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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: BOUGAINVILLE

STATION: KUNUA, 1963 - 1964

Original documents bound with reports
for: Buka, volume 5.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT 1963/64

BUKA PASSAGE, TINPUTZ & KUNUA

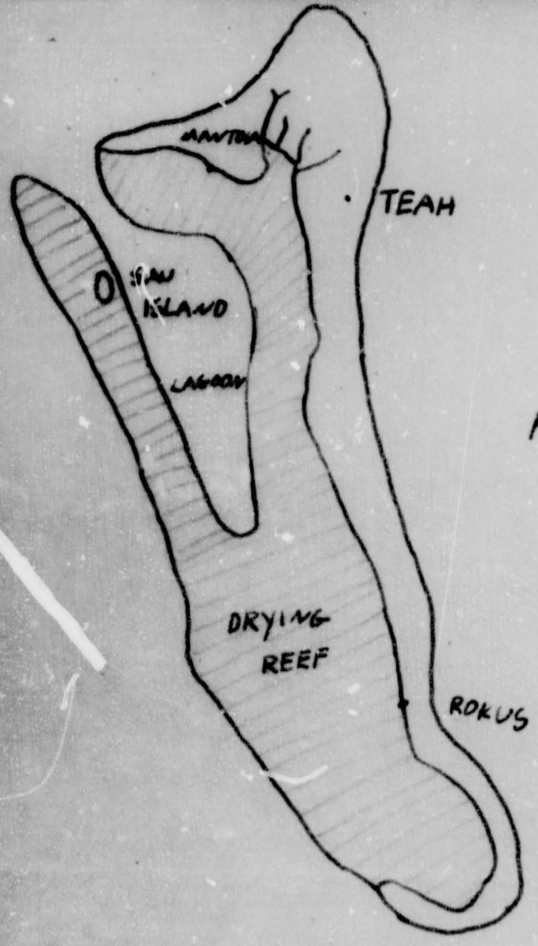
<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
<u>BUKA</u>		
8-63/64	B.G.Robins	Nissan Islands
<u>TINPUTZ</u>		
3-63/64	J.Pamplin	Part Teop Census Division
4-63/64	J.Pamplin	Villages in vicinity of Tinputz
<u>KUNUA</u>		
1-63/64	F.Parker	Kunua Census Division
2-63/64	F.Parker	Keriaka Census Division
6-63/64	R.J.Staples	Kunua and Keriaka Census Divisions

Year

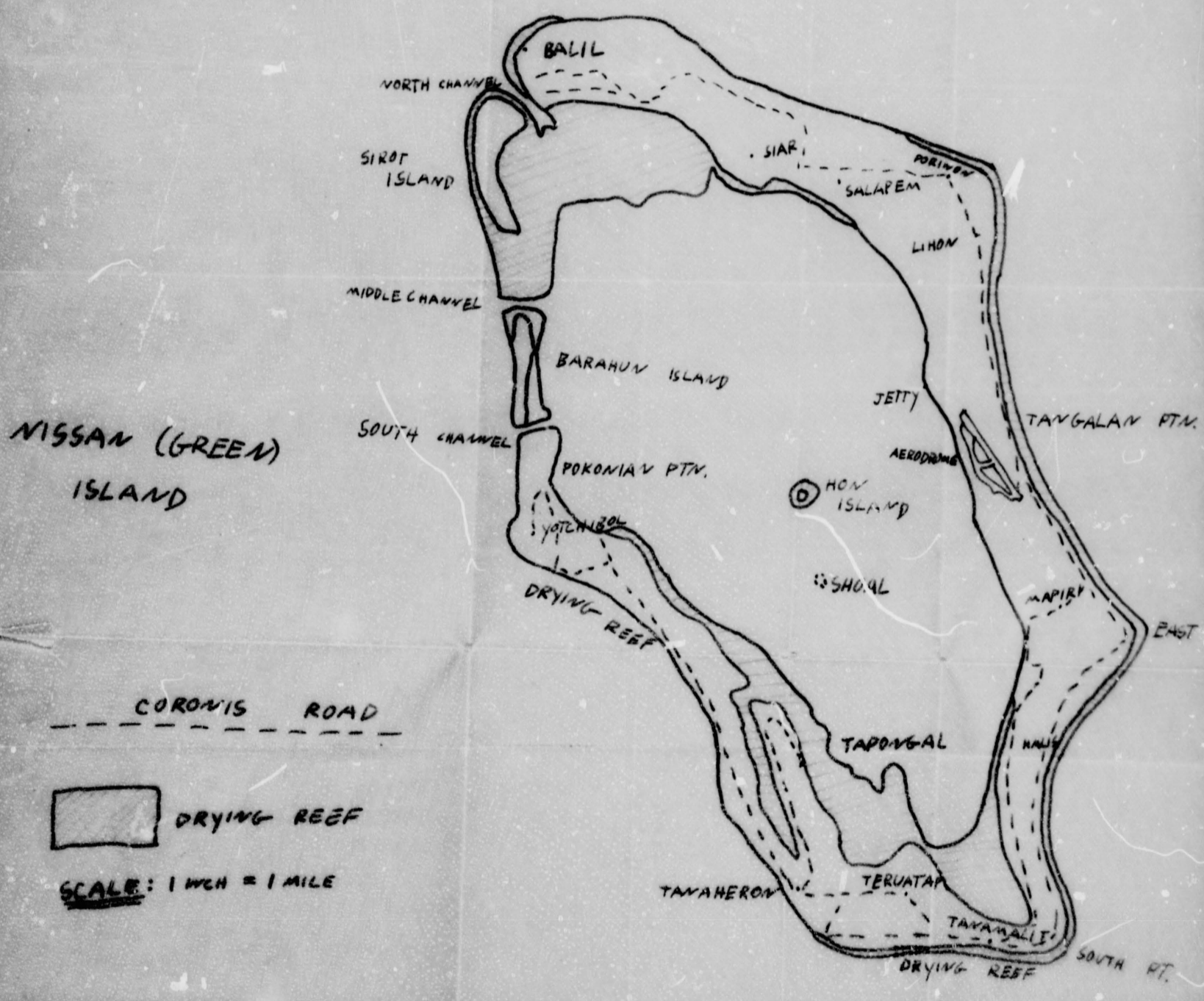
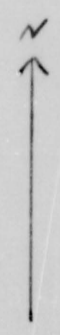
1963

Village Pop

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Female 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				
TOTOKEI	19.7.63		2					1					1						
TOSIAVI	19.7.63	1	4																1
MAPISI	20.7.63	3	4																
KEPUI	22.7.63	1	2				1						1	1			1	1	
KOPAI	22.7.63	3	2																
POPOHEIARAI	17.8.63	5																	
TOHEI	17.8.63	2	4					1										1	
TABARUI	23.7.63	3	1																
SISIAPAI	29.7.63	3	3				1			1									
MORSILEI	31.7.63						1												
KOSIPAI	1.8.63							1											
BOBOASI	1.8.63																		
KIAKARA	2.8.63	2								1									
KAVIKI	7.8.63	5	5							1									
ASATAPAI	5.8.63	3	11				1				1								
KOATOROI	23.7.63	1	2																1
TOTALS:	1963	32	40				3	2	4	2			1				2	3	



PINIPEL
ISLAND



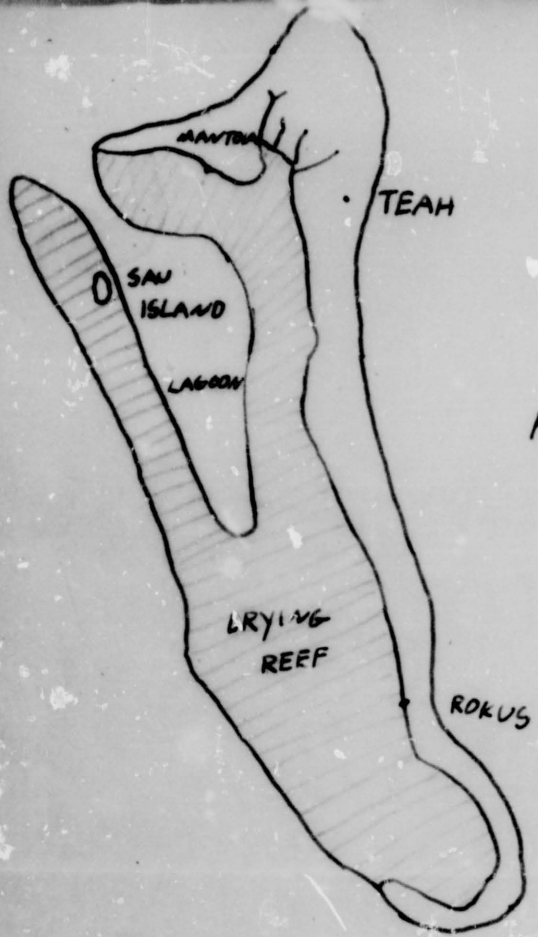
NISSAN (GREEN)
ISLAND

--- CORONIS ROAD ---

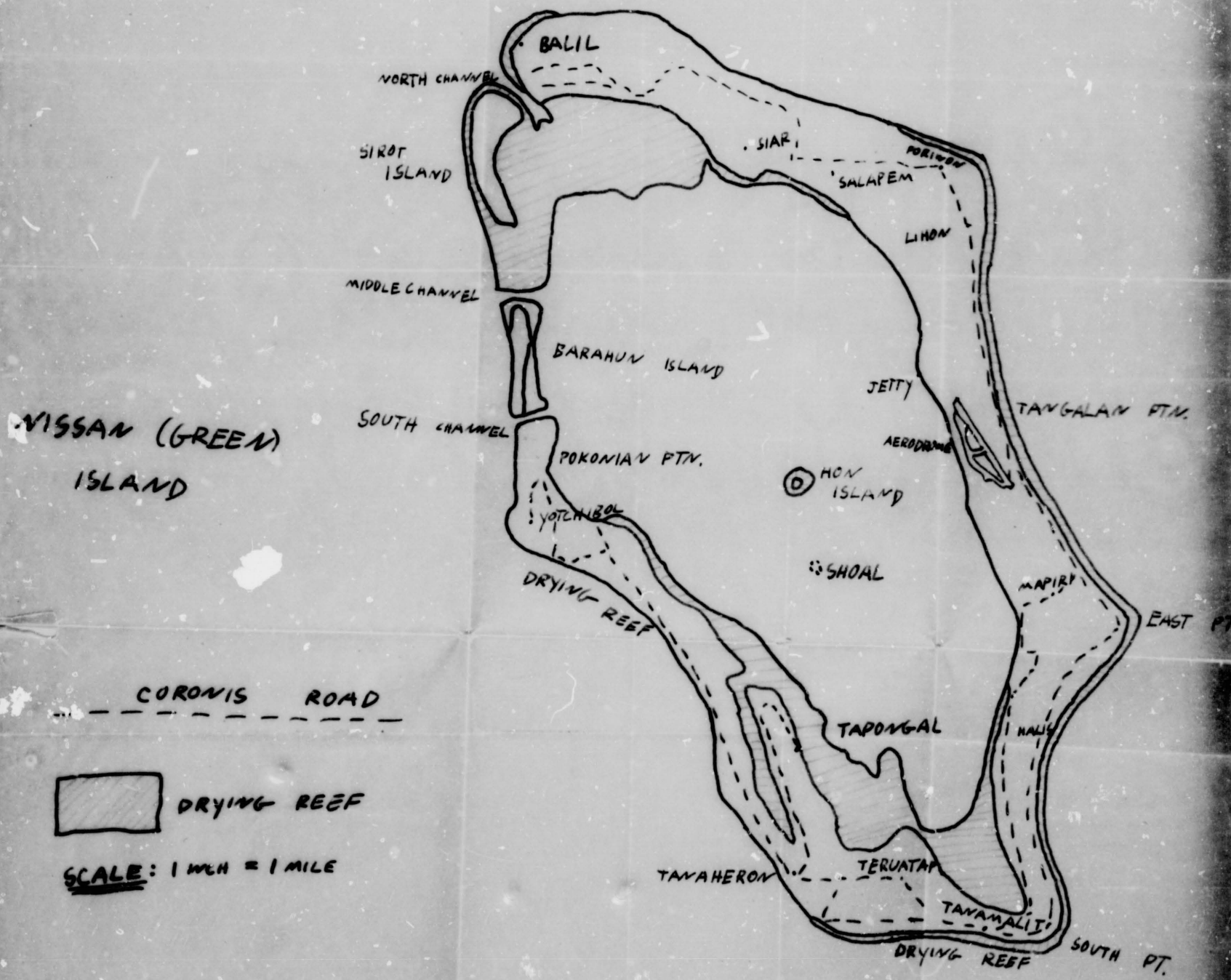
☐ DRYING REEF

SCALE: 1 WCH = 1 MILE

8/1/64

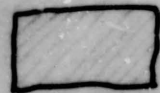


PINIPEL
ISLAND



NISSAN (GREEN)
ISLAND

CORONIS ROAD



DRYING REEF

SCALE: 1 INCH = 1 MILE

9/1/64

67-2-3

(17)

Sub District Office,
HUTJENA
Bougainville District.

1st October, 1963.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. 1-63/64.

Attached please find the above report from Patrol Officer F. Parker.

2. NATIVE AFFAIRS

(a) The change from patrilocal marriage to matrilocal is a natural change in a matrilineal society which is developing an economic structure based on semi-permanent tree crops. Prior to plantings of these tree crops, it did not matter much whether a person planted his garden on his own land or not, because he would be in control of that land temporarily only. However, the planting of a plantation of these tree crops does lay claim by the individual that he intends to keep and use that land for his own use. Further changes can also be expected and some men, whilst they will still want to inherit, matrilineally, will want to have their sons inherit patrilineally. Some men will, to avoid native custom, plant their tree crops on the children's land. Other men, whilst they will plant their tree crops on their own land, will attempt to come to various arrangements with their families to enable their sons to inherit these trees.

(b) As I mentioned to you verbally, prior to my recent trip to Kunua, I was interested in Fr Mentzer's (Kurio) economic activities, which are to be commended, and yet, I have some reservations as to the manner it is being carried out. Fr. Brosnan is new and Mr Parker has established good relations with him and they discuss the full aspects of the scheme. It would appear that the priest encourages the people to keep secret various aspects of the scheme from the Administration. He is using this secretiveness as part of the attraction to the people. His committees must be watched carefully to see that they keep within reasonable limits in exercising their authority. Men who were active previously must be allowed to produce copra if they wish, regardless of the fact that the coconuts are used for seed. I feel/certain aspects of these two societies, Kunua and Keriaka, are the same as those of the Hahalis Welfare Society. An inexperienced person can easily start such societies, but an experienced person is needed to remain in control.

(c) I agree with Mr Parker, in that the society appears to be open only to Roman Catholics and not Methodists, thus leading to a division in the area which will cut across clans and families. When discussing this matter with Mr Parker, he told me that after his discussions with Fr. Brosnan, he was told by Fr. Brosnan that he would take steps to try and get every one into the scheme. The success of this is doubtful.

(d) Without wanting to start a rival society, perhaps SISIESI, Luluai of KOATOROI, could be encouraged to get the Methodists going, if they do not join the Society.

*image
said
structure!*

3. VILLAGES AND HOUSING: No comment, situation is satisfactory.

4. ROADS, BRIDGES AND WALKING TRACKS.

(a) This is the first, that I can remember, of light road working equipment being sent by a Catholic Group from the United States. I will make enquiries locally about this from Fr. Lepping at Haheila.

(b) In regard to the complaint about spades, the position is the same here. Mr D. McLaughlin has requisitioned for them and is constantly nil stocked. This lack of spades is sadly hampering road maintenance, perhaps this matter can be taken up further.

5. VILLAGE OFFICIALS: My recommendation regarding Tultul SIDBITIERE of Kovai Village is covered by a separate memorandum.

6. TAX AND CENSUS:

(a) Mr Parker's comments on tax collection in the Kunua area appear to be quite sound and I do not recommend any change.

(b) Regarding the collection of council tax, I will write to him and inform him that he could forward these tax monies to the Buka Native Local Government Council. It seems to me that the simplest method would be to collect the Council tax and pay it into N.M.T.A. He could then send the N.M.T.A. to me together with a list of taxpayers and I would give this to the Council Clerk, who would then issue the tickets and remit the tax to the various councils concerned.

7. GENERAL: I have recently discussed the future of the area (Hahon, Kunua, Keritaka) and in the next two years local government should be introduced into this area. I will arrange for some observers to attend the Buka Council Meetings and also for them to inspect Council projects. Kunua Station is within a day's walk of practically of the villages in these three divisions. If Mr Parker was returning to this area, I would get him to carry out a campaign of informing the people about local government on his return from leave, and then a survey with the aim of proclaiming a council. Mr Parker has, from my own observations in the field, the confidence of the people and has established excellent communication with them. I think a perusal of his reports over the past year will establish his improvement in communicating with them. However, he is not returning. My aim of introducing local government remains and, as soon as I am sure that the next Patrol Officer has established good communications, I will get him to carry out the local government campaign.


(C.A. LIDDLE)

Assistant District Officer.

HAHON

To: Hahon & Soraken Pla

Ietsiots

AIOPE

Kunua Plantation

Tosiave
Kotokel
KAVUA P.P.
Kafisi

Lopai

Kontoroi
Tabarui

GOVETI
M. M.

Aiope

Sisiapai

AIROROPE

SOLOMON
SEA.

SIPATROKI

Morolaisi

Kosirai

Koreve Store

Liakara

Boboasi

Kaviki beach harle

Kaviki Aid Post

OROVISARA

Asatara

Kaviki

Sirau harle

To: Amun & Kuraio

To: Kuraio

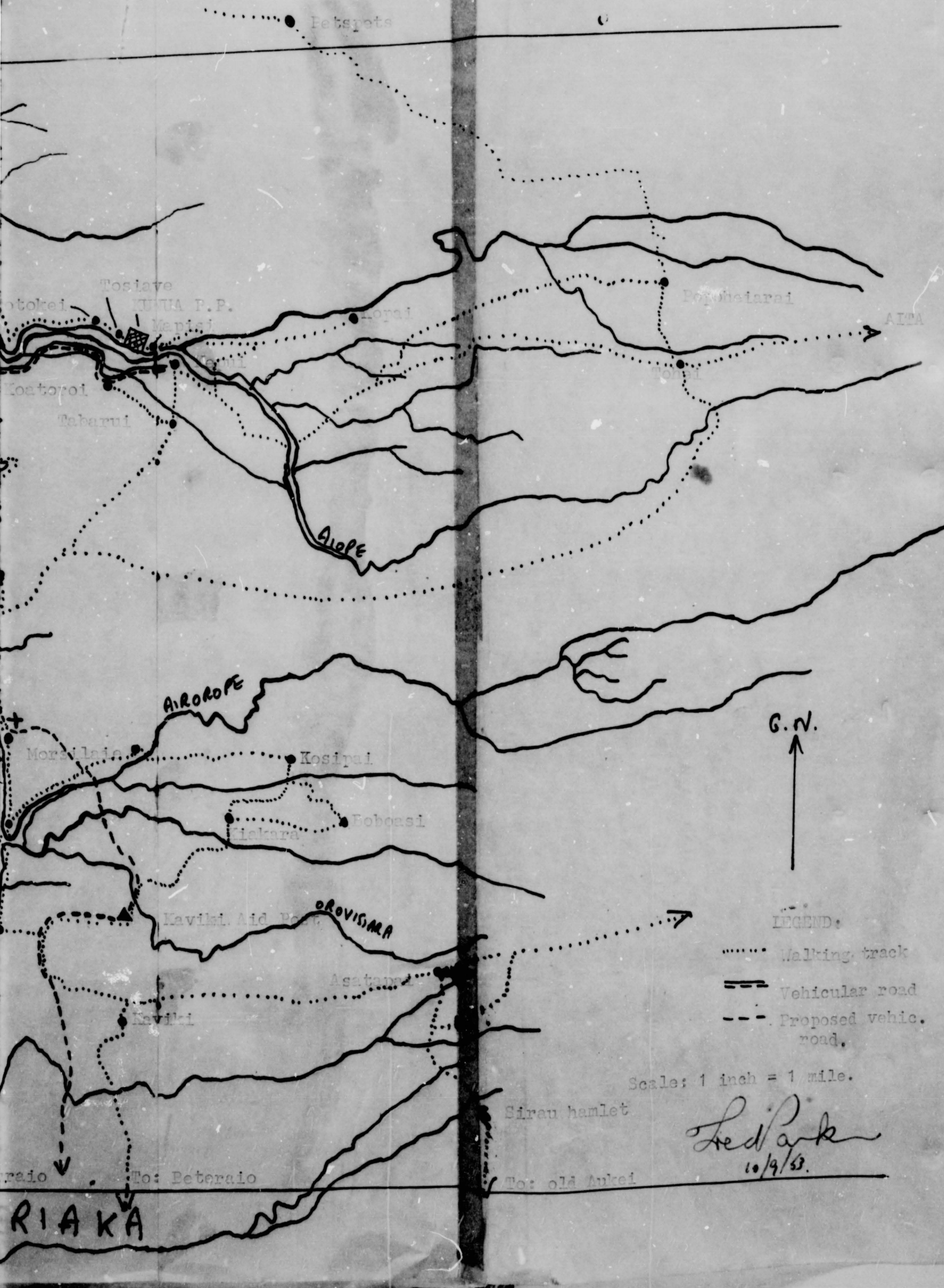
To: Peteraio

To: old Au

KERIAKA



HATHON



G.N.

LEGEND:

- Walking track
- ==== Vehicular road
- - - Proposed vehic. road.

Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile.

Led Park
10/9/53.

Sirau hamlet

To: old Aukei

To: Peteraio

RIAKA

14

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

REPORT OF KUNUA PATROL NO. 1/63-64.

Patrol Conducted by: F. Parker, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled: KUNUA Tax Census Division.
Patrol Accompanied by: Europeans: Nil.
Natives: Constable WATNAWI, No. 10626.
Constable PAUMBALE, No. 10573.
Field Workers SIPURE, KOTOVEN
and KATOI (Part).
Duration: From: 19th July, 1963
To: 17th August, 1963.
(Broken periods:- 19 actual
patrol days; 11 nights)
Last Patrol to Area: D.N.A. May, 1963.
P.H.D. August, 1963.
D.A.S.F. May, 1962 (South)
May, 1963 (North).
Objects of Patrol: 1. Revision Census.
2. Collection of Tax.
3. Political Education.
4. Survey Economic Changes.
5. Routine Administration.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was considerably interrupted by duties at Kunua, but was much slower than the last patrol to the area and was therefore utilised to gain some detailed information on economic and social changes in the area.

The Report has been delayed because of further work relevant to the patrol being done at Kunua after the completion of actual patrol days. Discussions were held at the Post with some men and groups of men to obtain information not obtained while the patrol was at the appropriate village. Also the results of the Field Workers' counting of coconut, cacao and coffee plantings in the division were not complete for a couple of weeks following the patrol itself.

Generally the area was in a satisfactory state, and the patrol was well received.

DIARY:

Friday 19th July: From Kunua to Totokei village, thence Tosiave, to line villagers for tax and census and hold discussions on economic work and political matters. Villages inspected, then cash crop plantings near the villages. Returned Kunua.
Saturday, 20th July: To Mapisi village for the same purposes, and cash crop plantings near Totokei belonging to Mapisi men visited with the planters. Returned Kunua.
Monday, 22nd July: Departed early for Kopai village where villagers lined and discussions held. Crops near village and on track to Kepui visited in company with planters. Then to Kepui for same purposes. Returned Kunua.

Diary: continued.

Tuesday, 23rd July: To Koatoroi village thence Toharui for tax, census and discussions. Villages and nearby cash crops inspected with planters. Returned Kunua.

Thursday 25th July: Roadworks with local village men, advice given on draining and ditching in lowlying parts.

Monday 29th July: Departed Kunua in morning for Sisiapai village via Kunua Plantation. At Sisiapai lined villagers for tax and census and held discussions. Slept Sisiapai.

Tuesday 30th July: Left at dawn to visit inland coffee and coconut plantings of Sisiapai and Tohei men. Returned to village at 1400 then visited plantings on the coastal belt to north and south of the village. Inspected village and discussed cacao processing with planter of newly-bearing trees. Slept Sisiapai.

Wednesday 31st July: Departed via Sipai Mission for Morsilaie village, inspecting Sisiapai and Morsilaie plantings en route. At Morsilaie lined villagers for tax census, held discussions and inspected nearby coffee coconuts and rice. Then to Kosipai arriving 1400. Returned with growers to Kosipai crop plantings between the two villages to inspect. Slept Kosipai.

Thursday 1st August: Lined Kosipai for tax and census. Discussions held and village inspected. Departed direct for Kiakara per bush track, at 1100, met field workers of D.A.S.F. at village. Inland to Boboasi where village lined and inspected. Visited all plantings of coffee and coconuts near village, then returned Kiakara.

Friday 2nd August: Lined villagers of Kiakara for tax and census then with some men by bush track to beach hamlet south of Trade Store at Korere, inspecting plantings of coffee and coconuts en route. At hamlet advised field workers and growers on inter-planting cacao in large coconut plantation. Then parallel to coast southwards to Kaviki Aid Post along proposed vehicular road, then inland along ridge being planted up by Boboasi people. thence returned Kiakara.

Saturday 3rd August: Departed early for Kaviki Aid Post where about 70 inpatients and relatives from surrounding villages lined. The direct to Kaviki Rest House, thence Asatapai village. Slept Asatapai.

Sunday, 4th August: At Asatapai.

Monday, 5th August: Lined villagers early in morning and held discussions till about 1100. Heavy rain till 1430. Then inspected coffee and coconuts on the ridge above the village with planters till 1800. Slept Asatapai.

Tuesday, 6th August: Departed at dawn for Sirau hamlet of Asatapai to the south, arriving 0900. After inspecting nearby coconut plantings, visited old site of Aukei village (Meriaka) further to the south on another ridge. Returned Asatapai in heavy rain, arriving 1300. From 1530 to 1800, inspected-coconut, cacao and coffee plots near Sisipuēi hamlet of Asatapai. Slept Asatapai.

Wednesday 7th August: Departed early for Kaviki inspecting a number of Asatapai coffee plots on the road. At Kaviki, lined villagers and held discussions till 1330. To hamlet between Rest House and Aid Post to inspect coconuts cacao and coffee. In heavy rain to small hamlet to the Aid Post-Kaviki road thence on to Rest House. Slept Kaviki.

Thursday 8th August: Left early to visit new vehicular road between Kaviki and Beteraio (Meriaka), then inspected cash crops on the ridge to the south adjacent to the Kaviki ridge. Returned 1500 in heavy rain. Then to Aid Post to check on condition of one lad reported serious. Then to Kaviki beach hamlet to discuss transport for patient with manager Kunua Plantation. Returned Kaviki and slept.

Friday 9th August: Departed Kaviki 0700. Meeting of officials at

②

DiaryC: continued.

Korare stores re roadworks, then on to Kunua via Sipai Mission and Kunua Plantation.

Thursday 15th August: To roadworks with local villagers, advising and demonstrating use of cement for fords and culverts. Part of ford constructed.

Saturday 17th August: Departed early for Popohiarai and Tohei villages, for the usual line for tax and census, discussion with villagers and inspection of villages and accessible cash crop plantings.

(Plantation tax collected from Kunua Plantation on 23rd August, not part of patrol).

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The situation in the area remains very good and the villages seem to be almost trouble-free. I do not deny that there may be small disputes arising which are not brought to my notice, for the people talk readily about these ~~xxxx~~ minor matters such as payments for dogs and food and disputes concerning where newly married couples should live, and mention how the village officials mediate to solve this. Thus I know that no major matters are being kept quiet.

The matter of which village married couples should live in is becoming quite important in the area now that land is being utilised to a greater degree. In a couple of cases near the Post I have been asked to mediate, and it seems the attitude is changing slowly from the old one of the woman going to her husband's village because his kinfolk have paid for her, to the idea that the man should migrate to his wife's village to utilise her land rights and thus ensure that the couple's children are assured of receiving the benefits of the father's industry. Admittedly, there is the previously reported tendency for men to insist that their own children assume rights to their cash crop planting, and virtually the ownership of the land so planted, but this method of the man planting on his wife's land to which the children have traditional rights makes the arrangement lawful.

A most important event in the Economic sphere will also have effects in the Native Affairs field generally. In this case it is the introduction by the priest at Sipai, Fr. Brosnan of the method of encouraging economic plantings introduced to the area by Fr. Mentzer of Kurao Mission (Merika Division) - the formation of a Mission-sponsored 'Society' composed of representatives from the villages adherent to the denomination. The representatives are half nominated, half elected and are nominally on their own but closely watched by the priest in charge who no doubt has quite a strong veto power. (Is this 'Guided Democracy' at last?) The purpose of the group, briefly, is to strongly encourage economic planting and to encourage adherence to the tenets of the church. I gather that later on the group will be encouraged to use pressure on non-attendants at church and thus better fulfil its more 'spiritual' function. As this is Fr. Brosnan's first posting to his own station, and he has only been here a few months it is difficult to assess its value at this stage for a number of reasons.

(4)

Native Affairs: continued.

At this stage however, it is possible to see some of the pros and cons of the idea as being applied in the Kunua area. It is having some effect at present but this is hard to evaluate in view of the fact that a renewed interest in planting had started before Xmas last year see P/E 5/62-63. The interest of the people in co-operative work which I thought could be channelled into a Co-operative Society has been diverted into this group for two reasons:- no money is collected yet by the 'society'; and failure of the Co-operative Officer at Sohand to visit the area as he had promised. See further remarks under the Agriculture appendix. In addition the production of copra in the area is at a low ebb and will remain so until seed nut requirements for the various villages are met.

The 'society' will not be as successful in the Kunua area as it has proved in the Keriaka division to date for a number of reasons. It is creating friction between the Methodist and Catholic groups in the Kunua division, a problem not present in the Keriaka because there there are only a small number of Methodists - half of Mopai village. In the Kunua a large number of adherents live in many of the villages near the Post. Because of its religious functions, adherents of the Methodists are excluded from the 'society'. Secondly the Kunua area had a basis of cash crop plantings beforehand, so some of the farsighted men who did their planting years ago by themselves are reluctant to turn round and assist others who have sat on their tails for years. These same men are also not too happy to have to forgo their income from their copra so that other village men will have seed coconuts. The 'society' is against any copra being made at all at present since the Mission is unable to supply adequate seed nuts for planting by those who have no other source of supply. In the Keriaka there were no coconuts anyway so all nuts had to come from the Mission, not at the expense of men who had worked hard earlier. Thirdly the Kunua people are on a higher plane of general sophistication than the Keriaka people, and do not accept the inferences that the 'society' members assume the right to allocate labour and usurp powers at present vested in the Village Officials, even though some of the more progressive Officials have been 'elected' to membership of the group. I think this was done to give the impression that the Administration is tolerant of the group. Also the group - by inference alone so far as I know - calls its rules for village work 'laws' and some men are complaining of being confused by these laws and their relationship to Administration Laws. From various pieces of conversation I have the impression that the atmosphere being fostered by the group is one of 'let's do without the Administration, the Mission can do everything for you'. This is difficult to check, and although the priest will discuss readily the group and its activities there is no attempt to co-operate further. An example of this is that despite the attitude expressed by the priest of distinct pro-Administration - ness, there has been no attempt to invite myself or any of the Agricultural Fieldworkers to meetings of the group.

My attitude at present is to assist the group as far as possible but not at the expense of adherents of other Mission groups in the area. The 'society' has had a cool if not negative reception in the Mahon Division where villagers are working well under their own steam. However, I recommend that a watch be kept on the activities of the 'society' after I leave.

Native Affairs: continued.

There has been only one occurrence of lack of co-operation so far. During the patrol men were required from Popoheiarai village to carry patrol cargo and they did not arrive as the Society members decided that the men should work instead in the village. Under the circumstances of the request, which was lawful under Reg. 117 of the N.A.P., the men were prosecuted by the Tultul of the village under Reg. 119. The priest at Sipai was asked to advise the people of the difference between their mutual decisions and their lawful obligations. I offered to educate the group at any time on the laws of the Territory but as yet my presence has not been requested.

Apart from that the patrol was well received and carriers willing. No Courts for Native Affairs were otherwise held.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

Housing in all villages was good but because of the preoccupation of the people with cash crop planting, minor housing instructions were not given although the importance of continued maintenance of latrines was stressed.

Kodipai village had improved somewhat and housing there was fairly good. No instructions needed to be given.

The establishment of new villages by the people of Tohei and Popoheiarai was discussed with the villagers but they have not arrived at any definite decision as yet. Popoheiarai men and some from Tohei are planting coconuts about 1 mile inland from Kepui village, while many of the men from Tohei are planting about two miles inland from Sisiapai. I expect there will eventually be an amalgamation of most of the Tohei people with Sisiapai, and the balance of the Tohei men with Popoheiarai in a proposed new village on the Alope about 2 miles inland from Kepui.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND WALKING TRACKS:

There is a renewed interest in walking tracks and vehicular roads in the south part of the Kuma Division, brought about per the aforementioned society by the priests of Sipai and Kuraio who anticipate the arrival of vehicles and light road working equipment from a large Catholic group in the United States. The work is mainly done on the so-called Government day, Thursday, when it has been customary for roadworks village cleaning and house repairs to be done. This was encouraged and advice given to the villagers where thought necessary, as many parts of the proposed road were visited during the patrol. It will follow the route that I detailed in correspondence last year as being the most suitable for a road into the Kerika.

Financial allocations by the Administration for labour and bridge repairs as well as the supply of materials such as cement and pipe moulds, all for use in the maintenance and improvement of present roads has proved very useful. However the most basic requirement in the project - spades - is being constantly requested per P.W.D. Soharo and just as constantly Nil/stocked by Stores Rabaul. This has been mentioned in past Reports and correspondence and is having a considerable retarding effect on the willingness of the people to go ahead on roadworks by themselves. Requests date back to March, 1962.

All walking tracks were clean and well tended.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

I have only one change to mention here. By separate correspondence, the resignation of Lulua SEODIPIRE of Kopai village has been recommended because of his permanent absence from his village - he lives on the beach near Sisiapai in his coconut planting. He does not visit his village now and will probably eventually migrate to the latter village.

Meetings with the Officials are held when the occasion arises but this has not been frequently.

MISSIONS:

The pro-advancement attitudes of the Catholic Mission here have already been detailed. The priest at Sipai in addition has plans for extended schooling facilities and a hospital, with the eventual hope that lay teachers and nurses will come up from Australia to staff the establishments. This will be of great benefit to the area, since there are no hospitals and no Mission schools with European staff between Torokina and Chabai - i.e. including the whole of the Kunua administrative area. The presence of a European teacher at Kunua Administration school has had appreciable effects on the number of attendants and their rate of attendance. The Mission intends to build boarding dormitories for boys and girls and this will ensure better education for some of the more backward and reluctant villagers - Tohei, Popohelara and Asatapai.

The activities of the Methodist Mission are at a stop - the native Minister has been withdrawn and a few village teachers man the station at Govei. All children of the denomination attend the Kunua school.

Friction between the two groups is on the increase but should be countered by the determination of the Methodists to do for themselves what they can see being done by the Catholics - Lulua of Katoroi, Sisiapi, is playing a good part in the organisation.

TAX AND CENSUS:

Because there is little income making its way into the area - see previous comments on lack of copra production - and because village leaders are discouraging men from going to work on Plantations because of the necessity for village work (see comments on p. 3 of P/R 6/62-63 for a similar attitude in the Keriaka) tax was not collected from those men who have been working on new cash crop plantings, and this included most men of nearly all the villages. Exceptions were:- Keriui village (half Methodist, half Catholic, and little if anything done this last year) and Kosipai village (see previous reports for inactivity of this group - work has been started in small quantities these last few months); and those 'business men' who are still producing crops and making a steady income. Tax which was collected was collected on the basis of £1 maximum, because the incomes in the area do not justify a higher levy. It was made clear to the villagers that this measure is designed to assist them while they are engaged in extension and initial work and that they will of course be taxed later.

On instructions of the District Officer, tax was collected from Plantation labourers at Kunua plantation on the basis of rates applicable in their home areas. Is there any simple method whereby Council Tax can be paid direct to the Councils when

Tax and Census: continued.

collected from Agreement labourers? The arrangement here is that receipts are issued and the tax subtracted from Deferred wages, and the total sum is paid by the District Plantation Manager at Soraken to the Treasury Representative at Soharo.

The 1963 census was compiled and revised and total figures showed a promising increase. There were no discrepancies.

Total 1962:	1337	
Plus 1963 births (72)	1409	
Less 1963 deaths (17)	1392	
Difference between 1963 immigrations and emigrations	(-1)	<u>1391</u> Total population, 1963.

This gives an increase of 54 persons, compared with 50 last year. The differences between migrations in and out gives the net gain or loss due to moves in and out of the division, since most migrations are to other villages within the one Division. This is borne out by the totals of three emigrations from the division, and two immigrants.

The percentage increase i.e. total increase over total final population for the period of about 11 months is approximately 4.03%, compared with 3.74% for this division last year, and 3.95% and 4.75% for the Keriska and Mahon Divisions respectively for last year.

CONCLUSION:

The objects of the patrol were accomplished and the results dealt with in the preceding report and the following attached appendices:

- A. Political and Social Trends.
- B. Health
- C. EDUCATION
- D. Agriculture and Economic Development.

A map of the Kmuu Division is attached.

Forms R.S.1 covering the Police who accompanied the Patrol have been forwarded to the Commissioner.

F. Parker

F. Parker
(Patrol Officer).

APPENDIX A: POLITICAL AND SOCIAL TRENDS:

Political: As part of the educational programme for the people as regards next year's House of Assembly elections, I have discussed the principles and practice of the changes on these last two patrols to the Division. The reception was quite negative, to say the least. There were no questions asked, so I presumed the matter had been little discussed in the villages since my last patrol. I half expected this as the two southernmost groups, Kumua and Keriaka, have little concept of Administration beyond a basic understanding of the District Administration.

Basically, because there is no understanding whatsoever of the functions and methods of functioning of Local Government Councils, it was not possible to utilise these Councils as a foundation for the discussion on the House of Assembly. There is at present no interest whatsoever in Local Government Councils, and I was surprised to find that only about two men in the Division apart from men actually from Buka - teachers, etc. - had even been into the Council house on Buka, and none had been to a meeting. There was far more knowledge among those I questioned about the Mahalis Welfare Group, and their principles and practices.

Because shipping is at present just not available, I would strongly suggest that as soon as possible when shipping can be made available, a group of men from each of the villages of the Kumua and later the Keriaka, be taken up to Buka for a Council meeting and a look around at the Councils achievements. This will probably only be possible after I have left.

There is a fairly good understanding of the idea of voting and the principles behind the counting of votes, so elections should present little in the way of difficulties.

The only political - or rather pseudo-political - movement in the area has been the movement discussed at length under Native Affairs. I agree with Fr. Brosnan that this could give the people a small idea of the functions of a group of representatives of the people in advancing the area, but the dogmatic overtones as already described nullify the effect.

There is still no interest whatsoever in leaders nor is any man in the Division interested in his people to the extent that he would wish to represent or lead them. There are no well educated or civic minded men in the area who would be even possible candidates for the elections next year. Even from a fairly good knowledge of the personalities of all the village officials and many more important men of the Kumua villages, I can see no promising leaders at all. SISIESI, the Lulua of Roatoroi, whom I mentioned in the report of my first patrol to the area, P/R 6/61-62, is still not in the least interested in leadership apart from the small influence he exerts in the villages near the Post. He is preoccupied with cash cropping for himself, and has given some land to other landless Methodist groups in the area to plant coconuts. No doubt the Catholic Mission would not accept him as any sort of leader for he lives with four wives and was formerly Catholic. But became a Methodist. Sisiesi would need plenty of support if he did essay to any form of leadership as he has very little in the way of personality and no influence in other villages.

Appendix A: Political and Social Trends: continued.

Social Trends: Again there is nothing of note in this field to report.

Due to the low standard of literacy in the area, no propaganda means are used at present and because of the low income there are few radios owned apart from those on the Post and Mission stations, owned by teachers and Police. Nakaraviri, former Aid Post Orderly now running a store for a European trader at Sisiapai, has the only 'privately' owned radio that I know of. Broadcasts are of course utilised by the schools. Adults show little interest in even listening to radios. This is confined to the elite who can send in song requests.

Social relations between groups in the area are fairly good, apart from friction between the two religious groups previously discussed. This is not at present serious and at present consists mainly of envy on the part of the Methodists towards Catholics because of the fact that the latter have an organisation to help them - the effects of the said organisation are not taken into account. This will probably eventually have a beneficial effect, by inspiring the former group to do for themselves.

The attitude towards Agreement Labour at Kunua plantation is the usual composition of distrust tempered only by the amount of business transactions that can be carried out with them. Thus in the area near the Plantation there is a fair amount of intermingling but everyone is on ~~their~~ his best behaviour, especially where there are women present. There has been no trouble whatsoever between the Labourers and local people since I've been here. As for other 'foreigners' in the area, the reception is fairly good. The Police are accepted but not, except as individuals, popular. The Kunua people being self conscious of their backwardness are rather reserved when it comes to men from more advanced areas moving among them. They have probably had a few 'experiences' with Tolai and Buka men accompanying Medical and Agricultural patrols for they show a marked but not very strong antipathy towards these groups. However the two Tolai teachers and a former Buka teacher at Kunua have been fairly popular (admittedly mainly among the Methodist people near the Post) and a former Tolai Constable here was fairly popular throughout the area.

There is no change in social system in the area, apart from a tightening up in land matters. Inter-village relationships remain quite good apart from minor flare-ups of little consequence. Slight antipathies have been detected between the Kaviki and Asatapai villages, and between the villages near the Post and the two inland villages - Tohei and Poroheirai. However, many acts of co-operation between the villages concerned show that this is only superficial. Kaviki have given further areas of land to Asatapai for use in food gardening and as previously reported Poroheirai and Tohei have been also given gardening land on the plains. Many men commute between the villages and seem to be equally well received in either group. I should think these feelings date back to pre-war attacks and are dying out, being confined at present to the uttering of inconsequential disparaging remarks by the men of one village against the other village.

Led Bank

(6)

APPENDIX B: HEALTH:

Both Mupisi and Kaviki Aid Posts were in good order and the health of the people was very good.

Kaviki had a large number of patients, mainly people with sores arising from cuts and scratches obtained while the people have been clearing bush. No doubt they all migrated to the Aid Post just when word of my forthcoming patrol reached the villages. However very few patients were sick in any other way, and attendance of those ill was 100%. Transport was arranged to Sohano for a seriously ill schoolboy from Sipai.

The District Medical Officer has been very helpful regarding the shipment of supplies to Kunua for distribution to Aid Posts. Orderlies in their turn are taking advantage of the fact that small stocks of most medical supplies are kept at Kunua to replace supplies running out unexpectedly between their three-monthly visits to Sohano.

Mupisi Aid Post, at Kunua is to be extended with the addition of Samson of Saposa, presently the Orderly at Saposa Aid Post. This will be the basis for the eventual expansion of the Post into a Rural Health Centre and a base for health and hygiene education in the area.

As already mentioned, Fr. Brosnan anticipated the construction of a hospital and infant welfare clinic at Sipai Mission and he hopes to get European staff for it. It will be the first and the only proper hospital in the whole of the Kunua administrative area. The nearest to the south is at Torokina; the nearest to the north is Sohano.

A patrol by Medical Assistant just after this present patrol showed that there was not much illness, and that the situation was good.

Led. Parker

APPENDIX C: EDUCATION:

Sipai Mission school: Attendance is improving, and with the completion of boarding facilities for both boys and girls by the end of the year, Fr. Brosnan intends to bring down all children from St. I upwards from the village schools at Popohiarai and Asatapai. From a rough count during the census I estimate that there will be about 150 to 170 school age children next year eligible to attend Sipai and perhaps 50 Class I and II for the two village schools. Attendance at the school at present is good but some from the distant villages are erratic. Fr. Brosnan was absent when I called and did not have his attendance figures at hand when he recently called in at Kunua.

Kunua Administration school: Attendance remains good and present figures are:

Total:	101 (60% 41)
Prep.	34 (19% 15)
St. I	19 (11% 8)
St. II	20 (11% 9)
St. III	16 (9% 9)
St. IV	7 (7% 0)
St. V	2 (2% 0)

This compared well with the following previous years' totals:

1962:	54 (35% 19)
1961:	48 (30% 18)
1960:	34 (20% 14)
1959:	21 (15% 6)
1958:	20 (15% 5)
1957:	22 (18% 4)
1956:	8 (8% 0)

The school was opened in June 1956 with 12 pupils.

From a count during lines at the village I estimate at least another 25 children will start school next year. The parents around the post are now quite anxious for their children to start as soon as they turn five, and many a parent asked me when he came up with his family whether the child would be old enough to begin next year. The posting of Mr. Traynor to the school has been of great benefit to the pupils and has done a lot to increase the parents' interest in the school. I recommend that another large prefabricated building be put up next financial year to help house the large number of children. At present one class is held in a teacher's house. Two new married Teachers' quarters are being built and later latrine blocks will also be erected when materials arrive from Rabaul.

Red Parker

APPENDIX D: AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT:

Cash crops are discussed below and as part of the patrol a survey was made of developments in the last year and Fieldworkers of Department of Agriculture completed a census of the three cash crops for inclusion in this report.

The general economic position at present is as follows:

1. Copra - very little being produced, but mainly by Similipiri of Kaviki and Sisiesi of Koatoroi. Sales, to Madehas Plantation and Fougainville Native Societies Association respectively.
2. Cacao - small quantities being produced by Sisiesi of Koatoroi and sold to M.A.S.F. Sohano through Kunua.
3. Coffee - still only six gardens producing but another four or five will soon be in production. Harvesting and drying being delayed at present by rains.
4. Trade stores - native-owned stores at Kaviki, Morsilale, Mapihi and Kepui doing a small amount of business but first two being undercut by Madehas Plantation store at Sisiapai. Two stores at Sisiapai doing almost no business at all. Stores at Koatoroi and Tosiave owned by Sisiesi of Koatoroi doing very well - perhaps £300 turnover per month. Wong You's stores at Korere, just south of Sipai, and Uraru, in the south Mahon, closed for lack of (honest) staff.
5. Artifacts - no trade whatsoever due to lack of market.
6. Other - mainly supply of building materials for Kunua and road labourers. Not a great amount being earned, perhaps averaging out at £20 per month.

All subsistence gardens seen were adequate and flourishing.

CACAO: Sisiesi of Koatoroi is extending his plantation, under coconuts. Coconuts at Kaviki, Asatapai, Kiakara and Totokei have been planted out with cacao and all plots were inspected during the patrol and found to be doing well. Cacao owned by Siarepiri of Sisiapai is just starting to bear and I gave him advice on processing and field workers have helped him to make a small native materials fermentery and sun drier. I have not seen any dry beans from him yet. The hot air drier constructed for Sisiesi is working well, although he is not allowing the beans enough time to dry. He has been given advice again.

KIAKARA (3 growers)	1204 trees (1963)	Total: 1204
TOTOKEI (1)	1020 (1963)	1020
ASATAPAI (1)	500 (1963)	500
KOATOROI (1)	1226(1958), 1130 (1962-63)	2356
KAVIKI (2)	1503 (1963)	1503
SISIAPAI (3)	451(1961), 319(1962), 383(1963)	1153
TAPARU (1)	167(1963)	167
		<u>TOTAL: 7983.</u>

43 222
 7983

 35239

2304
 500
 600
 383
 167

 2304

Appendix D: Agriculture and Economic Development: continued.

COFFEE: A census is given below which excludes some new plots at Boboasi, Asatapai, Kepui and Mapihi which have not been marked out yet. There are now two working coffee hullers in the area and a spare. Coffee is purchased here at Kumua on behalf of D.A.S.F. and sent to Sohano on Administration workboats when they return from Kumua. Sundriers with movable beds made out of native materials have been constructed at Kaviki and Kiakara and will soon be built at Morsilaie and Tosiave, and one is now being built at Totokei.

Census:	No. growers:	Bearing:	Pre-1962:	1962-63:	Total:
ASATAPAI	8	-	765	3658	4423
TOHEI	3	-	546	863	1409
KOPAI	2	-	487	311	798
TABARUI	1	680	-	329	1009
KEFUI	1	-	689	-	689
MAPIHI	1	-	537	-	537
TOBIAVE	2	602	220	-	822
TOTOKEI	2	545	551	-	1096
SISIAPAI	4 5	-	2234	288	2522
MORSILAIE	2	519	536	-	1055
KOSIPAI	3	-	1241	554	1795
BOBOASI	2	254	954	-	954
KIAKARA	2	545	728	789	1334
KAVIKI	7	575	2152	1046	3773
TOTALS:	41	3467	10912	17838	22217

14 379 up to 2 62 and 63.

Previous census for comparison:

1961: 23 growers, 12306 trees.
 1962: 35 " 15255 "
 1963: 41 " 22217 "

In addition, from memory there are two gardens the field workers missed, but unfortunately none are on the station so that I could check. One belongs to a Tabarui man, near Sisipai, with about 400 trees, the other is above Kaviki, with about 400 trees. I estimate about 1,400 pegs which have not been planted up yet, in addition to the new plots mentioned above, which should hold about 2,000 trees when marked and planted.

Coconuts are being planted at a great rate by all villages, and the census given below is already some hundreds out of date. Marking is being done on the 30' triangle, and most villagers are adhering to this very well.

A hot air copra drier has been constructed for Sisiesi of Kotoroi and he is now using it. All other driers in the area are smoke.

As said under Native Affairs, interest which I hoped to encourage in the Co-operative Society, through B.M.S.A. by arranging the sale of local copra thru the Association has been lost again for a few seasons. After discussing the matter with the Co-operative Officer I informed the villagers that the ship would come as soon as the copra was ready and a native clerk would weigh the copra and pay for it on the spot. The chief complaint of the people about European and Chinese traders was that producers

Appendix D: Agriculture and Economic Development: continued.

were obliged to go to Sohano to collect money in payment and quite often were encouraged to take trade goods (at retail prices) instead of money. I further advised the people that a Co-operative Officer would visit them to advise them on an R.P.S. or Marketing Society, and the people could probably pay for their shares in copra.

To put it briefly, bags, etc, were sent and copra was prepared and ship requested. At last moment the trip was postponed a day without the people being advised. The ship arrived and the clerk did not have enough money so one producer had to go to Sohano to be paid. The Co-operative Officer has not yet visited the area.

The census of palms taken during the patrol shows that I was in error last year in stating that the final workers had mistakenly come to too high a total in their 1962 census total of 58102. The total this year is about ~~76,779~~ 76,779.

Village:	Bearing:	Not bearing:	Total:	1962:
Totokei	-	592	592	586
Tosiave	93	1685	1778	1435
Mapisi	179	1290	1769	762
Keyui	104	1415	1519	1053
Kopai	-	613	613	332
Popoheiarai	32	1433	1465	600
Tohei	147	923	1070	769
Tabarui	162	853	1015	711
Sisiapai	1047	15154	15201	13517
Morsilei	103	1387	1490	501
Kosipai	49	2086	2135	496
Boboasi	86	403	489	254
Kiakara	687	5730	6417	4556
Kaviki	4198	12277	16475	9054
Asatapai	367	5645	6012	3813
Koatoroi	579	18049	18619	16553
Nakaraviri (Kaviki Aid Post)	-	3020	3020	3020
			76779	58102

TOTALS: 1963: 8403 (29827) 68346 (28185) 76779 (58102)
(1962 in parentheses)

The great discrepancy between the totals of bearing trees in 1962 and this year was due to the transposition of figures in last year's census of Kaviki's and Koatoroi's bearing and not-bearing columns. The mistake regretted.

199 046
 76 779

 122 267
 1

76779
 58102

 18677
 Fred Park

on Register

Area Patrolled KUNUA DIVISION

No.	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing 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													M + F
	8		1					3	1	1	22	5	13	1	16	2.5	14	14	16	20	42 + 35 = 77
	8	1						1		5	11	3	15	1	13	2.8	15	17	9	16	33 + 34 = 67
1	10	2						2		8	23	2	14	-	12	3.2	22	25	17	17	51 + 44 = 95
	2							1		5	12	1	13	-	11	2.5	17	18	15	17	35 + 35 = 70
	8							2	2	7	20	2	14	-	10	2.8	21	12	16	18	47 + 32 = 79
	8	3			1			1	10	4	20	11	17	-	15	2.3	19	10	18	22	47 + 45 = 92
1	1							7	2	5	31	9	23	5	24	2.9	10	28	31	29	49 + 59 = 108
3	4									2	12	3	4	-	5	3.0	10	7	10	9	24 + 16 = 40
5	2									6	36	5	27	3	25	1.9	27	19	38	35	67 + 54 = 121
2	4							1		4	14	3	11	-	10	1.9	11	8	15	14	31 + 22 = 53
1	9							4		11	24	3	11	-	9	2.7	15	17	21	15	49 + 32 = 81
3	4	1			5	1		1		4	13	3	8	-	6	2.5	4	5	9	8	22 + 16 = 38
	2		1					11	4	6	24	7	18	-	16	2.0	10	11	26	24	50 + 39 = 89
	3	1			1			14	8	8	35	8	30	3	26	2.2	19	21	41	37	78 + 67 = 145
1	13	2						2	1	7	40	19	34	3	31	2.1	24	44	34	41	73 + 88 = 161
	4									2	14	6	17	-	13	3.0	20	16	15	20	39 + 26 = 65
	790	10	2		7	1	49	29		85	351	88	269	16	242	AVERAGE 2.5	259	272	331	342	737 + 654 = 1391

2.2.0.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KNA 2/63-64

Patrol Conducted by F. PARKER PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled KERIACA TAX CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans C.W. LIDDLE A.D.O.

Natives Six

Duration—From 17/9/1963 to 2/10/1963

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services APRIL 1963

Medical SEPTEMBER 1963

Map Reference NIL

Objects of Patrol TAX AND CENSUS ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

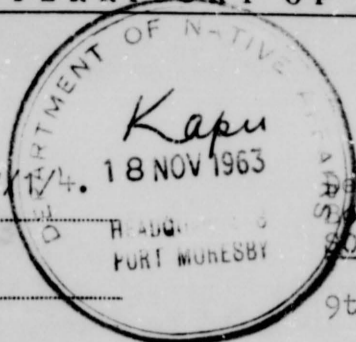
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.11.8 ✓



Telegram:

Telephone:

Our Reference:

If calling ask for:

Mr.:

67/11/4. 18 NOV 1963

Department of Native Affairs,
Milne Bay District,
SOHANO.

9th, November, 1963.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO.2 OF 1963/1964.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a Patrol, conducted by Mr. F. S. PARKER, Patrol Officer, to the KERIAKA Census Division, together with comments of the Assistant District Officer, HUTJENA.

The proposed migration of the ROTOKAS people is being referred to the Assistant District Officer, KIETA for comment. There is also a plan for some of these people to settle on AITA land.

You already have Mr. LIDDLE's Memorandum on the matter of the activities of the Mission on economic development in the area together with my comments.

I feel that a Tractor and Trailer could be used to good advantage in the KUNUA Area. Although the amount of actual trafficable road in the area is not great at present, the tractor could be used in extending and improving existing roads. The presence of a vehicle in the area also encourages the people to build better roads. The Tracgrip is still unserviceable and the parts cannot be obtained locally.

Mr. PARKER has again conducted a useful patrol and submitted an informative Report.

A. J. Zweck
(A. J. ZWECK).
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

Att.

67/2/3

Sub District Office,
HUIJENA
Bougainville Dist.

4th November, 1963.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. 2/63 - 6.

Attached please find the above report from Mr Parker.

2. I accompanied Mr Parker on the first part of this patrol. During the time I spent with him, I was able to discuss various aspects of the affairs in the area. The reason I did this was so that I could acquaint myself with all aspects, some of which were not matters of reports, so that I could pass them on to Mr Parker's successor. At one time, it appeared that the port would be closed down for a month. As Mr Hanrahan is going there next Monday, it will only be one week.

3. After examining the various crater cones of Balbi, I feel sure that the only plan of evacuation is that which was planned previously (9th/1/1 of 21st June, 1963).


4. One matter of interest not mentioned is that in the cave system visited, is a stalagmite which was (is) worshipped by the Keriaka people. There is a large flat rock in front of this stalagmite, which has a resemblance to human shape, on which food, etc. was placed, so that it would assist them against their enemies. All aspects of a culture are of interest and assist in understanding the people who practise it.

5. With reference to the intending migrations of the people of the Rotokas Area who wish to migrate to the Keriaka, I can support Mr Parker's claims regarding these vacant areas of land. Could the O.I.C. Wakunai be asked about these people? They have apparently seen the great strides made in the planting of tree crops (cacao and coconuts) and wish to do the same. These people are very lucky indeed in having so much flat land, well drained and with good soil on which to work.

6. I have already discussed the matter of Missions in my 51-1-1 of 1/10/'63 to you.

7. Shortly, I feel that a tractor and trailer could be of great use in the Kumua - Keriaka area. Even between Kumua Station and the beach, a tractor could negotiate the lower crossing without difficulty and would be of more use than the tracgrip now, which is unserviceable because parts just cannot be obtained. The improvement of these roads must go on, so that when the production of coconuts and cacao increase, they will be able to be transported to a suitable outlet. From my own observations, the production of these crops will be sudden, as most appear to be planted over the same period. I do not think that it will be gradual.

8. The table on Page (8) in the appendix on agriculture gives some idea of the increase in plantings.


(C.W. LIDDLE)

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

REPORT OF KUNUA PATROL NO. 2/63-64.

Patrol Conducted by: F. Parker, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled: KERIACA Tax Census Division.
Patrol Accompanied by: Europeans: Mr. C. W. LIDDLE, A.D.O. (Part).
Natives: Constable 1/C TAMBERO, 10588.
Constable WATNAWI, 10626.
Constable GAMANAMBO, 10929.
LENI PANI, Agricultural F/Worker.
J. UNKIRO, Farmer Trainee.
P. Katoi, Farmer Trainee.

Duration: From: Tuesday, 17th September, 1963.
To: Wednesday, 2nd October, 1963.
(16 patrol days, 15 nights).

Last Patrol to Area: D.N.A. April, 1963.
P.H.D. September, 1963.
D.A.S.F. January, 1963.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Completion of 1963 Tax and Census.
2. Routine Administration.
3. Visit Mt. Balbi (10,000').

INTRODUCTION:

The area is very satisfactory generally, apart from the matter of the attitude of some 4 villages to the Administration which has been the subject of separate correspondence.

In the economic field, much advancement is taking place, about 20,000 coconuts having been planted since the last patrol and a large number of cacao plantations added to those previously cleared and planted.

Following a visit to Mt. Balbi from the east coast by the Volcanologist, I made out evacuation plans for the villagers of the central Keriaka around Kuraio. On this patrol I advised the people of the procedure they were to adopt in the event of dangerous activity by the volcano. The mountain was visited from the west coast with the intention of attempting to determine whether ejecta and lava in the event of an eruption would tend to follow the eastern or western slopes. Mr. Liddle and myself came to the conclusion that there is an even chance as to which way the eruption would go - there being ~~one~~ one active vent on either side of a thin dividing saddle. However, on the western slopes, there is no human habitation for a minimum of 11 miles (Akopai, to the SW) so there would be little to fear from lava flow, but much to fear from dust. A botanical collection was taken for the Department of Forests who have requested that a botanist be permitted to accompany the next patrol to Balbi or any other high part of the Ranges (in private correspondence).

In addition a cave system in an old drained lake bed some 5 miles to the SE of Keripobi village, was visited on a two-day trip.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The area is still generally good.

Regarding Atsilima land - see last report of patrol to this division (6/62-63) - I was unable to visit Laruma because of heavy seas, but I was told at Koripobi that the owners of the land do not want to sell it outright to the Administration. Tarais, Luluai of Laruma, is said to have decided that the best solution is for some of his family to migrate to Atsilima and Pokuito and maybe Koripobi, when they can work the land along with other villagers and thus they will not want to claim large tracts of it later, once the Keriaka villagers have helped them to plant cash crops. Tarais is a good influence in the area from what I see but I hear he is very ill and may soon die. Although he lives only in Laruma, he is of Keriaka origin and has much influence over the three southern villages.

The Tultul of Koripobi, Paulo, brought me a list of names - 54 men and 50 women - of families in the Rotokas who wanted to migrate to the Keriaka to reclaim their land on Kuraio Point. As has been the custom in the area, inheritance is matrilineal, marriage patrilocal. With large exchanges of brides between the Keriakas and Rotokas, there are many families over in the Rotokas which own their only land in the Keriaka. This particular group of people are said to have a common ancestor, a woman SIVATEI, back about three or four generations ago. She is one of the few traceable inhabitants of a former village which existed on Kuraio Point. The land formerly utilised by this village is most of the northern half of Kuraio Point, which is still vacant. There would be at least 10 square miles of level land in the area which locals described as belonging to this former village. The people concerned are from Tagarau and Iulu villages in the Rotokas and together with children, there must be at least 200 all told. Could the Officer in Charge of Wakunai be asked to confirm the matter of the intended migration and the land question, as I believe the people are waiting for his okay before they leave for the Keriaka. I can confirm that most of the villages near Kuraio agree that the land on Kuraio point belongs to these Rotokas people by traditional inheritance, and that there are very large areas of arable land suitable for all crops.

Similarly, the Atsilima people reported that about 5 or 6 families at Sisivi and ~~Sisivi~~ Lesiopai wished to return to land which is theirs by inheritance through Keriaka women who have married into that area. Could the OIC Wakunai also check there.

Mr. Liddle and myself discussed the evident fear the people have of the Administration - see preceding patrol report. It is becoming evident that Fr. Mentzer is taking advantage of this fear to further his own aims, and, as Mr. Liddle has stated in his 51-1-1 of 1/10/63, I have been putting up with this because of the very good effects of Fr. Mentzer's advice to the people. However, although the attitude is very bad on Fr. Mentzer's part, the people so affected are mainly the four villages near Kuraio - Koripobi (not bad - a cooperative village), Akopai (medium), Siwonapatai (medium) and Atuitei (worst). The three villages to the north continue to be friendly and cooperative as ever.

There were no complaints warranting Court action.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

Again, there was no stress on housing although hygiene was emphasised as usual. The new villages are being slowly built up and houses being constructed are good.

I anticipate that within the next two or three years, Beteraio, Kaubaitai and possibly Aukei will move down to the area at the base of the foothills. Sites they have provisionally picked seem good.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND WALKING TRACKS:

All walking tracks were in good condition.

The road between Kuraio and Atuitei is now navigable by motor cycle. Another mile or so is graded and I am told that ~~since~~ the patrol another wooden bridge has been completed to open the road as far as the inland hamlet of Atuitei. The stretches of road from here to below Kaubaitai and from Kuraio to Koripobi are cleared, with some of the hills graded and the creeks bridged.

The main difficulty in getting the road through will be the swampy area at the base of the ridges south and north of Kaubaitai. Similarly the difficulty in getting right through to Kunua lies in the swampy areas below Kaviki.

At the time of writing, a number of shovels, picks, etc., have just been received and distributed out to the villages on loan for roadwork.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

There were no alterations, and NEMIARIRI was given his hat and advice on looking after the village

MISSIONS:

Apart from Catholic activities based at Kuraio, there are only a small group of Methodists at Akopai and these had little to say. Relations between the two groups seem fair, although the Methodists are building their part of the village some 1/2 mile from the others.

TAX AND CENSUS:

With the joining in of the three northern villages with the cash crop planting "cult", they, too were given tax exemptions. Nearly every man in the Division has his own planting of coconuts, cacao or both. The people were again advised how they were being helped by the Administration and although they should assist their own Government by paying tax, unreasonable demands would not be made on them. I said that until they had a definite income from some source they would not be taxed as long as they continued to work on planting. This should help to keep men from leaving their villages for up to a year at a time to earn 10/- for tax! There is a small income from copra for the Beteraio and Amun people but a lot of nuts are being planted back, and I believe Beteraio and Kaubaitai are giving seed nuts to Atuitei, Siwonapatai and Asatapai (Kunua Division) people. No tax at all was collected in the division, there being no centres of employed labour.

Tax and Census: continued:-

Village Population register is attached.

This year's census shows an increase of 54 over last year's total. This breaks down as follows:-

Births:-	54	Deaths:-	11
Immigrations:-	36	Emig.	23
Totals: + 90		- 36	

Cash crops: There are discussed below. The increase is 4.5% of the total, compared with increases in the Kumua - 4.03% (1963) and Hahon - 4.75% (1962). However it must be taken into account that 9 of this year's increase came about by the recording of a family of 9 for the first time. (See remarks on this family in preceding Patrol Report.

CONCLUSION:

A very interesting patrol, and all objectives were accomplished.

Appendices on Agriculture and Economic Development (Appendix A) and Health (Appendix B) are attached.

F. Parker
(Patrol Officer).

The rate of planting of tubs is still great. During the patrol the Fieldworkers mentioned that the villagers (mainly those of the 4 villages near Kurai) would not cooperate in censusing plantings. The people seemed to have the idea that the advice offered by the fieldworkers was intended to hinder the work the people were doing. I advised the fieldworkers to let the people go ahead with their planting and to keep insisting on perfect planting. (a) the people will just not obey and (b) the people will think just what they are thinking - that the advice is offered as hindrance rather than help. Then I advised the people that (a) they should not think the fieldworkers were taking advantage of the villagers in any way - the fieldworkers would obtain no profit from crops planted, and were giving the advice with the intention of assisting; and (b) that they must assist the workers in counting so that the Patrol Officer could use the census figures as a basis for tax exemptions in the future. This has had good effects, for in the two weeks since the patrol the fieldworkers have completed a census of tubs planted since the last count in April. Below is a brief census and a comparison with the last two counts.

See next page.

Appendix A: Agriculture and Economic Development: continued.

Village:	1962:T	April, 1963:	October, 1963:
AMUN	947	1395	2416
BETERAIO	9573	10757	15135
AUKEI	2465	4159	5410
KAUBAITEI	1595	4033	4251
ATUTEI	3386	11884	17608
SIVONAPATAI	323	6643	17028
AKOPAI	1786	6008	9561
KORIPOBI	3517	9176	11592
ATSILINA	1678	2877	not yet taken
POKUITO	2711	3216	not yet taken
TOTALS:	28531	60148	83001 plus min. 6000.

This gives a total of nearly 90000 palms planted to date. The very great increase in plantings at Sivonapatai is due to the planting of large tracts of land previously cleared. There should be a very large increase for Kaubaitai soon when they plant up large areas they have cleared near the beach.

APPENDIX A: AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Subsistence gardens were adequate in most villages, but Koripobi and Atuitei were slightly short of some foods because they had failed to renew their gardens at the same time as they were planting coconuts. They made hay while the sun shone as it were, for, finding gardening so easy (see under this Appendix of last Patrol Report on the division) they forgot all about subsistence crops for a few months while they concentrated on cash crops. They were given advice on striking a happy medium.

Cash crops:

KORIPOBI These are discussed below in detail, and, in addition, potatoes are being increasingly planted, and plots of rice will be harvested then planted back until quantities make it worthwhile selling to the Mission. Fr. Mentzer intends to process the rice at Kuraio then send it by Mission boat to other stations. He has also had a 50 foot canoe constructed to be used for carrying potatoes to Sohano for marketing. He will be obtaining an outboard motor for it in the near future.

CACAO:

The field workers have not yet a full count of cacao plantings, and it would be best to leave the census until the plantings are settled down and planted out with cacao seed. At present large numbers of plots are being cleared and marked out.

COCONUTS:

The rate of planting of nuts is still great. During the patrol the Fieldworkers mentioned that the villagers (mainly those of the 4 villages near Kuraio) would not cooperate in censussing plantings. The people seemed to have the idea that the advice offered by the fieldworkers was intended to hinder the work the people are doing. I advised the fieldworkers to let the people go ahead if they insisted on not planting cacao in the prescribed manner, for if they (the f/workers) keep insisting on perfect planting, (a) the people will just not obey and (b) the people will think just what they are thinking - that the advice is offered as hindrance rather than help. Then I advised the people that (a) they should not think the field workers were taking advantage of the villagers in any way:- the fieldworkers would obtain no profit from crops planted, and were giving the advice with the intention of assisting; and (b) that they must assist the workers in counting so that the Patrol Officer could use the census figures as a basis for tax exemptions in the future. This has had good effects, for in the two weeks since the patrol the fieldworkers have completed a census of nuts planted since the last count in April. Below is a brief census and a comparison with the last two counts.

See next page.

Appendix A: Agriculture and Economic Development: continued.

Village:	1962:T	April, 1963:	October, 1963:
AMUN	947	1395	2416
BETERAIO	9573	10757	15135
AUKEI	2465	4159	5410
KAUBAITEI	1595	4033	4251
ATUTEI	3386	11884	17608
SIVONAPATAI	923	6643	17028
AKOPAI	1786	6008	9561
KORIPOBI	3517	9176	11592
ATSILINA	1678	2877	not yet taken
POKUITO	2711	3216	not yet taken
TOTALS:	28581	60148	83001 plus min. 6000.

This gives a total of nearly 90000 palms planted to date. The very great increase in plantings at Sivonapatai is due to the planting of large tracts of land previously cleared. There should be a very large increase for Kaubaitai soon when they plant up large areas they have cleared near the beach.

Register

8.

APPENDIX B: HEALTH:

Porotei Aid Post, near the Tsinamut River, has had a fair bit of work done on it and the area has been cleared and a good ward built with a raised floor.

Beteraio Aid Post: in good order and clean.

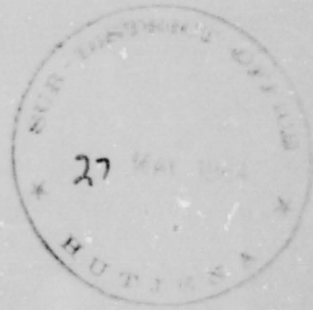
Atsilima Aid Post: in good order and clean.

Orderlies were satisfied with all aspects. They continue to complain that patients - mainly adults - continue to leave the aid posts in the middle of treatment for sores and ulcers. It is interesting to read in a book by Charles Woodford who visited parts of the Solomons in the 1850's, and another by Dr. H. B. Guppy who visited other parts in the 1880's that they found it a characteristic of the Solomon Islanders to always cease having an ailment treated as soon as there was a change for the better.

Multiple Births Bonus was paid to the mothers of twins at Koripobi and Akopai. Fr. Mentzer arranges the purchase of tinned milk and other articles for the babies.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of.....BOUGAINVILLE.....Report No.....KMA No. 6/63-64.....

Patrol Conducted by.....MR. R.J. STAPLES.....CADET PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....KUNUA and KERIAKA CENSUS DIVISIONS.....

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

Natives.....2 MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C.....

Duration—From 27./14./1964 to 7./5./1964..

Number of Days.....11.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../4./1964.....

Medical /9./1963.....

Map Reference.....BOUGAINVILLE FOURMIL SERIES.....

Objects of Patrol.....ROAD SURVEY PATROL.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

19

67-11-19

19th June, 1964.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6-63/64 - KUNUA.

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

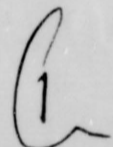
It is pleasing to note that Mr. Staples is reported as a very promising young officer.

I am pleased the people are receiving adequate remuneration for their road work.

We cannot expect housing to be of high standard when the people are so preoccupied with cash crop planting and road maintenance. So long as housing is adequate, let them concentrate on the other aspects.

The report of the road in detail will be of invaluable assistance to officers following later.

A very good report.


J. R. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

Popul

13
Females
in Child
Birth
M

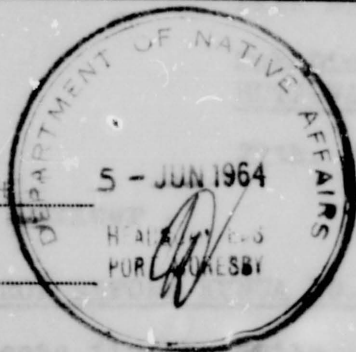


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 11-19

11

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-1-4
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of Native Affairs,
SOHANO. Bougainville.

2nd June, 1964.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. 6/63-64

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. R. J. Staples, Cadet Patrol Officer, together with comments by Assistant District Officer, Hutjena.

The main purpose of the patrol was to locate a vehicular road from Kunua to Sipai Catholic Mission and thence to Kuraio Catholic Mission. All aspects of the report are covered by Mr. Hanrahan's comments.

Mr. Staples has since proceeded on leave. During his time in the district he served at Kieta, Boku and Kunua and is a very promising young officer.

D. J. Clancy
(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

File No. 67/2/3 .

10

Sub-District Office ,
HUTJENA.

27th. May 1964 .

The District Officer ,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KUNUA NO. 6/63-64.

Please find herewith , original and one copy of a report on a patrol to the KUNUA and KERIACA areas , carried out by Mr.R.J.Staples , Cadet Patrol Officer .

I refer you to the map accompanying the report . I have confirmed with Mr. Staples that POKUITO village should read KORIPOBI , which is the present end of the road section .

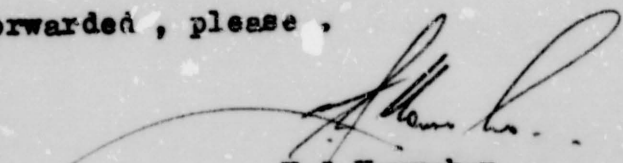
The people are taking an active interest in road work and are to be commended . For the present , the officer at KUNUA will concentrate on the KUNUA/SISIAPAI section and also the KAVIKI/BETERAIO section . Road funds allocated to KUNUA will be utilised on these two sections . Mr.Redmond's proposed visit is noted and after he pays the additional money for road maintenance in the KERIACA , these people will have received quite adequate remuneration for their efforts.

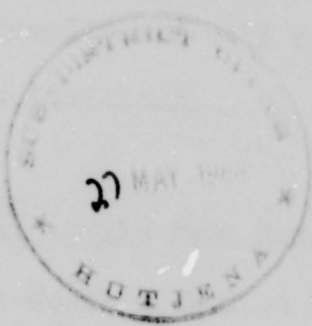
Perhaps you could assist regarding the request for cement from KURAIIO. Public Works may be able to help . They may also be in a position to supply some creosote and deck spiking . As you know , my road funds are all held on cash fund certificates.

Mr. Staples has submitted a neat and concise report . This officer will be proceeding on his first leave later on in the week . His work in this Sub District has been most satisfactory.

Claim for camping allowance is attached .

Forwarded , please .


K.J.Hanrahan
a/Assistant District Officer



67-1-1.

Patrol Post,
Bougainville District,
KUNUA.

11th. May, 1964.

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

REPORT OF KUNUA and KERIACA ROAD SURVEY
PATROL NO. 6/63-64.

- Patrol Conducted by : R.J.Staples. Cadet Patrol Officer.
- Area Patrolled : Kunua and Keriaka Tax Census Divisions.
- Patrol Accompanied by : Nil.
- Europeans
- Natives : 2 Members R.P.& N.G.C.
- Duration of Patrol : 27/4/64 to 7/5/64
- Area last Patrolled by : D.N.A. : March, 1964.
- P.H.D. : August, 1963.
- D.A.S.F. : April, 1961.
- Objects of Patrol : To inspect existing road and to survey new roads from SISIAPAI Village to Kunua Patrol Post and KAVIKI Village to BETERAIO Village.

.....

INTRODUCTION: The purpose of this patrol to the Kunua and Keriaka Tax Census Divisions was firstly, to survey a vehicular road from KUNUA Patrol Post to SISIAPAI Village and from KAVIKI Village to BETERAIO Village thus linking KURAIO Catholic Mission to SIPAI Catholic Mission and hence to KUNUA Patrol Post. Secondly, to inspect the existing road from SISIAPAI Village through to KURAIO Catholic Mission and on through to POKUITO Village.

The aim of the patrol was achieved, and the

patrol, generally was well received by the people of both Census Divisions.

DIARY:

Monday 27th. April: From Kunua Patrol Post to Sisiapai Village via Covei Methodist Mission. Inspected Village, thence commenced to find a route for the road from Sisiapai Village to Kunua Patrol Post. Slept Sisiapai Village.

Tuesday 28th. April: Discussions with the Villagers of Sisiapai, Tohei, Mapisi, Kopai, Koatoroi, Kepui, Toseavi and Totokei. Inspected the Village of Tohei returned to Sisiapai and slept.

Wednesday 29th. April: From Sisiapai Village to Sipai Catholic Mission. Discussions with Fr. Brosnan. Father then accompanied the patrol from his station to Kaviki Village. Roads and culverts inspected en route to Kaviki Village. Slept Kaviki Village.

Thursday 30th. April: Surveyed new road from Kaviki Village to Beteraio Village, in all taking 5 hours. Slept Beteraio rest house.

Friday 1st. May: From Beteraio Village to Kuraio Catholic Mission inspecting road and culverts en route. Discussions with the Government Officials and Mission Society committeemen from the villages of Beteraio, Aukei, Kaubaitai and Siwonapatai re roadwork. Slept Siwonapatai.

Saturday 2nd. May: From Siwonapatai to Kuraio Catholic Mission thence onto Pokuito Village, inspecting road en route. From Pokuito Village back to Kuraio Mission. Slept Kuraio.

Sunday 3rd. May: Discussions with Father Mentzer at Kuraio Mission. Slept Kuraio Catholic Mission.

Monday 4th. May: By Mission ship, St. Charles, to Torokina. Spoke to the Government Officials of the Villages of Kegiri, Laruma and Piva re wire for telephone at Kunua Patrol Post. Slept Torokina.

Tuesday 5th. May: Into the bush with the people of Kegiri, Laruma and Piva looking for copper wire. Returned rest house and slept Torokina.

Wednesday 6th. May: From Torokina to Pokuito Village by canoe. From Pokuito Village to Amun Village also by canoe. Slept Amun Village.

Thursday 7th. May: From Amun Village to Salima, Kunua, Plantation by canoe. Onto Kunua Patrol Post.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The situation in the area seems good though this may not be correct as all the villages in both the Kerbaka and Kunua Census Divisions were not visited and only a limited number of local people came in contact with the patrol. The people that were encountered by the patrol seemed happy and contented with the work being done by both the Missions and the Administration, with no complaints being received by any of the villagers.

VILLAGES and HOUSING:

The housing in both the Census Divisions is rather poor. This is due to the fact that the people were preoccupied with cash crop plantings and road maintenance and reconstruction.

ROADS, BRIDGES and WALKING TRACKS:

As was stated previously the main aim of this patrol was to survey new roads and inspect existing vehicular roads.

A road from Sisiapai Village to Kunua Patrol Post was surveyed on the 27/4/64. At the present time there is a vehicular road commencing at Kunua Patrol Post

(2)

and terminating at the beach near Govei Methodist Mission. It was from Sisiapai Village to this point that the new road was surveyed. This surveyed road is divided into two sections, (a) Sisiapai, (b) Koatoroi.

(a) Sisiapai Section: This section runs from Sisiapai Village to a small river midway between Sisiapai Village and Govei Methodist Mission. This section is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and will be constructed by the people of Sisiapai, Tohei and Morsilei Villages. This section is reasonably easy in comparison to the Koatoroi section, the road is to be constructed on a slowly rising ridge which eventually depresses to the Sisiapai boundary, the small river. The majority of the undergrowth is of a secondary nature so little work will be required in clearing the road. There are only two small rivers which will either have to be forded or bridged.

(b) Koatoroi Section: This section runs from the Sisiapai boundary, a small river, to the completed Govei-Kunua Patrol Post road. It consists of one gradual rise from the Sisiapai river boundary to the top of the Govei ridge, (see map), the road then depresses steeply to bottom of the Govei ridge and thence through a small amount of swamp to join with the Govei-Kunua Patrol Post road. All the undergrowth of this section of Koatoroi is of a primary nature and much work will be required in clearing the road site. A great amount of work will also be required in terracing the steep ridge from the base of Govei Mission. I thought that £400 would be adequate for this section of road and the local people were satisfied with this quote. £150 of this would go to the Sisiapai section and £250 to the Koatoroi section.

(5)

The section of road from Sisiapai Village to Sipai Catholic Mission which has already been constructed is in a good state of repair. On this section of road two bridges are required and four culverts would also have to be constructed prior to vehicular traffic traversing this section of road.

From Sipai Catholic Mission to Kiakara Village the road has also been constructed though once again three rivers have to be made traversable. Vehicular traffic would be able to ford these rivers as they are too large to bridge or to construct a cement culvert economically.

The section of road from Kiakara Village to Beteraio Village is another section which had to be surveyed. This section was broken into four smaller sections, (a) Kiakara, (b) Astapai, (c) Kaviki, (d) Beteraio.

(a) Kiakara Section: This is an easy section of secondary growth only. The section is one of about 500 yards without any ridges, rivers or swamp whatsoever.

(b) Astapai Section: This section consists of two swampy sections of about 100 yards each. This swamp can be easily filled as it is at the base of a mountain. One large river will have to be bridged on this section and numerous small creeks will have to be bridged with culverts. The majority of the bush in this section is of a primary nature.

Kaviki Section: This is a section consisting mainly of primary scrub with no swamp or small rivers. One small ridge has to be negotiated in this section otherwise this section is comparable with the Kiakara section.

Beteraio Section: This section will be the hardest of all to construct. It consists mainly of swamp and primary

(4)

bush. This section consists of two large swampy sections of about 150 yards in length. This swamp is thigh and knee deep in many parts with no filler whatsoever on either sides. One river will have to be bridged and there are numerous small creeks that will have to be forded.

This unconstructed/^{section}from Kiakara Village to Beteraio Village took $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours to walk, I therefore estimate that the milage would be about 4 to 7 miles.

The section from Beteraio Village to Kuraio Catholic Mission is roughly constructed in comparison to the Sisiapai to Kaviki section.

Beteraio Section: The whole of this section has been formed into a road though the majority has not been constructed with drains. One large river will have to be bridged as it has extremely high banks and is waist deep at the present crossing.

Aukei Section: About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of this section has not yet been constructed. It consists of swamp, though this swamp will be easily filled as it borders a mountain. One river will also have to be bridged or forded and numerous small creeks will have to be forded. The already constructed part of this section has been constructed without drains.

Kaubaitei Section: Some of the already constructed areas have be^{COME} overgrown with secondary growth and the whole of this section has been constructed without drains. There are many steep climbs in this section which will have to be graded before the coming of vehicular traffic to this section of the road.

Siwonapatai Section: This section is trafficable, though it contains numerous steep grades which will have to be graded. Also the whole of this section once again has been constructed without drains. All the small rivers and

3

creeks in this section have been bridged.

Pokuito Section: This section is one of about 6 miles which runs from Kuraio Catholic Mission to Pokuito Village on the beach. One large river near Kuraio Mission has to be negotiated and Father Mentzer has commenced to construct a bridge over this river. This section is trafficable but once again no drains have been constructed.

Pokuito-Torokina Section: This section of road has not been constructed though it would be quite possible to do so. Midway between Pokuito Village and Atsilima Village there are three steep ridges which would have to be cleared with the aid of explosive. This is the only hazard which would be encountered throughout this entire stretch. There is an old army road which runs from Torokina to Laruma Village a stretch of about 8 miles, only minor construction work would be required to open this old road. Major construction work would be required from the edge of Larum Village to Pokuito Village. This road is quite feasible.

CONCLUSION: The object of this patrol was accomplished and the results dealt with in the preceding report and the following attached appendix:

(a) Road Requirements.

A map of the road, both constructed and proposed construction, is attached.

Forms R.S.1 covering the Police who accompanied the patrol has been forwarded to the Commissioner.

R. J. Tapia
.....
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'A': ROAD REQUIREMENTS:

A bridge with cement pylons is being constructed near Kuraio Catholic Mission by the Father in Charge. One pylon has already been constructed and the Father in Charge requests three tons of cement to construct the second pylon. The already constructed pylon is well constructed and looks as though it could weather any big flood put against it by the elements.

The Father in Charge, Kuraio, has requested that some money be made available to pay for work already done on the Kuraio section of road. His original request to the District Officer, according to the Father in Charge, was for £800. At present £300 has been allocated to the Kaviki-Beteraio section of road which has to be constructed. Father Mentzer is of the opinion that too much money has been expended in the Kunua Area and not enough in the Keriaka. Just as a matter of interest the manner in which the road has been constructed in the Kunua Area far surpasses that which has been constructed in the Keriaka area.

If possible could some creosote be made available for the construction of bridges in the area also deck spikes also for the construction of bridges.

R. J. Taples
.....
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPROXIMATE MAP OF CONSTRUCTED AND PROPOSED ROAD FROM KUNUA PATROL POST TO TOROKIKA.

