

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Kieta

VOLUME No: 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

1955 - 1957

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

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{Note: includes only reports for 1955 - 1956.}

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: Kieta  
 ACCESSION No. 496  
 VOL. No: 4: 1955-1956. NUMBER OF REPORTS: 8

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1-55/56	1-21	Kimmerley, C.W. A.D.O.	Guava Census Division	1map	17/8/55-8/9/55
[2] 2-55/56	1-13	McCabe, B.A. P.O.	South Nasoi Division	1map	19/9/55-30/9/55
[3] 3-55/56	1-12	O'Farrell G.B. C.P.O.	Eivo Census Division		17/10/55-29/10/55
[4] 4-55/56	1-20	O'Farrell G.B. C.P.O.	Kieta Coastal Census Division	2maps	4/1/56-15/1/56
[5] 5-55/56	1-23	Keary M.D.	Koromira	1map	1/5/56-13/5/56
[ ]	WAK ANAI				
[6] 1-55/56	1-24	O'Farrell G.B. C.P.O.	Rotokas Census Division	2maps	22/7/55-1/9/55
[7] 2-55/56	1-23	O'Farrell G.B. C.P.O.	Aita, Tannita & Rausiavo	1map	29/1/56-28/2/56
[8] 3-55/56	1-14	O'Farrell G.B. C.P.O.	Rotokas Census Division	-	1/5/56-10/6/56
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FOLIOS 150.

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1955/56

KIETA & WAKUNAI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>KIETA</u>		
1 - 55/56	C.W.Kimmorley	Guava Census Division
2 - 55/56	B.A.McCabe	South Nasioi Division
3 - 55/56	G.B.O'Farrell	Eivo Census Division
4 - 55/56	G.B.O'Farrell	Kieta Coastal Census Division
5 - 55/56	M.D.Keary	Koromira
<u>WAKUNAI</u>		
1 - 55/56	G.B.O'Farrell	Rotokas Census Division
2 - 55/56	G.B.O'Farrell	Aita Taunite and Rausiaro
3 - 55/56	G.B.O'Farrell	Rotokas Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. 1 55-56

Patrol Conducted by C. W. KIMMORLEY A.D.O.

Area Patrolled GUAVA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives FIVE POLICE

Duration—From 17/8/1955 to 5/9/1955

Number of Days 23

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 21/6/1954

Medical 21/6/1954

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol GENERAL ADMIN. & CENSUS CHECK OF GUAVA, & SOME INSPECTION AND ADMIN. MATTER IN AREAS ADJOINING.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/11/1956

[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 .... £.....

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30/14/19 ✓  
30/14/18

KCA/VM

31/14-100.

Bougainville District,  
Headquarters, SOHANO,

9th February, 1956.

MEMORANDUM for --

Assistant District Officer,  
BUKA PASSAGE.

SPECIAL REPORTS NOS. 2 & 3 OF 1955/56

The above reports have been received and the original forwarded to Director of Native Affairs.

No comment is required here on your report No. 2. In your Report No. 3 it is recommended that ~~Wabun and~~ Kumua keep a reserve of three months hard rations, as it is often not possible to land there in the Northwest seasoer for long periods, and similarly in the Southeast. As the "Hazel" is now back on the run it will not be necessary for the "Nivani" to take the rations.

(R.C. Atkinson)  
District Commissioner

*Noted - Mr. Jelins to get Andrew's notes  
re sub-section 200 13/3*

Anthropological notes extracted.

C.F.  
6/2/56.

P/A

Over 13		Recording
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/19 ✓

30/2/3-114.

Bougainville District,  
Headquarters, SOHANO,

10th February, 1956.

MEMORANDUM for --

Assistant District Officer,  
KIETA.

PATROL REPORT NO. KIE.1-55/56  
BY MR. C.W. KIMMORLEY, A.D.O.

Receipt of the above report is acknowledged.

It is hoped that, now you have a Patrol Officer, this area will be patrolled more often.

AGRICULTURE - I am looking forward to the report which will follow an Agricultural patrol through the area.

PIG DISPUTES - I think the ruling given by you should be alright for the Guava and I cannot see why it could not be extended to other areas. At the same time I think gardens should also be fenced as wild pigs also abound.

Relevant extracts will be forwarded to interested Departments.

(K.C. Atkinson)  
District Commissioner

c.c. Director of Native Affairs (2)

MINUTE TO -  
Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please, together with Claim for Camping Allowance. Reason for delay in submitting this report is that Mr. Kimmorley was left at Kieta without either a Patrol Officer or Clerk to assist him. Delay here has been caused because of my absence on a visit of inspection.

Headquarters, SOHANO,  
File 30/2/3; 10/2/56.

(K.C. Atkinson)  
District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No.

Sub-district Office,  
KIETA.

16th. September 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR :

District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

KIETA PATROL REPORT NO. 55/56.

Report of a Patrol to the GUAVA Census Division  
by C.W.Kimmerley A.D.O.

PREAMBLE. Officer conducting Patrol : Mr. C.W.Kimmerley  
Assistant District Officer.  
Area Patrolled : GUAVA Census Division and  
part of North NASIOI.  
Objects of Patrol : To check census, investigate  
Native Situation, and  
general administration.  
Duration of Patrol : 23 days - 17th. August 1955  
to 8th. September 1955.  
Personnel Accompanying : No. 3978 Sgt. Maikat  
No. 7854 Const. Penama,  
No. 8919 " Warmura,  
No. 8845 " Atie,  
No. 9249 " Lem.

INTRODUCTION :

The patrol visited some villages in the North Nasioi Census Division. This was done en route to KUPEI and the Guava Division, so that the native trading and plantation business run by Peter TECNA could be inspected, advice given on the road work in progress in the Arawa valley, and some native land disputes arising out of cecea planting activities heard.

Most of the time on patrol, however, was spent in the Guava Division, on the western fall of the Crown Prince Range, an area which had not been visited by a patrol since June 1954.

The patrol was hospitably received, and given every assistance, and the people appeared to be very pleased to have it visit them. Their attitude toward the Administration is a very satisfactory one.

Patrols will be well advised not to visit the Guava during September to December, as these are the months of the galip (caesarium almond) harvest, and the people scatter throughout the bush gathering nuts. I was repeatedly asked to see that no patrol followed mine until after New Year, as the natives intended to leave their hamlets during the next two or three months, and, to use their own descriptive phrase, "go hangimupim long galip".

When compiling the new books it was found that the lists of names in the old books had not been entered in the usual

indicated by



DIARY.

1955.

- Wed. Aug. 17th. Set out by canoe from KOBUAN Bay, Kieta, for Arawa village, and then moved on foot to BAIRIMA village.
- 18th. Walked to POMAU, thence POVAIRI, where land disputes were heard.
- 19th. Went from POVAIRI to BAKAWARI, inspection AMION and TOPINA villages en route. (The two latter are on a branch track, not the main road.)
- 20th. Patrol unable to move on because of heavy rain which flooded the BOVO River.
- 21st. Crossed the BOVO River and moved to KUPEI.
- 22nd. Patrol climbed the Crown Prince Range and walked to GUAVA. Checked census.
- 23rd. Walked to MUSINAU Village, checked census and returned to GUAVA.
- 24th. Moved to IRANG, checking census at PANKA en route.
- 25th. Inspected the hamlets of IRANG, checked census etc.
- 26th. Walked to ORAMI, and checked the census of both ORAMI and Daru Villages, the people of the latter having assembled at ~~ORAMI~~ ORAMI.
- 27th. Crossed the ridge between ORAMI and DARU, and inspected DARU village, which is a new one.
- 28th. Sunday. Spent at ORAMI.
- 29th. Via ORAMI Aid Post, to WIROI-MUMURAI. Checked census.
- 30th. Crossed the TOYO River to PISINAU. Checked census at that place, and at LAMARRA, whose people had come to PISINAU. Walked to LAMAPRA, and after inspecting it, returned to PISINAU.
- 31st. Moved to PIAWOFA and checked census. As there was no rest house in the village, continued to KOKOREI, where the census was checked.
- Sept. 1st. Crossed ridge between TOYO and KABARUNG Rivers and descended to DAPER. Checked census.
- 2nd. Walked to ONOVI and checked census.
- 3rd. Moved from ONOVI to the rest house at DUPATA, a hamlet of LARENAI Village. Checked the LARENAI book, and inspected that village in the afternoon, returning to DUPATA.
- 4th. Across the BEREDI River to KOKOMATEI and checked the census there.
- 5th. Walked to SIROWAI, checked census, then went to PAURA by a branch track, checked census and returned to SIROWAI.
- 6th. Walked to MAINOKI, checked census, then re-crossed the Crown Prince Range to BORUMAI and checked census there.
- 7th. Moved to PAKIA, checked census.
- 8th. Short walk from PAKIA to SIERONJI. After checking census there, walked to the coast at ROROVANA, thence to TUNURU R.C. Mission, and ARAWA village, and from there by canoe to KOBUAN Bay, KIETA.

OBSERVATIONS.

Census. The census was checked in all villages in the GUAVA Division, and new village books were compiled.

There was a good attendance at the census, and all absentees - there were a few - were accounted for. The unity and stability of the GUAVA people, (mentioned elsewhere in this report,) was ~~incidentally~~, among other things, the few migrations to and from the Division. There were only 16 in and 18 out.

When compiling the new books it was found that the lists of name in the old books had not been entered in the usual

*1 indicated by*

way, in accordance with instructions, but had been put down in the groups in which the natives had originally come forward to have their names recorded -- the old women, with their daughters, sons-in-law and grandchildren. ( See Appendix on Anthropology.)

The lists in the new books have been entered in the standard way - men, their sons and daughters, daughters-in-law and grandchildren.

The next officer to check the census in the Division must be prepared to find some confusion in the way the people come forward, as a lot of them will not understand the - to them - new way of lining.

A few people whose names had not previously been recorded presented themselves, and were entered in the books as migrations in. A small number of births which occurred before the last census and were unrecorded then, were recorded on this occasion; and at ORAMI and DARU, the most backward villages of those visited, some people who did not line at the last census, and whose relatives had told the checking officer that they were dead, came forward. No action was taken against any of these people, as it was not felt that in these instances it would have assisted in achieving the object of getting the whole population listed in the village books.

The villages of ORAMI and DARU were each issued with a new book - previously the people of these two places had been listed in one book.

Seven instances of polygamy were met with, the names of the men concerned being :

- PERENG, Luluai of ORAMI. ( This is an unusual case, as each of the man's wives is of the same "tetem" as he is - "Data". The natives are reluctant to speak of the matter.)
- TEIRUTA of ORAMI ( Son of PERENG.)
- A man ( name not recorded ) of WIROI.
- PIRUA, Tultul of KOKOMATEI.
- ARIPEMA, Tultul of SIROWAI.
- KUMBINU, Tultul of MAINOKI.
- TAPAKAU, Tultul of BOROMAI.

Each of the above men has two wives. There were none with more than two.

In the GUAVA Census Division, all the people from GUAVA to LARENAI call themselves NASIOI, and from KOKOMATEI to SIERONJI, EIVO. The latter, however speak the NASIOI tongue, and not the EIVO language of the adjoining EIVO Census Division.

Courts. No formal courts were heard, all disputes being settled by arbitration. There were no complaints of a serious nature, Most of these brought forward concerned minor debts.

Heusing. With a few exceptions, all the houses seen were good. and there is obviously a desire on the part of the natives to improve their houses. Houses with either plank or split palm and ( limben ) floors, raised three or four feet above the ground, are the usual style, with either a detached kitchen built on the ground, or, in some instances, a kitchen on the same level as the house, and joined to it by a corridor.

A large proportion of the houses had beds in them, though many people still sleep on mats on the floor.

Some natives of GUAVA have purchased a cross cut tree climbing to which the men are exposed, during the two or three months of harvesting. Over the years falls from trees have caused many deaths.

saw and a pit saw, for the purpose of cutting timber for house frames and floors, and intend, as well as using these tools themselves, to hire them out to other natives. I was asked to fix a price for this hire, and set one which I considered equitable, making a note of the details in the village book.

Agriculture.

a.) General Observations. Sweet potatoes and taro are the staples grown for food, and good gardens of both these crops were to be seen throughout the GUAVA.

The usual minor items of diet, greens, yams etc. are grown.

Tropical fruits, paw paws, pineapples and bananas are not plentiful, but some are grown.

Although the climate of much of the area is suitable for European vegetables, there doesn't appear to be much interest on the part of the people in these. Chekes are plentiful, but nothing else. NAKARE, the Tultul of GUAVA village has for some years successfully grown cabbages and potatoes, but he states that he has not been able to get any one else to do so.

Fowls and pigs are the only livestock kept.

There are coconut palms at some villages, and the nuts serve as a source of oil for pouring on cakes of crushed taro before wrapping them in banana leaves for baking.

A very small amount of copra is produced, in the area on the eastern fall of the range, in the vicinity of SIERONJI, from whence it can be carried to ROROVANA and sold.

b.) The Galip Nut Harvest. The rugged Guava country is not very suitable for the growing of cash crops, however there is an area of at least 200 acres of fairly level ground on the BIAMBA river, 500ft above sea level, owned by the DATA & BARAPANG clans of ORAMI, which looks to be good country. Access, however, would have to be from the west coast.

The Canarium Almond or "galip" tree is a major source of food, which is obtained from the nuts forming the fruit kernels. These nuts are also important as a cash crop.

Two varieties of tree produce the nuts - MAKAI and MATOKA. The MATOKA is preferred.

Harvesting starts in August and September and continues until about Christmas time. During this period the people leave their hamlets and live in rough shelters in the forest adjacent to the trees from which they have the right to gather the fruit.

Their equipment consists of long bamboo rods with wooden hooks lashed to the end, and long ropes. Many ropes, newly made in readiness for the present harvest, were seen by the patrol.

The men climb the trees with the aid of the ropes and shake or pull the fruit down with the hooked poles. They are gathered by women and children. Climbing up and about in the trees must be a difficult and dangerous job, as they are very big and widely branched, and often smooth trunked for a considerable distance above the ground. It is said that once a man gets into the tree he stays there all day, without descending.

Many natives described the harvest and all stressed the comfortless conditions under which they lived, and the hazards of tree climbing to which the men are exposed, during the two or three months of harvesting. Over the years falls from trees have caused many deaths.

When the shiny black fruit are gathered the kernels are removed and cracked by a blow with a stone, delivered on the end of the MAKAI nut, and the middle of the MATOKA. The seeds thus obtained, if undamaged, (and few are, as the women who crack the kernels are very expert), are smoked and then tamped into bamboo tubes, and sealed in with leaves and a cement of wet ashes. The tubes are then placed in the roofs of houses, where smoke will constantly deposit tar on the outside. After this process the nuts keep three or four years.

Many of these filled tubes are sold for cash, but others are kept until enough are ready for a feast. This may occur at the end of each season if the harvests have been good, or if bad seasons occur, it may be deferred two, or three, seasons, until enough nuts are available.

When a feast is to be held the people do not return home from the forest as soon as the harvest is finished but remain for some time hunting wild pig and possums. The flesh of the latter is smoked.

At the feast the possums and pigs are eaten, together with cakes made from taro and galip nut, which is first pounded in wooden mortars and then baked.

This year the villages of, KOKOMATEI and PAURA are having a feast.

I witnessed the process of cracking, smoking and preserving the nuts, and saw some tubes which were two seasons old opened. The nut meat inside was in perfect condition.

Native Affairs. The people of the GUAVA Division possess a degree of social stability and contentment that is rarely found, in my experience, in a native population that has been in contact with Europeans for as long as these people have been, and that was disorganized by the war as they were.

They show no signs of any of the attitudes characteristic of Cargo Cults; they do not seem to have any of the aspirations, which when frustrated, lead to these attitudes, but appear quite satisfied with their present way of life.

Their traditional social organization seems to have survived to such an extent that the elder men (and women), leaders of groups having the same "Totem" (here called clans), still exercise control, and disputes are settled still by traditional custom. Family matters, such as marriages, and the care of widows, orphans etc., and inheritance, are arranged according to well known and accepted rules. Ownership of land is still vested in the clan and controlled by its head, and disputes about it are rare.

In my opinion this state of affairs can be to a great extent attributed to the fact that the GUAVA people possess a natural cash crop - the canarium almond trees, known as "galip", which are abundant in the forest.

There are sufficient of these trees to produce enough nuts for the GUAVA People, with a good surplus above these needs for sale to other people.

With the proceeds of such sale the needs of the GUAVA natives for such things as knives, lavalavas and other commodities can be satisfied, so that they do not go to work in order to obtain them, as do most other natives, who have no saleable crops. (Only 1 in 18 of the male labour potential is absent at work).

The ownership of the trees is traditional - it is vested in the clan, and the clan elders thus control the source of wealth - the young men haven't been able to ignore their elders, (as they do in areas where they come home with money and goods which the elders cannot obtain), and so the GUAVA elders have been able to retain much of their old power.

The fact that ownership of the cash crop is thus traditionally laid down and all share in it also lends stability to the community in that there are no disputes about land ownership, such as those that arise in areas where a cash crop is introduced. In the latter areas men who are interested in growing the cash crop and seek a more permanent tenure than the traditional one, meet opposition from those who favour the old tenure, suited to shifting agriculture, or from those who want a permanent tenure of the same ground.

The altitude of the GUAVA villages, which is higher than that in which coconuts do well; and the rugged terrain and distance from the coast, which makes transport of bulky, heavy produce such as copra very difficult, have no doubt been important factors contributing to the retention of traditional ways by these people; for these factors have precluded the introduction of coconuts as a cash crop, with its attendant changes in community life.

In trade the GUAVA people are not bargainers (as for instance, the MANUS people, who bargain over every transaction); nor are their trading partners, but have fixed exchange values for their galips and other goods. The use of money as a medium of exchange raises problems, and I was asked to adjudicate and fix prices in many cases. However these cases were not disputes between the parties as to prices, but rather agreements between them that they didn't know what a fair price was, in money, and that it was necessary to get an independent opinion, which they would each abide by.

The stability of the GUAVA community, arising from its ability to supply its own needs and its isolation, is a satisfactory situation when the aspect of Administration concerning the maintenance of law and order is considered, but considered from another aspect - that of the introduction of improved attitudes toward hygiene, health etc. it has disadvantages. It tends to keep the people from outside contacts, with the result that they retain many primitive characteristics.

This was particularly noticeable in the villages IRANG, ORAMI DARU, WIROI-MUMURAI, PISINAU, LAMARRA, PIAWORA and KOKOREI, where the people, including some of the village officials were inclined to inquisitively follow and watch one's every move; to regard it as incredible that anyone could be ignorant of their customs, details of local topography etc., and accordingly to treat as foolish questions concerning such obvious matters, giving any answer to them, however inaccurate, or else breaking into mirth.

No doubt the activities of the Missions in the GUAVA have done much to break down this attitude, and more contact by Native Affairs and Medical patrols will help teach these people that they can gain much benefit from the outside world. It is of interest that the village where the primitive outlook was most noticeable - DARU - had not been visited since before the war until this patrol.

The attitude in GUAVA, MUSINAU and from DAPERA to SIERONJI was better - more progressive. Improvements in housing were noticeable, many villages were planted with grass, sage palms had been introduced and it was evident that the people were aware that instructions given by Administration officials were for their good, and that they were trying to carry them out.

A large proportion of the male population, including many Village Officials, do not speak and understand pidgin.

Disputes about pigs. Pigs are plentiful in the GUAVA, but they are not a source of many disputes, as they are kept in large fenced areas away from the gardens, and given a certain amount of food to supplement that which they forage.

The rugged nature of the country makes it fairly easy to restrict the pigs to a valley by fencing, and the fences, made of closely planted cordyline lily ( "tanket"), which takes root, are fairly permanent.

In some places the yellow flowering coastal tree known as "Mah-gas" has been introduced, and this is also used for fencing, as posts made from it remain alive.

When disputes about pigs damaging gardens did occur I followed a policy of instructing the pig owner to fence his pigs, rather than have the gardener fence his garden.

Although contrary to the Native Administration Regulations, this was done because :

- a.) It appears to be the custom in the GUAVA to fence the pigs, and
- b.) It seems to me that fencing pigs rather than gardens is a good general policy. In most areas ( though not in the GUAVA ) natives are producing a surplus of feed over their own requirements for sale ; they are introducing new food plants in some cases; and they are planting coconuts or cacao as cash crops.

In other words, their cultivated areas are becoming larger, and consequently hard to fence, and their gardening is developing into something more than subsistence agriculture.

On the other hand there are no signs of a livestock industry being developed from the native methods of pig-keeping, and indeed one cannot develop until sufficient surplus food crops are produced to feed the livestock, which would have to be kept fenced and not allowed to roam at will.

Therefore I believe it necessary to encourage gardening and crop planting, even if the pig population falls off for a time as a result of men killing their pigs rather than go to the trouble of fencing and feeding them ; for if the crop grower is discouraged by the depredations of pigs, there will be neither improved cropping or an improved livestock industry. If the gardener is encouraged, he is improving crop output and variety and providing the foundation for an animal industry -fodder.

The N.A.R., Regulation 101 provides a good law among the more primitive peoples, where only sufficient feed for immediate use is being produced, and pigs are important in the social and ceremonial life of the people, but in places such as Bougainville where large areas of land are beginning to be cultivated, and the pig has lost most of its ceremonial significance, I feel that it is no longer adequate.

I think that if the above policy is followed it will stop dissension about pigs, which has a bad effect on social life in some areas, from arising in the GUAVA.

IRANG Village. E. M. Tul-tul. Above ...

Map.

No map of the GUAVA area giving any detail was available.

The accompanying patrol map is an overlay of the 4 mile 1" Strategical Series, with the village positions plotted as accurately as possible in relation to one another. Their positions are not accurate by bearings.

Missions.

The GUAVA natives are adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, with the exception of the inhabitants of two hamlets of IRANG, one of which is comprised of Seventh Day Adventists and one of Methodists. The Lulual of IRANG is a S.D.A. The people have been

The Roman Catholic Church owns a block of ground at LAMARRA-PISINAU, known as TARURUANAU. There is a large church building here which can seat 600 people, and a house for the Father and other buildings. The native Father, Aloysius TAMUKA, spends much time there.

The 23 natives shown in the statistics as being at Mission schools are at either KUPOM in the MAGOVISI or at a school near TUNURU. These are both Roman Catholic Schools, the first being in charge of Father Moore, and the second in charge of a native teacher.

Roads and Bridges.

In the North Nasiei area the road being built up the Arawa Valley to BAIRIMA was inspected. It is not wide enough for a vehicular road, and too wide for a foot track. However it can be widened later, when access to it by vehicle is made possible by the road out of KIETA. In the meantime the thing that has been achieved is that the natives have grasped the correct technique - draining the sides and building up between the drains, in place of their old method of clearing and scraping away from the centre, which results in the road becoming a gutter. In the next three or four years there will be much produce from this valley, both cacao and copra.

The native track to the GUAVA starts at KUPEI, which can be reached by the ARAWA or BOVO valleys, and climbs a steep spur to a height of 4500 ft, then down to GUAVA. The upward climb takes two hours. As can be seen from the map, the road then crosses the grain of the country, which makes for rough going. None of the walking is arduous however, as the distance between villages is not great.

Tracks are generally well kept and maintained, but there are sections where the hillside are so rough that the track becomes a mere pad. Between ORAMI and the new site of DARU village there was no real track, but the line for it had been cut, and there should be a good one by the time the next patrol visits DARU.

Village Officials.

Some notes on Village Officials follow:

- PANKA Village.** There is no Tul-tul. TORONA has been nominated for the position. The Medical Tul-tul SIKAVIA also looks after IRANG Village as well as PANKA. There is no need for another M.T-t. as the Aid Post at ORAMI is not far distant.
- IRANG Village.** No M.Tul-tul. Above remarks refer.

A.D.C.  
C. V. Rinslerley.

- ORAMI Village.** The Luluai PERENG does not speak pidgin and remains much in the background. He is probably an influential man in the village, as he is married into the "data", ( white cockatee ) clan, which is the chief one ; however the head of that clan is no doubt the man with the most sway. The Tul-tul NTONARU is satisfactory.
- DARU Village** There is no Luluai here. The Tul-tul NAIYO is most unhelpful - he has a sneering manner and is probably not a good influence. He may have to be superseded.
- WIROI/MUMURAI Village** The officials of WIROI are satisfactory. The Luluai BIRONA of MUMURAI, who is old, with failing eyesight, wishes to resign. The people have been told to think about the choice of a successor for him. There is no Tul-tul of MUMURAI, and BIBOKO has been nominated as one.
- LAMARRA Village** There is no LULUAI. The Tul-tul IAWARI is to be recommended as Luluai and LARIKO, son of a former Luluai, as Tul-tul.
- KOKOREI Village** KAUCORI, a man from IRANG, wishes to resign. (Tul-tul) KUNKUKAMA son of NENU, is to assist him, and is to be recommended as Tul-tul.
- DAPERA Village** Both Luluai MINA and Tul-tul MANKONKEI better than average, however Luluai is old and wishes to resign. TEIBARO, the Medical Tul-tul is not doing his work as he is unwell. DEKAU has been nominated to replace the Luluai. He speaks pidgin well, is about 35 years of age, and worked in LAE and WAU for many years. If handled properly, should be a good official, as he seems able, and has had a good deal more experience than the average GUAVA native.
- ONOEVI Village.** All satisfactory. The Luluai lives at ENAMIRA hamlet. The Tul-tul has considerable skill as a carpenter, and is interested in improving housing. His services and advice are sought by surrounding villages.
- LARENAI Village** The Medical Tul-tul died in 1952, and was not replaced, as the building of the MAINOKI Aid Post made it unnecessary.
- KOKOMATEI Village** Luluai very unobtrusive - his name is KEKO, and he is not fluent at pidgin. The Tul-tul PIRUA quite a good man.
- SIROWAI Village** Luluai LONDOKA not good at pidgin. There is no M.T-t.
- PAURA Village** Luluai ARUEINA poor at pidgin and retiring.
- MAINOKI Village** " TAPU ditto.
- BCRUMAI "** " TAPAKAU " .
- SIERONJI "** The only official here is the probationary Luluai ABAPA who was appointed as such in 1954, but no record of the appointment being recommended for confirmation can be found. This will be done.

#### Appendices.

The following appendices are attached :

- "A" List of Village Officials.
- "B" Report on Police.
- "C" Medical & Health Notes.
- "D" Walking Times & Altitudes of Villages.
- "E" Anthropological Notes.

..... A.D.O.  
C.W. Kimmerley.



APPENDIX " A ".

List of Village Officials.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>LULUAI.</u>	<u>TUL-TUL.</u>	<u>MEDICAL TUL-TUL.</u>
GUAVA	ONI	NAKARI	MIRINTORO
MUSINAU	BIRENKA	PEINA	NAKOM
PANKA	MAREPIC	-	SIKAVIA
IRANG	TAMNARU	KONGKONG	-
ORAMI	PERENG	NTONARU	BINTABUKA
DARU	-	NAIYO	-
WIROI	AMPAUEI	ATU	TAKININU
MUMURAI	BIRONA	-	-
LAMARRA	-	LAMARI	KOVAKO
PIAWORA	PATARO	AVEIUNG	BIRONUM
KOKOREI	BASYONA	KAUORI	LUNSI
DAPERA	MINA	MANKONKEI	TEIBARO
ONNOVI	KUIRUA	LAMPAI	NAIANKO
LARENAI	TAPUI	LOMASI	-
KOKOMATEI	KEKO	PIRUA	-
SIROWAI	LONDOKA	AREIPEMA	‡
PAURA	ARUEINA	KUBIKO	KAU-A
MAINOKI	TAPO	KUMEINU	SANIMURA
BORUMAI	TAPAKAU	BUPARAVAI	-
PAKIA	VITO	KUMPURA	-
SIERONJI	ABAPA	‡	-

MAAO  
URAI  
WIRI  
ORAMI  
KOKORI  
DAPERA  
ONNOVI  
LARENAI  
KOKOMATEI  
SIROWAI  
PAURA  
MAINOKI  
BORUMAI  
SIERONJI  
Appendix  
BT  
KOKORI  
MAAO

APPENDIX " B " .

Report on Police Accompanying Patrol.

Reg. Number 3978 SGT. MAIKAT.

Very satisfactory. Can control other police, commands respect of village natives without bullying, and is a good organizer. Accompanied patrol only part time.

Reg. Number 7854 Const. PONOMA.

A good policeman. Reliable, willing and intelligent. Left the patrol a few days before completion to go to N.C.O. School, for which he had been previously recommended.

Reg. Number 8919 Const. WARMURU

A keen policeman, with a good sense of discipline. He does not tend to get slack. Being of good physique he is able to cover distances very quickly, and is very useful as a messenger. Can remember his instructions.

Reg. Number 8843 Const. ~~LEKX~~ ATIO.

Satisfactory. A steady man, not outstanding in any respect.

Reg. Number 9249 Const. LEM.

A policeman in his first year, and on his first patrol. Satisfactory and with more experience will be a good man.

jaifJ  
VILLAGE  
AVAUO  
UAMISUM  
PANKA  
IRANG  
ORATI  
DARU  
WIRI  
MUMURU  
AMARA  
PLOWA  
KOROKI  
DABERA  
OVOI  
LARENA  
KOKOMATI  
IRORI  
AUUA  
KONIA  
MURU  
AKIA  
EROMI

APPENDIX " C ".

Medical and Health Notes.

There are Aid Posts at GUAVA, ORAMI, <sup>ONNOVI</sup> PAKIA and MAINOKI Villages. They are all well situated and are made use of by the natives, and are obviously appreciated.

The Aid Post buildings at ONNOVI and ORAMI would be much improved if, when rebuilt, they be raised above the ground and floored. At PAKIA Aid Post a small timber industry seemed to be centered round the Aid Post, and many planks and beams were being produced there.

It was noticeable that the Aid Posts, as well as fulfilling their function of giving medical aid, were focal points of new ideas among the GUAVA people, especially in building and cleanliness, and are undoubtedly a civilizing influence.

The village people were in general appearance healthy, and there were very few sores to be seen. Sanitation and hygiene was satisfactory and sources of water free of contamination.

Cemeteries need improvement.

DAPA			1 1/2 hrs.	2800 ft.
ONNOVI	"	LARNNAI (DAPENA Pass)	1 hr.	16000ft.
DAPENA	"	LARNNAI	20 mins.	1550 ft.
LARNNAI	"	KOKOMATRI	1 1/2 hrs.	1900 ft.
KOKOMATRI	"	SIROWAI	1 1/2 "	1350 ft.
SIROWAI	"	PAURA	1 "	1250 ft.
SIROWAI	"	MAINOKI	1 "	" ft.
MAINOKI	"	BORUMAI	2 "	1450 ft. over 3000' ridge.
BORUMAI	"	PAKIA	1/2 "	
PAKIA	"	SIROWAI	20 mins.	
SIROWAI	"	BOROVANA	4 hrs.	

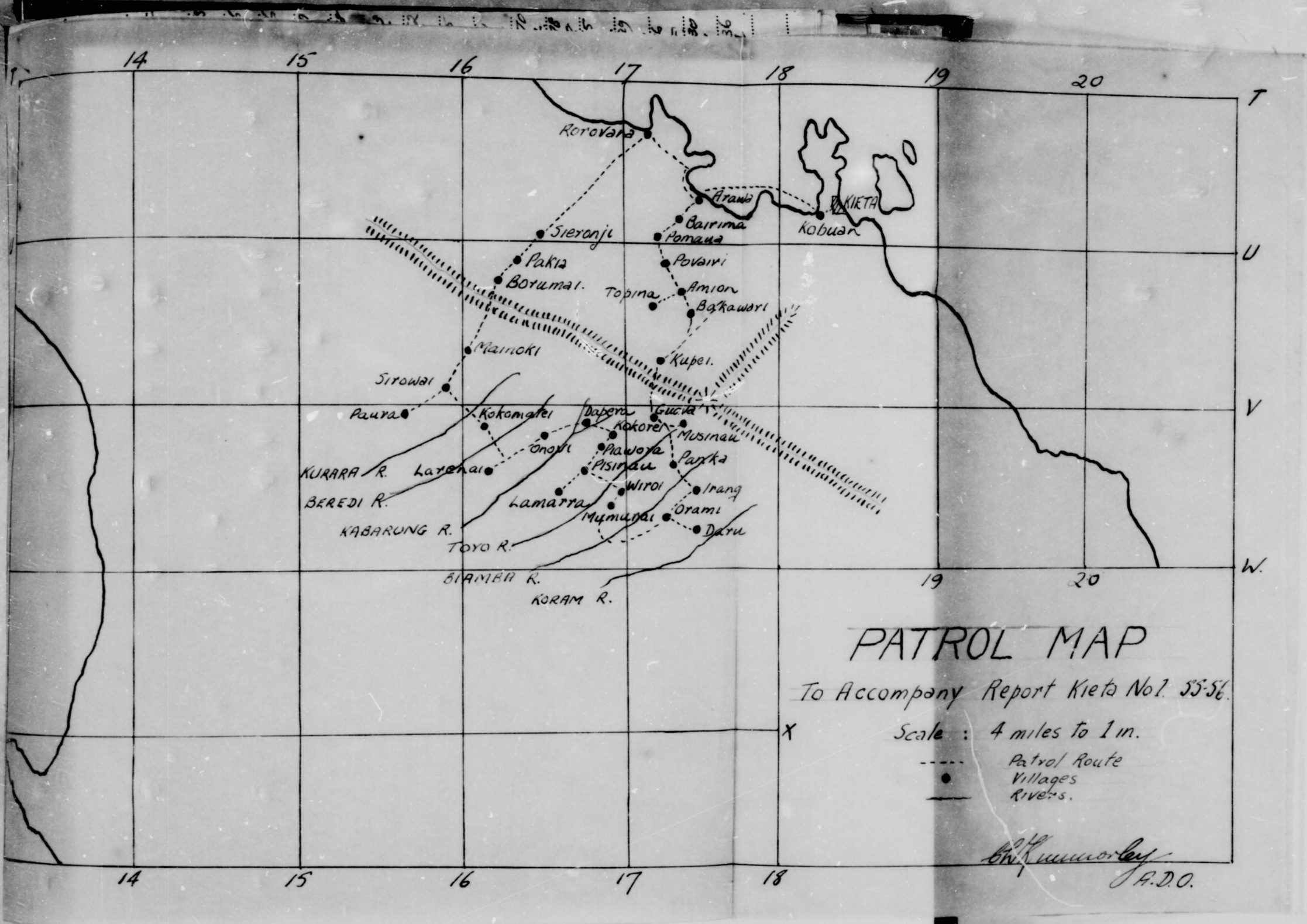
APPENDIX " D " .

Walking times and Altitudes of Villages.

KUPEI	to	GUAVA	4 hrs.	3100 ft. ( Height is
GUAVA	"	MUSINAU	1 "	(over 4500' ridge) of last
GUAVA	"	PANKA	2 "	2700 ft. village of
PANKA	"	IRANG	1 "	(over 3200ft. ridge.)
IRANG	"	ORAMI	1 1/2 "	2000 ft. each pair.)
ORAMI	"	DARU	1 1/2 "	2200 ft.
ORAMI	"	MUMURAI	1 1/2 "	2450 ft.
MUMURAI	"	WIROI	35 min.	1800 ft.
PISINAU	"	PIAWORA	3/4 hr.	1475 ft.
PIOWORA	"	KOKOREI	20 min.	2300 ft.
KOKOREI	"	DAPERA	1 1/2 hrs.	2700 ft.
DAPERA	"	ONNOVI	1 2/3 hrs.	1900 ft. over 3250' ridge.
ONNOVI	"	LARENAI (DAPENA ham.)	1 hr.	1500 ft.
DAPENA	"	LARENAI	25 mins.	16000ft.
LARENAI	"	KOKOMATEI	1 1/2 hrs.	1350 ft.
KOKOMATEI	"	SIROWAI	1 1/2 "	1200 ft.
SIROWAI	"	PAURA	1 "	1250 ft.
SIROWAI	"	MAINOKI	1 "	" ft.
MAINOKI	"	BORUMAI	2 "	1450 ft. over 3000' ridge.
BORUMAI	"	PAKIA	1/2 "	
PAKIA	"	SIERONJI	20 mins.	
SIERONJI	"	ROROVANA	4 hrs.	

YEAR 1955-56

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	NUMBER OF INHABITANTS
GUAVA	22/8/55	52
MUSINAU	23/8/55	34
PANKA	24/8/55	4
IRANG	25/8/55	14
ORAMI	26/8/55	33
DARU	26/8/55	22
WIROI	29/8/55	34
PIAWORA	30/8/55	3
KOKOREI	3/9/55	1
DAPERA	3/9/55	12
ONNOVI	1/9/55	42
LARENAI	2/9/55	75
KOKOMATEI	3/9/55	43
SIROWAI	4/9/55	2
PAURA	5/9/55	28
MAINOKI	7/9/55	4
SIROWAI	7/9/55	22



# PATROL MAP

To Accompany Report Kieta No. 55-56.

Scale : 4 miles to 1 in.

- Patrol Route
- Villages
- Rivers.

*W. K. ...*  
A.D.O.

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56

For D.N.A.

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults				
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M		F		
		1955		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
GUAVA	22/8/55	5	2	1					1					1	2			1		1				1	5	30	14	30	2	29	2.7	27	28	46	46	75+75		
MUSINAU	23/8/55	3	4		1								8					1	1		1				7	27	6	30	1	24	2.7	25	21	43	34	71+55		
PANKA	24/8/55	1	4												1		2	1		1					9	19	5	20	1	14	2.6	16	17	29	25	42+46		
IRANG.	25/8/55	1	1												2				4						7	28	11	26	1	26	3.4	15	19	35	37	55+56		
ORAMI	26/8	3	3												1						8					14	24	8	23	2	25	3.7	21	22	35	37	65+53	
DARU	26/8	2	2															1			1					5	18	4	17	2	16	3	20	13	19	25	41+38	
WIROI/ MUMURAI	29/8	3	4		1										2		3	1	2	1						10	38	9	34	1	28	2.5	25	26	44	47	72+73	
LAMARRA	30/8	3	1	1					1	1					4	2		1					2			9	25	5	26	1	26	2.3	19	18	26	34	54+52	
PIAWORA	31/8		1												1											4	16	4	15		17	2.4	12	10	26	25	38+35	
KOKOREI	31/8	1	3															2			1					14	32	9	32	1	22	2.7	28	19	52	52	83+71	
DAPERA	1/9	4	2																				2			15	38	10	37	4	38	2.4	29	14	53	56	84+70	
ONOVI	2/9	7	5												1				5							8	30	9	29		28	2.2	26	34	39	44	70+78	
LARENAI	3/9	4	3		1											2	2	2								6	22	11	22	2	27	3	16	30	32	35	50+65	
KOKOMATEI	4/9	2																1								4	15	2	13	2	8	2.5	11	11	21	18	30+29	
SIROWAI	5/9	2	2						1									1									2	12	3	15	2	15	2.8	9	15	19	21	28+36
PAURA	5/9	4	1																1								2	17	5	15	2	15	2.3	18	6	22	26	41+30
SIROWAI	5/9	2	2						1																		2	12	3	15	2	15	2.8	9	15	19	21	28+36

TOTAL

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year... 1955-56

For D.N.A.

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F
MAINOKI	6/1																																			109+86
<del>BO</del>	1/3	5	6					1					1	3	2																			195		
BORUMAI	6/9	1	1											1																				34+31 65		
PAKIA	7/9	4	3										1	1						2						2	1							67+61 128		
SIERONJI	8/9														1	2	1									3								20+21 41		

# Population Register

Area Patrolled GUAYANA CENSUS DIV.

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing Age	Child			Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45			10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F
						1			1	5	30	14	30	2	29	2.7	27	28	46	46	75 + 7
		1							1	7	27	6	30	1	24	2.7	25	21	43	34	11 + 55
2	1								1	9	19	5	20	1	14	2.6	16	17	29	25	42 + 14
		4							1	7	28	11	26	1	26	3.4	15	19	35	37	55 + 5
5	4	1							8	14	24	8	23	2	25	3.7	21	22	35	37	65 + 5
		1							1	5	18	4	17	2	16	3	20	13	19	25	41 + 5
1		2			1					10	38	9	34	1	28	2.5	25	26	44	47	72 + 7
1		7						2		9	25	5	26	1	26	2.3	19	18	26	34	38 + 33
										4	16	4	15	-	17	2.4	12	10	26	25	54 + 31
		2				1				14	32	9	32	1	22	2.7	28	19	52	52	78 + 35
								2		15	38	10	37	4	38	2.4	29	14	53	56	83 + 71
		5								8	30	9	29		28	2.2	26	34	39	44	154
2	2	2								6	22	11	22	2	27	3	16	30	32	35	84 + 70
		1								4	15	2	13	2	8	2.5	11	11	21	18	154
										2	12	3	15	2	15	2.8	9	15	19	21	70 + 78
		1								2	17	5	15	2	15	2.3	18	6	22	26	148
										2	12	3	15	2	15	2.8	9	15	19	21	50 + 65
		2								14	49	12	36	1	29	3.5	41	25	66	61	115
										4	14	2	13		11	2.6	12	9	22	22	33 + 29
		2						2	1	4	27	9	25		24	2.8	17	21	46	39	28 + 36
		1						3		6	8	4	11	1	13	2	6	5	10	16	64
																					41 + 30
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																					34 + 31
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. 2/55-56 Feta

Patrol Conducted by B.A. McCabe Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled SOUTH NASICI DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Duration—From 17/9 & 19/9 Natives 4 R.P.N.C.C., 1 N.M.O. to 30/9 /1955 to 9/9 /1955

Number of Days..... 13

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

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

Medical ..... Jan. /1955

Map Reference.....

- Objects of Patrol..... (a) Census
- ..... (b) General Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

..... District Commissioner

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

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

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

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# Village Popu

Year 1..... 1955/56

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	M	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M
OSIREI	17.9.55	1	1								1				1	1	-	
TAVIDUA														1		1	-	
KARAKUNG	19.9.55	1	1														2	
KARAKUNG	" "	1	1														1	
BONAMUNG	20.9.55	2	2														1	
TAULAPELIA	20.9.55		1													1		
MEIKINIKO	" "		1								1	1			1	1		
KOBEINAM	" "		4														2	
RUMBA	21.9.55		4													2	2	1
SIRA MBANA	" "		1													1	6	
BAKATANG	22.9.55	1	2					2								2		
KOKADEI	" "	1	2															
SIROMB A	" "	3														2	1	
DARATUI	23.9.55	5	6											1		1	3	
DILABOA	" "																	
MOINAM	" "	2															1	
UNABATC	24.9.55	2	2															
NASIOI	26.9.55	1	2					1								1	-	4
MORANCASINA	" "	3	1		1											1		4
AURUI	27.9.55	1														2	2	
WIDA	" "	1	1													1		
KURAI	28.9.55	2	2													2		1
NABUI	" "	1	1					1						1				1
		32	31		1			4			2	1	2	1	19	22		11

KCA/VM

30/2/3.

Bougainville District,  
Headquarters, SOHANO,

24th November, 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR --

Assistant District Officer,  
KIETA.

PATROL REPORT KIE2 - 1955/56  
BY MR. H.A. McCABE PATROL OFFICER

The above report is acknowledged.

NATIVE SITUATION: Reference paragraph 4. I have noticed in the past that when people from different villages marry and live in the wife's village there is less bickering, and suggest that this could be followed.

VILLAGES: When staff becomes available I suggest that the outlying and less frequently visited villages should be given more attention.

OFFICIALS: Recommendations for ONABURA and MOANBI will be forwarded to the Director for approval.

NATIVE INDUSTRY, CASH ECONOMY:

Cocoa - You will find that there will be increased patrolling by Agricultural Officers in your Sub-District, and this should assist the natives greatly in their desire for economic and agricultural development.

General - The activities of native OTONG should be watched carefully and his activities curbed. Such men are liable to cause much trouble amongst natives with a resulting increase in work for yourself when matters have to be cleared up.

Roads and Tracks - The question of the Kieta/Iwi road is still under consideration but I feel that should the natives wish to do work on the road itself they should be encouraged and paid for same.

Extracts will be forwarded to interested Departments.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs. (K.C. Atkinson),  
District Commissioner

MINUTE TO -  
Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESEY

Forwarded please together with Claim for  
Camping Allowance.

Headquarters, SOHANO,  
24/11/55, File 30/2/3

(K.C. Atkinson)  
District Commissioner

GRAND TOTAL  
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5(1)  
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TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

Sub District Office,  
Kieta.  
18th October, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
Sohano.

Patrol Report No. of  
Report of Patrol to the South NASIOI Sub Division

Officer Conducting Patrol:

B. A. McCabe,  
Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled:

(Kieta to NABUIA)  
The SOUTH NASIOI Census Division

Objects of Patrol:

Census and general administration

Duration of Patrol

17th Sept. & 19th-30th Sept. 1955  
-13 days)

Personnel Accompanying:

4 members R.P. & N.G. Constabulary  
1 Native Medical Orderly

1. Introduction

The South NASIOI division is the area between the northern flank of the Crown Prince Range and the coast from Kieta to Iwi Plantation, defined on its western boundary by a long ridge curving south-west from KIETA to Mount Poroko; and on the east by the mountains which here extend right to the coast, at KOROMIRA. The approximate/would be 90 square miles.

The country is mainly low mountainous, the principal feature being the Crown Prince massif and its spurs running north-east to the coast of KIETA, TOBEROI and KOROMIRA, and the broad valley of the Aropa, the main river, pursuing an easterly course to the sea at Reboine. Other rivers are the Toboroi (Aropa), Siar and Tava Tava.

Settlement is almost entirely on the inland slopes, the coast being neglected except for TOBEROI (included in a separate coastal Division), and a small native copra plantation at REBOINE. The people live in small hamlet groups, sometimes of no more than 30 persons, generally one main one forming the core of the 'village' group. Occasionally what are really separate groups have been joined in one Village Book, with one Luluai presiding, in order to offset the prevalent fragmentation. When occasionally a hamlet has decided to change its alliance to another village, there has been considerable inter-migration.

The hamlets are invariably situated on hills and ridges, often at considerable distance from one another, and due to the broken terrain, intercommunication is a little arduous. The scattering of the hamlets is considered to be due to a desire to be near the clan land, for reasons of both convenience and protection against outside exploitation.

The people are accessible to the station of KIETA and to several plantations and a Mission along the coast, and with their long contact with European culture, a routine patrol was to be anticipated.

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DIARY

- Sept. 17. (Saturday). Visited OSIREI village from Kieta - close to 40 minutes. Census and inspection. Discussion re agriculture and roads. Returned to Kieta.
- 18. Sunday
- 19th. Departed Kieta 8.30am on foot for KARAKUNG, arriving in 10.30am. After census and inspection, proceeded to TAVIDUA. Here coconut & cocoa groves inspected and counted after census. Remained night.
- 20th. To Kobeinam Rest House via BONAMUNG, TAULAPELIA, and MEIKINIKO; census at all places.
- 21st. Inspected Kobeinam Rest House 3/4 hour's distant, and took bearings and observations from Mt. Niniwilo (Kobeinam) 1700 feet. Proceeded to Rumba Rest House, crossing Aropay river en route. Census Rumba and Sirambana.
- 22nd. Visited Rumba, Sirambana, Bakatang (census) and Kokadei en route to Daratui, arriving 2.30 p.m. Cargo proceeded direct. Census of Kokadei and Siramba.
- 23rd. Census of Dartui, Dilaboa and Moinam. Inspected Siramba, one hour east.
- 24th. Walked for 2 1/2 hours along Aropa valley to point near Roboine, investigating proposed Roboine-Daratui branch road. Returned to Daratui 1.30 p.m. Census of Unabato.
- 25th. Sunday. Inspected Aid Post, Dilaboa. Clerical work.
- 26th. Proceeded to Moinam and Unabato to Nasioi Rest House (mostly rough walking for 3 hours). Census of Nasioi and Moragasina conducted p.m. Cargo direct by lower road.
- 27th. To Auriu Rest House, calling at Koreignam Methodist Mission en route. Mr. John Taufa seen. Auriu and Wida censused and inspections conducted.
- 28th. On to Kurai village. After census and early lunch walked to Nabuia for census, returning to Kurai. Inspected cacao.
- 29th. To Aropa Platation. (Mr. R.S.Mackay). Labour inspection commenced and shown over cacao later.
- 30th. Platation workers lined for inspection. No complaints to be heard. Mr. Mackay kindly provided transport to Reboinesettlement and store inspected in absence of organizer (Ian Otong). Examined remainder of proposed Reboine-Daratui not previously not seen. Then continued on by foot to Toberoi Platation (Mr. Kroening). After short rest transported to Kiefa, arriving 3.15 p.m. Patrol concluded.

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The hanks, at various well-known spots, were found to be usually clean and generally there has been ample spacing between houses. At some of the villages are on the edge of the forest, the usual vicinity of good sites. The people live on higher ground, probably to avoid mosquitoes.

3. Na tive Situation

For a people who have been subjected to fairly close culture contact for two generations, it is remarkable how little the people have changed from their traditional mode of life and, apparently, philosophy, apart from the obvious aspects, such as cessation of tribal fighting. The people display a stable, almost passive, temperament, and village life has a remarkably serene aspect. The chief obstacle to rapid progress in economy etc., is this prevalent satisfaction with the status quo, and in the case of the majority, probably very slight desire for doing anything to improve it. Education is neglected by the young, and is not strongly supported by the elders.

However a few are now emerging with determination to improve their lot. A small coconut plantation and trade store at REBOINE is being worked and, and interest in cacao planting is spreading, with three or four small plantings done and other plots are being prepared. Also the people are preparing to build their own access vehicle roads, with the hope that they may be able to purchase a truck later.

There appears to be little trouble in regard to law and order. At any rate only few minor complaints were brought up, and they were fairly easily settled. The deprivations of pigs in gardens are probably the most fruitful cause of disagreement, especially in the S.D.A. area in DARATUI. This question seems to need constant attention until the people can be taught to keep them under control.

Another question on which advice was often sought was in regard to domicile after marriage where the partners came from different villages. It was said the local traditional custom was that the wife could remain in her village if desired. The modern trend is for the men to wish to remain in their "home" villages; probably this is related to the changing economy, and possibly a reduced strength of traditional affinal obligations. One or two couples were living apart on this account, and it was stressed that the question should be resolved before marriage took place.

Two cases of what might be called "tribal incest" were revealed, both being clandestine liaisons between fathers and step-daughters. While this is no legal offence under European code, it does offend strongly against local custom, considerable indignation and disgust being expressed about the matter. Such offenders received a special term of opprobrium, "KAMERI" namely incestuous person. It was deemed appropriate to take action against the men under the N.A.R.'s

The peaceful and cheerful nature of the people, as well as their good relations with Administration was demonstrated by the readiness with which they entered into singsings at night, when they felt the patrol would enjoy them, although they were not requested.

(Population totals affected by migration also.)

It will be seen that the rate of increase over a four-year period is less than 0.5 per cent. It is to be hoped that

4. Villages

The hamlets, sited on well drained higher spots, were found to be usually clean and dry. Generally there has been ample spacing between housing, but south of DARATUI, some of the villages are on restricted sites, due to the paucity of good sites. The people like the higher ground, probably to avoid mosquitoes.

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Hamlets which have not often been seen by patrols, such as MOINAM and UNABATO, and the outermost villages of NABUA were poorest, and inspection should therefore not be neglected. KOBENAM village will be due for renewal of housing before long and propose to move back to an older and more suitable site. The village of DARATUI is divided into separate sections on the basis of religious adherence but this does not denote friction. Villages are usually fenced against pigs, and in some cases the steep slopes are further cut to form walls against them. They seem very effective.

5. Officials.

Many of the Luluais do not speak Pidgin English, and even when they could the Tultuls invariably act as spokesmen. They succeed in maintaining harmony and between the groups, so are serving a useful purpose.

The Tultul of KOKADI, URU, though not educated, is outstanding for initiative and progressive ideas, and is leading the road development.

It was noticed in the smaller groups that the officials seemed poor, but there was little choice for a better man, so no change is proposed.

The following are recommended for replacements, for the Director's approval, please:-

DARATUI Village: ONABURA to replace his father NARUNSI (aged

NABUA Village: MOANSI to replace RONCO (aged and chronic ulcer of leg)

6. Census.

The previous census of the Division was in May 1954, and since then the population has increased by 17 to a total of 1588 persons at present.

Births and Deaths over preceding four years are tabled hereunder.

Census	Period	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	(Total Pop.)
Sept. 51 to Feb. 1953	17 months	71	58	13	1545
May, 1954	15 "	49	44	5	1571
Sept, 1955	16 "	63	52	11	1588

(Population totals affected by migration also.)

Thus it will be seen that the rate of increase over a four-year period is less than 0.5 per cent. It is to be hoped that this can be improved.

A severe shortage in the 10-18 age group was apparent, no doubt explained by heavy mortality towards the end and immediately after the war, as the people claimed. It is expected that this will have a retarding effect on population increase also was a grade store at the settlement there, which serves the island. The workers are recruited from the sea by villages, and are paid a cash wage of about 2/- per day. The profit (if any) appears to go to GONG, although the palms belong to others as

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in a few years. The largest families were found in the Seventh Day Adventist community, (two with seven and several with six children), and the village to which they belong (DARATUI) has one of the highest average offspring per family - 2.8.

There is much migration to and from some groups - KARAKUNG, TAVIDUA, BONAMUNG, RUMBA, and the villages south of DARATUI being most affected. Around DARATUI, residence is more stable.

7. AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOOD.

Ample quantities of growing food were seen in the gardens - the staple of sweet potato, with yam, taro, banana and tapioca as corollary crops. Weather conditions have apparently been good through the year, and gardens have flourished.

There are large gardens, where the bush has been felled and cleared by communal effort, after the area is subdivided for individual families. As well as this each man has one or more small gardens of his own. These augment his food supply and also to test for larger gardens: if it is found the soil is quite productive, the groups may join in and clear a larger adjoining area.

Most gardens are fenced against pigs-wild and domestic, the latter being the most troublesome; but in the steep valleys in the vicinity of DARATUI there have been efforts to contain the pigs in the gullies and rougher country by means of long fences and using river barriers and cut-away slopes. These appear to be having some success and were encouraged. It is difficult to persuade the people of the best solution - to grow food and feed the pigs themselves, but constant urging may have some effect in time. In the meantime gardens are being periodically devastated, and owner has to pay compensation, and sometimes kills his pigs. Recently pigs broke into the S.D.A. Native Medical Assistant's garden, and on his complaint the owner killed all his nine pigs, and paid compensation as well.

Introduced foods found in the area were tomatoes, beans, eschallots and corn. There are a number of orange trees growing. Pineapples and pawpaws are in fair supply.

Foultry were fairly numerous, a proportion with admixture of better breeds. The introduction of better breeding stock would be beneficial.

Hunting of wild pig and opossum occasionally yields good results. The number of lean hunting dogs kept is terrific; one woman had eleven. The people are also adept at shooting birds with light arrows made of the sago midrib. Small fish and prawns found in the numerous streams add to the protein diet.

NATIVE INDUSTRY; CASH ECONOMY.

This is at present confined to a few ventures; to a small native copra plantation at REBOINE; groves along the coast to TOBEROI; have operation of a part of the Government Plantation at KIETA by the villages nearby; and a few recent modest plantings of cacao.

COPRA. The Reboine plantation is a strip of land near the beach at the Aropa River mouth. Production is organized by Ian OTONG, who also owns a trade store at the settlement there, which serves the inland. The workers are recruited from the nearby villages, and are paid a cash wage of about 6/- per day. The profit (if any) appears to go to OTONG, although the palms belong to others as

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well. Output, said to be about two tons monthly, is brought by hired pinnacē or canoes to OTONG's depot at PIDIA (near KIETA), where it is shipped to Copra Marketing Board, Rabaul, or some is traded to Chinese locally.

There are other driers along the coast towards TOBEROI, where there are a number of groves, also at TAVIDUA and one or two places inland. Production is sporadic, and the produce is sold locally.

Expansion of groves is limited by the fact that almost all of the suitable coastal land has been alienated for the four plantations along the coast - Catholic Mission, Toberoi, Aropa and Iwi. Of the four, Aropa takes up a very large area, believed to be 5,000 acres, of the best country of the Aropa valley; much of it unplanted. There is little spare room around REBOINE, and the proposed airstrip would further reduce the possibilities. There is probably some scope for further planting along the coast, although much is very hilly. Inland a lot of country could be planted up, provided the soil is suitable, and a road up the Aropa valley would no doubt lead to the development of this potential, as it would overcome the transport problem.

Cacao. An initial planting of 500 trees between coconut palms at TAVIDUA, partly as an experiment and demonstration, was supervised by Mr. Wilson, Agricultural Officer, some two years ago. There has been quite a degree of success in striking, but insufficient attention and weeding has caused the death of a number of trees. It is believed that the seed came from mature prewar trees at the village. These and a few trees planted earlier are bearing, and the pods are bought by the nearby plantation owner at TOBEROI

Another group of plantings are many miles distant, at KURAI village, at the rear of Aropa Plantation, from whence the idea has derived. Here there are some 3,000 trees, up to 2-3 years old, in four or five patches. A proportion of the first planted are coming into bearing, and the pods are taken to Aropa Plantation for sale. Eventually as production increases, it is proposed to put in an access road to Aropa, which would not be very difficult, to allow motor transport to handle the freight. These trees have been planted under scattered light timber shade which is not consistent, and the method is probably not advisable here.

There are others interested in cacao planting, but the people need a lot of skilled advice and direction before launching out, and afterwards. Fortunately, and Agricultural Officer (Mr. D. Shepherd) is currently visiting the area, and it is hoped that this will mean the beginning of a regular series of visits to this Sub-district, which have hitherto been scarce.

Native foods. There has been a customary trade of surplus garden produce to plantations and the Government station, and this helps the natives obtain cash for their modest requirements. Sweet potato and bananas are the main items. A vehicle road to the inland should stimulate the supply, and cut down imports of foods to the stations.

General. The natives have this year suscribed sums of money (from their War Damage deposits to Savings Bank Accounts) which have been handed to OTONG, for him to help them develop themselves economically. Exactly how they propose this is to be done is not clear. It was emphasized to them that the natural line of development was expansion of coconut plantings, with probably cacao also, when they could be helped to establish it. It is

A few hand tools have been loaned from the station for the work.

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doped that this has helped to clarify their ideas and to encourage them, but as mentioned before, Agricultural patrols are badly needed to start them off on the right lines. It is a great pity that an Agricultural Officer cannot be located in the Sub-district, to continually foster the work.

Regarding the money held by OTONG (some £300), it has been suggested to him and the people that cooperative organization could benefit them, and they seem to be interested. Perhaps the Cooperative Officer may be able to see OTONG at PIDIA when he is next in the area?

ROADS & TRACKS ETC.

Generally, the people are to be commended for the work put into maintaining the village tracks, which, in this broken country of scattered villages, are extensive, and difficult to keep. The track has been bench-cut on many steep slopes, and sometimes steps, reinforced by lateral timbers, have been built. Small stretches are too rough even for a bridle path, and these degenerate to a "goat-track". The rough stretch between KIETA to KARAKUNG and TAVIDUA via OSIREI was avoided for carriers, by making a day visit to OSIREI from KIETA, and then making a day's stage to TAVIDUA, branching with personnel only to KARAKUNG for census. This is recommended for future patrols.

Voluntary work has been performed in the past by the people on the KIETA-IWI vehicle road, mainly in grass-cutting. The severe floods last March caused some landslides and surface damage, between TOBEROI and REBOINE, as well as washing out the Toberoi bridge. Pending action on this bridge, the road has not been repaired, as it would be of practically no use; but it is believed that no great amount of work is needed to make the road passable for vehicles when needed, except in a lowlying area between Komboitu Point and the Aropa River of perhaps half a mile. It is understood that if an alternative bridge site is chosen at REBOINE, this part would be avoided.

The road is generally fairly well maintained on plantation land and near Kieta, where work has been performed by the Commonwealth Dept. of Works road gang.

A branch road from REBOINE to RUMBA, and eventually DARATUI, along a pre-war main path now neglected, has been mooted by the natives for some time. The opportunity was taken to urge them to press on with this project, as it is easily within their means and must eventually be of great benefit to a local population of 1,000 or more, and also render the KONGARA area more accessible. Until plantings of coconut and cacao in the inland are established, this road would provide an outlet for the surplus native foods of the area, some of which are at present laboriously carried into plantations and to Kieta. A local planter intends to use his tractor and trailer to collect this produce, and native building materials, if the road is installed, and is willing to offer help and advice to the natives on the job.

Native officials have since organized work on clearing the bush, which has commenced from the REBOINE end. The route will pass through Aropa Plantation land for two or three miles, but the owner (Mr. R.S. McKay) has no objections - he is in fact interested in the road.

The terrain is flat for 4 miles to near the RUMBA Rest House, and roadmaking should be simple; drainage may be required on parts. One or two fords will be needed. On from RUMBA there are several problems, as the road has to skirt the SIROMBA ridge, which drops sharply to the Aropa gorge, and then the crossing of the Aropa would have to be negotiated, requiring a 60-foot bridge, with abutments of cement. However, the road can be taken to RUMBA at first, which will serve a useful purpose, and then the further problems can be examined. The route incline up to DARATUI is an ideal gradient for 4 miles to 1,700 feet.

A few hand tools have been loaned from the station for the work.

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EDUCATION & MISSIONS.

The area is in a poor way for education. This depends on the Missions, and apparently they have been short of qualified teachers. There appears also, from past reports, and what could be seen on this occasion, to be a good deal of apathy amongst the people also, and no doubt past teachers have had this to contend with, as at the former school at KOKADEI. Strong emphasis on this matter is suggested for the future, if the people are not to continue to be largely illiterate. With a stronger emphasis on opening up the area and planting up economic crops, it is felt the people may realize the benefit to be derived from schooling.

This refers only to elementary schooling - the three R's. A very few pupils are at present accommodated at RIGU Central School, where they receive a good training from the Marist Brothers. At RUMBA Seventh Day Adventist Mission, there are also a few students, including several adults and families. There are practically none in skilled vocation training, which is needed if they are to progress economically. Perhaps there are openings in technical training centres in other Districts?

The ROREINANG Methodist Mission was inspected, and found to be a thriving settlement, under Rev. John Taufu, a Tongan Minister. The school was an excellent large, airy, raised building, but unfortunately was in recess, so the progress of the pupils could not be judged. They come mainly from the KONGARA AREA. Another Methodist native teacher conducts a school in the MORANGASTINA area.

Religious adherence between the three denominations, Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, and Methodist, has changed little since the proportion was given in Patrol Report No. 6/52-53 (Kieta), the Catholics still maintaining about 90 per cent allegiance. The latter Mission is on the coast near Kieta, and is rather distant for most of the area. The S.D.A. centre at RUMBA is equally distant. However they each have a strong hold on their flocks.

CONCLUSION

The native situation in the area is judged to be quite satisfactory, and the attitude to the Administration and to other European elements quite favourable. While apparently retarded in the past by their own indifference, the people are now showing inclinations to go ahead with development, and should respond readily to Administration advice and assistance. Agricultural development for commercial production should proceed gradually as technical advice on a continuing basis can be made available. It is to be hoped that further educational opportunities will become available to the people before long.

APPENDIX 'L' - REPORT ON POLICE PERSONNEL

(D.S.A. Patrol to SOUTH EAST DISTRICT, KIETA Subdistrict - 17/20-1-1954)

The four police taken on patrol worked well and caused no trouble. Individual reports are:

No. 7794 L/Cpl BIDIU: Ability fair, command good (B.A. McCabe) Patrol Officer

No. 5896 Const. XIMBUNA: Ability fair, conduct good. Attentive to instructions.

No. 5997 Const. YABRO: A Highland member new to the subdistrict. Showed willingness, and will profit with more patrolling.

No. 8412 Const. HLO-GOTIGA: Ability good, conduct fair. Might turn out a good member with fair handling, otherwise a problem.

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(B.A. McCabe) P.O.

APPENDIX 'A' - HEALTH & HYGIENE

(D.N.A. Patrol to South NASIOI Division, Sept. 1955)

The people appeared quite healthy to the writer. In the village lineups, few sores and sickness were noted. Yaws seems to be uncommon. Neither were there many belatedly seeking treatment at the various Aid Posts, Missions or KIETA Native Hospital.

At DARATUI Aid Post there were less than 10 present. The se consisted of one or sores, heavy colds or influenza, sprains, etc.. This Aid Post appears to be well conducted by N.M.O. KENI, and the area was clean and tidy. The buildings could be better however, and should be renewed before long. KENI has since stated that he wants to move the Aid Post onto his own land, as he claims that the Catholics are complaining about him being on their land - he is a Seventh Day Adventist. It is believed that the underlying dispute is about pigs and the penalties for their damage to gardens. It is not thought that the Aid Post should be shifted, at least until there is a better reason. Probably the matter will be settled by the time of the next patrol.

KENI's dispensary was in excellent order and seemed to be well stocked.

Some of the villagers attend ANGONAI Aid Post, but as this was not on the patrol route, it was not inspected. The N.M.A. in charge has since been seen, and asked if possible to join D.N.A. patrols for that portion of the SOUTH NASIOI DIVISION for which he is responsible.

The people seem to be fairly health conscious; no doubt because of close interest from the Department at KIETA. A new Aid Post is almost completed near NASIOI. This will cut out the long walk to DARATUI, required till now. The buildings are very good, and the site well chosen, on a moderate rise.

Very few, if any, of the M.T.T.'s are really trained, and can only be entrusted with common dressings and bandages, cough mixture, etc.. However dressings for cuts, abrasions, sprains, etc., should be available in each village, instead of having to seek treatment several miles away for such minor matters. When M.T.T.'s were found to be short of medicines, they were told to report to the Medical Officer at KIETA.

Hygiene and sanitation were found to be usually quite good. The practice of providing latrines for individual families is good, since failure to do so can be pinned down to the individual. N.M.O. MAIKE accompanied the patrol, and showed himself willing and competent.

APPENDIX 'B' - REPORT ON POLICE PERSONNEL

(D.N.A. Patrol to SOUTH NASIOI, KIETA Subdistrict -17/30-9-55)

The four police taken on patrol worked pretty well, and caused no trouble. Individual reports are:

No. 7764 L/Cpl DIDIU: Ability fair, command also fair. Not as good as could be wished, but passes.

No. 8886 Const. KIMBUNA: Ability fair, conduct good. Attentive to instructions.

No. 8997 Const. YAERO: A Highland member new to the Subdistrict. Showed willingness, and will profit with more patrolling.

No. 8412 Const. VILC-GO'IMEA: Ability good, conduct temperamental. Has good possibilities, but inclined to be wilful and hot-headed. Might turn out a good member with firm handling, otherwise a problem.

(B.A. McCabe) P.O.

TOTAL  
+1  
(1)  
(3)  
(3)  
(4)  
(3)  
(6)  
(5)  
(1)  
(1)  
(2)  
(2)  
(4)  
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(1)  
(1)  
(1)  
(1)  
(1)  
(1)  
(1)  
(1)

# Population Register

KIETA SUBDISTRICT, BOUGAINVILLE

Area Patrolled... SOUTH NASIOIS DIVISION.

RATIONS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
	Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults				
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		M + F	
			1							1		2	9	3	10	1	8	1	3	7	12	12	36 (1)	
			4									3	17	2	18	1	14	1.5	7	9	26	27	73 (3)	
1			3	1	1					5		4	23	2	18	1	18	2	12	20	16	21	79 (3)	
1			1		1					3		5	41	3	29	3	18	1	10	19	52	36	122 (5)	
												1	9	1	8		7	1	1	2	15	13	31 (1)	
			1							1		4	9	2	10		7	2	3	6	17	17	45 (2)	
			1									3	13	1	22	1	18	1	15	6	25	25	72 (3)	
			8							1		6	33	4	32	1	22	1	8	16	36	38	107 (5)	
			1									6	17	3	14		10	1	8	7	26	19	61 (2)	
			6									4	17	2	18	3	14		11	15	17	22	71 (3)	
			4							2		4	22	4	19		13	2.2	13	19	25	20	83 (3)	
			1							1		4	12	3	13		11	2.1	9	14	14	14	53 (2)	
1	1		11							15	5	15	48	18	48	1	38	2.8	43	38	46	57	215 (1)	
			4							2	1	2	6	6	9	1	7	1.8	3	5	7	15	37 (2)	
			2										9	2	9	1	8	1.5	5	7	11	14	40 (2)	
			2							3	-	9	15	8	16	3	14	2.9	12	21	21	19	78 (4)	
			3									6	25	6	26	1	18	1.8	15	14	27	25	84 (3)	
1	1		1									3	15	4	23	1	17	1.4	13	12	27	35	88 (4)	
												1	5	14	5	16		15	1.7	14	10	18	20	63 (3)
										2		4	8	3	10		7	3.1	10	3	13	14	44 (3)	
			3									2	29	3	19	1	13	1.3	13	8	20	22	66 (3)	
1			6							1			15	2	12		16	1.5	2	5	11	15	40 (3)	
13	5	2	63	1	3					37	7	92	406	87	399	20	313		230	265	482	500	1588	

Amount  
Returned  
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

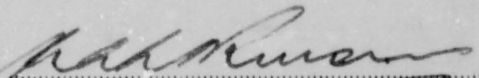
# PATROL REPORT

District of.....BOUGAINVILLE..... Report No...KIETA NO. 3 - 55/56.  
Patrol Conducted by...G.B.O'Farrell C.P.O.....  
Area Patrolled.....EIVO CENSUS DIVISION.....  
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL.....  
Natives.....4.....  
Duration—From 17./10./1955 to 29./10./1955.  
Number of Days.....~~Eleven~~ THIRTEEN days.  
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.  
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 19./7./1954.  
Medical ...../3./1955...  
Map Reference.....Bougainville 4 miles to the inch series.  
Objects of Patrol (i) Revision of census.  
(ii) Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

511 /19 56

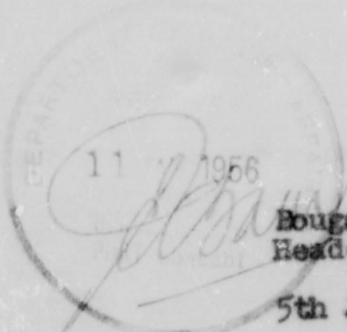
  
District Commissioner

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



30/14/14 ✓

KGA/VM



30/2/3.

Bougainville District,  
Headquarters, SOHANO,

5th January, 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR --

Assistant District Officer,  
K.I.E.T.A.

PATROL REPORT NO. KIE. 3-1955/56 BY MR. G.B. O'FARRELL, C.P.O.

The above report is acknowledged.

Native Affairs - I feel that when you are able to increase patrolling on the arrival of patrol staff, the housing position as well as sanitation of all villages will improve greatly, as will the work done by the Village Officials. I think this is borne out by Mr. O'Farrell's last paragraph on page 3.

Census - I make the total increase 22 and the natural increase 25. The predominance of females (22 to 22) is not encouraging, but better than a decline in the population.

Conclusion - The fact that Mr. O'Farrell conducted a leisurely patrol will aid much to stimulating interest in their welfare.

(K.C. Atkinson)  
District Commissioner

MINUTE TO -  
Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please, together with Claim for  
Camping Allowance.

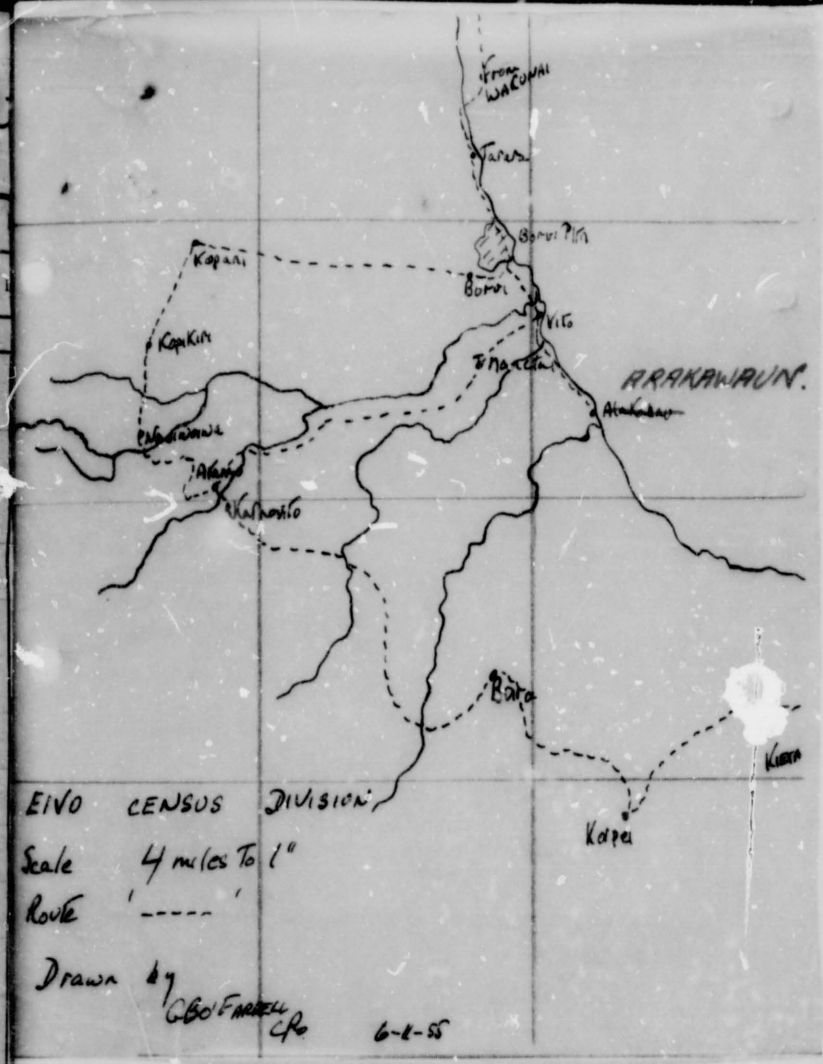
Headquarters, SOHANO,  
5/1/56, File 30/2/3.

(K.C. Atkinson)  
District Commissioner

P/A *[signature]*

P/A *[signature]* 21/3





WAKUMAI

ARRAKAWAUN

Atakabau

Kopai

EIVO CENSUS DIVISION

Scale 4 miles to 1"

Road '-----'

Drawn by

GEO. FARRELL C/O

6-2-55

119

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI.

5th November 1955.

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT NO. KIETA 3 - 55/56.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE EIVO CENSUS DIVISION.

PREAMBLE.

Officer conducting patrol; .....	Mr G.B.O'Farrell .C.P.O.
Area patrolled; .....	EIVO Census Division.
Objects of patrol; .....	(1) Routine Administration (2) Census Revision.
Duration of patrol; .....	17 - 10 - 55 to 29 - 10 - 55. Eleven days.
Personnel accompanying; .....	Const RARUGO No 7154. Const SAPAN No 8415. Const IAKA No 8945.

N.M.O. GAVIAT.

.....

DIARYOctober 1955.

Monday 17th - Departed WAKUNAI in the morning, slept at ARIGUA Plantation.

Tuesday 18th - Left ARIGUA but canoe nearly overturned by heavy seas. Canoe beached and walked to TARARA.

Wednesday 19th - Left TARARA and walked to BORVI village. Census revision and inspection. Departed for KOPANI. Slept at KOPANI.

Thursday 20th - Departed for KOPIKIRI. Slept at KOPIKIRI.

Friday 21st - Departed for NASIWOIWA. Slept at NASIWOIWA.

Saturday 22nd - Departed for ATAMO. Slept at ATAMO.

Sunday 23rd - Observed at ATAMO.

Monday 24th - Departed (leaving major part of cargo at ATAMO) for VITO, passing through MANETA. Left VITO for BORVI - inspected - walked back to VITO. Slept at VITO.

Tuesday 25th - Left VITO for ALAKABAU - inspected returned to VITO. Departed for ATAMO with lunch at MANETA. Slept at ATAMO.

Wednesday 26th - Departed fro BOIRA. Slept at BOIRA.

Thursday 27th - Departed from BOIRA and arrived at KORPEI. Slept at KORPEI.

Friday 28th - Departed from KORPEI and arrived at ARAWA village, via POMAUA and BAIRIMA. Slept at ARAWA.

Saturday 29th - Arrived at KIETA.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was commenced from WAKUNAI travelling by canoe to TARARA village and thence by foot to the first EIVO village, namely BORVI.

The EIVO census division consists of nine villages situated on the eastern slopes of the northern half of the Crown Prince range of mountains.

The villages are spread evenly with about two to three hours walking time between them.

Although there was a certain amount of rain, the weather was, on the whole, good and the activities of the patrol were not interrupted by climatic variations.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

There were no complaints brought to the attention of the patrol officer.

A new village by the name of ALAKABAU has been built on the beach. Since the occupants were previously members of NASIWOWA village, they have been included in the EIVO census statistics and not with those of the Kieta Coastal Census Division. These natives left NASIWOWA to go to the coast in order that they may make copra. The coconuts were planted some time previously and the site belongs to the people at ALAKABAU.

The housing situation was very poor., possibly due to the fact that no patrol has visited this area since July last year and that the natives do not appear to be particularly interested in the quality of the living conditions. Housing in all the villages was sub-standard. The houses and sanitation of KOPANI and BORVI were extremely poor.

The village officials were told the relationship between poor living conditions and disease. With regards to the two above mentioned villages; the villagers were advised to rebuild every house according to their own individual likes and dislikes but incorporating separate living, cooking and excreting quarters, for one family.

As can be seen from the diary the village of BORVI was inspected twice. This was because no effort had been made to clean the village or the houses. The village officials gave the impression that they did not understand the necessity of it. They were advised that the patrol would circle and revisit the place and that a difference was to be seen. This was done and on arriving back it was good to see the place was clean and large quantities of building materials

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

were being assembled.

The village of KORPEI is in the process of moving to a new site and so far nine new houses have been constructed. On the whole the natives seemed lazy and incapable of finding an interest. However there are glimmerings of interest being shown in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The people have a gradually awakening interest in the growing of cash crops.

Some of the villages, for example, KOPANI and KOPIKIRI produce an average of four bags of copra per month. The natives of ALAKABAU who broke away from NASIWOIWA have produced some seventy to eighty bags of copra in the last six months. However they are only a small village and have had to spend a large time on building houses, etc.

SAI-A of BORVI wishes to plant cocoa and has cleared the ground.

There are no commercial plantings of rice, cocoa and peanuts.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Village roads were in good condition. Although no actual road work had been accomplished such as grading, etc, the roads were cut and clean.

The coast road from TARARA to ALAKABAU was found to be in poor condition; in some places, because of sea erosion and in others because of the lack of maintenance.

There is an excellent road running from VITO to ATAMO, which, with a small amount of work could be made capable of taking jeeps and trucks. At present there is no necessity.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

An N.M.O. accompanied the patrol and he attended to the minor cuts and sores. No Tropical Ulcers were seen.

The most noticeable ailment was that of grille. The village of KORPEI has an Aid Post orderly situated nearby, but notwithstanding the fact, thirty-one cases of skin disease were observed.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH (cont).

The Aid Post at ATAMO is well situated and appears to be functioning satisfactorily. There is only one ward, which houses both male and female patients, a situation which would act as a deterrent to these hill natives bringing the female side of their families to the Aid Post.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

(see Appendix 'A')

MISSIONS

The RIVO area is wholly under the influence of the Roman Catholic religion, with the centre at the Marist Bros Mission station at MANETAI under Fr O'Sullivan. The Father also conducts a school for boys. No other mission is represented.

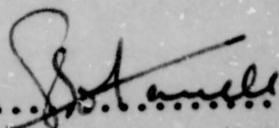
CENSUS

Census revision shows a total increase of 28 people. At the villages of KARNOVITU and ATAMO, which are situated within a mile of each other, there were 24 births of which 22 were male.

CONCLUSION.

This patrol was a very short one and could have been completed in five or six days. The patrol remained at each village overnight, with the exception of MORVI and ALAKABAU? neither of which have suitable accommodation. Not a complaint nor a query was brought to this officer and the natives seemed content to attend census and disperse back to their houses. Some time was spent at each village explaining to them the basic design of a simple house. The RIVO patrol is normally incorporated with the KIETA COASTAL patrol.

.....

  
.....  
G.B.O. Farrell C.P.O.

APPENDIX "A"

Village Officials

BORVI

Luluai - TANAM. old  
Tultul - LEPASWI. fair

KOPANI

Luluai - AKUWA. weak  
Tultul - PUKUTA. (not sighted.)  
M.T.T. - SIKEI. deceased.

KOPIKIRI

Luluai - PERIPAIN. reasonable  
Tultul - DIKANOITA. not sighted, at TENEKAU PLTN.  
M.T.T. - DEI-AITA. fair

NASIWOIWA

Luluai - TAUBURAI. satisfactory  
Tultul - BAWATAN. mig out to ALAKABAU.

ATAMO

Luluai - BIWA. good  
Tultul - TASIWA. quiet

ALAKABAU

Tultul - BAWATAN. good

KARNOVIFU

Luluai - DEPEDAIA. old  
Tultul - REPIA. fair  
M.T.T. - KARMI. fair

BOIRA

Luluai - NOM. deceased  
Tultul - NORUAI. satisfactory

KORPEI

Luluai - MAVIWA fair  
Tultul - SIRA good  
M.T.T. - APARAE good

.....







Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....BOUGAINVILLE..... Report No.....KIE 4 - 55/56.....

Patrol Conducted by.....Mr G.B.O'Farrell C.P.O.....

Area Patrolled.....Kieta Coastal Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NO.....

Natives.....three police.....

Duration—From.....4./I./1956.....to.....15./I./1956.....

Number of Days.....ten.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../7./1954.....

Medical .... /7./1955...

Map Reference.....Bougainville 4 miles to the inch series.....

Objects of Patrol.....(a) Routine Administration.....

.....(b) Revision of Census.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

# Village Popu

Year.....1955/56.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth				
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M						
TARARA	January 13th	3	3															I	I	I		
Vito	11th	33	3					I	I													
ROROVANA	10th	14	11										I									
ARAWA	9th	2	6			I													I	2		
PUNKAMA	5th	I																	I			
KUKA	5th	I	I																I			
PINDIA	6th	2	3																I	I		
POKPOK	4th	4	8																			
TOBOROI	4th	2	2																I	I		
<b>TOTALS</b>		32	37			I		I	I				I	I					I	6	I	9

Popu



Cleared  
May 24/12/68

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of..... Report No.....

Patrol Conducted by **BOUGAINVILLE**..... **KIB 4 - 55/56**.....

Area Patrolled..... **Mr G.E. O'Farrell C.P.O.**.....

Patrol Accompanied by **Kaituma Coastal Census Division.**

Natives..... **NO**.....

Duration—From...../...../19..... to **three police.**

**4** Number of Days **15**..... **1**..... **56**.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... **ten**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical ...../..... **7** 19..... **14**

Map Reference..... **7**..... **55**

Objects of Patrol..... **Bougainville 4 miles to the Inch series**.....

**(a) Routine Administration.**

**(b) Revision of Census.**

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

# Village Popu

Year.....1955/56.....

## DEATHS

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	In	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
TABARA	JANUARY 13th	3	3														I	I	I	
VITO	11th	33	3			I	I													
NOROVANA	10th	I	II									I								
ABAWA	9th	2	6		I												I		2	
PUNKAMA	5th	I															I		I	
KUKA	5th	I	I														I			
PINDIA	6th	2	3														I	I	I	
POKPEK	4th	4	8																2	
TOBOROI	4th	2	2										I				I		2	
		32	37		I		I	I				I	I				I	6	I	9

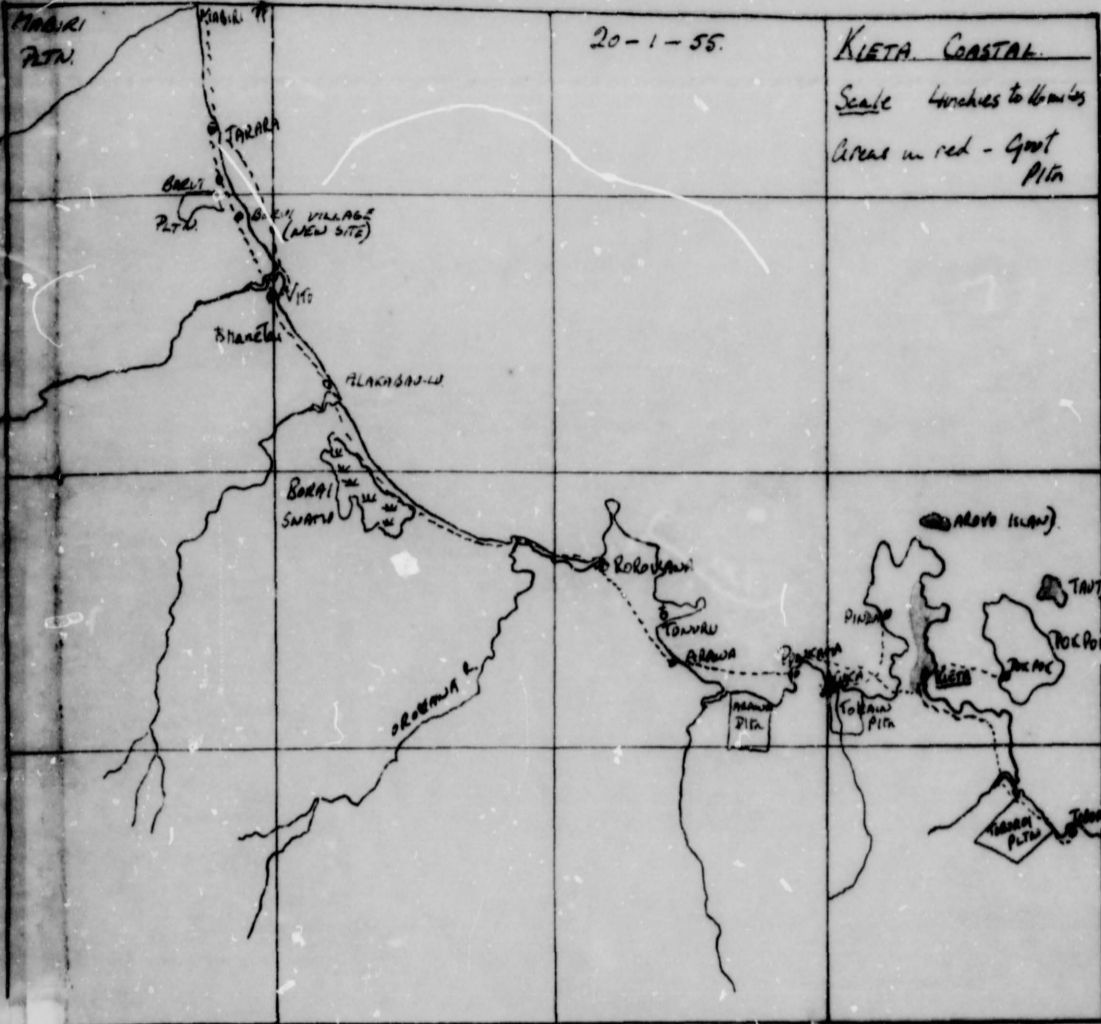
1000  
FTN

20-1-55.

### KIETA COASTAL

Scale 1 inch = 10 miles

Areas in red - Gpvt  
Pit



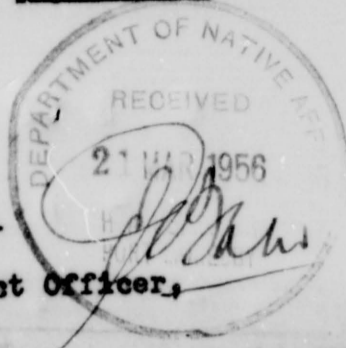
1200

3600

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/21 ✓

KCA/VM



30/2/3 - 245.

Bougainville District,  
Headquarters, SOHANO,

15th March, 1956.

MEMORANDUM for  
Assistant District Officer,  
**KIETA.**

KIETA PATROL REPORT NO. KIP-55/56 BY MR. G. B. O'FARRELL

**Native Affairs:** It would appear to me that prosecutions under the Native Administration Regulations could have been carried out in this area. As Mr. O'Farrell states, the area is the most advanced in the Sub-District and in view of this, it is my opinion that stronger action is needed.

**Copra:** Please bring to the attention of the Agricultural Officer the position regarding the coconut groves at Vito and Tarara, if you have not already done so.

**Roads and Bridges:** The question of a road from Roriara to Vito should be examined carefully with an eye for future development.

**Appendix A:** It is generally agreed that with beach natives, particularly on open roadways where there is a pounding surf, it is impossible to build latrines either over the sea or have deep pits dug. Under these conditions it is found preferable for the natives to use the beach.

(K.C. Atkinson)  
District Commissioner.

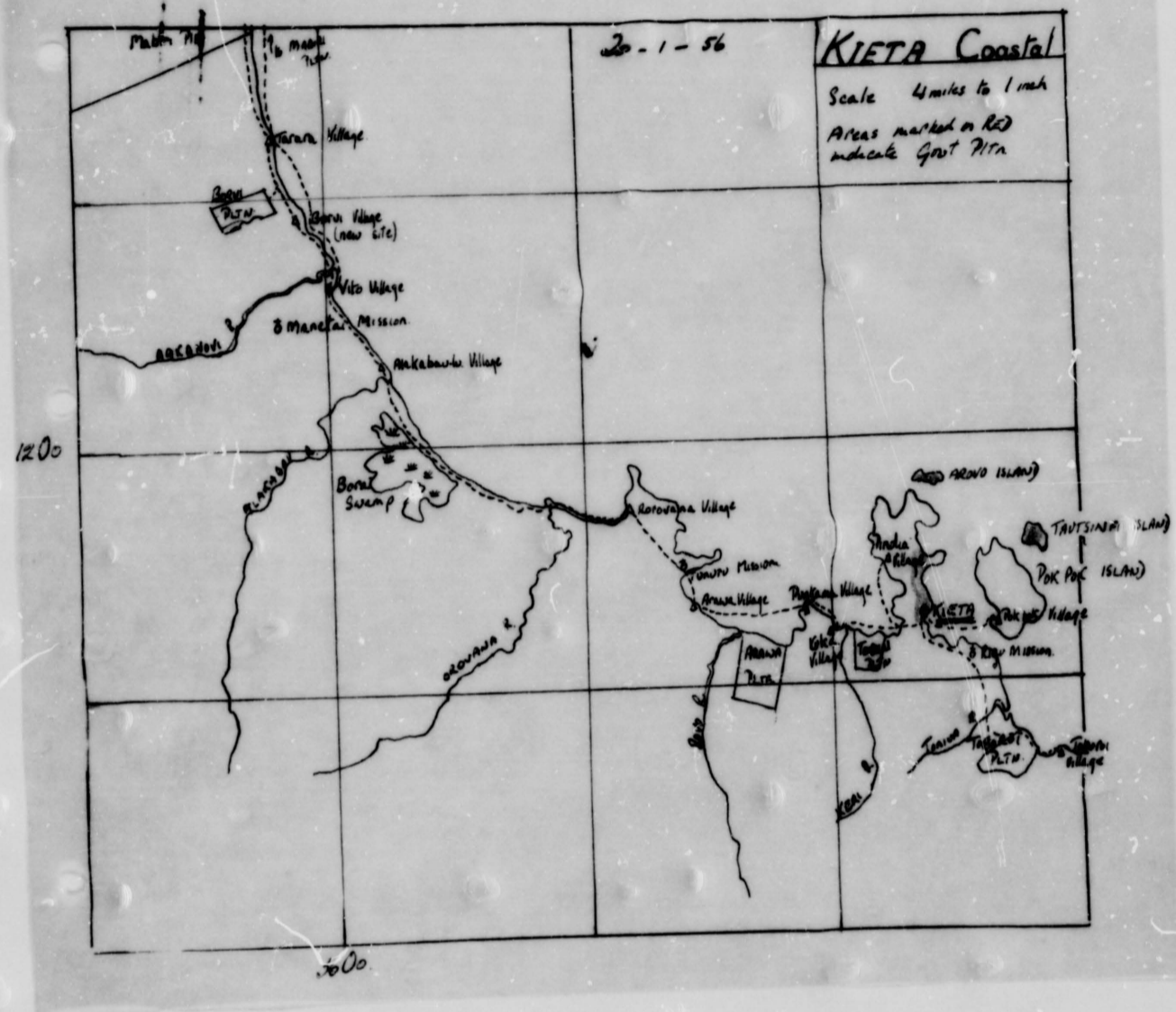
MINUTE TO -  
Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

For your information please. Claim for Camping Allowance enclosed.

Headquarters, SOHANO  
15/3/56; 30/2/3.

(K.C. Atkinson),  
District Commissioner.

P/A 29/3  
29/3



A/9



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,  
KIETA

20th January 1956.

MEMORANDUM TO:

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

PATROL REPORT NO. KIE 4 - 55/56.

Report of a patrol to the KIETA COASTAL  
Census Division.

PREAMBLE

Officer conducting patrol;

Area patrolled;

Objects of patrol;

Duration of patrol;

Personell accompanying;

Mr G.B.O'Farrell C.P.O.

KIETA COASTAL Census Division.

(1) Routine Administration.

(2) Revision of Census.

2/1/56 to 15/1/56.

ten days in all.

No 7154 Const RARUGO.

No 8861 Const IEURI.

No 9249 Const LEM.

.....

A/9

INTRODUCTION.

As in the EIVO patrol, the last patrol to go into this division was carried out by Mr Carlisle some eighteen months previously.

The villages of POKPOK, PUNKAMA , KUKA & PINDIA are half an hour's canoeing or walking distance from Kieta and there for were inspected from Kieta.

The weather throughout was fine during the morning and stormy after midday. As the latter half of the patrol was, in the main, carried out per canoe, it meant that all travelling had to be effected during the morning.

All the villages are on the beach.

DIARY.

January 1956.

- Monday 2nd - Departed Wakunai per M.V. NUMA for Kieta.
- Tuesday 3rd - Spent in preperation.
- Wednesday 4th - To BOBOROI in the morning and POKPOK in the afternoon.
- Thursday 5th - To PUNKAMA and KUKA.
- Friday 6th - To PINDIA village.
- Saturday 7th - in Kieta.
- Sunday ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 8th - in Kieta.
- Monday 9th - To ARAWA village - slept ARAWA.
- TUESDAY 10th - To ROROVANA village - slept ROROVANA.
- Wednesday 11th - To VITO village - slept VITO.
- Thursday 12th - To BORVI Estate to survey a piece of land - continued to TARARA - slept TARARA.
- Friday 13th - At TARARA
- Saturday 14th - To MABIRI Plantation to investigate a boundary complaint. Returned back to ROROVANA - slept at ROROVANA.
- Sunday 15th - To Kieta.

.....

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

As mentioned in the Introduction, eighteen months have elapsed since the previous patrol and in some villages this is apparent.

This area is the most advanced in the Sub District, which is to be expected as all the inhabitants are beach natives and have had longer contact with Europeans.

However with one exception the houses were not good and the village areas dirty. The first two village entered were instructed to clean their houses and the village area in my presence, and it appears that the idea travelled for the other villages were cleaner.

The one exception was one of the two ROROVANA hamlets under the Tultul WAU. The houses here were well constructed - open with plenty of windows - beds tables chairs and cupboards etc.

The Luluai of PINDIA has resigned because he wishes to move to another village. Originally of BUIN Sub District, he has spent some twenty years at PINDIA. The natives of PINDIA are a little diffident about appointing a new Luluai but as the village warrants one they were advised to select one and report to the A.D.O. at Kieta.

The settlement of Solomon Island natives at ROROVANA, VITO and TARARA is becoming a matter of contention with respect to the ownership of land. During the last century a number of natives left FAISI and TREASURY Islands in the British Solomon Islands, travelled up the coast of Bougainville and landed above Kieta. There are various and diverse reasons given for this immigration. Some say that they were asked to come and 'deal' with the village called KEKEREKE ( where ARAWA Plantation now stands ) whom they are supposed to have annihilated. Others consider that they left because they had trouble with their own community.

Nevertheless they arrived - demanded land which they were given and proceeded to settle in. Later they bought some land after native fashion with shell money.

There the matter rested - the intruders disliked and somewhat feared until the Germans came and after them, the Australians. Now that the natives are becoming more conscious of the profits to be made out of coconuts land disputes are arising. Did they pay for the land - and - specifically, what land?

During this last patrol one such dispute came up before me and ended up in Court.

The ownership of a strip of land by the name of TENATAUBU, situated on the beach, adjoining the MABIRI boundary, was in doubt. ROROVANA village claimed that they had paid TEPEROI village ( near WAKUNAI ) with shell money before the Australians

arrived. Later TEPEROI had brought the subject up again before a Government Field Officer, a Mr Costello, who had held a court and adjudged that ROROVANA keep the land on further payment of five pounds, to TEPEROI.

On the other hand, TEPEROI state that they have never been paid anything for TENATAUBU and that the five pounds was for another piece of ground.

Both parties were interested only in the coconuts growing on TENATAUBU - about six hundred of them. In fact the argument only arose when one party wished to put a copra drier there. It was decided that ROROVANA should have the right of making copra and that a certain portion of the profits was to go to TEPEROI. At this both parties expressed themselves satisfied.

The village of KUKA boasts of twenty-three people of which there are four male adults. Two of these attend school and one of the others is very old, leaving one able bodied man by the name of MONORI, who, in addition to looking after the village is the Catholic teacher. His work entails building all the houses, cutting a piece of Government road and looking after a plot of ground on which there are five hundred cocoa trees.

It was suggested that they combine with PUNKAMA village who are only a short canoe distance away, and also with whom they are racially connected. At this they appeared to be undecided and asked for some time to think it over. They were advised to consult the A.D.O. at Kieta or the next patrol Officer.

As the patrol was carried out during the school holidays, almost all the children were seen.

Throughout the division the people were happy and contented. All natives came to census in new clothes.

The adoption of 'western ideas' was noted at TARARA village where most of the male adults arrived for census with long sleeve shirts, long white trousers, ties, socks and shoes; in fact, the average European evening wear. They even clapped the patrol officer when he finished speaking!

#### NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

##### I. Village gardens.

In all villages, the officials stated that there was plenty of foodstuffs.

The village of ARAWA which had been previously damaged by heavy floods has recovered now and is self supporting. The gardens are in a new position and are away from the river.

2. Copra

(a) All the villages have areas that have been planted up with coconuts.

In detail as follows:-

- TOBOROI - coastal strip either side of the village planted and also an area at the back. Last year some of the village natives lived in a small hamlet specially to run this area but they have now gone back.
- POKPOK - a small piece planted behind the ~~XX~~ village and some more at the other side of the island.
- PINDIA - small area surrounds the village.
- KUKA - Teacher MONORI has 450 trees in.
- PUNKAMA - coastal strip only.

As it can be seen these villages have not entered into the drying and selling of coconuts in a large way - or so it would appear - but the above villages, with others, enjoy the privilege of working on the Government plantation at Kieta and it is on these coconuts that they concentrate their efforts.

The Assistant District Officer at Kieta has initiated a scheme whereby for every three months a certain number of villages are allowed to 'work' copra providing that they pay a small tax and keep the plantation clean.

- ROROVANA -  
VITO -  
TARARA -

These above villages have extensive areas under coconuts but except for ROROVANA they appear to have other interests and the areas planted are nearly overgrown. They were advised to clean their plantations and to seal the copra: while the price was still high.

Cocoa.

Only one village in this division has planted cocoa and that is KUKA. This is the work of one man, namely MONORI. He has five hundred trees.

Neither peanuts nor rice are grown.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

With the isolated exception of one large Tropical Ulcer found at TOBOROI village, all the people were very healthy. The villages of ROROVANA, VITO and TARARA were outstanding in this respect. In their villages not one case

of illness was seen - not even the smallest sore.

However the Aid Post at ROROVANA was one of the worst this officer has seen. The orderly, who seems to be a fairly important member of the village, appears to have no idea about cleanliness. The admission room was very dirty and the instruments in a worse condition.

#### EDUCATION.

As mentioned under Native Affairs all the school children were on holiday.

There is a village school at PUNKAMA which caters for about nine or ten children. Although no less than seven of these come from PUNKAMA itself, the school is a boarding school and all the inmates sleep on the premises.

High schools at RIGU, TUNURU and MANETA take the more advanced Catholic pupils while RUMBA school takes those of the S.D.A. sect.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road from Kieta to Toboroi, which is maintained by the Commonwealth Department of Works, is in fair condition. The new bridge between the Mission and Toboroi is a very good piece of a work and should last for some time.

The road stops at Toboroi plantation and from there one is forced to walk along the beach until the village is reached. The road from TUNURU Mission and ROROVANA village is the responsibility of several villages - ROROVANA, BAIRIMA, BAIRUWAI, BAKIWARI, TSIAI and AMION. All these have been told by the A.D.O. to repair the road and generally make it suitable for walking. One village - ROROVANA - who have the largest section to maintain, have completed their work and have made a good job of it. (they were advised to cut the trees back a short distance to let the sun in as parts which had drains were still a little boggy). The others have done no work at all and in some places the road has more resemblance to a river. The road from ROROVANA to VITO which runs near the beach is in the wrong position. It will be impossible to have a road there as all the rivers tend to form lagoons before emptying themselves into the sea. As it stands at present, one is forced to spend as much time on the beach as on the road itself. The best plan would be to commence a new road about a mile inland, about two miles south of ALAKABAULU, and from there follow the contours of the low hills until the BORAI swamp is circumvented. From here keep inland and cross the ROROVANA

XXXX

river about a mile or so from the mouth, after which one could come round to ROROVANA from the back or even straight onto TUNURU.

The road from VITO to MABIRI plantation is in reasonable condition. The natives were told to spend more time in bridging small rivers and culverts.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. ( see Appendix "A" )

CENSUS.

This census is taken over eighteen months but allowing for this, compared with the previous census, the results are rather remarkable.

(a) There were 69 births compared to 29 in 1953/54.

There were 13 deaths compared to 23 in 1953/54.

These figures give a rough death rate of 10 per thousand and a birth rate of 50 per thousand.

(b) Total increase was 68. ( 910 to 842 ). This is made up by a birth/death increase of  $69 - 13 = 56$  and a migration in from other divisions of 14 to 1 migration out, giving a balance of 13. This gives a calculated increase of 69 cf actual increase 68.

(c) The figures show one death only in the 0-1 Mth column, for the 69 births.

These figures, at any rate compared with those taken on the 1954 census, show a welcome improvement.

INDUSTRY.

Being beach natives and in close contact with a number of Chinese stores, it is not surprising to find that a number of native business firms have started to spring up.

At TOBOROI the natives have purchased their own little pinnace (during August 1954) which they used for fishing trochus shell as well as hiring it out for the transport of cargo and passengers.

At present borers have entered the hull (four planks) and they are waiting on the Catholic Mission at Rigu to help them out.

At ~~KIKIKI~~ <sup>POKPOK</sup> the natives do a lot of trochus fishing from which they average about seventy pounds per month. This money is shared out to such natives that helped.

At PINDIA, the native OTONG has his own store and plot of coconuts. He appears to be making a certain amount of money as he owns a latemodel expensive typewriter and a wireless. The A.D.O. at Kieta says that he is under supervision.

At PUNKAMA the natives have spent the last three months working on the Government Plantation at Kieta. They show dockets stating that in the first month they cleared a profit of £125.

At ARAWA the store and coconut plantation of Peter TEONA is flourishing.

At ROROVANA VITO and TARARA all the natives are making money by fishing for trechus. The former village has three stores and VITO has a bakery.

The impression received throughout was that the natives in this division do not lack for want of money.

POLICE

The report of police accompanying the patrol has been sent to PORT MORESBY in accordance with the instructions given by Police Circular H2296 21/IN-54 of 17/12/54.

MAP

A map of the area is enclosed.

CONCLUSION.

The impression received was that the average native in this area was spending most of his time following the lure of money, which although an enjoyable pastime, generally results in the deterioration of his other facets.

For instance, as has been mentioned before, both housing and sanitation are poor. It is not unusual to walk into a dirty dark house where there are no windows, no beds, and to find a brand new sewing machine parked in the corner.

At every village an effort was made to impress upon the village officials of the resultant disadvantages that would occur if village life was neglected.

++++  
++++

*G. B. O'Farrell*  
G. B. O'FARRELL C.P.O.



APPENDIX "A"

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

TOBOROI.

Village area dirty - houses good with three exceptions. Goci rest house.

Tultul - SISIETA old and sick  
M.T.T. - TAPONA. efficient - would make a good Tultul.

POKPOK.

Village area dirty - cleaned on the spot. Houses fair but none of them had kitchens. Cemetery badly kept.

Luluai - DEVAI good.  
Tultul -- MONONA fair - claims that he is ignored but consider that it is just an excuse.  
M.T.T. - KINO. satisfactory.

PUNKAMA.

Clean village - houses good but not very clean and only one or two have kitchens. Native school which was dirty although well built. Very poor rest house, though not really necessary to have a big one here.

Tultul -- MATUA good.

KUKA.

Very small village. Village area was found to be clean but not the houses. The houses with one exception (only half completed) were in a state of semi-collapse. The one able man - MONORI - is doing his best.

No village officials.

PINDIA.

Village clean. Houses good. The village edge needs to be cleaned back more. Drains to be dug in order to carry away the semi-swamp that takes up one end of the village.

Tultul - PIRUKA appears capable  
M.T.T. - KAKA fair.

APPENDIX "A" cont.

ARAWA.

This village wants to spend more time at ~~KKA~~ village maintenance. The houses are very poor. Eight new houses, a rest house and a police house are to be built within the next six months. The hamlet at BAIROWAI is in a worse condition. The officials claim that they have been working on new gardens and also a big road running from ARAWA to the village of BAIRIMA. The road is not yet finished part a part of it was inspected. It is well constructed with deep drains on either side.

LULUAI	- KIEI	good
Tultul	- KORI	shrewd.

ROROVANA.

Probably the largest village in the Sub District, it is divided into two large hamlets known as ROROVANA number one and number two. The first hamlet under Tultul WAU is the best village in the division. Houses are excellent. The work of changing over from the old houses to the new ones is still in progress but there are only about three old houses standing.

The second hamlet under Luluai GAUS is not good. Situated on strip of beach about forty yards wide from the sea to the river, it is one of the most stupid positions sighted. The village officials realize this and even state that often the houses on the perimeter are washed away when they have a large flood.. They were told to start immediately and find a new site. REST House is good but, aswith all other coastal rest house kitchens, the kitchen bears more resemblance to a fowl house.

Luluai	- GAUS	old but the village leader.
Tultul	- MARAKORO	old and of new use as a Govt Official.
Tultul	- WAU	excellent.
M.T.T.	- SALIA	N.M.A. who has been given the M.T.T. nat.

VITO.

Village area clean. A stout pig fence surrounds the village. Houses very bad indeed. Three houses to stand the rest to be rebuilt, over the next year. Three to be rebuilt in the next three months.

Rest house good. Village bakery clean but ordered to put windows in as his 'shop' half was too dark.

APPENDIX "A" cont.

VITO cont

Luluai	- KERIPAS	fair
Tultul	- TAVALA	v.good.
M.T.T.	- KULABU	old but an interesting character.

TARARA.

Clean village area - new houses going up. Some of the old houses need to be replaced immediately. A large number of sheets of galvanised iron (new) standing underneath the houses. Luluai says that they intend to purchase sawn timber from MABIRI saw mill and build semi - permanent houses. Rest house poor and to be replaced.

LULUAI	- TABORA	a young man, with progressive ideas, which need to be checked occasionally.
Tultul	- BELE	not sighted - at Native Hospital, Kieta.

General Notes

1. Sanitation - no latrines were seen - all natives used the sea. Is there any fixed policy with regards sanitation for beach natives ?
2. Kitchens - very few seen - most natives cooked underneath their houses. Apart from the new houses which had kitchens built off the ground and attached to the house by a small covered passageway, such kitchens that were seen, were poor efforts.

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# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR **1956/1956.**

**Kieta Coastal Census Division.**

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F				
TARARA	13/1/55	3	3											1	1	2				1	2																		
VITO	11/1/55	3	3				1	1									2	1	3																				
BOROVANA	10/1/56	14	11													1	1		13	4	3																		
ARAWA	9/1/56	2	6		1										3	2			14	7																			
PUNKAMA	5/1/56	1													1		1		1																				
KUKA	5/1/56	1	1																2	2																			
PINDIA	6/1/56	2	3												2		3	3	1																				
POKPOK	4/1/56	4	8												4	5			9	2																			
TOBOROI	4/1/56	2	2												2	1			2																				
<b>TOTALS</b>		52	57	1		1	1							1	1	6			15	9	6	4	45	16	5			4	62	251	43	27	16	233	2.3	153	177	259	252

165 & 145  
• 910.

# n Register

Area Patrolled **Kieta Coastal Census Div.**

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M + F
AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
Inside District	Outside District			Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
1		2				I		4	27	2	29	I	20	2.1	19	17	26	22	
3								6	26	5	28	6	29	2.0	17	20	24	30	
13	4	3						25	82	21	71	4	82	2.4	63	65	82	94	
4	7							7	26	6	25	2	26	2.0	9	15	25	28	
1								5	13	1	5	-	5	2.1	4	2	18	9	
2	2					I		1	6	2	4	-	4	4.3	3	4	4	7	
	1							3	24	1	20	I	20	2.5	11	15	25	23	
9	2					2		9	32	7	31	-	32	2.3	21	26	39	35	
2								2	15	3	14	2	15	2.4	5	13	16	14	
45	16	5				4		62	251	48	227	16	233	2.3	152	177	259	252	

# ation Register

Area Patrolled...Kieta Coastal Census Division

Amount Returned to Store

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M + F
		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child		Adults				
		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45			10-16		16-45	M	F	M	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45									
		I		2					I			4	27	2	29	I	20	2.1	I9	I7	26	22
		3										6	26	5	28	6	29	2.0	I7	20	24	30
		I3	4	3								25	82	21	71	4	82	2.4	63	65	82	84
		I4	7									7	26	6	25	2	26	2.0	9	I5	25	28
		I										5	I3	I	5	-	5	2.1	4	2	I8	9
		2	2						I			I	6	2	4	-	4	4.3	3	4	4	7
				I								3	24	I	20	I	20	2.5	II	I5	25	23
		9	2						2			9	32	7	31	-	32	2.3	2I	26	39	35
		2										2	I5	3	I4	2	I5	2.4	5	I3	I6	I4
		I	-	45	I6	5			4			62	251	48	227	I6	233	2.3	I52	I77	259	252

29/17



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of KIETA Report No. 5 - 55/56

Patrol Conducted by M.D. KEARY

Area Patrolled KOROMIRA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 3 Police.....

Duration—From 1/5/56 to 13/5/56

Number of Days..... 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ 9 /19 54

Medical .... / 5 /19 55

Map Reference..... BOUGAINVILLE SOUTH 4 MILE SHEET

Objects of Patrol..... CENSUS & ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16/6/56

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 .... £.....

Amount  
Returned  
to Stor

# Village Popu

Year.....1955/56.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS 1956	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	M	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				
TAKI	May 4	3	4														3	1	1	
AMAPO	" 5	3	3														2		5	
SIOROVI	" 7	3										1					1		1	
PONDONA	" 7	2	1													1				
MINANI	" 7															3	1		1	
SIROWAI	" 7	2	3							1							1			
KAMAROVI	" 8	3	2													2	2		3	
MUNIAS	" 9	2	1														1		2	
MANGONA	" 9		1													1	1	1		
ROMEINA	" 9	2	1				1		1								1	3	1	
SIPUREI	" 11	3	2														1		1	
PEIWANA	" 11	2	5														3			
LORO	" 11		1				1			1								1	2	
PIRINEU	" 11	2	1							1							1		2	
		26	25				1	1		1	3	1					9	17	2	21



NA. 30-14-25.

14th March, 1957.

District Commissioner,  
SOHANO.

KIETA P/R. No. 5-55/56.

The above report is acknowledged with  
thanks.

Comment at this late stage is unnecessary.

(A.A.Roberts)

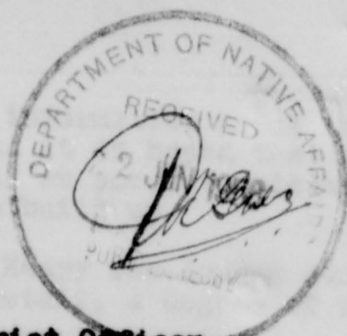
DIRECTOR *RB*

*P/A*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/55 ✓

KCA/JMR



30/2/3-578

Bougainville District,  
Headquarters, Sohano.

15th June, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,  
KIETA.

KIETA PATROL REPORT NO. 5-55/56

This report of a patrol to the KOROMIRA Census Division, is the first submitted by Mr. Keary since his posting to the Bougainville District in March, and it shows that he has already got a good understanding of the area which he is working in.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

It is encouraging that Mr. Keary found such a good situation. If it is possible to increase the number of patrols, the civic pride of the people will probably increase considerably.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY:

Spasmodic output and faulty techniques can be overcome by advice and assistance. Three Native Agricultural Assistants have started work in the Kieta Sub-District this year, and the result of their efforts can already be seen; one of these men will be sent to the KOROMIRA area soon. When the Agricultural Officer for Kieta takes up his duties there, Agricultural Extension work should increase considerably.

WAR DAMAGE:

There are a number of men in the Kieta Sub-District who have stated that they lodged war damage claims, and followed up with enquiries regarding payment, but were put off, and for whom no claims can be traced. No doubt some of these are genuine cases, but if new claims are accepted from these men there will probably be a rush of claimants, and it will be extremely difficult to decide which ones really lodged claims - (claims apparently lost) and which ones did not. However, the matter will be considered - details of all such claims should be kept.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Throughout the Kieta Sub-District the people are very much inclined to diffidence, and the village officials, being thrust into a position of prominence on the visit of a patrol, become very shy and apprehensive of being found fault with, and accordingly appear gauche and rather stupid. However, if they are given encouragement and treated patiently they respond, and, as Mr. Keary says, their abilities can be appreciated on longer acquaintance.

NATIVE LAND:

It is good that Mr. Keary discovered that there are no serious problems about land, and that the rights of NIKORA and BOROS to the ground they occupy are not disputed by other

people. The information about land tenure is interesting and useful, and it is hoped that future patrols will build on it, and that an accurate picture of the KOROMIBA land tenure will be built up.

Mr. Keary has done a good patrol and shows, by his attention to detail, a degree of real interest in his work.

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

s.c.



Director, Native Affairs.

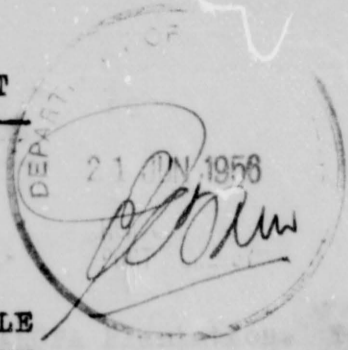
INTRODUCTION:

The Koromiba area is situated about 15 miles by road to the south of... The people are... most of them living in... on the... which rise behind the... The greater part of this area is... occupied by... There are several... to the coast where they have... houses... are said to be... and... are kept.

The area has not been visited... since September 1934... worked through the area during the year... The... during... by an... during 1934... organized... During April... This... of work.

26/14/56 ✓

PATROL REPORT



PATROL REPORT No.5 of 1955/56  
KIETA SUB-DISTRICT BOUGAINVILLE

AREA PATROLLED:	KOROMIRA CENSUS DIVISION
OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL:	M. D. KEARY P.O.
DURATION:	1/5/56 to 13/5/56 - 13 days.
LAST PATROL (D.N.A.):	September 1954
OBJECTS OF PATROL:	Census & routine administration.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:	3 police, 2 N.M.O.s

INTRODUCTION:

The KOROMIRA census division lies to the south of KIETA and covers an area about 15 miles by four miles. The people are semi-coastal, most of them living in villages situated on the ridges which rise behind the narrow coastal strip. The greater part of this strip is alienated and is now occupied by five plantations. However, the native people have ready access to the coast where they have several small hamlets; these are mainly copra-making centres and the places where canoes are kept.

The division has not been visited by a D.N.A. patrol since September 1954; however, an Agricultural Officer worked through the area during February of this year and the Medical Officer at KIETA visited various centres during an anti-Yaws campaign. Two medical patrols were conducted by an E.M.A. during 1955 and there are two medical orderlies stationed in the area who are frequently moving about. During April a Native Labour Inspector visited the plantations - this relieved the patrol of a considerable amount of work.

2

DIARY OF PATROL

MAY 1956

- Tuesday 1st. From KIETA to AROPA Plantation. TOBOROI village visited en route.
- Wednesday 2nd. From AROPA to BANGANA via IWI Plantation and KOROMIRA Mission Station.
- Thursday 3rd. From BANGANA to TOIUMONAPU Plantation via KORORU, TJENOVA, KAMAROV I No.2, and SIROWAI hamlets and KEKERE Plantation.
- Friday 4th. From TOIUMONAPU to TAKI.
- Saturday 5th. From TAKI to AMAPO.
- Sunday 6th. At AMAPO.
- Monday 7th. From AMAPO to MINANI via SIOROV I and PONDONA.
- Tuesday 8th. From MINANI to KAMAROV I.
- Wednesday 9th. From KAMAROV I to ROMEINA via MUNIA and MANGONA.
- Thursday 10th. At ROMEINA.
- Friday 11th. From ROMEINA to PIRINEIU via PEIWANA, SIPUREI, and IORO.
- Saturday 12th. From PIRINEIU to TAVATAVA, thence AROPA.
- Sunday 13th. From AROPA to KIETA.
-

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

L. General: The situation throughout the division appears to be quite good. The attitude of the people towards the patrol indicated their confidence in the Administration; at all times the patrol was given a cordial reception.

The villages of TAKI and AMAPO, the most southern settlements in the area, were found to be enthusiastic and keen to please. Suggestions about improvements to housing were well received by the villagers who had even started work on renovations and renewal of houses before the patrol had returned to the station. However, the further north one travelled the greater was the degree of indifference about the appearance and sanitation of the villages; at PIRINEIU it was found necessary to take legal action against certain men for neglect of dwellings. Fortunately this indifference is confined to ~~envy~~ pride (which, of course, is bad enough) and was not reflected in their general attitude towards the Government.

No animosities of an inter village nature were noted. Indeed, the area was found to be quite peaceful and with very few complaints. Friction between local villagers and imported plantation labourers has been reported by previous patrols, but this seems to have been eliminated.

Relations between plantation managers and owners and the local people were observed to be particularly good. There is an atmosphere of co-operation and goodwill quite evident.

There are probably not more than 2-3,000 acres growing now, although this could be increased by the Agricultural Extension Service.

There is only one native entrepreneur in the area, he being situated at BACINHA. This man's name is VILHIL and he has a small coconut plantation which employs about 100 labourers. When I visited his place he was busy building new houses.

2. Native Economic Activity: Copra production is the main source of money income. This is carried on by individuals with no attempt to pool resources for greater or easier production. Occasionally three or four men combine their efforts to build a drier.

There is machinery for co-operative effort in the marketing of copra. This is provided by the DARUMAI Native Society, a member of the Bougainville Native Societies Association. However, a fairly large proportion of the copra is sold to local plantations which pay the same price as the Society.

The output of copra is not consistent. At the present time there is very little being made and not even any attempt to sell the dry nuts for which there is a market on some of the plantations. Apparently this state of affairs forms part of the regular pattern of copra production in the area: output stays high for some time and then suddenly drops for no apparent reason.

Cacao is being grown by various people at TAVATAVA, between AROPA and IWI plantations. There is another plot at SIROWAI (near KEKERE plantation), and another at BAGANA. Apart from a few old trees at BAGANA none of the plots are producing yet. When the trees do come into bearing it is probable that beans will be sold to the plantations raw. It is doubtful whether anyone will bother to set up a processing plant with fermenting boxes and drying beds - indeed, it may not even be desirable for local growers to attempt processing. There are probably not more than 2 - 3,000 trees growing now, although this could be increased by the Agricultural Extension service.

There is only one native entrepreneur in the area, he being situated at BAGANA. This man's name is NIKOLA and he has a small coconut plantation which employs eight labourers. When I visited his place he was busily building new labour

quarters in order to comply with instructions issued by the Native Labour Inspector.

A man of SIROWAI, BOROS, holds a trading licence, but does not seem to carry on any business. The possession of a licence probably carries a certain amount of prestige.

Three men stated their intention of applying for licences to trade in their villages. They were advised to defer their applications until the end of June as all licences would have to be renewed then, even though issued only a few weeks before the end of the financial year. It is hoped they can be obliged when they do present themselves at the Sub-District Office.

3. War Damage Claims: Two men employed by IWI plantation enquired about war damage claims they submitted in 1948. It was claimed that no compensation had been paid. The matter has been taken up with the A.D.O. by separate memorandum.

4. Native Land: Some remarks on land tenure are contained in Appendix "A". It is hoped these will serve as some kind of starting point for enquiries by future patrols. There do not appear to be any land problems or serious disputes, but it is probable that traditional forms of tenure will cause complicated disputes later on - this being brought about by the increasing interest in the planting of coconuts and cacao. It is hoped that on the next patrol some definite information can be gathered about the ownership of certain blocks; one in particular is the plantation of NIKOLA at BAGANA. While there is no argument at all about NIKOLA's right to the land, it is felt that there may be disputes when the question of inheritance arises. This, of course, is looking far ahead, but the business of making enquiries about land ownership is a slow one.



VILLAGES & HAMLETS:

1. General: Most of the settlements are small and are divided into two hamlets. Some of these hamlets are found on the coast and it would appear that these have increased in size over the past few years. Generally the two groups are close together, but some are more than a mile apart.

2. Housing & Sanitation: The standard of housing was not very high, particularly in the beach settlements. The best houses were found at TAKI and AMAPO - these were large and reasonably well kept. One or two were in need of replacement and others in need of repair and improvement.

In the other places it was usual to find one house of outstanding design, the owner having introduced such modern innovations as a verandah and windows. The people were urged to follow this lead and take more interest in the appearance and better construction of their dwellings. The advantages of better ventilation were also mentioned.

Village Officials were asked to organise a complete rebuilding campaign in the beach settlements. Most of these places presented a shanty town appearance. The use of inferior quality materials and lack of ordinary maintenance work has put nearly all the houses past the stage where they could be made sanitary by repairs.

Many houses in the inland villages were also marked for renewal. It was suggested that some consideration should be given to better spacing of houses - it being common to find some with not more than three feet separating them. This has been brought about by the construction of pig fences around the villages; to economise both in materials and effort the fences have enclosed areas which are frequently too small for the number of houses. It is hoped this will be rectified when some of the old houses are renewed.

Nearly every house throughout the division has a separate kitchen. This certainly keeps a lot of smoke and rubbish out of the houses - however, the main thing to be guarded against is the use of these kitchens as sleeping and general living quarters.

Hygiene was found to be satisfactory throughout the area. The provision of latrines and rubbish pits was quite adequate, mainly as a result of the efforts of the two medical orderlies stationed at aid posts.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Village officials were not very impressive and as a rule did not display any great energy. The best of the Luluais was MARATA of TAKI. Undoubtedly most of these men have hidden virtues which are not always apparent on first meeting them - perhaps with longer acquaintance one will learn to appreciate their abilities.

There is one vacant position for a Luluai at SIOROVI. No one was willing to take the job on; although most of the men were anxious to nominate someone else for the position, no individual was prepared to come forward and offer his services. The matter was not pressed as the village is a small one and the Tul Tul seems to be doing everything that is needed.

#### CENSUS:

The attendance for census was good, the only absentees being aged people or those who were at the aid posts receiving medical treatment (all of these being seen when the posts were visited).

There are six cases of men with two wives, these being found in the villages of SIOROVI, PONDONA, MENIAS, ROMEINA, PEIWANA, and IORO (that is, one in each village mentioned). There is one man with three wives at SIROWAI.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:

An officer of the Agricultural Department visited the area about three months ago.

1. Economic Crops: Coconuts and cacao are the two economic crops grown. Coconuts are found in small groves rather than properly laid out plantations. It is difficult to say just how much copra is produced by the people. Cacao trees planted by various men have not come into bearing yet.

At SIROWAI there are about 300 cacao trees which have been planted by a man, MURIWURI. He said the Agricultural Officer missed seeing the plot on his visit. The plants are quite young and were grown from seed obtained from KERAVAT Experimental Station by Mr G. McLennan of KEKERE plantation. It is doubtful whether there is room for a further 200 trees to make up the necessary minimum of 500. However, the ones growing at present are properly spaced and kept very clean.

As has been mentioned already, copra production is irregular and at the present time very little is being made. Judging by the crude driers seen, the standard of copra is pretty poor when it is being produced.

A young man, PIAU, of PIRINEIU asked if arrangements could be made for him to be sent to the Agricultural Station at SOHANO for instruction in the cultivation and production of cacao. This has been taken up by separate memorandum. It would be of benefit to the whole village if he could be taught something, as all the cacao 'growers' were anxious to support his request. They would undoubtedly take a lot of notice of anything he said after any training he received at the Agricultural Station.

2. Food Crops; Previous reports contain much information on foodstuffs and gardens. Taro used to be the staple food, but has been replaced since the war by the sweet potato. This was the result of a disease which destroyed most of the taro gardens. It would appear that taro is gradually regaining its place as a foodstuff of importance, but the sweet potato will, in all probability, remain the staple for some time to come.

The people at the southern end of the division grow a quick-maturing variety of sweet potato which is said to have been imported by the Japanese during the war. The local name for this variety is KAIPANGGO, and the Japanese name (so informants tell me) is KAIPO. It is claimed this potato will, under favourable conditions, mature within two months - but it is admitted that the usual time is more like three months. The people said the Japanese went to much trouble in the preparation of the ground before planting; they added that in their experience the traditional digging stick form of cultivation produced a much better shaped tuber. Apparently the potato achieved a long thin shape under the Japanese method of cultivation, whereas it develops a short round shape under native cultivation. Perhaps the difference in the amount of work involved has something to do with this preference for a particular shape.

Numerous Ivory Nut palms were seen growing on the hillsides. These closely resemble the sago palm in appearance, but do not grow in clumps and do not need the same amount of water. They are propagated by seed (the ivory nut) which in most cases appears to be hand-planted. The palms are used for food in exactly the same way as the sago palm. It is quite usual to find them growing along the tracks in the same way as betel nut palms are often to be seen.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

Portion of the KIETA - IWI road is within the area. The section between AROPA and IWI plantations is fit for use by all classes of vehicular traffic. Between IWI and TOIUMONAPU there are sections of road fit for light traffic, but these are unconnected and there are no bridges.

The tracks used by the patrol were in good condition and make walking quite easy. They are kept, in most places, well cleared and benches have been cut into hillsides in many places.

There are no bridges worthy of the name. Streams are small and are either forded or crossed by single log foot ways.

MEDICAL & HEALTH:

The patrol was accompanied by a medical orderly at all times. N.M.O. BEREI, who has the aid post at MEREKO, came as far as MINANI. From here N.M.O. PINAUD of the KO'ARU aid post accompanied the patrol.

Medical inspections were made in conjunction with the census checks. Those people needing treatment were directed to one or other of the aid posts. Some conjunctivitis was seen, but apart from this the only other thing was sores.

The two medical orderlies are obviously doing a good job in the division. BEREI has his aid post between AMAPO and SIOROVI and PINAUD has his at KO'ARU, just north of KEKERE plantation. Both men move about the villages at frequent intervals and it is due to their efforts that latrines are in good order wherever one goes.

The Catholic Mission station has a small hospital at KOROMIRA which also provides medical services for a large number of people.

Serious cases are readily moved to KIETA by canoe or launch.

MISSIONS:

There are two missions operating in the area; the Marist Order of the Roman Catholic Church and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

The Catholic mission has strong influence over the greater part of the division. There is one station, KOROMIRA, which is staffed by a priest, two nuns (one a teacher and the other a nursing sister), and a lay brother who looks after the plantation. Every village has a teacher.

There is only one S.D.A. village, SIROWAI. This is visited regularly by a pastor from the S.D.A. station at RUMBA which is north of KIETA.

EDUCATION:

Education is entirely in the hands of the missions. The Catholic Mission has a school at KOROMIRA from which promising students may graduate to the Marist Brothers school at KIETA.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

1. Anthropology - general: Some notes are given in the form of an appendix (App. "A").

2. Specimens for Museum: No specimens were collected.

However, it may be of interest to note that Mr W. Clarke of TOIUMONAPU plantation has a small collection of old axe heads dug up on the property. He mentioned having found a stone mortar before the war, but this has been lost.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES

10

CLANS: There are five matrilineal clans in the KOROMIRA division; these are named, in four instances, after birds and in the last instance after a fish. The clan names are: KURAWA, MANTA, SINGGIRO, and KAMUWA (bird names) and MERE'IO (a fresh-water fish). Informants stated that these same five clans exist throughout Bougainville and even extend to parts of the British Solomons. The names are said to change from place to place, but the clans are still the same (for example, in the NASIOI division the MANTA clan is known as BASIKA).

There are numerous sub-clans which appear to be restricted to particular localities.

With one exception each clan has a taboo on the killing or eating of its emblem. The exception is the MANTA clan; members said they were quite at liberty to kill and eat the bird (a kind of pidgeon) after which their clan was named. Perhaps the fact that the bird has very little flesh and is generally considered not worth eating may have something to do with this. No explanation was offered.

It is said that the KURAWA clan used to take precedence over the others, but this is no longer so. The last man to hold any power through his position in a clan was BAROS, a Paramount Luluai killed by the Japanese at KIETA. BAROS was of the KURAWA clan and apparently did exert a lot of influence on local affairs even before his appointment as Paramount Luluai. Most of the men say there are no longer any head men of importance as there were in the past. It is however, interesting to note that a one-legged medical orderly, BEREI, who conducts a medical aid post in the area is an influential man throughout all the southern villages - he also is of the KURAWA clan.

There are at least four marriages within clans; three of these were in the MERE'IO clan. One such marriage is of some twenty years standing, so the idea is not entirely modern.

LAND TENURE: The land owning unit is the clan; individual members have usufructuary rights over particular blocks within the clan boundaries.

Marriage is often matrilocal and this results in numerous cases of outsiders acquiring temporary land rights. When a man plants permanent tree crops on land given to him by his wife's clansmen there are likely to be complications when the question of inheritance arises. It appears that the tendency is for property to pass from father to son; this is quite satisfactory to the son because he has inherited rights to the land through his mother. The difficulty arises when the next generation inherit the trees. To overcome this it is usual for a man to choose a wife from amongst his father's clan; this keeps both the land rights and the actual ownership of the trees within the family.

The people quite openly admitted that when a man contemplates marriage he must think of the union not only in terms of a domestic arrangement, but also in terms of the acquisition of rights (or more secure rights) to property. Since the introduction of a money economy - that is, the first stages of such an economy - the security of ownership of coconuts has become very important.

Where a man marries within his own village he will tend to choose a wife from his father's clan; this secures his right to trees planted on his father's clan land and ensures the rights of his children. An instance of this may be seen at MINANI where a man, BOROS, owns a fairly large stand of coconut palms. He inherited these from his father who was of the MERE'IO clan and who planted these palms on his own land. BOROS has married a woman of the MERE'IO clan, thus securing his right to collect the produce of the palms. He has at the same time two other wives of other clans - this has made him



3.

quite a man of property.

Clan lands generally run in broad strips from the ridges down to the coast. Boundaries are topographical features in most places; that is, creeks, rock outcrops, hills, and so on.

In spite of the fact that the greater part of the coastal strip has been alienated there does not appear to be any shortage of land.

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS - KOROMIRA CENSUS DIVISION

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>Tul Tul</u>
TAKI	MARATA	DURI
AMAPO		NUNOPI
SIOROVI		NAWANA
PONDONA		DERATJI
MINANI		MEIWANA
SIROWAI	DENGEI	
KAMAROVI	IRERO	TAMEGO
MUNIAS	DEROASI	IPIMA
MANGONA	SIARAREI	MAITO
ROMEINA	NETRA	TATA
SIPUREI	BINGOMO	AMARA
PEIWANA	NATA	MATEIKU
PIRINEIU	OWORI	MORU
IORO		KOBANA

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56

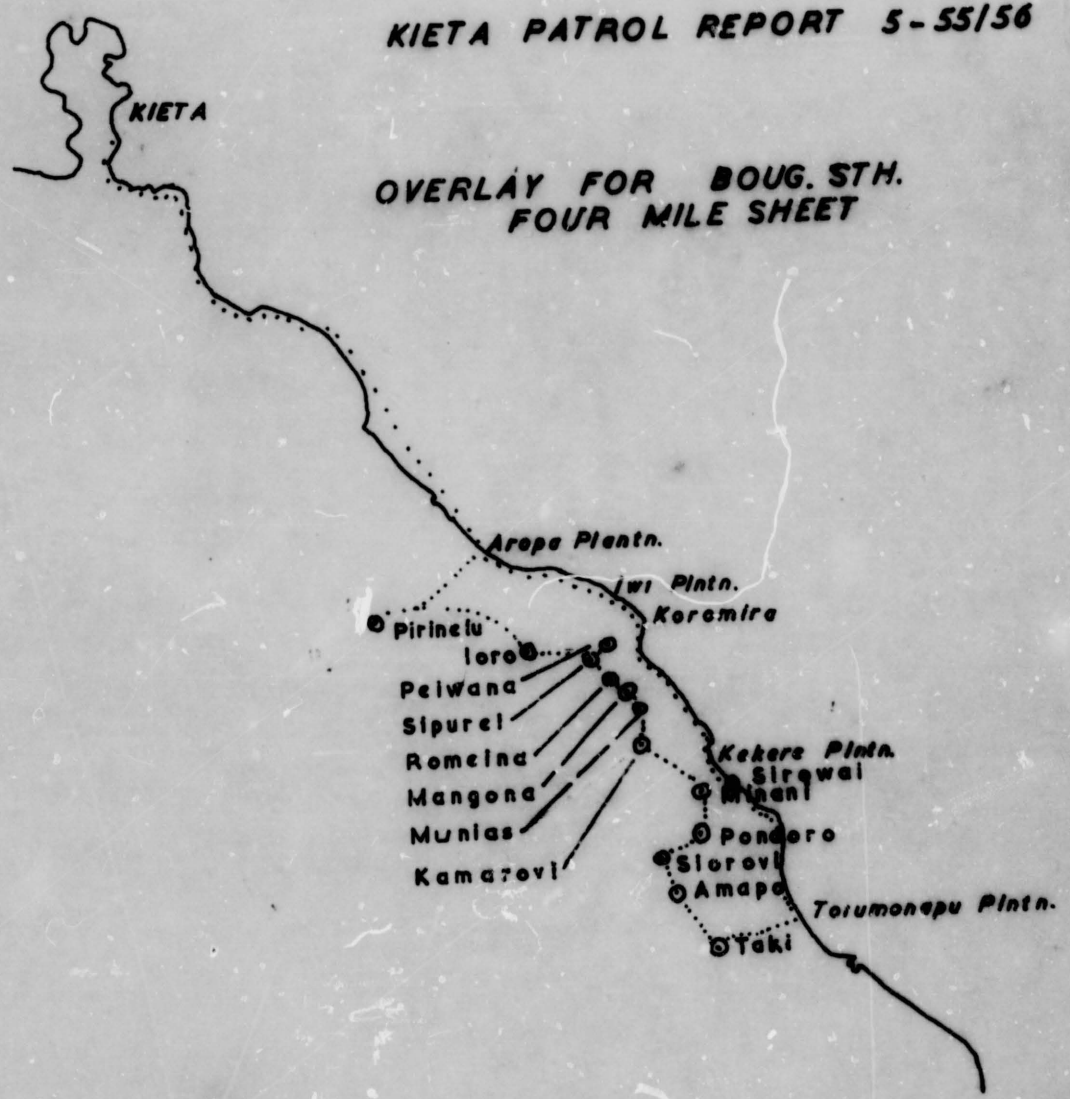
KOROMIRA CENSUS DIVISION - KIETA SUB-DISTRICT - BOUGAINVILLE

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults				
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M				F	M	F	M	F		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F	M	F	
TAKI	4.5.56	3	4												3	1	1	1	3	2	1								4		6	26	1	24	23	1.6	8	16	35	30	94	
AMAPO	5.5.56	3	3												2		5	2		1	4	1							3	2	6	26	10	24	1	27	2.4	17	20	29	37	113
SIOROVI	7.5.56	3													1		1	1	1	1	1								6	6	9	18	7	23	1	21	2.2	18	12	20	23	86
PONDONA	"	2	1												1						1								1		2	7	1	11	1	9	1.5	10	7	9	13	41
MINANI	"														3	1					1	2									1	7	2	8		8	1.5	3	5	11	10	32
SIROWAI	"	2	3												1				2	1	3										1	12	3	16	1	15	2	14	9	19	19	64
KASIANA	"	2	3												1				2	1	3										1	12	3	16	1	15	2	14	9	19	19	64
KAMAROVI	8.5.56	3	2												2	2	3	4			4								3	1	14	4	13	1	16	2	14	10	20	19	70	
PIKA	8.5.56	3	2												2	2	3	4			4								3	1	14	4	13	1	16	2	14	10	20	19	70	
MUNIAS	9.5.56	2	1												1		2	1	1	2		1							1	1	1	15		11	3	11	2	6	12	21	14	56
TJANAVA	9.5.56	2	1												1		2	1	1	2		1							1	1	1	15		11	3	11	2	6	12	21	14	56
MANCONA	"		1												1	1	1				1	2							7	3	10	2	9	1	10	2	6	5	12	14	49	
BONA	"		1												1	1	1				2								7	3	10	2	9	1	10	2	6	5	12	14	49	
ROMENA	"	2	1												1	3	1	2	2	3	5								2	4	1	13	1	20	2	24	1.5	8	8	20	29	76
KORORO	"	2	1												1	3	1	2	2	3	5								2	4	1	13	1	20	2	24	1.5	8	8	20	29	76
SIPUREI	11.5.56	3	2												1		1					1							5	2	1	11		12	15	2.4	13	6	14	14	55	
PEIWANA	"	2	5												3		1	2											1	2	2	15	2	16	3	17	2.5	12	12	21	21	71
IORO	"		1												1		2	2		1									6	2	1	7		7		6	1.8	3	5	9	10	35
PIRINEU	12.5.56	3	1												1		2		4	5	2								7	5	3	35	6	28	4	33	2	19	19	38	38	128
		26	25			1	1	1	3	1					9	17	2	21	13	13	18	26	5					43	30	34	216	39	222	19	235		151	146	278	291	970	

KIETA PATROL REPORT 5-55/56

OVERLAY FOR BOUG. STH.  
FOUR MILE SHEET



# Population Register

Area Patrolled... KOROMIRA .....

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults			
M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45							M	F	M
		3	2	1						4		6	26	1	24						23	1.6
	1	4	1					3	2	6	26	10	24	1	27	2.4	17	20	29	37	113	
1	1	1						6	6	9	18	7	23	1	21	2.2	18	12	20	23	86	
		1						1		2	7	1	11	1	9	1.5	10	7	9	13	41	
	1	1	2							1	7	2	8		8	1.5	3	5	11	10	32	
2	1	3								1	12	2	16	1	15	2	14	9	19	19	64	
		4								3	14	4	13	1	16	2	14	10	20	19	70	
1	2		1					1	1	1	15	-	11	3	11	2	6	12	21	14	56	
		2						7	3		10	2	9	1	10	2	6	5	12	14	49	
2	3	5						2	4	1	13	1	20	2	24	1.5	8	8	20	29	76	
			1					5	2	1	11		12		15	2.4	13	6	14	14	55	
2								1	2	2	15	2	16	3	17	2.5	12	12	21	21	71	
	1							6	2	1	7		7		6	1.8	3	5	9	10	35	
4	5	2						7	5	3	35	6	28	4	33	2	19	19	38	38	128	
13	18	26	5					43	30	34	216	39	222	19	235		157	146	278	291	970	