for them to chew. The young child climbed to the top of the palm and while picking the green, juicy nuts the brother cut some sharp slats from a piece of bamboo and stuck them into the trunk of the palm at an angle with their thin, sharp edges uppermost. He then sang out to the younger child to slide down the palm trunk quickly. Heeding the brother's order the other child slid down the trunk and over the sharp slats to the ground. The bamboo had cut an opening in the child's body which became her vagina. BEAIPA, as she was now called, wiped the blood from her lacerated body with some MATOI-I (pidn. Tarket) leaves; hence the redness of the Matoi-I leaves today.

The elder brother, BINAKOITUARI, later took BEAIPA as his wife and she bore him a son. As the baby grew up he developed an immense appetite, so much so that it soon proved his downfall. While his father hunted possums during the day the child would cry with hunger until his mother satisfied him by feeding him all the taro that she had cooked. Towards evening the father would return to the house, tired and hungry after a days hunting, only to find that his son had eaten all the food. It was then that he called him a BUEI (crocodile) because of his extraordinary appetite.

"Get your mother to come and live with us so she can look after our child while we are away working",

BINAKOITUARI once told his wife.

"Then you must make a bigger house for us with a large room in it for mother to sleep in when she comes", BEAIPA replied.

After BINAKOITUARI had made a bigger house with an outsized room in it the large snake came to live with them. She was so big that after she had curled herself up inside she completely filled the room!

BINAKOITUARI was not eager to remake his mother's acquaintance about whom he had completely forgotten: even after she had taken up residence in his own home he did not go to see her. One day as the married couple were returning to their house BINAKOITUARI asked BEAIPA,

"What is your mother like?"

"She's female", was the evasive reply,

"later on you must meet her".

As they approached the house the child was heard to be crying while his AWO (grandparent) sang a lullaby to him to coax him back to sleep. In a soft, sweet voice she sang:

"A-wokoe i-rona, i-ama, Tururabe

Oi ti dabe . "

{ "Who can nurse you and walk with you }
{ For I have no legs. " }

BINAKOITUARI, upon hearing this, decided to investigate more closely his strange mother who sang such an odd song to his baby son. He went inside their house and peered into the gloomy interior of his mother's room. When he saw the large scaly coils filling the room he exclaimed,

"She's no woman; she's a snake!"

"She bore us both", replied BEAIPA who had known her mother's true identity all along.

The next day BINAKOITUARI once again went hunting in the bush. Again the child cried with hunger and was only quietened after the snake had fed him all the food in the

house. In the evening the tired and hungry father returned only to burst into a rage when confronted with the fact that all his food had been eaten by his son.

"You are a real crocodile", he again screamed in anger at him. The next day, after the father had gone hunting, the wife said to her mother,

"What shall we do about the child as it's father is always making insulting remarks about him? I think I shall hide him under a stone at the head of the DIKIBI Creek".

"But BINAKOITUARI is sure to be cross", reminded the snake.

"That doesn't matter", replied BEAIPA, "as he is always insulting our child".

The mother and the snake then set out with the child and after arriving at the head of the Dikibi Creek they placed him under a small stone in the marshy ground.

Soon after they returned to the house the father also returned and noticing the child had gone asked his whereabouts.

"He's gone", replied BEAIPA.

"Where has he gone: You have'nt killed him have you?", asked the angry father.

BEAIPA continued by saying,

"You can find him if you wish, but one of these days you will eventually find out what has happened to him".

By this time BINAKOITUARI was furious as he suspected that the snake had hidden his child. He grabbed his axe (TU-EI-I) and swung it down on the snake's head and cut it off. It immediately became the totem of a clan. He cut the snake into seven pieces in all, all of which became clan totems.

As BUEI lay under the stone he grew larger; so did the stone. He soon lost his human form and took on the appearance of a huge crocodile. After becoming tired of staying in the one place he wended his way down towards the coast forming the

course of the TSINAMUTU River in his track. After reaching the coast he swam northwards to the mouth of the TSUN River near present day TSIMBA Mission and it is there that he can be seen today in the form of a large rock placed in the sea. BEAIPA wanted to find her son after he had gone from the Keriaka so she followed the coast along until she saw him sitting in the sea. BUEI told her that he now marked the northernmost Keriaka boundary and that she should leave him where he lay and return to BINAKOITUARI and raise other children to populate the Keriaka. BUEI is reputed to be the ancestor of all crocodiles now populating the north-west Bougainville coast.

XXXXXVXXXXX

During the last war the Japanese once used this rock as an artillery target while they were encamped at SAWON, about one mile away on the mainland. The first shot fired went astray into the sea, however, the next two rounds exploded on BUEI'S back with great puffs of smoke and flying rock chips. Today he bears a survey peg cemented into his back; put there by an American survey team in 1946.

BUEI plays an important part in Saposia and Hahon/Kumua legendary where he is known as TANFANAS and KOKOSIRA respectively.

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Appendix B.

HEALTH:

From observation it appeared that the Keriaka people are enjoying an overall satisfactory state of health.

BETARAIO AID - POST.

Found to be in a clean condition and good state of repair although A.P.O PERIAS was short of drugs while awaiting the passing of the patrol before going to Sohano for more supplies.

A large canoe is to be built by the villages supporting the Aid-Post for use by the A.P.O in taking patients to hospital and collecting medical supplies from Sohano.

FOROTEI AID - POST.

A.P.O KARUAHA has not long taken up residence at Forotei. It is hoped that he will do a better job than some of the previous A.P.O's who have been the cause of much unrest during the past. Apart from a few minor renovations needed in the A.P.O's house the Aid-Post is being maintained in good condition.

ATSILIMA AID - POST.

In contrast to previous visits by this officer this Aid-Post is at last starting to be managed as an Aid-Post should be. A.P.O BURIKOE has had floors constructed in some of the wards and even beds erected in them.

May 1957 saw the last Medical patrol to visit the Keriaka villages. There is need for another patrol now to check on the peoples health and show an interest in their general welfare.

Patrol Report KNA. 6-60/61

Appendix C.

Agriculture & Economic Development:

Subsistence food gardens of taro and sweet potatoe were found to be flourishing at the time of the patrol.

COCONUTS:

Land continues to be cleared and coconut palms planted throughout most of the Division. The land that was cleared near KORIFOBI for the establishment of a Coffee block will now be planted in coconuts.

Copra is being produced in increasing amounts at AMUN and BETARAIO villages. The AUKELI people have of late begun curing copra from those palms planted on old village and hamlet sites. In a concentrated effort 20 bags of copra can be cured in a month. This is all sold to Mr. Lee's store at Sisiapai (Kun.). Copra from BETARAIO and AMUN mostly goes to Mr. Justin Szeto at Buka.

COCOA:

A returning labourer from Tenakau Pln. (Kieta S/D.) has planted 7 cocoa seeds under Crotalaria shade near AFSILIMA village. With those 2 trees planted previously there are now 9 cocoa trees in the Keraka. The people have been advised to concentrate on planting coconuts for ^{cash} cropping before re-considering cocoa or coffee.

GENERAL:

There is a small plot of Rice growing near Atsilima- an experiment being carried out by a recently returned plantation employee.

APO EURIEKOIE of Atsilima Aid-Post has tried peanut growing and at the time of the patrol had three bags of peanuts for sale. I have approached Fr. Dionne at Kuraio on his behalf asking if the mission could ship them to Buka where they might be purchased by the Co-operative Society or the Agricultural Dept. My memorandum 6/1/1- 235 to the Assistant District Officer at Sohara deals with this.

The last Agricultural Patrol was made to the Division in October 1956. The people now await the patrol that was scheduled for February but has been postponed.

Register

Patrol Report KNA. 6-60/61.

Appendix D.

Missions & Education:

The Roman Catholic and Methodist Mission adherents of the Keriaka remain living amicably with each other.

Father Dionne S.M has started a new school for girls at REREREPAISI between FOKUITO and ATSILIMA. Boys are boarded at Kuraio as students. Students are sent to Hanahan (Buka) for higher education.

The Methodist teacher at AKOPAI operates a small school. One lad attends SKOTOLAN Mission (Buka) as a higher student.

There are three Keriaka lads enrolled as boarders at the Kunua Primary (T) School.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
SUVA, FIJI

67-11-30

Please find attached a copy of the report
referred to above.

20th July, 1961.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. 7-1960-61

It is by no means unusual for an outstanding native representative to be denigrated by an alien community. Indeed, it is not uncommon for the latter to brand any non-conformer or dissenter as a Communist, sexual maniac or drunk. I agree that ANTON-KEAREI is a man who has been, and can be in the future of great assistance to us, given the proper assistance and guidance which is his due. The only danger is that such a leader can be driven into underground opposition by this kind of vilification, aided by apathy on the part of those whose business it is to protect him from powerful self-interest.

Concerning the TAIOF Island people's alleged preoccupation with welcomes and farewells to ANTON, any excuse is considered better than none, when hard work is to be avoided. I consider this one even more futile than others submitted in the past.

The report discloses a fairly happy administrative situation in the area. Their desire for economic development is to be fostered. I sometimes think copra production is a more facile industry than the more exotic crops, but a diversified economy must be encouraged to allow for market fluctuations in monoculture.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

67. 11. 30 ✓

MINUTE:

✓ The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOMEDOBU.....PAPUA.



Please find attached a copy of the report referred to above.

D.J. Clancy

(D.J. CLANCY.)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

67-14 -

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

15th June, 1961.

Officer in Charge,
Kunua Patrol Post,
Bougainville District.

KUNUA PATROL POST - KUNUA 7/60-61

I have received and read your report of a patrol to the Hahon and Islands Census Division.

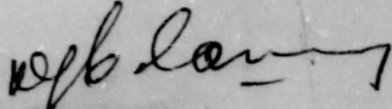
It does seem a shame that the vigour and keenness of your work is marred by the presentation of your reports. Your reports go to your Director for his perusal and you must give him an impression of sloppiness that really is unfair to you. Please endeavour to improve this side of your work.

The Assistant District Officer is currently making a survey to assess the possibility of introducing Area Administration into the Buka Passage Sub-District and Taiof is on his list of villages which are under consideration as possible members. This village will be visited by Mr. Zweck in the near future.

The excuse given by the Taiof people for failing to carry out their civic responsibilities strikes me as being particularly lame. I can assure you that there were no cheering swarms of people present at the airstrip on the occasions of Mr. Anton Kearei's trips away from the District. Mr. Kearei is by no means the ogre that certain sections of the community claim him to be nor is he so blameworthy in this instance as the people claim him to be. If the people worked more and talked less their development would be accelerated.

I would not worry overmuch about the peoples preference for coconuts over cacao. Copra is a good crop and one that has long been the lifeblood of this country and will continue to be so for a long time to come. The coconut population of 22,000 trees is very small and means that there are less than 17 palms per head. This to my way of thinking does not make for any great potential in the near future. Continue to encourage the people to plant and maintain their perennials, in particular their coconuts.

I am please with the peoples attitude towards the Malarial Control programme.


(D.J. CLANCY.)
DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67/1/4-199

Sub-district Office,
Buka Passage Sub-district,
SOHANO.
30th May, 1961.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Kunua Patrol Report - No. KNA 7-60/61.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol conducted to the HAHON & ISLANDS Census Division by Mr. R.J. Giddings, Patrol Officer.

The patrol was of a routine nature and calls for little comment. Generally speaking, it reveals a satisfactory situation in the Division.

1. Native Affairs. The situation at TAI OF Island seems rather difficult to explain. It is to be hoped that the people remedy things quickly. These people attended a meeting at LONAHAN Village some time ago, and expressed their desire to join in the Local Government Council which we hope to establish on Buka Island this year. I have not yet visited the area, but will do so in the course of my survey now being conducted. They are a different language group from the Buka people, are some distance from where the Council would be established, and I do not know whether it would be desirable for them to join a Council on Buka. However, the matter is being considered.

I think it rather unfair to imply that this neglect of village housing etc. is occasioned by young men visiting the airstrip to farewell and greet Kearei on his trips to Rabaul and Moresby. In the last twelve months Kearei has been twice to Moresby as observer at the Legislative Council, and twice to Rabaul. As usual he is blamed for many things for which he is not responsible.

2. Health. Father Caldwell recently informed me that malaria is very prevalent near Tsimba Mission, and that the area was swampy and there were many mosquitoes present.

3. Missions and Education. The posting of a priest to Tsimba should do much to improve the standard of education supplied there by the Mission. The station had been unmanned for some time.

4. Agriculture and Economic Development.

I do not view with any alarm the apparent move to plant coconuts instead of cocoa. In fact I think it preferable. Cocoa is a new crop to these people, whilst all are familiar with coconuts and the processing of copra. Provided that the coconuts are properly spaced, it is always possible to interplant later, thus giving the people two crops.

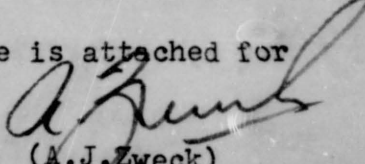
Again it would appear that a patrol by an Officer of the Department of Agriculture could do much not only to help the people in their efforts, but also to encourage them.

The man named TSEROBIN recently approached me and stated that he had no return yet for his copra shipped direct to CMB. Unfortunately he did not know his number, or any other particulars, and was advised to bring any letters etc to me, when enquiries will be made from CMB.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached for necessary action, please.

Copies of appendices have been forwarded to Departments concerned.

c.c. O.I.C. Kunua


(A.J. Zweck)
Asst District Officer

67/14-199
Sub-district Office,
Buka Passage Sub-district,
SOHANO.
30th May, 1961.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

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I think it rather unfair to imply that this neglect of village housing etc. is occasioned by young men visiting the airstrip to farewell and greet Kearei on his trips to Rabaul and Moresby. In the last twelve months Kearei has been twice to Moresby as observer at the Legislative Council, and twice to Rabaul. As usual he is blamed for many things for which he is not responsible.

2. Health. Father Caldwell recently informed me that malaria is very prevalent near Tsimba Mission, and that the area was swampy and there were many mosquitoes present.

3. Missions and Education. The posting of a priest to Tsimba should do much to improve the standard of education supplied there by the Mission. The station had been unmanned for some time.

4. Agriculture and Economic Development.

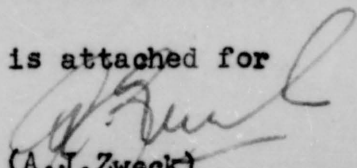
I do not view with any alarm the apparent move to plant coconuts instead of cocoa. In fact I think it preferable. Cocoa is a new crop to these people, whilst all are familiar with coconuts and the processing of copra. Provided that the coconuts are properly spaced, it is always possible to interplant later, thus giving the people two crops.

Again it would appear that a patrol by an Officer of the Department of Agriculture could do much not only to help the people in their efforts, but also to encourage them.

The man named TSEROBIN recently approached me and stated that he had no return yet for his copra shipped direct to CMB. Unfortunately he did not know his number, or any other particulars, and was advised to bring any letters etc to me, when enquiries will be made from CMBM.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached for necessary action, please.

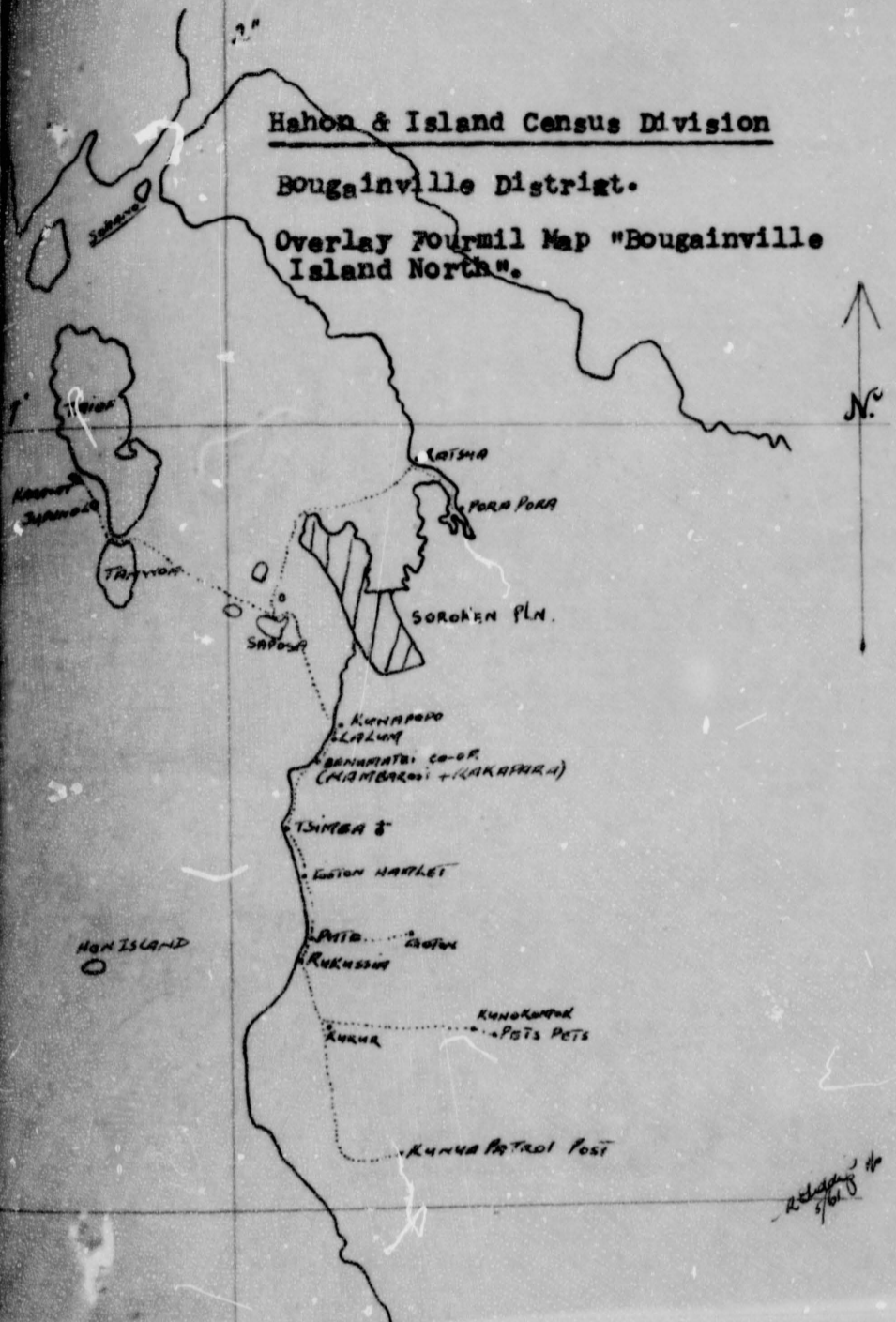
Copies of appendices have been forwarded to Departments concerned.


(A.J. Zweck)
Asst District Officer

Hahon & Island Census Division

Bougainville District.

Overlay Fourmil Map "Bougainville
Island North".





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

10

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

**Kunua Patrol Post,
Bougainville District.**

25th May 1961.

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SHANG

PATROL REPORT: KNA 7-60/61.

PREAMBLE:

Officer conducting Patrol	.....	Mr. A. J. Giddings, P/O.
Area Patrolled	.....	Hahon & Islands Census Div.
Objects of Patrol	.....	Tax Collection, Routine Administration.
Duration of Patrol	.....	27th March 1961 - 11th April 1961
Personnel Accompanying	.....	8422 Const. SILIVEN

Patrol Report KNA 7-60/61:INTRODUCTION:

This patrol to the Hahon & Islands Census Division was the fourth to enter the area in the past ten months. It was conducted primarily to collect the Tax, carry out routine administration matters and locate three sections of land as requested by the Commissioner of Titles.

The patrol was quiet and pleasant. Good weather prevailed throughout its¹ duration keeping the seas calm and allowing the patrol duties to be completed unobstructively.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

PATROL DIARY:

Monday 27th March 1961

To TSIMBA Mission by road. Then by canoe to SAPOSA and camped.

Tuesday 28th

To RATSUA. Tax collected, village inspected. To PORA PORA and BEKIT hamlets where tax collected and houses inspected. Returned and camped at Ratsua.

Wednesday 29th

At Ratsua during morning. Returned to Sapososa to camp during afternoon.

Thursday 30th

To Soroken Plantation. Collected tax from Casual and Contract labourers. Returned to Sapososa.

Friday 31st (Good Friday)

Rested at Sapososa.

Saturday 1st April 1961

Inspected TOROSIK and TOROCHIAN villages making up the Sapososa group.

Sunday 2nd

Day of Rest observed.

Monday 3rd (Easter Monday)

At Sapososa.

Tuesday 4th

Collected tax at Sapososa before going to TAI OF. Camped Karavat village.

Wednesday 5th

Collected tax and inspected KARAVAT and JUPUNOL villages before visiting HATSIGIAN Island to locate Mission lease. Visited southern Taiof Island before returning to Karavat to camp.

Thursday 6th

Returned to SAPOSA after visiting small hamlet on Taiof East coast. Slept Sapososa.

Friday 7th

To Hahon (Boug.) mainland. Inspected LAIUM and KUNAPOPO villages and collected tax. Inspected KAKAPARA and NAMBAROSI hamlets before camping at BENUMATEI Co-Operative store.

Saturday 8th

Collected tax at Nambarosi and Kakapara villages. To GOTON hamlet, PUTO and Rukussia (HON) villages - all villages inspected. Camped HON.

Sunday 9th

At HON village.

Monday 10th

Collected tax from Goton, Puto and Hon men. Then to Kunokomok and Pets Pets villages for inspection and tax collection. Returned to KURUR A/P and camped.

Tuesday 11th

Tax collected and village inspected at KURUR before returning to Kumua Patrol Post during afternoon.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FIVE AFFAIRS:

In all the Native situation remains satisfactory throughout the division while most of the people are engaged in planting Coconuts and Cocoa or in making new dwelling houses. Few complaints between persons were brought to my notice and those that were mainly dealt with outstanding debts.

At TAI OF Island I was alarmed to find a noticeable decrease in the amount of village work being done at KARAVAT and JUPUNOL hamlets. The houses that become insanitary are not being repaired until they become all but unliveable and little support is being given to the village Aid-Post where the A.P.O has waited nearly a year for his house and kitchen to be completed and the present hospital ward to be extended in length. These tasks have not been neglected in order to spend more time extending local coconut plantings as the people have many palms and appear to consider them sufficient for their copra producing needs.

The reasons for this laxity in not pursuing village responsibilities are twofold:- the people are a lazy group who are not stimulated and constantly reminded of their civic duties by Village Officials. Undoubtedly the people have progressive ideas but they fail to realize that real progress can only come as a result of vigorous work taking place in all aspects of community maintenance and further development. At Tai of the people partook in the progressive "New Ideas" movement during mid-1960 which was founded upon Anton Keray's advice to the Buka people. Now they are eagerly awaiting the formation of a Native Local Government Council on Buka Island which they hope to join. Some of the men are keen followers of Anton Keray and apparently spend much of their time visiting the Buka air-strip to see him go to, and come back from, his trips to Rabaul and Moresby.

The Village Officials and people were told to amend their lazy ways and to start taking a feeling of pride in their homes and a feeling of responsibility in their civic duties such as the construction of the Aid-Post. They were also reminded of the Provisions of Regulation 112B.

3.

VILLAGE HOUSING AND SANITATION:

RATSUA:

The people have decided to remain in their coastal village and not move inland as they considered doing last September. Although sanitation is adequate the dwelling houses are still shabby, many of them needing new roofs.

ROMA FORA:

Main hamlet quite good. The construction of BEKIT hamlet slowly continues although few raised houses have been made as yet.

TAIOF:

As mentioned under Native Affairs the housing is getting gradually worse. When the original large raised houses and kitchens become insanitary and are demolished in many cases no attempt is made to properly replace them. Many people are content to make small ground level kitchens and live in them. Sanitation adequate.

SAFOSA:

Housing and sanitation satisfactory.

KUMAPOPO:

The original inland village has been abandoned and the people now live in ground level kitchens at SAWON, on the beach. Raised houses are to follow. General sanitation (latrines and rubbish disposal) satisfactory. The people now rely on obtaining their drinking water from 44gall. drums left in the old army camps in the vicinity. They have carried them to the village and erected them under sheets of galvanized iron. In dry spells they carry water from the Kara river which is about five minutes walk from the hamlet.

LALUM:

The people are still living in their kitchens at Genga after completely abandoning the inland village site. Sanitation good. Drinking water taken from drums.

HAMPAROSI and KAKAPARA:

Both of these villages have moved down from their inland sites to the coast near the Benumatei Co-Operative store. Although at present both villages are combined, and the people live in kitchen/dwellings, they do not intend to stay at Benumatei proper but make two separate villages in the nearby bush - about 10 mins. walk away from the Lalum Aid-Post now re-established near Benumatei.

GOTON:

This village has split, part of the complement under Tul. Tul Karope remaining on the original inland site while the rest, led by Luluai Sali, have moved down to the coast where they have made a hamlet on land belonging to Ariana of Rukussia. The landowner has allowed the people to make houses and plant food crops but forbids the planting of cash crops. This settlement is only temporary and for convenience as the people have started a coconut grove on nearby land belonging to them. They are undecided as yet about their future but they probably they will find a permanent hamlet site on their own land; otherwise they will return to Goton proper. The present hamlet is clean, the kitchen/dwellings well made. Sanitation adequate. Water is taken from a nearby stream.

PUTO:

During 1959 the Puto people deserted their inland village and moved down to the coast near their pre-war village site. Resulting from a concentration on planting Cocoa and Coconut groves, and a lack of manpower, there has been only one raised house built in the past 16 months. The people were requested to hurry up and finish making their village. At present the people are living in their ground level kitchens. Sanitation adequate. Water taken from nearby stream.

HON (Rukussia):

All but two of the houses are now dilapidated and tumbling down as the men spend most of their time processing copra at Hon Island, some five miles west of the Bougainville mainland. Under the auspicious of MAF Sahaia of Buka a new village, built to the specifications of a plan he received at Banga College in the BSIP, is under construction on the old village site. Sanitation adequate. Water taken from nearby stream.

KURUR:

Early in 1960 the people deserted their inland village and moved 3hr. walk nearer the coast to a site near the Kurur Aid-Post. Late in 1960 they deserted this hamlet site and moved to an adjoining ridge where they are slowly making a new village. Sanitation adequate. Water carried from nearby streams in bamboo rods.

KINOKOMOK:

People have returned to their inland village after living for some months in a hamlet near the Kurur Aid-Post. Both housing and sanitation is satisfactory. Water from nearby streams.

PETS PETS:

Housing and sanitation satisfactory. Water from nearby streams.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

TUL TUL KOKOP of RATSUA has retired due to old age and ill health. It is recommended under separate memorandum that WABET be elected in his stead.

TUL TUL BOTETS of LAJUM has died. The people have not elected a new Tul Tul as yet.

TUL TUL KAROPE of GOTON has been dismissed from his position after being found guilty of a sexual offence with the wife of one of his village men.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

TAX:

No difficulty was experienced in collecting the tax in the villages and at Soroken and Tanwoa plantations.

A total of £235 was collected from those men living or casually employed in the Division apart from \$412 paid as tax by 206 agreement workers employed at Soroken Plantation.

LABOUR:

Of all the Mahon villages only FUTO is noticeably over-recruited. The Laluai was asked to try and regulate the numbers that leave there for employment

vvvvvvvvvvXvvvvvvvvvv

VILLAGE NAMES:

All along the north-west Bougainville coast the village referred to as HON in Administration correspondence is always called RUKUSSIA village. Rukussia is the actual name of the land upon which the village is situated where as Hon is the name of the off shore Island from which the people migrated in 1946.

So as not to confuse the village with the Island in future reports Hon village shall be referred to by its proper name - RUKUSSIA.

vvvvvvvvvvXvvvvvvvvvv

REST HOUSES:

A new spacious rest house has been erected at RATSUA .

The house formerly at inland LALUM village has been dismantled and carried to the new coastal village and re-erected.

Rest houses are being maintained at RATSUA, TAIOP, SAPOSA, LALUM, RUKUSSIA, KURUR Aid-Post and KUNOKOMOK villages - an adequate number in suitable positions throughout the Division.

vvvvvvvvvvXvvvvvvvvvv

ROADS:

All roads and tracks throughout the entire Census Division were found to be clean and in a good state of repair at the time of the patrol.

vvvvvvvvvvXvvvvvvvvvv

CARRIERS:

As usual for the Bougainville west coast no difficulty was experienced by the patrol in recruiting carriers and canoe men for transporting the patrol gear.

vvvvvvvvvvXvvvvvvvvvv

CONCLUSION:

This Patrol found the Hahon people quietly working in their villages, cocoa plots and coconut groves. The enthusiasm for economic development that arose last year is still there and is plainly manifested in the areas of land that are now being cleared for the planting of coconuts. At KURUR and PETS PETS villages three men became disheartened with having to wait so long for an Agricultural Assistant to come and assist them in marking out their gardens for cocoa so they planted coconuts instead. This is a slight set back for the Administration sponsored cocoa planting scheme never-the-less be they planting cocoa or coconuts it does prove that the Hahon people are not leading stagnant lives in their villages and taro gardens but are quietly forging ahead to new levels of economic and subsequent social development.

R. J. Giddings
 R. J. Giddings
 Patrol Officer

Attached:

Map of the Hahon & Island Census Division.

Appendix A.

HEALTH

" B.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION

" C.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Form R.S.1 for police forwarded to Police Headquarters.

Patrol Report KNA 7- 60/61

Appendix A.

HEALTH:

Apart from a slightly higher proportion of malaria patients attending the Lalum Aid-Post and Tsimba Mission for treatment the health of the people throughout the Division remains satisfactory.

This higher incidence of malaria results from the villages of Kunapopo, Lalum, Kunapopo, Nambarosi, Kakapara and Geton moving down from their inland positions to the coast. Although the inland sites were no more free of mosquitos than the coastal ones are now it would appear that there were fewer anopheles further inland. Over the past seven months the APO's state that no one has died from malaria and the people feel confident that the effects of the Malaria Control campaign, if it is regular in its visits to the Division, will soon cut down the incidence of malaria.

As the people are keen to live on the coast to be near their new cocoa and coconut gardens I recommended to them that they should all save up enough money to buy mosquito nets for themselves and their families.

Aid-Posts are maintained and staffed at
RATSUA, SAPOSA, TAIOF, LALUM (actually near Bemmatei) and KURUR.

Appendix B.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:

For the first time in some years now a European priest (Rev. Fr. L.J. Caldwell S.M.) is stationed at TSIMBA Mission where he supervises the mission school staffed by two native teachers. Approximately 70 boys and girls attend this school.

There are now 5 boys and 2 girls from the Hahon in attendance at the Kumua Primary "I" school.

There is no inter-mission rivalry between the adherents of the Roman Catholic and the Methodist Mission's populating the Census Division.

*Exhibit with
Rev. Fr. P.R.
D. Dea.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Bougainville Report No. KUNJAZ 2160/61
 Patrol Conducted by P/O R. Giddings
 Area Patrolled Kuana Census Division
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans N.I.
 Natives 2 R.P.N.G.C.
 Duration—From 5/6/1961 to 29/6/1961
 Number of Days 9 days
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/1/1961
 Medical August/1958

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Tax Collection + Routine

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

28/8/1961

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

JBM:L.AMH

67-11-33

31st October, 1961.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT - KUNUA 8/60-61

Haste always detracts from the value of a patrol.

2. You do not mention as to whether the move from the hills to the coast in 1955 resulted in an increased mortality rate. In 1959 he attributes the improvement in the overall health standard to better latrines. There may have been other factors responsible.
3. It is inevitable that arguments over land ownership will arise after cash cropping is introduced.
4. I would not say that there was a hectic pace of economic development in 1961 although it might be a potential not yet actual: 21,500 trees.
5. Naturally the implementation of any economic policy we have for the people depends largely upon themselves. We cannot do everything for them.
6. I do not understand what the officer means by his third paragraph on page 3.
7. It is very doubtful if legislation will ever prevent "venal" desires. Mr. Giddings has a tendency to moralise rather unnecessarily. If it is admitted that an industrial civilisation is preferable to a communal one, it is yet rather doubtful, or at least subject to query, that our life is more moral than theirs.

(J. ~~K.~~ McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67.11.35



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/4-669.

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

29th, August, 1961.

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

PATROL REPORT - KUNUA. 8/60-61.

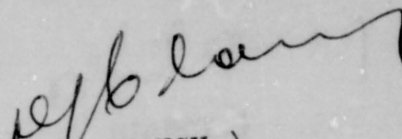
Please find enclosed a Report of a Patrol carried out by Mr. R. Giddings to the Kunua Villages of the Buka Passage Sub-District. These Villages are close to the Patrol Post and apart from the fact that this was the second formal Patrol to the Area within six (6) Months they get close attention from the resident Officer.

The rate of progress of the Kunua people from a state of primitive anarchy has been relatively slow and even now there are only 23,000 Coconut Palms and 12,000 Coffee Plants in the Area, while politically they are still backward.

There has been over the last few years, a noticeable acceleration in the publico-economic fields. As must be expected, the change has been accompanied by some confusion on the part of the Kunua people. Generally this has taken the usual line - a Cargo Cult movement and expectations of returns far in excess of work done. On the whole however, their transition is quiet and reasonably orderly.

Mr. Giddings has done a good job in this Area and on the whole his work is pleasing.

This is a good Report.


(D. J. CLANCY.)
District Officer.

67/1/4-669.

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

29th, August, 1961.

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

PATROL REPORT - KUNUA. 8/60-61.

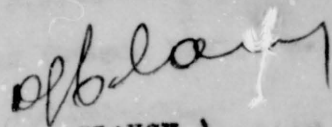
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This is a good Report.


(D. J. CLANCY.)
District Officer.

Kuma Patrol Post,
Bougainville District

6th June 1961.

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO

PATROL REPORT KNA 8 - 60/61

PREAMBLES

Officer conducting patrol	Mr. R.J.Giddings, P/O.
Area Patrolled	Kuma Census Division.
Objects of patrol	Tax collection, Routine Administration.
Duration of patrol	9 days - during June.
Personnel accompanying	Constable Yolam, Constable Tup.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Patrol Report KNA 8-60/61.INTRODUCTION:

This, the second Native Affairs patrol to pass through the Kunua Census Division since the beginning of the year commenced at a leisurely pace but concluded in haste to allow this officer to collect the completed non-indigenous census material throughout the whole area controlled from Kunua, on the due date.

This final haste did not impair the efficiency of the patrol as all matters brought to my notice were of purely routine nature lending themselves to speedy finalization.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

DIARY:

Monday 5th June 1961.

To TOSIAVE and TOTOKEI villages for tax collection and village inspections. Slept at Patrol Post.

Tuesday 6th.

To MAPISI and KEPUI villages for tax collection and village inspections. Slept at patrol Post.

Wednesday 7th.

To KOATAROI and TABARUI villages for tax collection and village inspections. Slept at Patrol Post.

Thursday 8th.

To KOPAI for tax collection and village inspection. Slept at Patrol Post.

Friday 9th.

To TOHEI and POPOHERAI villages for tax collection and village inspections. Slept at patrol Post.

Monday 26th June.

To KAVIKI village for Tax collection and village inspection. Slept at Kaviki.

Tuesday 27th.

To ASATAPAI for tax collection and village inspection. To KIAKARA for village inspection and camped.

Wednesday 28th.

Tax collection at KIAKARA. Then to BOBOASI, KOSIPAI, MORSILAI and SISIAPAI villages for tax collection and village inspections. Camped at Sisiapai.

Thursday 29th June.

To Kunua Patrol Post en route to Soroken Plantation for collection of census. Patrol completed.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

It is interesting to read some of the old D.S.A patrol reports for the Kunua Census Division and notice the change in emphasis on Administration matters that have taken place since the establishment of the Kunua Patrol Post in January 1955. It is only natural that administrative problems should change in the passage of years. The primitive native group has different needs and wants to that community partaking in an economic/social transition.

Likewise a sophisticated population can pose new problems in the socio/political field than either of its predecessors.

Badly checked

The earliest report on file for a patrol in the Kunua is dated July 1955. The introduction to it reads: "It was the object of this patrol ... to try and ascertain why the population has continued to decline since the War."

In December 1955, after the Patrol Post was well established and a concentrated effort had been instigated to help raise the overall living standards of the Kunua people, the O.I.C. noted that the population was still declining and that some of the villages were moving down from their hilly domains to nearer the coast. He noted that one coffee block had been established in the division, some copra was being processed, but the people were concentrating on growing peanuts.

*to the
down
hill
in
the
area*

The patrol passing through the Division in September 1956 noted an outbreak of dysentery resulting in five deaths. The second consideration of the patrol was for the encouragement of road building.

The population figures still appeared to be the main concern of the O.I.C. when in May 1957 he noted a population increase of "21 persons in a thousand over 4 years". He considered this "heart warming".

In December 1957 the South Kunua population was again the cause for concern for, as a result of outbreaks of disease, the people were starting to die out again. In passing the O.I.C. noted a little cocoa being planted in one coconut grove.

In September 1958, the first year the Kunua men were taxed, the patrolling officer noted "many disagreements over brideprice", a falling population and a potential for cash cropping.

In May 1959 the O.I.C. noted that the people realized the value of latrines, correspondingly the overall health standard was good and the population was rising with more births than deaths taking place. He noticed many men away at employment while those at home were being encouraged to plant coffee although they seemed more interested in growing peanuts.

*to all
in
the
area*

The principal aim of the patrol touring in December 1959 was to "check progress in economic development". Health remained good. Coffee blocks cleared during the year would cater for 9,000 trees.

In April 1960 my patrol was confronted with many questions and arguments over land ownership and for and against coffee planting. There were no peanuts being grown.

*in
the
area
cash
cropping*

During 1960 the health of the people remained good allowing them to establish 43 coffee gardens with an estimated potential for 21,500 trees. Some inter-village migration took place as families moved back to land in other parts of the Division over which they had traditional rights to use for cash cropping. Many more coconuts were planted during the year and a few men owning mature groves desired to interplant their palms with cocoa trees. There appeared to be more children attending school than previously. I noted these points during my patrol of September 1960.

In January 1961 the hectic pace of economic development that had perpetuated throughout 1960 had slowed down while, instead of more coffee gardens being started, a desire to increase coconut plantings was voiced and executed.

*to
the
area
500/1000*

These observations prove that over the past six years the aims, interests and successes of the six officers to patrol the Kunua Census Division have changed with those of the people themselves. Most certainly the broad administration policies executed in the area have come from officers more senior to the Patrol Officers at Kunua however, the speed with which these policies have been implemented, and the successes they have enjoyed, depended largely upon the people themselves. *Laterally.*

In December 1957 the O.I.C. Kunua estimated, in all seriousness, that if the population of the South Kunua declined at the present rate by 1970 the population would be halved and by the turn of the century the "South Kunua will be a deserted country, haunted by the ghosts of a forgotten people". Today there is no population decline - I can adequately dismiss population and health in a short, appended paragraph.

Whereas four years ago Economic Development was a condition interpreted to mean a gradual, barely noticeable, change in the amount of cash cropping taking place over a number of years it has now become the accepted foundation for a new way of life for many of the Kunua people and a foundation needing to be set as soon as possible. *What does this mean?*

Such is the changing face of the Kunua. In some census divisions where there has been a swing towards economic development, or an awareness of the need for it, over the past few years the realization has been followed by much muddled thinking, generally to do with "cargo", and expectations far in advance of the amount of work the people were making. Except for one instance - the "Snake Cult" at Popcheral village in January 1960 - the Kunua people have not deviated from the "noiseless tenor of their way" and have remained quite sensible towards the change that is gradually enveloping them.

Since the final pacification of the Kunua people in the late 1930's and the gradual establishment of Western law and order, it is not surprising to find a gradual increase in the rate of adultery and promiscuity amongst the people even though today it is by no means so common, or socially acceptable, to be alarming to the moralist. Although promiscuity is not an uncommon social phenomena, and one that neither the church nor the government can adequately combat, I have been somewhat disappointed of late at the number of young men who, after having an "affair", wish to take a second wife. Once, as elsewhere in predominantly egalitarian Melanesia, it was quite acceptable for Kunua men to practise polygamy as a man's social status would be greatly enhanced by the number of wives he could have working for him. However, this is not the case now and those who would continue the old custom do so for no better reason than to satisfy venal desires. It does seem a pity that as we try to introduce the best of a new and better way of life to these people we do not, by law, stamp out all new recurrences of this now unnecessary and morally undesirable aspect of the old way of life.

Will a law stamp them out?

VVVVVVVVVVV

VILLAGE HOUSING AND SANITATION :

The standard of housing throughout the Division remains satisfactory with the majority of householders repairing and maintaining their houses before having to be instructed to do so.

Most dwelling houses throughout the Division are constructed of rough hewn planks with Limbon palm floors and sage thatch roofs. Many of the houses, mainly these

belonging to the Methodists, have a thatched, Solomon Island type, gable running the whole length of the roof. Most rooms have hinged doors and shuttered windows opening into them. The majority of the kitchens are ground level dwellings with plaited bamboo walls and sage thatch roofs. There has been a revolution in kitchen design over the past six years during which time most kitchens have evolved from poorly constructed humpies to reasonably neat little buildings with earth floors. At SISIAPAI and MORSILALE most of the kitchens have raised floors.

Most latrines were found to be in good condition when inspected and an adequate number of rubbish pits are being maintained in each village.

VVVVVXVVVVV

VILLAGE OFFICIALS :

It is being recommended under separate memorandum that:-

TUL TUL PILITS of KOPAI be raised to the position of LULUAI of KOPAI to replace Luluai Togorogogoro who previously resigned.

SISIKEPI of KOPAI be appointed TUL TUL of KOPAI to replace PILITS.

VVVVVXVVVVV

ROADS :

All roads throughout the Division were found to be clean and well maintained when the patrol passed over them.

A road suitable to take the newly arrived Administration "Trac-Grip" motor truck between Kunua Patrol Post, Kunua Plantation and Gevei Mission is in the final stages of completion. The road is approximately four miles in length and is the first step towards developing many of the local foot tracks into vehicular roads. The main problem in road development in this area is a lack of man power to organize into road construction gangs. Inmates from the Kunua Corrective Institution have played a large part in opening up the Patrol Post - Gevei road.

VVVVVXVVVVV

LABOUR :

There is little need for comment on this as all villages, except Tesiave village which adjoins the Patrol Post, are not over-recruited. Most of the Tesiave men are employed at nearby Kunua Plantation. They either sleep in their village or come home at the week ends.

VVVVVXVVVVV

TAX :

A £2 tax is levied against the Kunua men. As usual no difficulty was experienced in collecting the

tax.

A total of £131 was collected from the Kunua men in their villages and £140 was collected from those New Guinea contract labourers and local casual labourers, employed at Kunua Plantation.

VVVVVXVVVVV

CONCLUSION :

A quiet but pleasant patrol to a group of friendly people whom it is a pleasure to work amongst.

Richard James Giddings
R. J. Giddings
Patrol Officer.

Attached :

Map of the Kunua Census Division.

- Appendix A. Health.
- " B. Missions and Education.
- " C. Agriculture & Economic Development.

Forms R.S.1. for Police forwarded to Police Headquarters.

Patrol Report ;

Kunua 8-60/61

Appendix A.

HEALTH :

The Kunua people appear to be enjoying a satisfactory state of health at present.

The Aid - Posts at Kaviki and the Patrol Post are being well maintained and the A.P.O's appear satisfied with the support the village people give them.

The last Medical patrol to the Division was in August 1958. It is hoped that another patrol will take place within the next few months.

Patrol Report ;

Kunua 8-60/61.

Appendix B.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION :

Adherents of both the Methodist and Roman Catholic missions live peaceably with each other throughout the Division.

Kunua Primary (T) School - There are now 50 pupils enrolled at the school - 33 of these come from within the Kunua Census Division.

In a long overdue attempt to raise the Standard of Mission Primary education in the Division Fr. Muller at Sipai Roman Catholic Mission has formed some central schools and staffed them with semi-trained native teachers, who are capable of giving the children a better education than the village Catechists. In most villages the catechist still holds a prayer class during the day for the very young children. There are central schools in the following villages :-

ASAIAPAI : Children from Asatapai and KAVIKI attend. Senior teacher has "A" certificate and teaches St.2. Second teacher looks after St.1.

KOSIPAI : Children from KOSIPAI only attend St.1.

POPOHERAI : Buildings not yet completed. Will cater for children from TOHEI and POPOHERAI villages.

TABARUI : Caters for children from TABARUI and KEPUI villages.

KOPAI : KOPAI children attend.

SIPAI MISSION : Central Mission School. Takes students over Standard 2. as boarders. Day pupils attend from MORSILAIE, KIAKARA and SISIAPAI villages.

SISIAPAI : Caters for SISIAPAI only. St.1.

At TOSIAVE the catechist still holds prayer classes in the chapel but there is no school.

There are fewer complaints by the teachers of these central schools of children being habitually absent. It is possible that the parents realize these schools as infinitely superior to the original catechismal schools and are willing to give them more support than previously.

The Methodists have schools in MAPISI, KOATAROI and TOTOKEI villages which teach to St.1. The mission school at BOBOASI closed down after the teacher eloped with one of his senior pupils. The GOVEI Mission School caters to Standard 2. from where pupils go to SKOTOLAN Mission on Buka for further schooling.

Patrol Report ; Kunua 8-60/61.

Appendix C.

AGRICULTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT :

All subsistence food gardens of sweet potato and Taro are bearing well and the people have an adequate amount of food.

COFFEE :

At present there are 12,306 coffee trees growing in 23 coffee gardens in the Division; 3,123 of these trees having been planted during May/June 1961.

Another 9,487 trees will be transplanted into the 18 gardens now awaiting the growth of Lucaena shade tree.

By this time next year, if all goes as planned, there should be at least 21,793 coffee trees growing in the Division.

Some processed coffee from the TOSIAVE garden has been forwarded to the Agricultural Officer for purchase and I have been buying some for home use to try and dispel any doubts the people might have about the availability of markets for local coffee.

Most of the coffee gardens throughout the Division are being kept clean and the grass is regularly cut in them.

The Native Agricultural Assistants, who have given sterling service to the Kunua Coffee and Hahen Cecca projects over the past months, have been recalled to Buka for the present.

COCONUTS :

Copra is regularly processed by those men with coconut palms and land continues to be cleared for coconut planting - especially in the south Kunua area. More interest is shown at present in starting coconut groves than coffee blocks.

Present coconut population figure -
23,017 trees.

COCCA :

Luluai SISIASI of KOATAROI continues to process a little cocca from those of his 1,200 cocca trees which are bearing. At Sisiapai two men have already planted some cocca trees (uncounted) under coconut palm shade and two others have purchased the cocca beans ready for planting.

Eventually, I would say, Cocca will overtake Coffee to be the second crop to Coconuts as Cocca can be conveniently interplanted amongst the mature palms.