

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Kunua

VOLUME No: 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

1959 - 1960

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: KUNUA

ACCESSION No. 496

VOL. No: 4: 1959-1960 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 9

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1-59/60	1-34	Sanderson C.G. CPO	Keriaka Census Division (Duplicate included)	2 maps	25/6/59 - 7/7/59
[2] 2-59/60	1-32	Sanderson C.G. CPO	Kunua Tax/Census Division (Duplicate incl.)	2 maps	13/8/59 - 27/8/59
[3] 3-59/60	1-21	Sanderson C.G. CPO	Hahon & Islands Census Div.	1 map	8/9/59 - 18/9/59
[4] 4-59/60	1-19	Sanderson C.G. CPO	Keriaka Census Division	1 map	30/10/59 - 17/11/59
[5] 5-59/60	1-17	Sanderson C.G. CPO	Kunua Census Division	1 map	30/11/59 - 12/12/59
[6] 6-59/60	1-15	Sanderson C.G. P/O	Part of Hahon Census Division	1 map	6/1/60 - 12/1/60
[7] 7-59/60	1-19	Giddings R.J. P/O	Keriaka Census Division	1 map	29/2/60 - 16/3/60
[8] 8-59/60	1-25	Giddings R.J. PO	Kunua Census Div.	1 map	27/4/60 - 30/4/60
[9] 9-59/60	1-25	Giddings R.J. PC	Hahon & Islands Census Div.	1 map	19/5/60 - 5/6/60
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FOLIOS!



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....BOUGAINVILLE..... Report No.....KNA.1 - 59/60.....

Patrol Conducted by.....C. G. SANDERSON C. P. O.....

Area Patrolled.....KERIACA CENSUS DIVISION.....

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

Natives.....FOUR.....

Duration—From 23/..6.../19..59 to 7../..7...19.59..

Number of Days.....FIFTEEN.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services NO. 1 /...../1958...

Medical FEB./...../19..58.

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

18/8/19 59

[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 £.....

Pop



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KNA 1-59/60

Patrol Conducted by C.G. SANDERSON C.P.Ø

Area Patrolled KERIAKA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives FOUR

Duration—From 23 6 59 to 7 7 59

Number of Days FIFTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services NOV 58

Medical FEB 58

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

[Signature]
District Commissioner

15/8/59

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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.....

Pol

Over 13
M F Females in Child Birth

67-11-1

Konedobu

18th September, 1959

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOBAU.

PATROL REPORT KUNUA No. 1/59-60

Checking my remarks to you regarding the above Report in the Running File, I note that my fourth paragraph could possibly be misconstrued. It needs some clarification.

If a man has attained a degree of prestige amongst his own people by his own efforts and despite lack of hereditary right, he should not be discouraged. However, he needs a good deal of guidance and supervision.

I referred to those who have been in close contact with Europeans by virtue of migrant employment, especially, in the Police Force and, ipso facto, realise what impressos most white men, even young Patrol Officers; so attaining Administrative status which is not warranted.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

67-11-1

The District Officer,
BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT,
SOHANO

XXXXXXXXXX
KONEDOBU

11th September, 1959.

PATROL REPORT KUNUA No.1/59-60

Receipt is acknowledged.

I agree with Mr. Sanderson in his suspicion of the motives behind the Pokuito bifurcation. However, he acted in accordance with the promulgated policy of this Headquarters and such internal strife is best left to time and those involved to solve themselves providing of course that there are no serious repercussions that effect the welfare of the people.

It is always advisable to keep an eye on the recruitment percentage of all areas from which natives proceed to work, when our census figures are received therefrom.

The concept of paramount Lulua has been long since discarded but by the same token efforts by ambitious gentlemen to become de facto bosses through sheer force of personality are to be discouraged but, if possible, in a manner that will not antagonise them against the Administration.

Mr. Sanderson has shown that he is an observant and considerate officer. I am sure that you will give every consideration to these people as they are passing through this difficult developmental stage.

gar.
(A.A. Roberts)
Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/11/1 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1/4-785.

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

188-1959.

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

PATROL REPORT KUNUA No.1/59-60.

Two copies of the above Report are forwarded herewith.

The immediate problems in this area appear to be health and sanitation. Unfortunately, to the best of my knowledge, there has been no Medical Patrol to the area for at least eighteen months. I have sent a copy of Appendix 'A' to the District Medical Officer.

Officer in Charge, Wakunai, investigated the alleged murder at KUSI Village in the AITA and reported that he was satisfied death was due to natural causes.

Mr. Sanderson's action in not blocking the partition of POKUITO Village was administratively sound.

I agree with Assistant District Officer Buka Passage, that regular and frequent patrolling should improve housing and sanitation. It should also instill some added enthusiasm into the Village Officials. Unfortunately there is some possibility that Mr. Sanderson will be attending A.S.O.P.A. next year and I fear another break in continuity. (I shall probably lose Messrs. Bretherton and Robson at the same time).

I note with interest the advice that taro seems to be recovering from the disease which appeared towards the latter part of the war. I shall pass this onto the District Agricultural Officer. Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries have been trying for some time at KEREVAT to produce a disease resistant species but have not yet been successful.

Claim for Camping Allowance is forwarded herewith.

Benig processed 28/8.

W.D. Allen
W.D. ALLEN.
a/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

c.c. Assistant District Officer,
BUKA PASSAGE.

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Please instruct Mr. Sanderson to carry out a Census check of the Keriaka on his next patrol and compile the usual Village Population Register Sheets. Tax/Census records are not, as such, adequate for a population trend analysis.

W.D. ALLEN.
W.D. ALLEN.
a/District Officer.

c.c. Officer in Charge,
KUNUA PATROL POST.

c.c. District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

State for Camping Allowance is attached.

30/1/4-744.

Sub-District Office,
Sohano,
BOUGAINVILLE.

7-8-1959.

District Officer,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT No. KNA 1-1959/60

3 copies of Mr. Sanderson's report of the above patrol of the Keriaka Census Division are attached.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The reported murder in the AITA area was reported by radio to G.I.C. WAKUNAI. He investigated and you are in receipt of his report.

The main trouble with the area seems to have been previous lack of patrolling, due to staff shortages. This has been rectified and Mr. Sanderson has completely patrolled the 3 Census Division, of the Kunua area (Total 45 days) and expects to depart in the near future for Tax/Census patrol of the the Kunua Division.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.



P.F. SEBIRE
Asst. District Officer

30/1/4-744.

Sub-District Office,
Sohano,
BOUGAINVILLE.

7-8-1959.

District Officer,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT No. KNA 1-1959/60

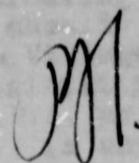
3 copies of Mr. Sanderson's report of the above patrol of the Keriaka Census Division are attached.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The reported murder in the AITA area was reported by radio to O.I.C. WAKUNAI. He investigated and you are in receipt of his report.

The main trouble with the area seems to have been previous lack of patrolling, due to staff shortages. This has been rectified and Mr. Sanderson has completely patrolled the 3 Census Division, of the Kunua area (Total 45 days) and expects to depart in the near future for Tax/Census patrol of the the Kunua Division.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.



P.F. SEBIRE
Asst. District Officer

RF

30/1/4-785.

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHAHQ.

188-1959.

The Director,
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Konedobu,
PAPUA.

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W.D. ALLEN.
s/District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer,
BUKA PASSAGE.

Please instruct Mr. Sanderson to carry out a Census check of the Keriaka on his next Patrol and compile the usual Village Population Register Sheets. Tax/Census records are not, as such, adequate for a population trend analysis.

^c
W.D. ALLEN.
a/District Officer.

C.C. Officer in Charge,
KUNUA PATROL POST.

c.c. District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Patrol Post,
Kunua,
BOUGAINVILLE.

MEMORANDUM TO:-

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report - KNA 1- 1959/60
Report of a Patrol to the
KERIKA CENSUS DIVISION.

PREAMBLE.

Officer conducting Patrol

Area Patrolled

Objects of Patrol

Duration of Patrol

Personnel accompanying Patrol

Mr. O.G. Sanderson CP/O.

Kerika Census Division.

General Administration.

23/6/59 to 7/7/59

15 days in all.

Reg. No. 3307 L/CPL Tugi

Reg. No. 8943 Const. Didus

Reg. No. 9822 Const. Kemai

Iulusi TAVIERI of
Asatapai.

INTRODUCTION.

This was the first Patrol to the Keriaka Census Division since November last year, and in some spheres of Administration the indications are that this is too long a period for this area to be neglected. Mr. Giddings in his Patrol Report KVA 2-58/59 expressed the fear that the Keriaka people, unless regularly instructed, would quickly return to former customary negligence of simple sanitary practices. This Patrol proved that his fears were well-founded.

Topographically, this southern coast area administered by the Patrol Post, is extremely rugged. Most of the Villages are situated on ridges of the middle slopes of the Emperor Range of mountains dominated by Mount Balbi, which rises to a height of 8,000 feet. The terrain is broken up by a number of swift-flowing rivers and countless gullies, which one wearily traverses by means of precipitous tracks.

The coast-line is characterised by a number of swamp areas and the beach is generally used for travelling. Because of this, and the bluffs which have to be climbed, this stretch of the Patrol is particularly arduous. However, there are compensations in the magnificent views one obtains from various vantage points.

PATROL DIARY

June 1959.

- Tuesday 23rd. Left Patrol Post 0830 hours. Arrival Sisiapai 1040 hours. Left 1100 hours. Arrived Kaviki Aid-Post 1300 hours. Slept Kaviki.
- Wednesday 24th. Left Kaviki 0730 hours. Arrived Amun 1010 hours. Inspected Village and gardens. Slept Amun.
- Thursday 25th. Left Amun 0700 hours. Discussion with Father Dionne, Kuraio 1200-1300 hours. Arrived Pokaito 1600 hours. Slept Pokaito.
- Friday 26th. General Administrative work and inspecting new site for Pokaito.
- Saturday 27th. To Atsilima arriving 0945 hours. Inspected Aid-Post and Village. Slept Atsilima.
- Sunday 28th. Observed.
- Monday 29th. By canoe to new site Pokaito. Inspected then walked to Akopai arriving 1650 hours. Slept Akopai.
- Tuesday 30th. General Administrative work. Slept Akopai.

JULY 1959.

- Wednesday 1st. To Siwonapatei. Arriving 0900 hours. General Administrative work. Slept Siwonapatei.
- Thursday 2nd. To Atuitei, arriving 0900 hours. Discussion re reported murder in Aita Division. General Administrative work. Slept Atuitei.
- Friday 3rd. To Aukei, arriving 1000 hours. General Administrative work. Slept Aukei.
- Saturday 4th. To Kaubatei. Inspected Village and gardens. To Beteraio Aid-Post and slept.

Sunday 5th.

Observed.

Monday 6th.

To Beterio for general administrative work.
Slept at Aid-Post.

Tuesday 7th.

Returned to Patrol Post, via Kaviki and
Sisiapai.

Patrol Completed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Despite the fact that was the first patrol to this somewhat primitive area in seven months I found the situation comparatively quiet and free of internal strife. It appears that the people are pursuing the even tenor of their lives, untroubled by problems which often arise in more sophisticated communities. They do have minor troubles, however, consistent with their way of life.

Marambo, the Aid-Post Orderly at Poritei reported that there were stories circulating that he was dispensing poison, and consequently the people were loath to attend the Aid-Post. I actively campaigned against this rumour, and I believe that the people are now convinced of the efficiency of modern medicine.

The village of Pokuito is in the process of splitting into two factions and moving to new sites respectively. One party is led by the Luluai and the other by the Tultul. The latter, speaking for his party, said that they were moving because of the unhealthy site they were living in previously and because of a small snail, or slug, which he claimed was eating their crops. The first reason may be valid as there have been five deaths in the Village since the last census. I asked to see evidence for the second reason he gave, and was shown a piece of KauKau which had been nibbled, and a paw-paw which was half eaten away. The activities of this small slug, however, was not reported anywhere else in the Keriaka.

The Luluai and his party are moving to a new site only half a mile away. The Luluai said that whilst they wished to leave the old Village they did not want to leave their "old" ground as he put it.

I inspected both of the proposed new sites and neither of them are any improvement on the old one. As the people appeared determined to make this move, however, I did not try to dissuade them.

I questioned both Village Officials but could not find any underlying motive for this sudden exodus. Both my police and interpreter made discreet enquiries but were no more successful. There is no religious basis for this decision of theirs as they are all of the same faith. I still have a feeling, however, that there is some undisclosed antagonism between the two parties. If this is so perhaps it is for the best that they are parting.

Advice was given to both parties regarding the layout of the new Villages and the necessity to build adequate latrine facilities as quickly as possible.

At Atuitie Village enquiries were made into the alleged murder at Kusi Village in the Aita Census Division, which was reported some time ago. It appears that the Officer in Charge Wakunai has now investigated the matter. From this side of the range the story is that the whole matter was a malicious story started by the teacher at Kusi, Tironga. For what the information is worth Father Dionne of Kurao reports that Paimira of Kusi saw the deceased's body which was covered in lime. Father Dionne's theory is that this substance was used to conceal the wounds inflicted by an axe or a knife.

Investigations were made into the number of men away at work in other parts of the District. Particular attention was paid to this aspect of Administration as it was feared that the area had been over-recruited. See Kunua Patrol Report No. KNA 4-58/59. The position is, I am pleased to report, not as alarming as was at first feared. In fact less than one third of the labour potential are employed. The actual figures are as follows. There is a total of 81 men at work out of a labour potential of 278. 37 of these men are working at Haka Plantation, 23 at Karoola and 10 at Kessa. The remainder are working for various missions and private employers. No individual Village is over recruited and in general the position is perfectly satisfactory.

A complaint was laid at Akopai Village against Kamuai, a Native foreman of Numa Numa Plantation. Eight men claimed that they worked for this man for periods ranging from two to five months. Four of them received £2 each in order to pay their tax, but this was the only remuneration they received. The men claim that Kamuai told them that if they did not work

for six months they would receive no pay. This matter has been passed to the Officer in Charge Wakunai for investigation through the Assistant District Officer Sohano.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

I am afraid that as yet our representatives of law and order and our hope for enlightened standards of living in the villages are not efficiently fulfilling the functions we have laid down for them. In many cases they have the worst houses in the villages, and they ~~live~~ themselves and their children are often as dirty as the rest of the Villagers.

I point this out in order to show what a ludicrous effect a 'pep' talk on personal hygiene must have on the people when interpreted by some of our accredited representatives who stand orating in the full flower of their eloquence - quite ignoring the skin flaking from their own bodies and their tumble-down houses in the background.

The worst offender in this respect is Luluai Bisiarara of Siwonapatei. This man has variously been called, quite incorrectly, the Paramount Luluai of Keriaka and a serious menace, which observation may be nearer the truth. My own view is that this man is an exceptionally keen Official who has become rather unpopular in the area because of his lust for power.

Even though his own Village was probably the worst in the area, he wanted to accompany me on this Patrol and exhort the people to improve themselves. I tactfully declined his offer, and advised him, as I did other Village Officials, that he would be far more effective if his own personal standard of living was better than his fellow Villagers. He, as did most of the Village Officials, appreciated the logic of this argument.

Only time and repeated propaganda will rectify this problem, but I am describing the position as it stands at the moment. There are some fairly good Village Officials - the best amongst them being the Tuitul Paul of Akopai.

HOUSING AND SANITATION.

Housing in many cases was quite good, although numerous orders were given for improvements. Where the Keriaka people fall behind Kunua and Hahon is in their sanitation facilities.

Most of the Villages had latrines but their effect was nullified by the absence of seat covers. It was obvious too, that they were rarely used by the fact that, on several occasions, I had to fight my way through thick under-growth to inspect them. Excreta lying around the Village was conveniently blamed upon our dumb canine friends. Having, as they thought, successfully evaded the issue, Officials were most surprised when I berated them for not burying the offending sight.

Only one or two Villages were satisfactory in this respect, and the remainder were again lectured on the reason for adequate latrines. At Siwonapatei the latrines were so disgusting that I left a policeman to supervise their re-construction. In this village I found it necessary to point out to the people that I was pleased they were using their latrines, but that they must defaecate into the latrine and not on it.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The natives of the Keriaka area are highly missionised due to the efforts of Father Dionne of Kuraio who has been in the area for 20 years. There are also a small number of Methodists in the area. My only comment is that it is a pity that the people do not appear to have been taught that "cleanliness is next to Godliness".

Education is not popular amongst the Keriaka people. Only about one fifth of the school age population are receiving any sort of education. Most of these are at the school conducted by Father Dionne.

Naturally I impressed upon them the benefits of education but in the main my audiences were ^{not} at all responsive.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The construction of vehicular roads and bridges in the Keriaka will be a logical extension of any progress in this sphere in the two divisions, to the north, Kunua and Hahon. They will certainly have priority due to their less rugged terrain and greater economic potential.

Until such time as these two areas are completed as regards road construct^{ion}, it appears that the Keriaka will have to make do with the existent primitive communications system. Apart from any other consideration the Keriaka area is just not ready either socially or economically for such costly development, even if it was available.

POLICE.

R.S. Form 1 has been sent to Police Headquarters.

CONCLUSION.

My general impressions of the area patrolled and the people is that is in that difficult transition stage between primitivlty and sophistication. This is a time, I believe, when we should make every endeavour to give them as much attention as possible but, of course, with due regard for other committments.

C. G. Sanderson

C. G. SANDERSON

Cadet Patrol Officer.

Appendix 'A'

Medical and Health.

Apart from tinea imbricata which is widespread in the Keriaka, health is fairly satisfactory in so far as there are no serious epidemics or diseases prevalent. However, there are certain other matters connected with the Administrative aspect of health which I do not think are satisfactory.

Firstly, none of the three (3) Aid Post Orderly's appear to be doing a good job. The man at Atsilima Aid Post is a local man and consequently the hospital wards and other buildings are overflowing with his healthy friends and relatives causing congestion and general disorganisation.

Marambo, at Poritei Aid Post, is discouraged by the hostility of the local people and a rumour recently circulating that he is dispensing poison. I did my best to scotch this rumour but I feel that Marambo could do a lot of good if he did more patrolling in his area, and tried to win the confidence of the people.

Perias at Beteraio Aid Post seems to be neglecting his work badly. During my stay I made an unscheduled inspection of the wards and found a baby, newly born, lying on a large leaf on the floor, unwashed. Perias was drinking tea in his house. Later he reported that the woman had a retained placenta, but that that it would come away in a week or so! I made arrangements for the woman to be taken to Sohano.

All Aid Posts ~~are~~ required either repairs or new buildings, and these I ordered. I took appropriate action as regards other matters mentioned in this report, but feel a medical patrol would rectify these problems very quickly. At the moment the health situation in the Keriaka is not nearly as satisfactory as it is in either Kunua or Hahon.

Peter of Atsimbua who has been the subject of previous correspondence has now migrated to the Rotokas Census Division. I believe he is trying to evade us, because my informants were unable to say in what Village he is now living.

Appendix 'B'

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

In general, agriculture in the Keriaka is entirely fundamental and subsistence. This fact is not too surprising when we consider the topography of the area and the relatively primitive people. In 1956 it was suggested that coffee would be the best cash crop for this area, but even now I consider it a little premature to inaugurate any such development. Even when the people are ready for the introduction of such cash crops the lack of communications will cause a serious problem in the marketin sphere.

The Villages of Amun, Beteraio and Pokuito produce about ten to fifteen bags of copra per month which is bought by Mr. Hang of Buka Passage. Villages not too far from the coast were encouraged to plant coco-nuts on land owned by them near the beach. The potential in this sphere however is limited by swampy ground.

These people produce the usual foods such as, kankau and taro kongkong, which are the staples. Tapioca and Yams are also popular but not so plentiful. In some areas a little corn and pumpkin are grown. The original taro which was diseased during the war appears to be coming into its own again, but as yet it is not present in large quantities.

Seeds recently received from the Agricultural Officer, Sohano, were distributed with two aims in mind

- (a) to make an addition to the diet of the people
- and
- (b) to check on the progress of the seeds planted on a future patrol to see whether any of them might be a commercial proposition.

At Pokuito Village the people reported that a small snail is eating their crops. I saw some of the effects of this, but no other cases were reported in the Keriaka. The snail itself is about an inch long, with two small horn, or antennae protruding from its head. Its colour is a greyish black and to me it looks like an ordinary garden snail. I intended to bring two of them back for examination and put them in a match box, On arriving at the Patrol Post, however, I found that they had escaped from custody!



Patrol Post,
Kunua,
BOUGAINVILLE.

MEMORANDUM TO:-

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report - KNA 1- 1959/60
Report of a Patrol to the
KERIAKA CENSUS DIVISION.

PREAMBLE.

Officer conducting Patrol

Mr. G.G. Sanderson CP/O.

Area Patrolled

Keriaka Census Division.

Objects of Patrol

General Administration.

Duration of Patrol

23/6/59 to 7/7/59
15 days in all.

Personnel accompanying Patrol

Reg. No. 3307 I/CPL Tugi
Reg. No. 8943 Const. Nigau
Reg. No. 9822 Const. Kawai

Lalua TAVIERI of
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- Tuesday 23rd. Left Patrol Post 0830 hours. Arrival Sisiapai 1040 hours. Left 1100 hours. Arrived Kaviki Aid-Post 1300 hours. Slept Kaviki.
- Wednesday 24th. Left Kaviki 0730 hours. Arrived Amun 1010 hours. Inspected Village and gardens. Slept Amun.
- Thursday 25th. Left Amun 0700 hours. Discussion with Father Dionne, Kuralo 1200-1300 hours. Arrived Pokuito 1600 hours. Slept Pokuito.
- Friday. 26th. General Administrative work and inspecting new site for Pokuito.
- Saturday 27th. To Atsilima arriving 0945 hours. Inspected Aid-Post and Village. Slept Atsilima.
- Sunday 28th. Observed.
- Monday 29th. By canoe to new site Pokuito. Inspected then walked to Akopai arriving 1600 hours Slept Akopai.
- Tuesday 30th. General Administrative work. Slept Akopai.

JULY 1959.

- Wednesday 1st. To Siwonapatei. Arriving 0900 hours. General Administrative work. Slept Siwonapatei.
- Thursday 2nd. To Atuitei, arriving 0900 hours. Discussion re reported murder in Aita Division. General Administrative work. Slept Atuitei.
- Friday 3rd. To Aukai, arriving 1000 hours. General Administrative work. Slept Aukai.
- Saturday 4th. To Kaubatei. Inspected Village and gardens. To Beteraio Aid-Post and slept.

Sunday 5th. Observed.

Monday 6th. To Beterio for general administrative work.
Slept at Aid-Post.

Tuesday 7th. Returned to Patrol Post, via Kaviki and
Sisiapai.

Patrol Completed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Despite the fact that this was the first patrol to this somewhat primitive area in seven months I found the situation comparatively quiet and free of internal strife. It appears that the people are pursuing the even tenor of their lives, untroubled by problems which often arise in more sophisticated communities. They do have minor troubles, however, consistent with their way of life.

Marambo, the Aid-Post Orderly at Poritei reported that there were stories circulating that he was dispensing poison, and consequently the people were loath to attend the Aid-Post. I actively campaigned against this rumour, and I believe that the people are now convinced of the efficiency of modern medicine.

The village of Pokuito is in the process of splitting into two factions and moving to new sites respectively. One party is led by the Laluai and the other by the Tultul. The latter, speaking for his party, said that they were moving because of the unhealthy site they were living in previously and because of a small snail, or slug, which he claimed was eating their crops. The first reason may be valid as there have been five deaths in the Village since the last census. I asked to see evidence for the second reason he gave, and was shown a piece of Kan-Kan which had been nibbled, and a paw-paw which was half eaten away. The activities of this small slug, however, was not reported anywhere else in the Kerika.

The Laluai and his party are moving to a new site only half a mile away. The Laluai said that whilst they wished to leave the old Village they did not want to leave their "old" ground as he put it.

I inspected both of the proposed new sites and neither of them are any improvement on the old one. As the people appeared determined to make this move, however, I did not try to dissuade them.

I questioned both Village Officials but could not find any underlying motive for this sudden exodus. Both my police and interpreter made discreet enquiries but were no more successful. There is no religious basis for this decision of theirs as they are all of the same faith. I still have a feeling, however, that there is some undisclosed antagonism between the two parties. If this is so perhaps it is for the best that they are parting.

Advice was given to both parties regarding the layout of the new Villages and the necessity to build adequate latrine facilities as quickly as possible.

At Atuitie Village enquiries were made into the alleged murder at Kusi Village in the Aita Census Division, which was reported some time ago. It appears that the Officer in Charge Wakunai has now investigated the matter. From this side of the range the story is that the whole matter was a malicious story started by the teacher at Kusi, Tiroaga. For what the information is worth Father Dionne of Kurais reports that Taimira of Kusi saw the deceased's body which was covered in lime. Father Dionne's theory is that this substance was used to conceal the wounds inflicted by an axe or a knife.

Investigations were made into the number of men away at work in other parts of the District. Particular attention was paid to this aspect of Administration as it was feared that the area had been over-recruited. See Kuna Patrol Report No. KNA 4-58/59. The position is, I am pleased to report, not as alarming as was at first feared. In fact less than one third of the labour potential are employed. The actual figures are as follows. There is a total of 81 men at work out of a labour potential of 278. 37 of these men are working at Hakau Plantation, 23 at Karoola and 10 at Kessa. The remainder are working for various missions and private employers. No individual Village is over recruited and in general the position is perfectly satisfactory.

A complaint was laid at Akopai Village against Kamaui, a Native foreman of Nua Nua Plantation. Eight men claimed that they worked for this man for periods ranging from two to five months. Four of them received £2 each in order to pay their tax, but this was the only remuneration they received. The men claim that Kamaui told them that if they did not work

for six months they would receive no pay. This matter has been passed to the Officer in Charge Wakunai for investigation through the Assistant District Officer Sohano.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

I am afraid that as yet our representatives of law and order and our hope for enlightened standards of living in the Villages are not efficiently fulfilling the functions we have laid down for them. In many cases they have the worst houses in the Villages, and they have themselves and their children as often as dirty as the rest of the Villagers.

I point this out in order to show what a ludicrous effect a 'pep' talk on personal hygiene must have on the people when interpreted by some of our accredited representatives which stand orating in the full flower of their eloquence - quite ignoring the skin flaking from their own bodies and their tumble-down houses in the background.

The worst offender in this respect is Luluai Misiarara of Siwonapatei. This man has variously been called, quite incorrectly, the Paramount Luluai of Keriaka and a serious menace, which observation may be nearer the truth. My own view is that this man is an exceptionally keen Official who has become rather unpopular in the area because of his lust for power.

Even though his own Village was probably the worst in the area, he wanted to accompany me on this Patrol and exhort the people to improve themselves. I tactfully declined his offer, and advised him, as I did other Village Officials, that he would be far more effective if his own personal standard of living was better than his fellow Villagers. He, as did most of the Village Officials, appreciated the logic of this argument.

Only time and repeated propaganda will rectify this problem, but I am describing the position as it stands at the moment. There are some fairly good Village Officials - the best amongst them being the Taktul Paul of Akopai.

HOUSING AND SANITATION.

Housing in many cases was quite good, although numerous orders were given for improvements. Where the Keriaka people fall behind Kunua and Hahon is in their sanitation facilities.

Most of the Villages had latrines but their effect was nullified by the absence of seat covers. It was obvious too, that they were rarely used by the fact that, on several occasions, I had to fight my way through thick under-growth to inspect them. Excreta lying around the Village was conveniently blamed upon our dumb canine friends. Having, as they thought, successfully evaded the issue, Officials were most surprised when I berated them for not burying the offending sight.

Only one or two Villages were satisfactory in this respect, and the remainder were again lectured on the reason for adequate latrines. At Siwonapatei the latrines were so disgusting that I left a policeman to supervise their re-construction. In this village I found it necessary to point out to the people that I was pleased they were using their latrines, but that they must defecate into the latrine and not on it.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The natives of the Keriaka area are highly missionised due to the efforts of Father Dionne of Kuraio who has been in the area for 20 years. There are also a small number of Methodists in the area. My only comment is that it is a pity that the people do not appear to have been taught that "cleanliness is next to Godliness".

Education is not popular amongst the Keriaka people. Only about one fifth of the school age population are receiving any sort of education. Most of these are at the school conducted by Father Dionne.

Naturally I impressed upon them the benefits of education but in the main my audiences were ^{not} at all responsive.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The construction of vehicular roads and bridges in the Keriaka will be a logical extension of any progress in this sphere in the two divisions, to the north, Kunua and Hahon. They will certainly have priority due to their less rugged terrain and greater economic potential.

Until such time as these two areas are completed as regards road construction, it appears that the Keriaka will have to make do with the existent primitive communications system. Apart from any other consideration the Keriaka area is just not ready either socially or economically for such costly development, even if it was available.

POLICE.

R.S. Form 1 has been sent to Police Headquarters.

CONCLUSION.

My general impressions of the area patrolled and the people is that is in that difficult transition stage between primitivity and sophistication. This is a time, I believe, when we should make every endeavour to give them as much attention as possible but, of course, with due regard for other commitments.

C.G. SANDERSON
Patrol Officer.

Appendix 'A'

Medical and Health.

Apart from tinea imbricata which is widespread in the Keriaka, health is fairly satisfactory in so far as there are no serious epidemics or diseases prevalent. However, there are certain other matters connected with the Administrative aspect of health which I do not think are satisfactory.

Firstly, none of the three (3) Aid Post Orderly's appear to be doing a good job. The man at Atsilima Aid Post is a local man and consequently the hospital wards and other buildings are overflowing with his healthy friends and relatives causing congestion and general disorganisation.

Marambo, at Poritei Aid Post, is discouraged by the hostility of the local people and a rumour recently circulating that he is dispensing poison. I did my best to scotch this rumour but I feel that Barambo could do a lot of good if he did more patrolling in his area, and tried to win the confidence of the people.

Perias at Beteraio Aid Post seems to be neglecting his work badly. During my stay I made an unscheduled inspection of the wards and found a baby, newly born, lying on a large leaf on the floor, unwashed. Perias was drinking tea in his house. Later he reported that the woman had a retained placenta, but that that it would come away in a week or so! I made arrangements for the woman to be taken to Sohano.

All Aid Posts are required either repairs or new buildings, and these I ordered. I took appropriate action as regards other matters mentioned in this report, but feel a medical patrol would rectify these problems very quickly. At the moment the health situation in the Keriaka is not nearly as satisfactory as it is in either Kunua or Hahon.

Peter of Atsimbua who has been the subject of previous correspondence has now migrated to the Rotekas Census Division. I believe he is trying to evade us, because my informants were unable to say in what Village he is now living.

Appendix 'B'

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

In general agriculture in the Keriaka is entirely fundamental and subsistence. This fact is not too surprising when we consider the topography of the area and the relatively primitive people. In 1956 it was suggested that coffee would be the best cash crop for this area, but even now I consider it a little premature to inaugurate any such development. Even when the people are ready for the introduction of such cash crops the lack of communications will cause a serious problem in the marketin sphere.

The Villages of Amun, Beteraio and Pokuito produce about ten to fifteen bags of copra per month which is bought by Mr. ^Aang of Buka Passage. Villages not too far from the coast were encouraged to plant coco-nuts on land owned by them near the beach. The potential in this sphere however is limited by swampy ground.

These people produce the usual foods such as, kaukou and taro kangkang, which are the staples. Tapioca and Yams are also popular but not so plentiful. In some areas a little corn and pumpkin are grown. The original taro which was diseased during the war appears to be coming into its own again, but as yet it is not present in large quantities.

Seeds recently received from the Agricultural Officer, Sohano, were distributed with two aims in mind

(a) to make an addition to the diet of the people

and

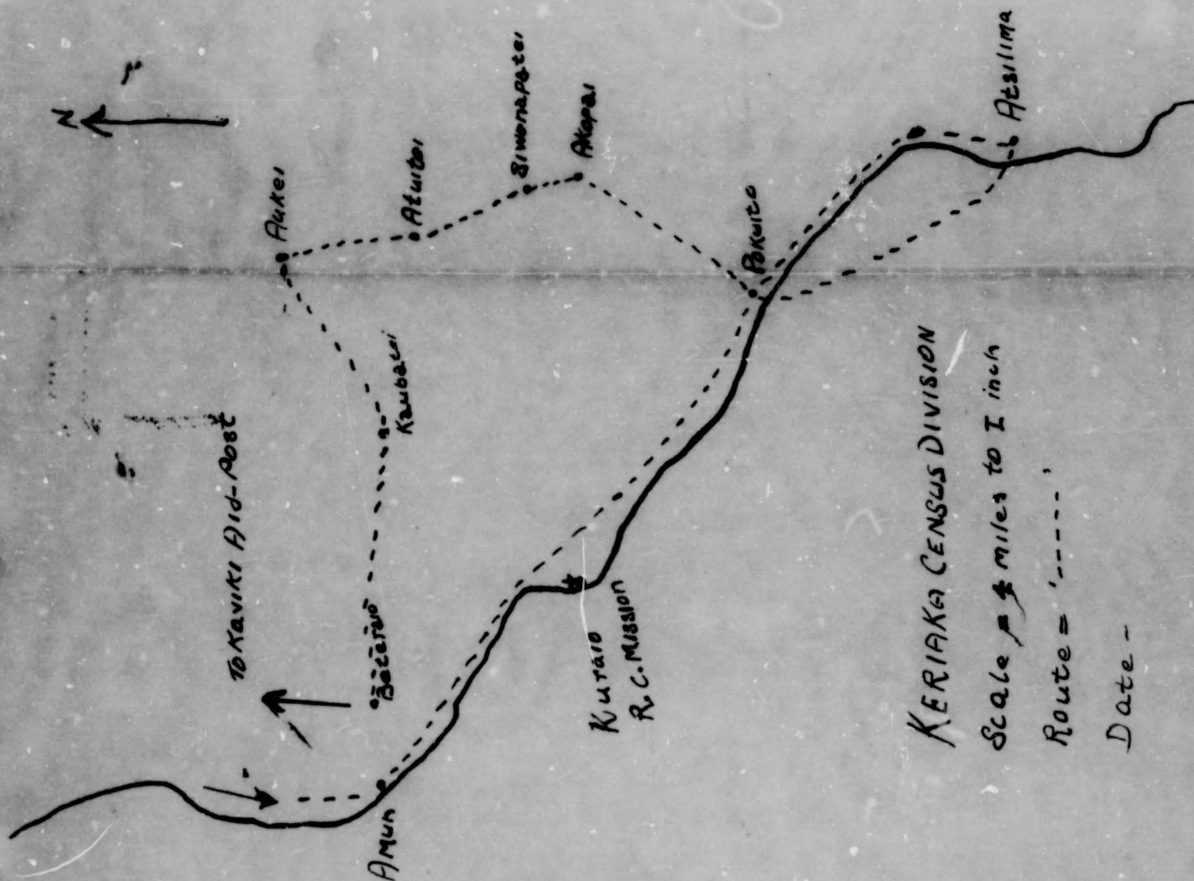
(b) to check on the progress of the seeds planted on a future patrol to see whether any of them might be a commercial proposition.

At Pokuito Village the people reported that a small snail is eating their crops. I saw some of the effects of this, but no other cases were reported in the Keriaka. The snail itself is about an inch long, with two small horn, or antennal protruding from its head. Its colour is a greyish black and to me it looks like an ordinary garden snail. I intended to bring two of them back for examination and put them in a match box. On arriving at the Patrol Post, however, I found that they had escaped from custody!

ti

IONS

Out



KERIAKA CENSUS DIVISION

Scale 1/4 miles to 1 inch

Route = '---'

Date -

Amount returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... **BOUGAINVILLE** Report No. **KNA 2-59/60.**.....

Patrol Conducted by..... **CADET PATROL OFFICER C.G. SANDERSON.**.....

Area Patrolled..... **KUNUA TAX/CENSUS DIVISION.**.....

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

Natives..... **FIVE**.....

Duration—From..... **13/8/1959**.....to..... **27/8/1959**.....

Number of Days..... **FIFTEEN**.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... **MAY**...../19 **59**.....

Medical **AUGUST**...../19 **59**.....

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

Objects of Patrol..... **TAX COLLECTION, CENSUS REVISION,**.....

..... **ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION**.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/12/19 59.

Handwritten 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 £.....

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

pul

	MIG
In	
Birth	
M	F

67-11-5

17th December, 1959.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KNA No. 2/59-60

It is gratifying to note the all round improvement of the KUNUA area quoted by the Assistant District Officer.

A number of Districts have found it useful to introduce Hot Air Driers but this is a long term project of considerable dimensions. It must be admitted that most of them have considerable economic potential to provide the funds that are required. Co-operatives have used successfully a Hot Air Drier capable of being erected for £60 that is constructed out of the very minimum imported materials.

Your views on peanut production are endorsed by this Headquarters especially under the circumstances reported by Mr. Sanderson where the energies of the people may certainly be more gainfully employed.

The electoral system should bring up the men of influence regardless of their hereditary status.

A good report, which has been adequately covered by yourself and the Assistant District Officer.

A.A.R.
(A.A. Roberts)
Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/11/5 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1/4-1057

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

2/12/1959.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT No.2/59-60

The above Report is forwarded
herewith.

The following comments are offered:-

Native Affairs: There will be
no active measures to discourage the ^{nucleus of the} Upel
cult.

The death of the female child
at KAVIKI and the peanuts despatched to
WONG YOU, are both dealt with in Assistant
District Officer Sohano's covering memo. ✓

The alleged murderer ASIKIN has
been apprehended but was released because
of insufficient evidence on which to base
a prosecution. ✓

Census: Census figures seem
healthy enough, despite a drop in the
total number of births. If there ever was
any depopulation in this area it would
appear to have halted.

I entertain no concern over
the numbers absent at work. The Kunua
natives all work on a local casual basis
and do not, as a rule, stay away from
the village for long periods. This area
does not have really good overall prospects
for economic development. A certain number
will always have to depend on wage earning
as the source of cash income. ✓

Village Officials: I agree
that the influence of hereditary leaders
will wane as the process of acculturation
goes on. However, I am advising Officer
in Charge Wakunai to beware of rapid
change and sweeping removals - each case
should be judged on its individual merits. ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

2.

No.

Housing and Sanitation: I will suggest to Officer in Charge KUNUA that he remain in the village until a new latrine is constructed, if necessary. I have no doubt that these particular people still regard latrines as a Government whim.

Agriculture and Economic Development:

I will see what I can do to improve the quality of copra. The Co-Operative Association cannot afford to handle poor quality produce and re-conditioning is expensive. I do not propose to encourage extensive pea-nut plantings. I view pea-nuts purely as a "catch" crop with a most uncertain market. I believe the pea-nut economy of the Siwai Rural Progress Society is showing some signs of foundering. The area will grow both cocoa and coffee. I do not see any prospects of expanding the present small scale market garden sales.

The Land Occupation (Use) Book (Register) has been discussed in other correspondence (see my 30/3-517 of 19/5/59, referred to in your 30/14/105 of August 27th). I am endeavouring to introduce the use of such Books throughout the entire District.

General: Mr. Sanderson has submitted another informative, although brief, Report of the type I value.

Allen
A 11/12

W.D. Allen

W.D. ALLEN
District Officer.

c.c. Officer in Charge,
KUNUA PATROL POST.

c.c. District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

30/1/4-9

Department of Native Affairs,
Sub-District Office,
Buka Passage,
SOHANO.

9-10-1959

District Officer,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KMA. No.2/59-60

Herewith 3 copies of the above report.

It is pleasing to note that there appears to be an upward trend in the whole of the Kunya area mainly due to increased patrol activity. Frequent contact is the only means of breaking down the marked reserve of these and other Buka people.

It is unfortunate that there will be a break in the continuity at the end of the year when Mr. Sanderson will very likely proceed to A.S.O.P.A.

The death of the female child at KIVIKI has been the subject of a Coroner's Inquest and the need to add to the Inquest to examine more witnesses including Mr. Sanderson has delayed completion of the report comment. Early evidence given at the inquest was not very satisfactory and casts some suspicion on the activities of the child's father. However, there is not enough for any other verdict than death by misadventure.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

I have written to Wong You re payment of peanuts.

CENSUS:

Our records show that most of the KUMUA men are locally employed - either on Kunua or small Buka. Our Contract Agreement file only lists one Kunua man as being employed outside the District - Babaul.

Appendix 'A', Agriculture and Economic Development.

I have spoken to Mr. Pember re pick up of the Kunua copra and he states that the quality is very poor. Evidently there is pressing need for installation of hot air driers and improved techniques. The poor quality of the copra causes its rapid deterioration while waiting shipping, frequently delayed due to uncertain seas on the unprotected Kunua coast.

Mr. Sanderson's Claim for Coping Allowance is attached.

P.F. *[Signature]* A.D.O.

30/1/4-1057

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

2/12/1959.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT No.2/59-60

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General: Mr. Sanderson has submitted another informative, although brief, Report of the type I value.


W.D. ALLEN
District Officer.

c.c. Officer in Charge,
KUNUA PATROL POST.

c.c. District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,
KUNUA.
Bougainville District

31st. August, 1959.

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
S.O.P.A.N.O.

PATROL REPORT KNA 2 - 59/60.

PREAMBLE

Officer conducting patrol.....	Mr C.G. Sanderson, P.O.
Area patrolled.....	KUNUA Census Division.
Objects of patrol.....	Tax collection Census Revision Routine Administration.
Duration of Patrol.....	13/8/59 to 27/8/59 fifteen days in all.
Personnel accompanying.....	Reg No 6468 L/CPL Kusa. Reg No 8422 Const Glliven. Reg No 10,041 Const Dahapio.

.....

Continued investigation into death of child. Completed 1300hrs and camp walked to KAKARA. Tax collected and census revised. Slept KAKARA.

.....

General administrative work. Arrived KAKARA 1300 hrs. Collected tax and revised census. Slept KAKARA.

Wednesday 19th..... Inspected KAKARA and collected site. Proceeded to BOBAGI. Revised census and collected tax. Inspected village and proceeded to KUSIPAL. Slept KUSIPAL.

Thursday 20th..... Revised census and collected tax at KUSIPAL. Inspected village then proceeded to KAKARA. Revised census and collected tax. Patrol Base arriving 1700hrs. Slept Patrol Post.

INTRODUCTION.

I cannot say that this patrol was received with marked enthusiasm, but then who amongst us greets the tax collector with open arms? Nevertheless the patrol was quite well received and I found it extremely useful in either correcting or establishing impressions gained on my first visit to the area.

Faces, personalities are now quite well established in my mind and I think that this personal contact is one of the best aspects of our Administration. I think it would be true to say the results we achieve are in direct proportion to the harmony of our human relations.

PATROL DIARY.August 1959.

Thursday 13th.....Left Patrol Post for SISIAPAI. Collected tax and revised census. Afternoon spent inspecting village and coffee sites. Slept SISIAPAI.

Friday 14th.....Walked to KAVIKI Aid-Post and organised search for missing child, presumed drowned. Proceeded KAVIKI. Collected tax and revised census. Inspected coffee nursery and village Slept KAVIKI.

Saturday 15th.....To Kaviki Aid-Post to inspect body of dead child and question patients. Walked to Sarime Plantation for telephone conversation with A.D.O. Returned and slept Kaviki.

Sunday 16th.....Observed.

Monday 17th.....Continued investigation into death of child. Completed at 1300hrs and then walked to ASATAPAI. Tax collected and census revised. Slept ASATAPAI.

Tuesday 18th.....General administrative work. Arrived KEAKARA 1300 hrs. Collected tax and revised census. Slept KIAKARA.

Wednesday 19th.....Inspected KIAKARA and coffee site. Proceeded to BOBOAGI. Revised census and collected tax. Inspected village and continued to KOSIPAI. Slept KOSIPAI.

Thursday 20th.....Revised census and collected tax at KOSIPAI. Inspected village then proceeded to MORSILAE. Revised census and collected tax. To Patrol Post arriving 1700hrs. Slept Patrol Post.

PATROL DIARY (cont).

- Friday 21st.....To POPOHEI-ARA. Revised census, collected tax and inspected village. Slept POPOHEI-ARA.
- Saturday 22nd.....To TOHEI and collected tax, revised census and inspected village. Returned to Patrol Post.
- Sunday 23rd.....Observed.
- Monday 24th.....Visited KOPAI. General census, tax work, and inspected village. To KEFUI and did likewise. Inspected coffee sites.
- Tuesday 25th.....Both MAPISI and TOSIAVI visited. Collected tax and revised census. Inspected coffee sites at TOSIAVI.
- Wednesday 26th.....TOTOKEI and KOATOROI visited. Collected tax, revised census and inspected both villages.
- Thursday 27th.....To TARBAHUI collected tax and revised census. Inspected village and coffee site.

PATROL COMPLETED.

inspection of the village I noticed several breaches of the Native Labour Regulations, but Sisiesi assured me that they would be rectified as soon as possible. This man is a very popular employer with the people, and during my time at this Patrol Post there have been no complaints from his employees.

In Astapai village the presence was noted of two adherents of the OPII cult. They had migrated in from the Aila area where the cult is fairly widespread. I doubt whether the cult will have a revival in the Aila area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The Native Affairs situation in the Kumua area continues to be satisfactory. Although patrolling immediately after the war and up until 1954 was very infrequent, the progress in the area since this Patrol Post was established has been highly satisfactory.

It is hoped that this progress will continue, and that the people in this area will advance steadily in conjunction with those in the hitherto more advanced areas. It is only in the last four or five years that this area has been given equal attention with the rest of the District.

The villages of Asatapai and Aresi which combined nearly a year ago have settled down very amicably together, and the village is now of a standard equal to others in the area. This is mainly due to the efforts of Luluai Tavieri, an ex-policeman with organising ability and a commanding personality.

Sisiesi, the Luluai of Koataroi is now employing nine men on his various enterprises. During my inspection of the village I noticed several breaches of the Native Labour Regulations, but Sisiesi assured me that they would be rectified as soon as possible. This man is a very popular employer with the people, and during my time at this Patrol Post there have been no complaints from his employees.

In Asatapai village the presence was noted of two adherents of the UPEI cult. They had migrated in from the Aita area where the cult is fairly widespread. I doubt whether the cult will have a revival in the Kumua area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

At Kospai village, the male native IDIASIO complained that his brother's wife, DERIFI, had had sexual relations with three different men at Morsilaie village. These incidents occurred nearly six months ago and I am unable to investigate this complaint as two of the accused are now working at Tearouki Mission. In any event I consider that the views of the husband should be ascertained in this matter. He is working at Kessa Plantation and if he desires to take action in the matter I can take steps to have the two men at Tearouki returned to this Patrol Post to be further dealt with according to law. My I4/I-98 refers.

The male native FORFORAI of Sisiapai complained that he sent five bags of peanuts to Mr Wong Yoa, and that as yet he has received no payment for them.

The death of the female child at Kaviki Aid-Post has been subject to a preliminary investigation, and I am advised that a Coroner's Inquest will be held at Sohano as soon as possible.

No further information was gained on this patrol regarding the whereabouts of the suspected murderer ASIKIN. It appears that he is now giving the Kunua area a wide berth.

CENSUS

The most significant point about the census figures for this year is the excess of births as compared with 18 deaths. A natural increase in the population of 20. It is also pleasing to note that in an area where the masculinity rate is so high that female births exceeded male births, even although the difference was the small figure of two. However at the same time the number of births was the lowest for the last three years. 38 as compared with 71 in 1956 and 50 in 1957.

CENSUS(Cont)

These figures suggest to me that although we have achieved something in lowering the death rate, by 75% in the last three years, the birth rate has also decreased. This problem is probably due to the lack of marriageable females, and also to a certain amount of sterility in both sexes. There seems to be no indications that it is due to contraceptives.

The number of men away at work has shown a sharp increase of nearly 50% over last years figure of 88. It may seem at first glance as if the Kunua area is over-recruited, but the figure of 128 includes 20 men who at the time of writing have returned from one months labour at Sohano. Even taking these men into account the area is close to having 1/3 of its labour potential absent, and I have given all village officials instructions designed to prevent any increase on a one-third figure.

There is no doubt that the need to earn tax money has caused the high figure of men at work, but I feel that as long as the regulation figure is not exceeded the indications are of a healthy and satisfying trend.

The total figures show an increase over last years figure of 45. This was caused by 20 excess births a number of people who were missed last year, and migrations into the area from other divisions. The males still outnumber the females by eighty.

TAX

No difficulty was experienced in collecting tax. All eligible males were prepared to pay tax and in no instance was it necessary to grant an extension of time. In every village the reasons for the tax were explained, and although it is hard to gauge the attitude of the people in this matter the majority of men seem resigned to the inevitable.

A total sum of £168-10-0 was collected. Tax Receipts were issued for sums varying from 10/- to £2.

TAX (cont).

As noted in the census many young men are at work in other parts of the District, and by now have already paid their tax. Assuming that 75 of these men are eligible to pay tax the taxable income of the Kumua area would be approximately £320.

160 Tax Exemption, either total or partial, were issued. The main reasons for exemptions were old age or/and family obligations.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Many village officials complained to me on this patrol that the men of their villages were not carrying out their orders. In most villages, therefore, I gave a brief lecture on the powers and duties of village officials. It seems evident, however, that village officials will not make use of their powers for fear of becoming unpopular in the community.

I think the emphasis formerly placed on the selection of hereditary leaders as Government representatives no longer has the significance it warranted in past years. This is a natural development in the gradual disintegration of native custom and beliefs.

Some of the best luluais in this area are men with no hereditary powers, but with commanding personalities and natural powers of leadership.

Although you have recommended the discharge of the luluai ROARIRI of Morsilaie in a letter to the Director nothing has yet come through from Headquarters. At the same time Kakatara, the suggested candidate for the office, has not yet been approved.

As the village is suffering from a lack of executive control I would appreciate it if this matter can be finalised. Meanwhile I have ordered KAKATARA to assist the luluai in every way possible.

Apart from the above the situation as regards village officials is satisfactory.

Since writing this report the position regarding the luluai of Morsilaie has been rectified

HOUSING and SANITATION.

In general housing and sanitation shows a slight improvement since my last patrol. The main problem in this area is that many of the sub-standard housing is owned by men away at work, and in their absence it is difficult to have improvements effected.

The problem as regards sanitation is that the people either do not want, or ^{are} unable to judge when a latrine should be destroyed and a new one erected. In this respect the people show a singular lack of initiative.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

The position is unchanged since my last report on this area.

MISSIONS and EDUCATION.

The census shows 40 males and 24 females at mission schools. This figure is actually greater as some children attend school as day pupils. All the pupils at the Administration school are day pupils and they number about five girls and 15 boys.

The position at the moment seems to be rather static in this field, and appeals for more children to attend the Government School have been unsuccessful.

POLICE.

R.S. Forms 1 have been sent to Police Headquarters.

APPENDIX 'A'.AGRICULTURE and ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Supplies of native foods are ample and consist mainly of taro kong kong, kaukau and tapioc. The manager of Kumua Plantation informs me that he is purchasing 5000 lbs of kau kau per month from local natives. Pumpkins, cucumber and tomatoes are present in small quantities.

In the field of cash-cropping copra is still the basis of the economic structure. The villages of Sisiapai, Kaviki, Keakara and Koatoroi have quite extensive holdings, whilst most of the other villages produce at least some copra. Several influential natives assured me that if the co-operative vessel "Binsu" were to make monthly, or six weekly, trips they would certainly support the move by selling their copra to the Society.

Quite often because of heavy seas the natives are unable to ship their produce by canoe, and in some cases the copra deteriorates badly because of inadequate storage facilities. Another problem brought to my attention was the lack of copra bags. For various reasons there is often a shortage.

In view of the foregoing perhaps the attention of the Co-operative Officer might be drawn to the undoubted potential in the marketing and purchasing opportunities in this area.

Most of the villages in this area have planted peanuts and are selling the produce to either Mr. J. Lee or Mr. Wong You at the rate of £2 per bag.

Luluai Sisiesi of Koatoroi is the leading entrepreneur in this area, and has an extensive holding of coconuts and 1200 coco trees. He also conducts a trade store. This man seems able enough and appears to be financially sound.

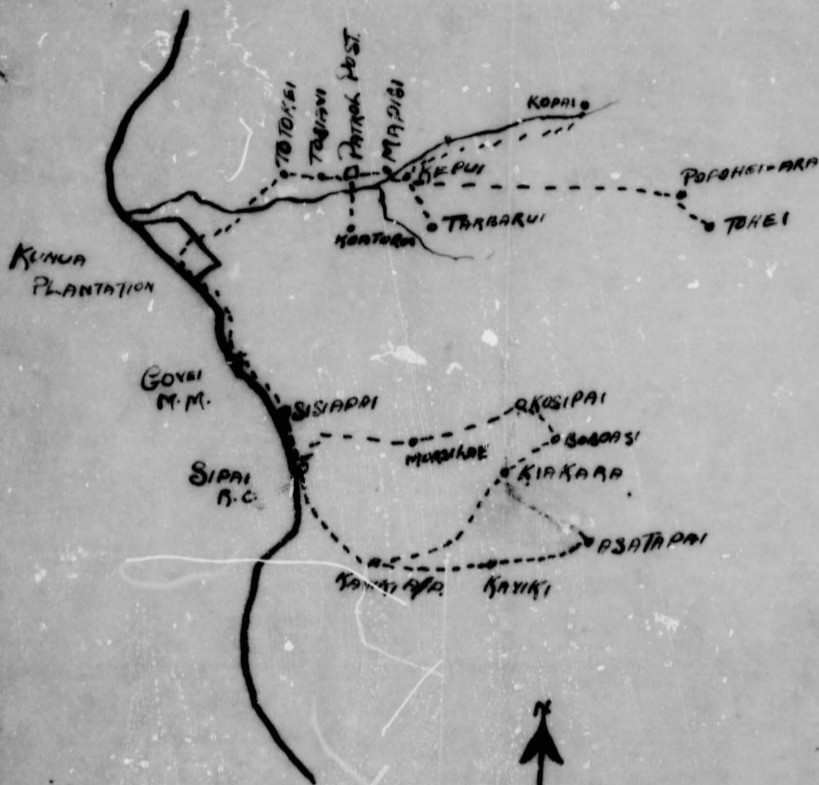
On my last patrol to this area most villages agreed to plant coffee. Progress in this field is quite good. Nurseries have been established in nearly every village by the two Agricultural Assistants. The planting of shade, however, is progressing very slowly. This is due to the fact that the people,

AGRICULTURE and ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (cont).

despite constant encouragement, are clearing their ground at a snails pace.

Only one village has completed this work. Others, however, are nearly finished, and it is hoped that within the next month every village with a coffee nursery will have shade trees planted and the plot lined.

The Kumua Land Occupation Book was completed on this patrol.



Scale 1" = 4 miles

Patrol Route - - - -

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,
KUNUA.
Bougainville District

31st. August, 1959.

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KNA 2 - 59/60.

PREAMBLE

Officer conducting patrol.....Mr C.G. Sanderson, P.O.
Area patrolled.....KUNUA Census Division.
Objects of Patrol.....Tax collection Census Revision
Routine Administration.
Duration of Patrol.....13/8/59 to 27/8/59
fifteen days in all.
Personnel accompanying.....Reg No 6468 L/CPL Kusa.
Reg No 8422 Const Sullivan.
Reg No 10,041 Const Dabadio.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

I cannot say that this patrol was received with marked enthusiasm, but then who amongst us greet the tax collector with open arms? Nevertheless the patrol was quite well received and I found it extremely useful in either correcting or establishing impressions gained on my first visit to the area.

Faces personalities are now quite well established in my mind and I think that this personal contact is one of the best aspects of our Administration. I think it would be true to say the results we achieve are in direct proportion to the harmony of our human relations.

PATROL DIARY.August 1959.

Thursday	13th.....	Left Patrol Post for SISIAPAI. Collected tax and revised census. Afternoon spent inspecting village and coffee sites. Slept SISIAPAI.
Friday	14th.....	Walked to KAVIKI Aid-Post and organized search for missing child, presumed drowned. Proceeded KAVIKI. Collected tax and revised census. Inspected coffee nursery and village Slept KAVIKI.
Saturday	15th.....	To Kaviki Aid-Post to inspect body of dead child and question patients. Walked to Sarine Plantation for telephone conversation with A.D.O. Returned and slept Kaviki.
Sunday	16th.....	Observed.
Monday	17th.....	Continued investigation into death of child. Completed at 1300hrs and then walked to ASATAPAI. Tax collected and census revised. Slept ASATAPAI.
Tuesday	18th.....	General administrative work. Arrived KIAKARA 1300 hrs. Collected tax and revised census. Slept KIAKARA.
Wednesday	19th.....	Inspected KIAKARA and coffee site. Proceeded to BOBASI. Revised census and collected tax. Inspected village and continued to KOSIPAI. Slept KOSIPAI.
Thursday	20th.....	Revised census and collected tax at KOSIPAI. Inspected village then proceeded to MORSILAE. Revised census and collected tax. To Patrol Post arriving 1700hrs. Slept Patrol Post.

PATROL DIARY (cont).

- Friday 21st.....To POPOHEI-ARA. Revised census collected tax and inspected village. Slept POPOHEI-ARA.
- Saturday 22nd.....To TOHEI and collected tax, revised census and inspected village. Returned to Patrol Post.
- Sunday 23rd.....Observed.
- Monday 24th.....Visited KOPAI. General census, tax work, and inspected village. To KEFUI and did likewise. Inspected coffee sites.
- Tuesday 25th.....Both MAPISI and TOSIAVI visited. Collected tax and revised census. Inspected coffee sites at TOSIAVI.
- Wednesday 26th.....TOTOKEI and KOA TOROI visited. Collected tax, revised census and inspected both villages.
- Thursday 27th.....To FARBAJI collected tax and revised census. Inspected village and coffee site.

PATROL COMPLETED.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The Native Affairs situation in the Kumua area continues to be satisfactory. Although patrolling immediately after the war and up until 1954 was very infrequent, the progress in the area since this Patrol Post was established has been highly satisfactory.

It is hoped that this progress will continue, and that the people in this area will advance steadily in conjunction with those in the hitherto more advanced areas. It is only in the last four or five years that this area has been given equal attention with the rest of the District.

The villages of Asatapai and Aresi which combined nearly a year ago have settled down very amicably together, and the village is now of a standard equal to others in the area. This is mainly due to the efforts of Inluai Tavieri, an ex-policeman with organising ability and a commanding personality.

Sisiesi, the Inluai of Koataroi is now employing nine men on his various enterprises. During my inspection of the village I noticed several breaches of the Native Labour Regulations, but Sisiesi assured me that they would be rectified as soon as possible. This man is a very popular employer with the people, and during my time at this Patrol Post there have been no complaints from his employees.

In Asatapai village the presence was noted of two adherents of the UPEI cult. They had migrated in from the Aita area where the cult is fairly widespread. I doubt whether the cult will have a revival in the Kumua area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS(Cont)

At Kosipai village, the male native IDIASIO complained that his brother's wife, DERUPI, had had sexual relations with three different men at Morsilaie village. These incidents occurred nearly six months ago and I am unable to investigate this complaint as two of the accused are now working at Tearouki Mission. In any event I consider that the views of the husband should be ascertained in this matter. He is working at Kessa Plantation and if he desires to take action in the matter I can take steps to have the two men at Tearouki returned to this Patrol Post to be further dealt with according to law. My I⁴/I-98 refers.

The male native PORPORAI of Sisiapai complained that he sent five bags of peanuts to Mr Wong Yau, and that as yet he has received no payment for them.

The death of the female child at Kaviki Aid-Post has been subject to a preliminary investigation, and I am advised that a Coroner's Inquest will be held at Sohano as soon as possible.

No further information was gained on this patrol regarding the whereabouts of the suspected murderer ASIKIN. It appears that he is now giving the Kumua area a wide berth.

CENSUS

The most significant point about the census figures for this year is the excess of births as compared with 16 deaths. A natural increase in the population of 20. It is also pleasing to note that in an area where the masculinity rate is so high that female births exceeded male births, even although the difference was the small figure of two. However at the same time the number of births was the lowest for the last three years. 38 as compared with 71 in 1956 and 50 in 1957.

TAX (cont).

As noted in the census many young men are at work in other parts of the District, and by now have already paid their tax. Assuming that 75 of these men are eligible to pay tax the taxable income of the Kuma area would be approximately £320.

160 Tax Exemption, either total or partial, were issued. The main reasons for exemptions were old age or/and family obligations.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Many village officials complained to me on this patrol that the men of their villages were not carrying out their orders. In most villages, therefore, I gave a brief lecture on the powers and duties of village officials. It seems evident, however, that village officials will not make use of their powers for fear of becoming unpopular in the community.

I think the emphasis formerly placed on the selection of hereditary leaders as Government representatives no longer has the significance it warranted in past years. This is a natural development in the gradual disintegration of native custom and beliefs.

Some of the best Iulusis in this area are men with no hereditary powers, but with commanding personalities and natural powers of leadership.

Although you have recommended the discharge of the Iulusi ROARIRI of Morsilaie in a letter to the Director nothing has yet come through from Headquarters. At the same time Kakatara, the suggested candidate for the office, has not yet been approved.

As the village is suffering from a lack of executive control I would appreciate it if this matter can be finalised. Meanwhile I have ordered KAKATARA to assist the Iulusi in every way possible.

Apart from the above the situation as regards village officials is satisfactory.

Since writing this report the position regarding the Iulusi of Morsilaie has been rectified

HOUSING and SANITATION.

In general housing and sanitation shows a slight improvement since my last patrol. The main problem in this area is that many of the sub-standard housing is owned by men away at work, and in their absence it is difficult to have improvements effected.

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ROADS and BRIDGES.

The position is unchanged since my last report on this area.

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The census shows 40 males and 24 females at mission schools. This figure is actually greater as some children attend school as day pupils. All the pupils at the Administration school are day pupils and they number about five girls and 15 boys.

The position at the moment seems to be rather static in this field, and appeals for more children to attend the Government School have been unsuccessful.

POLICE.

R.S. Forms 1 have been sent to Police Headquarters.

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Supplies of native foods are ample and consist mainly of taro kong kong, kaukau and tapioc. The manager of Kumua Plantation informs me that he is purchasing 5000 lbs of kau kau per month from local natives. Pumpkins, cucumber and tomatoes are present in small quantities.

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Quite often because of heavy seas the natives are unable to ship their produce by canoe, and in some cases the copra deteriorates badly because of inadequate storage facilities. Another problem brought to my attention was the lack of copra bags. For various reasons there is often a shortage.

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On my last patrol to this area most villages agreed to plant coffee. Progress in this field is quite good. Nurseries have been established in nearly every village by the two Agricultural Assistants. The planting of shade, however, is progressing very slowly. This is due to the fact that the people.

AGRICULTURE and ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (cont).

despite constant encouragement, are clearing their ground at a snails pace.

Only one village has completed this work. The others, however, are nearly finished, and it is hoped that within the next month every village with a coffee nursery will have shade trees planted and the plot lined.

The Kuma Land Occupation Book was completed on this patrol.

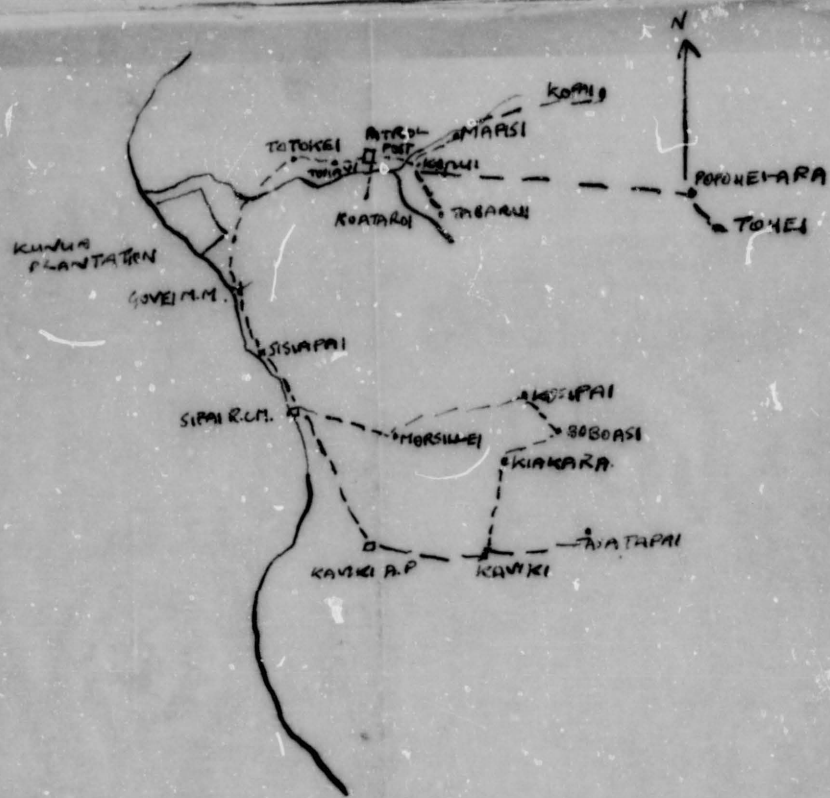
APPENDIX 'B'.

HEALTH.

General health continues to be good in the Kurua area. No doubt the Health Department will be pleased that births exceeded deaths this year by 20. I feel that much of the credit is due to the Aid-Posts which have done consistently good work.

No serious illnesses were noticed in the villages, although a number of people were sent to the Aid-Posts for treatment to sores and grille. In Popohai-ara village four young children were sent to the Aid-Post with conjunctivitis. Although there is a Medical Tul Tul in that village he was quite unaware of the trouble.

After seeing the Medical Tul Tuls on two occasions I must say that in this area they appear to be useless and redundant. For some unknown reason they and their children are often the filthiest people in the village.



Scale 4 miles = 1 inch

--- Patrol Route



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KNA 3-59/60

Patrol Conducted by C. G. SANDERSON, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled HAHON & ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives FOUR

Duration—From 8 / 9 / 19.59 to 18 / 9 / 19.59

Number of Days TWELVE

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services MAY / 19.59

Medical ... JULY / 19.58

Map Reference Bougainville Fourmil Series

Objects of Patrol TAX COLLECTION, CENSUS REVISION, ROUTINE

ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 12 / 19 59

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

67-11-6

23rd December, 1959

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHARD

KUNUA Patrol Report No. 3/59-60

Your commendation of the work of Mr. Sanderson is noted and I agree that he is maintaining his good standard of reporting.

In past years staff exigencies were such that most patrols were rushed and the Officers had little time to attend to real Administrative work such as attempted by the Officer. This effort, to have a full and uninhibited exchange of opinion and ideas, whilst not successful, was probably not understood because unusual. However, it is hoped he will persist in his attitude and not be discouraged by his apparent failure. Perseverance and a tactful approach will eventually bring results, we hope.

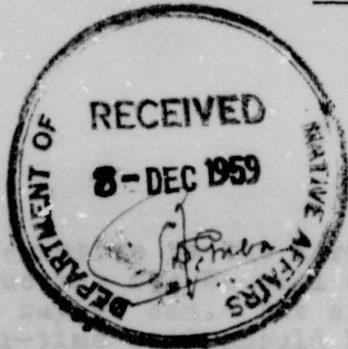
The Report indicates a rather conservative attitude to economic and social progress not uncommon in other areas.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. ROBERTS)
DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/11/6 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1/4-1058

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

2-12-1959.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT No. 3/59-60

The above Report is forwarded
herewith.

Native Affairs: I think the
Native situation could be described as
lethargic rather than "satisfactory".

I am advising Officer in Charge
Kunua to arrange for the District Agricultural
Officer to inspect the land near KURUR before
we proceed to acquisition. Forty or fifty
acres is not large but may support 3 or
4 biological families.

Assistant District Officer
Sohano is investigating the complaint
against the man EPHRAIM.

The traditional social organisation
and kinship ties will doubtless take care
of the families of the absent Native Medical
Orderly and Police Constable, although the
two latter should not be allowed dodge
their responsibilities. Assistant District
Officer Sohano has the matter in hand.

I have not yet been able to
discuss JAVAU Island with Mr. Babbage,
to whom the island is apparently leased.
I gather that it is not being worked.

Tax: I am advising Officer in
Charge Kunua not to overlook the "follow
up" collection at TAIOF Island before the
end of the year.

Roads: An Assistant District
Officer Sohano points out, the available
labour force is pitifully small.

Unfortunately this area is
bounded by a coastline which affords no
anchorage other than Soraken. If there
is any significant economic development a
road to Soraken will be essential and I see



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

2

3

no alternative to the Keriaka people themselves constructing it. We will of course, assist in any way we can. The existence of the old war-time road should however lighten the task somewhat.

Census: As in other adjacent areas any trend towards population decrease which may have existed seems to have halted.

Housing and Sanitation. Regular and frequent patrolling should gradually bring about some improvement in the situation. Patrols must of course give appropriate instructions and advice.

Economic Development: I agree that we must decide on either cocoa or coffee. The latter was originally recommended by the District Agricultural Officer because it would fit in better with the processing and marketing, problems of this particular area. I await with interest the advice of the District Agricultural Officer.

*Hakow but
but appeared
to other
district*

General: Another good Report from Mr. Sanderson.

W.D. Allen
W.D. ALLEN
District Officer.

- c.c. Officer in Charge, KUNUA PATROL POST. *For action where indicated. Please advise census figures on Patrol jacket in future.*
- c.c. District Commissioner, SOHANO.

30/1-1011

Sub-District Office,
Buka Passage,
SOHANO.

16-10-1959

The District Officer,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KNAN No. 3-59/60

Herewith 3 copies of above report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Paragraph 5. The matter of Ephraim's debt to the Madshas employee is being investigated.

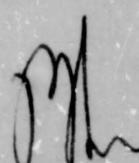
Paragraph 7 & 8. I am unable to find anything on file about the purchase of JAVAU Island but it is on the rent list. I will contact Mr. Babbage.

ROADS:

The connecting - Ratsua - Pera Pora - Soraken (south) appears to be the first obstacle in opening up a road and would be well worth investigation. Unfortunately, there is no labour potential in this area. The road from Ratsua to the Bonis - Umen road could easily be converted for vehicular traffic.

Mr. Sanderson is at present on Sohano sitting for his A.S.O.P.A. entrance exam and intends to start on the 2nd. patrol of the Keriaka area soon after his return to Kunua.

Claim for Camping Allowance attached hereto.


P.F. SEBIRE
Assistant District Officer.

30/1/4-1058

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

2-12-1959.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT No.3/59-60

The above Report is forwarded
herewith.

Native Affairs: I think the
Native situation could be described as
lethargic rather than "satisfactory".

I am advising Officer in Charge
Kunua to arrange for the District Agricultural
Officer to inspect the land near KURUR before
we proceed to acquisition. Forty or fifty
acres is not large but may support 3 or
4 biological families.

Assistant District Officer
Sohano is investigating the complaint
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Unfortunately this area is
bounded by a coastline which affords no
anchorage other than Seraken. If there
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road to Seraken will be essential and I see

no alternative to the Keriaka people themselves constructing it. We will of course, assist in any way we can. The existence of the old war-time road should however lighten the task somewhat.

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Housing and Sanitation. Regular and frequent patrolling should gradually bring about some improvement in the situation. Patrols must of course give appropriate instructions and advice.

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General: Another good Report from Mr. Sanderson.

W.D. Allen
W.D. ALLEN
District Officer.

c.c. Officer in Charge,
KUNUA PATROL POST.

c.c. District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Post,
KUNJA,
Bougainville District

29th. September. 1959.

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
S O H A N O.

PATROL REPORT KNA 3 - 59/60.

PREAMBLE

Officer conducting patrol.....Mr. C.G. Sanderson, P/O.
Area patrolled.....HARON and Islands Census Div.
OBJECTS of Patrol.....Tax collection Census Revision
Routine Administration.
Duration of Patrol.....8/9/59 to 19/9/59
Personnel accompanying.....Reg. No 6468 L/cpl Kusa.
Reg. No 8422 Const Siliven.
Reg. No 10,041 Const Dahapic.
Reg. No 9596 Const Gelegk.
One Clerical Assistant (Prob).

.....

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was the second to this division within four months, and it appeared to me as if the people were rather jolted out of their usual lethargy. Nevertheless once they had overcome their initial surprise they seemed quite pleased to see the patrol, with the exception of a few men who looked rather apprehensive because of the imminency of tax collection.

PATROL DIARY.September 1959.

Tuesday	8th.....	To Kurur Aid-Post and inspected. On to Kurur arriving 1200 hrs. Lined and inspected, tax collected and census revised. Slept Kunokomok.
Wednesday	9th.....	Tax collected and census revised at Kunokomok and Petspets. Both villages lined and inspected. Slept Kunokomok.
Thursday	10th.....	Tax collected and census revised at Ruto and Goton. Both villages inspected. Slept Goton.
Friday	11th.....	Tax collected and census revised at Nambarosi and Kakapara. Both villages inspected. Slept Lalum.
Saturday	12th.....	Tax collected and census revised at Lalum and Kunapopo. Both villages inspected. Slept Lalum.
Sunday	13th.....	Observed.
Monday	14th.....	To Saposia by canoe. Tax collected and census revised. Slept Saposia.
Tuesday	15th.....	Inspected Saposia. By canoe to Taiof. Tax collected and census revised. Inspected Hamlets. Slept Taiof.
Wednesday	16th.....	General administrative work Taiof. Returned and slept Saposia.
Thursday	17th.....	By canoe to Ratsua and Pora Pora. Revised census and collected tax. Both villages inspected. To Saposia and spent night.

PATROL DIARY(cont).

Friday 18th.....By canoe to Soraken.
Inspected Soraken- Hon
road. Visited Society
Store and Tsimba R. C.
School. Arrived Hon
1400 hrs. Inspected
village. Slept Hon.

Saturday 19th.....Revised census and
collected Tax Hon.
Walked to Patrol Post
arriving 1600 hr.

P A T R O L C O M P L E T E D .

NATIVE AFFAIRS(cont).

It may be remembered in Report KNA5 - 58/59 that complaints were laid by men of Taiof village against Ephraim. Ephraim accompanied me to Taiof on this patrol and two of his debts were quickly settled. The third and largest claim was made by the Iulual for a man who is now working at Madehas Plantation, and was not present at Taiof. This debt is for £20 and Ephraim disclaimed all liability. This matter will have to be investigated at a future date if and when the man concerned makes a formal complaint.

It was reported at Saposia island that the male natives BWEIKELI, a medical orderly stationed at Lae, and KEIVI a policeman stationed at Manus have both married again, despite the fact that both of them have wives and children at Saposia. The village elders informed me that although this was not contrary to custom they were concerned for the women and children as it appears that they have been deserted, and no provision made for their maintenance. This matter is covered by separate memorandum.

At Saposia island I was asked by a group of natives whether it was possible for them to regain an island which they had sold pre-war.

The island in question is known as JAVAU and is located near Taiof Island. The spokesman for the group, Rabaut, said that pre-war he sold the island to Mr. Babbage of Karoola for £25. This transaction took place under Administration supervision. The island has apparently not been used and the natives are desirous of buying it as they are short of land. If it is possible for them to do so, perhaps Mr. Babbage could be informed of the matter and his views ascertained.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The aged Luluai of Kunapopo wishes to resign because of old age. The people of the village elected his son Tul-Tul Buatava to replace him, and KAPALS to succeed Buatava as Tul-Tul. Both of these appointments are recommended.

Luluai Ketimat of Goton village also wishes to resign because of old age, and his son Sali was chosen by the people to replace him. His appointment is recommended.

These matters have been covered by separate memorandum.

TAX.

A total sum of £145 was collected. This does not represent the true taxable income of the area as many men were absent at work at the time of collection.

Two eligible men of Taiof had no money and were given until the end of the year to pay.

Most men paid the tax cheerfully enough.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

A further inspection was made of the Soraken - Mapisi road and is herewith noted for your information.

SORAKEN BOUNDARY - KARA RIVER.

A distance of 1 mile. The road here is good, but the Kara river imposes an obstacle being about 30 yds wide.

KARA RIVER - VAVANOE RIVER.

A distance of approximately 2½ miles. Road in good order but several small stretches of swamp in and around Vavanoe river, which is about thirty yards wide.

VAVANOE RIVER - TSUN RIVER.

At this point the road leaves the bush just north of the Society Store at Benumatei, and follows the beach for about ½ miles to the Tsun river just north of TSUMBA Mission.

TSUN RIVER - HON VILLAGE.

The Road goes through Tsimba Mission and is in good order for some 3 miles to Hon village. It leaves the bush for the beach for short stretches to avoid small areas of swamp.

ROADS and BRIDGES(cont)

HON VILLAGE - KURUR AID-POST.

For a distance of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles the road is in good condition and presents no obstacles which cannot be easily overcome. Just north of the Aid-Post it meets the BWANAI River about thirty yards wide.

KURUR AID-POST - PATROL POST.

A distance of approximately 8 miles. Road good in parts but several fairly wide rivers to be bridged. An area of swamp about 500 yds across will be the greatest difficulty here.

From the foregoing it will be noted that river and swamp are the difficulties to be overcome on this road.

To connect this road with northern Bougainville it will be necessary to detour inland from Ratsua and follow the foothills of the Emperor Range in order to avoid the extensive coastal swamp in the Ratsua - Pora Pora - Soraken area. The local people assure me that there was a road during the war that detoured from Ratsua to Soraken, but it has fallen into disuse through lack of traffic. At the moment the only way to travel from Ratsua to Soraken is by canoe.

GENEUS.

The census figures for this year show that most villages either remained static or had an increase in numbers. The only exception was Ratsua which is three down due to excess deaths.

The overall figures are 47 births as to 21 deaths, a natural increase in population of 26. Most of this increase come from the island villages of Saposia and Taiof. With a total population of 613 they had 26 births and only 5 deaths, their usual encouraging figure.

The relative figures for Hahon are not so good. With a total population of 689 they had 21 births and 16 deaths. An natural increase of 5, but poor in comparison with the island figure of 21. In fact a smaller increase for a

CENSUS (cont).

GREATER population.

Although birth rates for the two area are very similar, it appears that the islanders live to a greater age.

Last years total figure was 1279 as compared to 1302 this year. The difference is due to the excess of births over deaths. The difference in total figures is only 23 but this apparent anomaly is due to the migrations out to other divisions.

This year there were 115 men away at work. An increase over last years figure of 38. The total of men away at work does not exceed the regulation figure.

In general the census figures show a satisfactory position in the area.

MISSIONS and EDUCATION.

Census statistics show that there are 63 boys and 45 girls at Mission school. From Taiof island alone there are 27 boys and 27 girls at school, a really amazing effort.

I think the most pleasing and significant aspect is the fact that there are now so many girls going to school. In 1956 there were 20 girls at school. This years figures show an increase of 130%.

However the figure quoted only show students absent from their villages. There is a flourishing school on Saposia island run by the Methodist Mission. Nearly 75 children attend this school and the teachers appear quite competent.

Most of the students in the area, however, attend schools run by the Roman Catholic Mission.

HOUSING and SANITATION.

The continual struggle against insanitary housing and inadequate sanitation goes on unabated. The connection between clean and adequate housing and sanitation and better health appears not to have penetrated the minds of the Hahon people. It is the exception rather than the rule when the people build a new house or repair a latrine on their own initiative.

HOUSING and SANITATION(cont).

One of these exceptions was noticed in Hon village, where Tseropin, the leading intrepneur in the area, has built himself a dwelling which is a radical departure from the traditional. His new house has a concrete floor, a tin roof, and masonite walls. It is no architectural beauty, but apparently Tseropin considered it ^{was} necessary to seek advice before building.

In any event it is pleasing to note that he has made a definite effort towards a higher standard of living. It will be interesting to see if he intends to live in this house, or whether it is merely for prestige purposes.

POLICE

R.S. Forms 1 have been sent to Police Headquarters.

AGRICULTURE and ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT APPENDIX "A".

It was decided some time ago that we should introduce coffee in the Hahon area. To this end two Native Agricultural Assistants were sent to Hahon to mark suitable plots of land. On my last patrol I embarked on a program of encouragement and propaganda to aid the development. On this patrol I soon discovered that cocoa was being planted in various parts of Hahon regardless of previous plans.

It appears that a man who had gone some training at the Agricultural Station, Kubu, had been given cocoa to plant in the Hahon area. At the moment he has planted about 2500 trees. 1000 at Ruto, 200 at Ratsua, 1300 at Lalum and 1000 at Goton. Most of these cocoa has been planted according to recognised standards, but the plot at Lalum is inadequately shaded and rather dirty. Instructions given to rectify this, and it is hoped to send some seeds for shade.

The point, however, is this. In my opinion we should advocate either coffee or cocoa for Hahon. If we have some of each I can foresee a great deal of confusion arising when we come to consider marketing and processing facilities.

In view of the fact that cocoa now has a foothold in the area, and is popular with the people, I suggest we now consider Hahon as cocoa area. Agriculturally it appears that Hahon is suitable for either of these crops. I written to the District Agricultural Officer for advice.

Copra is still the backbone of native economic enterprise, and most villages have groves on the coast. Produce is sold either to the Co-operative store at Bemumatei, or to private traders. Potential production is good as many palms were seen which will be bearing in a few years time.

APPENDIX "A"

AGRICULTURE and ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (cont).

The Co-operative Store at Benumatei has 70 members and according to the clerk is doing well.

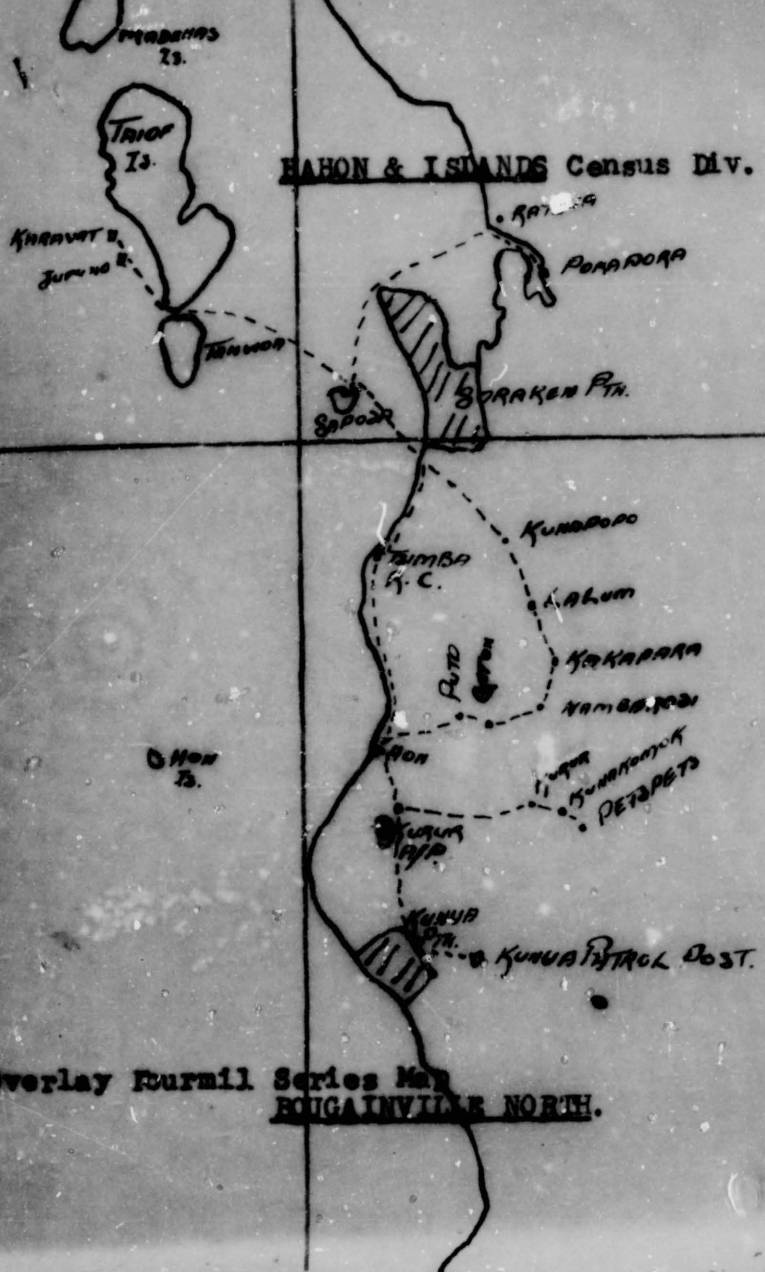
Throughout the area there seems to be ample supplies of native foods. The Saposa islanders usually trade with the mainland exchanging fish for native vegetables.

(12)

HEALTH APPENDIX "B".

General health in the Hahon area continues to be satisfactory. I was surprised on inspecting the latrines at Lalum Aid-Post to find that they were not up to standard. Matevisiana is in charge here and usually the Aid-Post is in first - class order. It may be that his interest is waning as he grows older. Instructions were given to the local people to rectify the problem.

BAHON & ISLANDS Census Div.



Overlay Eumil Series Map
BOUGAINVILLE NORTH.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954

HAHON AND ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Prnt.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL			
				C-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			
KURUR	8.9.59	1												1																								18+24				
KUNOKOROK	9.9.59	4										2				3	1	9																				42+39				
PETSPETS	9.9.59	1										1		1	2	1	1	1																				16+13				
PUTO	10.9.59	1										1		1	4	1	3																					15+17				
GOTON	10.9.59	2												1				5	1							6		20	5	14	2	12	2	12	3	12	5	15	15	35+26		
NAMBAROSI	11.9.59	1										1		1	2	4	3											2	13	2	9	1	6	19	6	8	10	9	9	19+17		
KAKAPARA	11.9.59	2																6								10	2	8	19	2	14	2	1	2	6	7	13	13	15	36+34		
KUNAPOPO	12.9.59	2										2	1	1	2	1	5	1								1	1	20	2	20	2	18	2	19	9	15	28	40+31				
LALUM	12.9.59	2	1			1								1	1	1	10	(5)								3	3	3	33	5	26		24	2	1	11	15	25	29	44+41		
RATSUA	17.9.59	1					1					2	1					10	(3)					1		3	22		17			16	1	9	14	13	15	30+32				
PORAPORA	17.9.59	1										1		1				10	(3)					2		5	27	5	20	1	16	2	1	14	12	19	19	45+32				
HON	18.9.59	2																4	(2)							4	4	3	1	7	2	6	3	2	6	10	5	20+11				
SAPOSA	14.9.59	6	2			2	1									5	3	26	(6)	3	(1)	2	1	2	1	2	5	8	12	7	5	6	6	33	9	74	84	57	69	175+164		
TAIOF	15.9.59	4	8				1					1		1	2			9	(2)	3						2	7	7	12	6	8	2	4	6	2	4	34	41	62	69	9	135
		22	25			2	3	1				2	8	5		10	10	16	11	102	(23)	13	(1)	5	1	6	3	4	5	7	3	7	6	9	32	20	27	23	210	93	280	312
GRAND TOTAL																																				679M + 623F = 1302						



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KNA 4-59/60

Patrol Conducted by C. G. SANDERSON PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled KERIAKA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 3 Members R. P. N. G. C.

Duration—From 30/10/59 to 17/11/59

Number of Days Nineteen

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services July 59

Medical Feb. 58

Map Reference Bougainville Fourmil Series

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/12/59.

W. Allen
District Commissioner

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

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

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



67-11-10

11th January, 1960.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report KUNUA No. 4./59-60.

You are to be commended for a most comprehensive and penetrating study of this report and I might add, all the points made by you are endorsed as policy by this Headquarters. It is this type of informed criticism which is most educative to your juniors and since it is on paper and concerning their individual work, most likely to be assimilated.

Mr. Sanderson will understand that an important leader is chary of deliberately exposing himself to the hazards and complications inherent on the job of Village Official. They are only too well aware that a sympathetic officer is not always replaced by a similarly disposed successor.

The idea of a Village Official's Handbook is an excellent one especially if this Headquarters had the staff and time to produce it. Perhaps you would consider the compilation of a preliminary draft for policy approval here.

A resort to the legal sanctions on sorcery should only be taken when explanation, advice and exhortation have failed and real, not imagined damage has been done. The people find it difficult to understand that we deny its potency but demand punishment for the practitioners.

This Report indicates that your Officers are maintaining their high standard of Administrative efficiency.

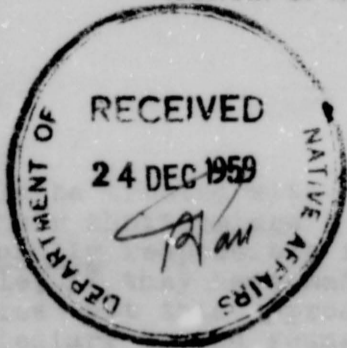
A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts.)
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-10, v

WDA/LA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1/4-1132.

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

17-12-1959.

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

PATROL REPORT KUNUA No.4/59-60.

The above Report is forwarded herewith.

The following comments are offered:-

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Mr. Sanderson's observations on the attitude of Village Officials towards the Administration are interesting and indicate a praiseworthy attempt to understand his people. In paragraph 2 on page 4 I think he is referring to a verbal comment made by me some months back. I was advising him that when he finds an ineffectual Village Official, he should ascertain if the Official has any hereditary leadership status or is merely a "front" for the real leaders. I certainly did not mean to convey to him the impression that all Officials are "fronts". Neither do I think it is the absence of remuneration which prompts the real leaders to remain in the background; it is a combination of other factors, such as natural reluctance to undertake the onerous duties, responsibilities and certain legal obligations with penalties attached thereto - a political awareness which results in their preferring unpopular orders to come from some one else, to disassociate themselves with schemes involving hard work, change and sacrifice - frequently a "wait and see how things go" attitude. There are other reasons as well.

Village Officials must be made to realise that they have behind them the whole weight and force of the Government - that they really can be a power in the community. Nevertheless, every effort should be made to replace the "fronts" with the real leaders; the problem will be to persuade them to face up to unpopularity. It is time we stripped away a lot of the "superior being", "stern disciplinarian" myth with which many "Kiaps", either consciously or unconsciously, have surrounded themselves and made a frank, honest admission to the effect of "I'm but one man. I can't do this job on my own, it's too big. I need help and am calling on you to give me that help. After all you will be working for your own good and the good of your people". At the same time Village Officials

*important
leader will not
deliberately expose
himself to abuse
from officers by
accepting position
9/10.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

should be treated with tolerance and understanding of their shortcomings - they should not be held personally responsible for the failure of their people, if they have made some genuine effort. I realise that this approach may be considered, particularly by the younger Field Officers, impractical and too "Missionary minded" but I believe it is the only approach which will get any long lasting results.

Before leaving this subject, I would mention that on a number of occasions I have advocated the production - in Pidgin - of a Village Officials Handbook, setting out his duties, powers, relation to the Government, useful advice etc. We accept the need to train most other categories of Administration Servants and Assistants but not this most important group of helpers, who are really Key Personnel. I do not believe that peripatetic Patrol Officers spending a few hours or half a day in the Village, say three times a year, if he is lucky, can be regarded as an adequate training medium, although I know that they do the most then can in the time they have. I would go further and say that all Sub-District Headquarters should conduct Village Officials Courses say twice a year (I have also recommended this some years back). Nowadays the great majority of Villages (Highlands perhaps excepted) have several people literate in Pidgin - many Village Officials are themselves literate in Pidgin. Despite the growth of Native Local Government we are going to be working with Village Officials for quite a number of years yet.

I will go thoroughly into the question of the ownership of the new site for KORŌPO Village and advise you further in due course. I hope no permanent tree crops have been planted.

The Keriaka will, in fact, pay 10/- Tax in 1960. I hope this proves to be a mild stimulus.

CENSUS:

It has been suspected for some years that there is a population decline in the Keriaka (as well as Kunua) Division but I am inclined to believe this is not so but rather that the population is not increasing at the same rate as it is in other Divisions throughout the District - or, in other words, that the position is only comparatively bad.

The number of labour absent causes me no great concern as it is nearly all casual and employed on nearby plantations; periods of absence are not long. Wage earning is virtually the only source of income these people have and, as Mr. Sanderson mentions in his Appendix 'B', I see little prospect of future economic development to any significant

yes.
Good, if we had
staff & time to
produce the
book. The DO
might himself
be able to produce
a preliminary
draft for policy
approval here.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

degree. The proximity to the places of employment, and absence of economic potential indicates that the future of these people is that of a semi-stabilised labour force - in fact they seem ideally cast for that roll, although it is, perhaps, not an enviable one.

W.D. ALLEN
District Officer.

c.c. District Commissioner,
SOHANG.

c.c. Officer in Charge,
KUNUA.

c.c. Assistant District Officer,
SOHANO.

Please let me have a copy of Mr. Sanderson's 37-1-3 of November 24th. dealing with the site of Kerope Village. I notice Mr. Sanderson has not marked the position on his sketch map.

W.D. ALLEN
District Officer.

WDA/LA

30/1/4-1132.

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

17-12-1959.

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

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should be treated with tolerance and understanding of their shortcomings - they should not be held personally responsible for the failure of their people, if they have made some genuine effort. I realise that this approach may be considered, particularly by the younger Field Officers, impractical and too "Missionary minded" but I believe it is the only approach which will get any long lasting results.

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The number of labour absent causes me so great concern as it is nearly all casual and employed on nearby plantations; periods of absence are not long. Wage earning is virtually the only source of income these people have and, as Mr. Sanderson mentions in his Appendix 'B', I see little prospect of future economic development to any significant

degree. The proximity to the places of employment, and absence of economic potential indicates that the future of these people is that of a semi-stabilised labour force - in fact they seem ideally cast for that roll, although it is, perhaps, not an enviable one.

The District Officer,
Bungoma District,
Kenya.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE DISTRICT, 1959-60

Herewith I enclose 2 copies of the report.

By this, Mr. Sanderson, District Officer, would show the results with these people, as well as have indicated - increasing lack of reserve and improved housing and sanitation. Increased time spent in such areas is usually well spent.

c.c. District Commissioner,
SOLINGO.

c.c. Officer in Charge,
KUNUA.

c.c. Assistant District Officer,
SOHANO.

Please let me have a copy of Mr. Sanderson's 37-1-3 of November 24th. dealing with the site of Kerepe Village. I notice Mr. Sanderson has not marked the position on his sketch map.

W.D.ALLEN
District Officer.

30/1/4

Sub-District Office,
Buka Passage,
SOHANO.

12-12-1959.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT :- KNA. No.4/59-60.

Herewith 2 copies of the above report.

On this, Mr. Sanderson's second visit to the Keriaka in 3 months, his earlier contention (KNA.1/59-60 report) that intensive patrolling would show good results with these people, appears to have vindicated - increasing lack of reserve and improved housing and sanitation. Increased time spent on such patrols is usually well spent.

CENSUS: The majority of these people work locally and work is always available on Sohano for those who wish to work for a short time to earn a few shillings. Twenty Keriakas are not employed at present. It is reported that one local plantation sent a recruiter into the area recently and the luluais refused to let men go as they had too much work to do in the village.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: A Notice of Death regarding one BIRETTA (deceased) ex employee of HAKAU plantation who died 22/6/59 is on file. £2/12/- has been paid into N.M.T.A. for Next of Kin MIAS of AKORAN. I think this would be the deceased BELUTIA of AKOPAI of the report.

HEALTH: The unpopularity of the Aid Post Orderly may hinge on his efficiency in enforcing health and hygiene in the area.

P.F. SEELIE
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,
KUNUA.
Bougainville District.

24th. November, 1959.

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KNA 4 - 59/60.

PREAMBLE

Officer conducting patrol.....Mr. C.G. Sanderson, P.O.
Area patrolledKERIAKA Census Division.
Objects of Patrol.....Census Revision Routine
Administration.
Duration of Patrol.....30/10/59 to 17/11/59
nineteen days in all.
Personnel accompanying.....Reg. No 8422 Const. Siliven.
Reg. No 6050 Const. Siangi.
Reg. No 9596 Const. Gelegk.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was the second to Keriaka this year, and throughout the patrol exceptionally fine weather was experienced. Especially in the higher altitudes the weather was typical of a sunny spring in more temperate climates.

The patrol was greeted everywhere with surprising cordiality, and it does seem to me that these people are becoming less reserved. This change is no doubt due to the increasing contact made with them over the past five or six years.

.....

PATROL DIARY.

<u>October 1959.</u>	Friday	30th.....	Walked to Kaviki Aid-Post and inspected. Slept here.
	Saturday	31st.....	To Beteraio Aid-Post and spent night.
<u>November '59.</u>	Sunday	1st.....	Observed.
	Monday	2nd.....	Census revised at Beteraio and village inspected.
	Tuesday	3rd.....	Inspected Aid-Post and walked to Kaubatei. Slept Kaubatei.
	Wednesday	4th.....	Census revised at Kaubatei and village inspected. Slept Kaubatei.
	Thursday	5th.....	General clerical and Administrative work at Kaubatei. Walked to Aukei and slept.
	Friday	6th.....	Census revised Aukei and village inspected.
	Saturday	7th.....	To Atuitei and spent night.
	Sunday	8th.....	Observed.
	Monday	9th.....	Census revised and Atuitei inspected General Administrative work.
	Tuesday	10th.....	To Siwonapatei and revised census. Village inspected.
	Wednesday	11th.....	To Akopai and revised census. Inspected.
	Thursday	12th.....	To Pokuito via Koropo. Both villages inspected.
	Friday	13th.....	Census revised at Pokuito. To Atsilima in the afternoon.
	Saturday	14th.....	Census revised at Atsilima

(3)

PATROL DIARY(cont).

.....and both village and Aid-Post
inspected. Slept Aid-Post.

Sunday 15th.....Observed.

Monday 16th.....To Amin calling at Kuraio R.C.M.
en route. Slept Amin.

Tuesday 17th.....Census revised at Amin and
village inspected. Walked to
Patrol Post. Slept Patrol Post.

P A T R O L C O M P L E T E D.

(3)

PATROL DIARY(cont).

.....and both village and Aid-Post
inspected. Slept Aid-Post.

Sunday 15th.....Observed.

Monday 16th.....To Aman calling at Kuraic R.C.M.
en route. Slept Aman.

Tuesday 17th.....Census revised at Aman and
village inspected. Walked to
Patrol Post. Slept Patrol Post.

P A T R O L C O M P L E T E D.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

During this patrol I made it a point of having a talk with most of the village officials in the area. On several occasions I was asked why we did not make some kind of payment to village officials. The men concerned usually made the point that our economic system was based on payment in money for services rendered. Therefore, they said, the Administration regarded their work as being so unimportant that they considered it unworthy of payment. This attitude has only to be stated to show the effect it must have on the morale and efficiency of these officials.

In connection with village officials many people with experience in the Territory point out that newly elected officials are actually persons of little or no standing in their own particular community. They say that these people are pushed forward by the more powerful men in the village who are unwilling to take on a job of some responsibility with no remuneration.

Personally I am not sure if this is true, but surely if it is true then it seems that a system of payment for village officials would go a long way towards eradicating any such tendencies. It must be remembered that even the village Catechist is payed quite handsomely, by his particular mission, for his labours.

One Luluai told me that if it were not for receiving gifts of calico and other goods from his relatives he would be considered a "rubbish -man". In areas where it is impossible for the village officials to engage in cash-cropping his economic status is probably the lowest in the community, and consequently his social status also suffers.

In Aukei village Tul-tul Bibleresi had left his position at the time of the patrol and had migrated to a village some distance away. On questioning he said that although he worked hard the people of Aukei would give him no co-operation in village matters. It was pointed out to him that these matters can often be remedied by patrolling officers, but like so many village official

NATIVE AFFAIRS(cont).

he was loath to bring specific charges against the people.

Another reason for his leaving the village was the fact that he had accused one of the older men of sorcery and as a result had divided the village into two factions. The facts on which he based his accusations were so vague and indefinable that it was impossible to take court action. A general lecture on the law pertaining to sorcery was given to make the position clear.

When these people have a disagreement it is usual for the two antagonists to leave the village and hope that in time all will be well. This is what happened in this case. The Tul-tul went to Atuitei and the other man has gone to Asatapai in the Kurma Census Division. I was assured that in time both of them will return to Aukei. The Tul-tul, however, insisted upon resigning his position.

In connection with all village disputes it was pointed out that the Administration had laws to settle them, and that in future they were to bring such disputes to the notice of patrolling officers.

It was mentioned in Patrol Report KNAL-59/60 that the village of Pokuito had divided into two factions. Both villages are progressing well and appeared quite contented. The Luluai's faction has retained the name Pokuito whilst the other party have decided to call their village, KORORO, after a species of galip tree.

In general both parties are quite satisfied with the new arrangement. Luluai SILEIVIELI, L.S.M. of Pokuito, however is quite irate about the matter. Although he failed to mention the matter before, he now maintains that the land on which the people of Koropo have built their village and planted their crops belongs to DIRIAS, of Laruma village in the Buin Sub-district. He says that this man will eventually attempt to oust the people of Koropo.

SILEIVIELI produced two of his supporters to

NATIVE AFFAIRS(cont).

agree with him, but the majority of the men from both villages said that the land definitely belonged to their ancestors. It seems that the matter will have to be investigated from the Bin end, and my 37-1-3 of the 24th November refers.

At Akopai village the relatives of Belutia, deceased, complained that although this man worked under contract at Hakau Plantation for nine months before his death no deferred wages have been received. It may be that no Notice of Death has been filed. My 37-1-3 of the 23rd November refers.

On this patrol the people were told that it is probable that a Head Tax of 10/- would be imposed on them next year. The reason for the tax was explained and the response to the news was quiet. They seemed relieved that it was not £2 as in other areas. I consider they will have no difficulty paying tax as long as work is available in the district. Should they be unable to find work, however, it will probably be necessary to give them Exemptions for economic hardship.

CENSUS.

Census figures this year are quite encouraging. The natural increase in population was 36, being the excess of 69 births over 33 deaths. Deaths were, by the vast majority, in the over 13 age group. Taking into account figures since 1954 we find that the Keriaka has had a natural increase in population of 20. Although this figure is not exceptionally good it does show that we are gaining ground in this field rather than losing it.

Men absent inside the district at work total 80 as compared with 39 last year. If another 20 men are recruited I suggest the area is closed to recruiting until such time as the position is reviewed again. Some individual villages are already over-recruited and I have instructed the village officials to inform me of any attempts to recruit their men. I explained the position to all the men in the area and have told them that if they are all keen to go to work they must manage it on a relieving basis.

Figures this year show the usual preponderance of

CENSUS (cont).

men over women and this probably accounts for the number of men at work, most of whom are single.

Attendance at school has dropped from 79 to 57. Father Dionne at Kuralo, where most of the children go, says that truancy has reached a high level this year.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

As previously mentioned Tul-tul Bibieresi of Aukei has resigned his position and migrated to Atuitei. At the time of the patrol the villagers were unable to decide on a replacement. They have been instructed to inform me when the matter has been settled.

The villages of Pokuito and Koropo only have one village official each, but as they are both very small villages I consider the appointing of others unnecessary.

In general the position as regards village officials is quite satisfactory.

HOUSING and SANITATION.

A considerable improvement was seen on this patrol, but as always numerous orders had to be given for insanitary kitchens to be renewed and houses to be repaired.

POLICE.

R. S. Forms 1 have been sent to Police Headquarters.

CONCLUSION.

A fairly lengthy patrol for an area with ten villages I felt it worthwhile as it appeared to me that quite a great deal of contact was made with the people.

APPENDIX 'A'.HEALTH.

Health continues to be satisfactory in the Keriaka area. Although minor skin troubles are still common tropical ulcers were rarely seen. As far as I could ascertain the main cause of death is now respiratory diseases.

Since my last patrol the Administrative side of health situation also appears to have improved. All the Aid-Post Orderlies appeared alert and conscientious. For some unknown reason MARAMBO is still unpopular, but appears efficient.

It was necessary to urge the people to effect repairs on buildings on all Aid-Posts. It appears that some villages will not pull their weight in this respect and they were admonished accordingly.

No doubt Public Health will be interested to know that there was a natural increase in population of 36 this year.

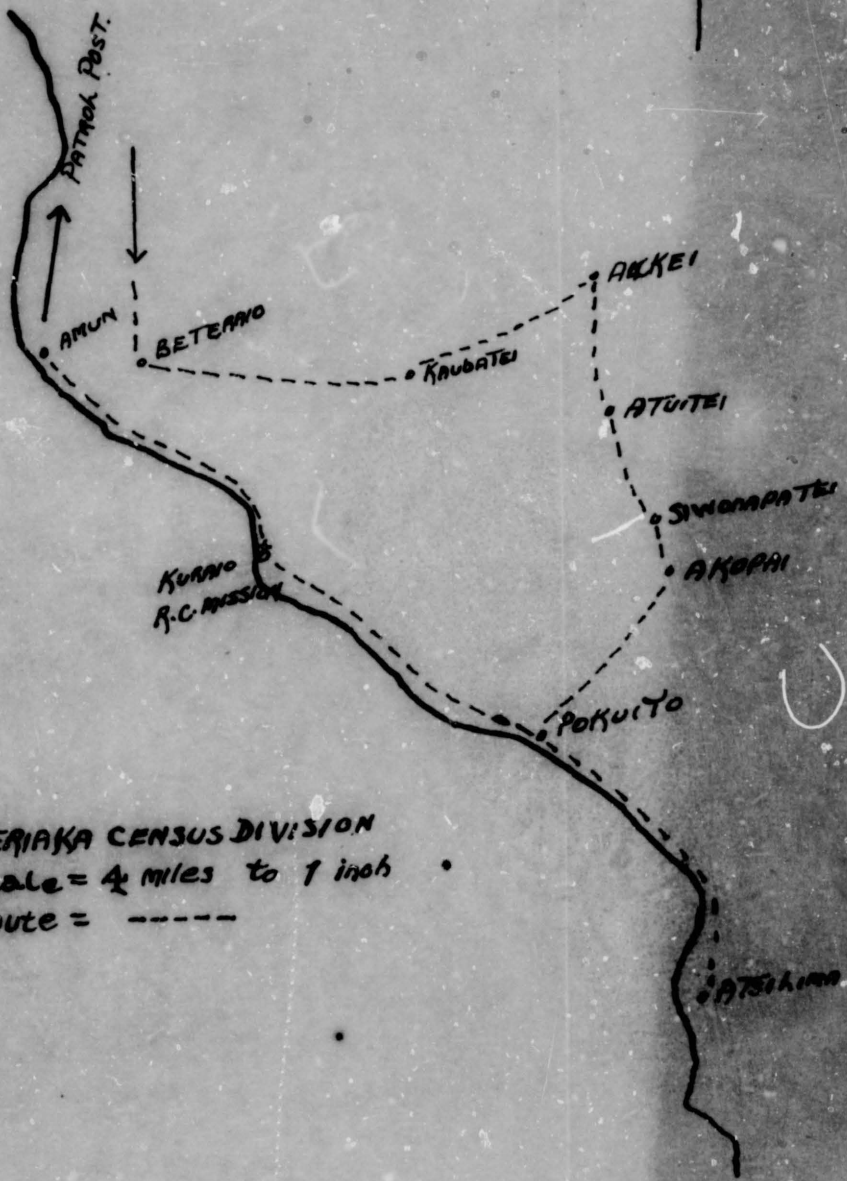
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 15		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	
BETERAIO	1.11.59	4	4														1	3	11	(3)			10	1	11	39	8	40	2	33	1.9	19	29	30	37	70+70 = 140.	
KAVRATAI	4.11.59	2	2																	9	(0)	2		3	2	2	30	-	13	-	12	1.8	2	6	20	13	36+22 = 58.
AUKEI	6.11.59	6	1													5	4	1	3	13	(2)				14	44	12	35	2	32	4.1	30	27	41	36	64+65 = 149.	
ATUITEI	9.11.59	4	3													8	8	1	1	9				3	11	44	14	36	1	34	3.1	28	37	42	40	82+77 = 159.	
SIWONAPATEI	10.11.59	5	4													3	2	7	9	11	(2)			7	5	6	32	6	34	1	32	1.9	21	16	24	32	63+61 = 124.
AKOPAI	11.11.59	6	8														1	3	5	18	(3)			11	4	30	46	14	49	4	46	2.8	42	43	30	46	107+96 = 203.
KOROPO	13.11.59	3														4	1	2	2					4	6	13	2	10	1	8	1.4	10	3	13	10	29+13 = 42.	
POKUITO	13.11.59	3														2	4			1	1	1		2	2	14	-	9	1	9	1.2	4	5	15	9	23+14 = 37.	
ATSILIMA	14.11.59	6	6														1	4	5	4				3	7	33	2	27	3	25	2.0	17	11	33	29	57+47 = 104.	
AMUN	16.11.59	1	1															1		2					1	11	-	7	-	7	2.0	5	7	9	8	16+15 = 31.	
		40	29													18	25	18	28	80	12	3		43	12	90	30	52	26	15	23	2.2	124	191	257	265	

GRAND TOTAL 567M + 480F = 1047



KERIAKA CENSUS DIVISION
Scale = 4 miles to 1 inch
Route = -----

Amount returned
Store



67-11-17

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KNA. 5 - 59/60

Patrol Conducted by Patrol Officer C. G. Sanderson

Area Patrolled Kuma Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

Natives ?

Duration—From 30. / 11. / 1959 to 12. / 12 / 1959

Number of Days 13 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services AUG. / 19. 59

Medical JULY / 19. 58

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE NORTH FOURMIL SERIES

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

25/2 /19 60.

[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 £.....

67-11-17

4th April, 1960.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KNA 5/59-60.

I have every sympathy for Mr. Sanderson in his efforts to gain the confidence of the people he administered. It is a tremendous task hampered as we are by agency functions especially the police magisterial, and tax collection duties. The patrol, though routine, indicates his keenness and consideration for the welfare of his people. Your previous commendation of his work has been placed on his personal file.

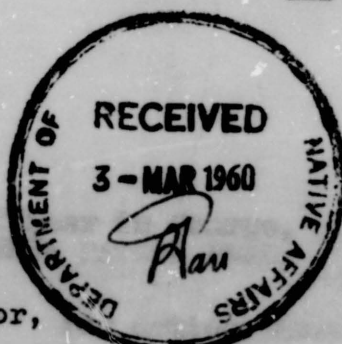
It is very difficult for a communal society to settle down to regular and sustained daily work, although Dr. Hogbin has said that over a long period, the group work as hard as a modern industrialized people but the natives do it in spasms of a different rhythm.

(T.G. ~~Kitchison~~)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-17 ✓
67-11-18 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1/4-148

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

26-2-60.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORTS
Nos. 5 and 6 of 1959/60

The above Reports are forwarded herewith;
also comments by Assistant District Officer, Buka
Passage.

Report No.5: The somewhat lethargic attitude
of the people is understandably disappointing to Mr.
Sanderson. However, he himself did more in his time
than any of his - intermittent - predecessors to
change it. To change the philosophy of such people is
indeed a major task.

I agree that education will help them towards
outspoken expressions of opinion but it is equally
important that they be fully en rapport with their
"Kiap".

I do not understand Mr. Sanderson's reference
to £1 maximum compensation payable to the aggrieved husband.

I agree that the practice of settling disputes,
by paying money in the village, as compensation, must be
checked. It opens up the way to bribery and corruption.

A copy of the Medical and Health Appendix 'A'
has been supplied to the District Medical Officer.

As a matter of interest POPOHEI-ARA is the
village in which recently there was an outbreak of cargo
cult. See my 30/1/7-148 of 25/2/60 which forwarded
Sohano Patrol Report No.15/59-60.

Report No.6:

The matter of land for Tsereopin has been
discussed with you under my reference 34/2/9_1093 and
your 34-6-1 refer. I hope to eventually settle the
dispute between Tseropin and the Puto people without
recourse to the Native Lands Commission.

I am not sure that the new site for Lalum
village is a wise choice. I will ask Mr. Giddings to
report more fully.

Mr. Giddings must carry on with the cocoa
plantings started by Mr. Sanderson.

Copy of Medical and Health Appendix 'B' has been
supplied to the District Medical Officer.

W.D. Allen
W.D. ALLEN
District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

**c.c. Officer in Charge,
KUNUA PATROL POST.**

The Director **For action where and as indicated.**

Department of Native Affairs,

Kororua,

P.N.G.

C
W.D. ALLEN
District Officer.

**c.c. District Commissioner,
SOHANO**

and
Passage.

Report No. 51
of the...
Sohano...
that...
which...
which...

I...
important...
"51".

I do not understand Mr. District...
in its...
I agree that...

by going...
checked. It...
has been supplied to the...

A copy of the...
has been supplied to the...

As a matter of interest...
village in which recently...
cult. See...
Sohano Patrol Report No. 51-50.

Report No. 51
The matter of...
discussed with you...
your...
dispute between...
concerned...

I am not sure...
village is a...
report...

Mr. District...
passage...

...

...

30/1/4-148

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

26-2-60.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu,
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report more fully.

Mr. Giddings must carry on with the cocoa
plantings started by Mr. Sanderson.

Copy of Medical and Health Appendix 'B' has been
supplied to the District Medical Officer.

W.D.ALLEN

c.c. Officer in Charge,
KUNUA PATROL POST.

For action where and as indicated.

W.P.
W.P. ALLEN
District Officer.

c.c. District Commissioner,
SOHANO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-1-4-116

Sub-District Office,
Ruka Passage,
SOHANO.

19-2-60.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Herewith copies of Kunua Patrol Report No.5/59-60.
This had, unfortunately, been mislaid.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:


One can understand Mr. Sanderson's disappointment at the lack of interest by the people on this, his third, patrol to the Kunua Division since he went there in April last, but his steady work appears to have broken down some of their reserve which is no mean feat.

The Trading Allotment Lease at KEAKARA is being investigated. Wong You claims that he has paid in the money but ~~he~~ can find no receipt.

The file on the subject is very out of date and I am afraid this is yet another of those T.A.L's that were taken out for one year's lease and the papers not renewed every year.

Mr. Giddings, present Officer in Charge Kunua, has been asked to investigate. One story is that the river mouth shifted, washing away the Store and that it was later rebuilt to the other side of the river.

Ref. Adultery case; two ~~abatem~~ ^{a boy} attempts ^{were made} to get in touch with the husband Lohabada, but I interviewed him on a recent trip to Kessa and he laid complaints against his wife and the two men concerned. All ~~men~~ were convicted.


P.F. SEBIRE

Assistant District Officer.

30-1-4-116

Sub-District Office,
Buka Passage,
SOHANO.

19-2-60.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

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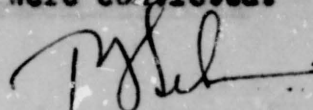
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P.F. SEBIRE
Assistant District Officer.

30-1-4

Sub-District Office,
Buka Passage,
SOHANO.

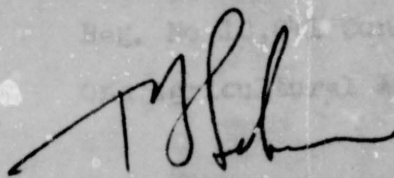
19-2-60.

Officer in Charge,
KUNUA.

TRADING ALLOTMENT LICENCE - WONG
YOU.

Reference Patrol Report KNA.5_59/60.

Would you please investigate the matters of the above T.A.L. at Keakara. I have heard that the original site was swamped by a change of course of the river and the store was shifted to a new site. I have been unable to find anything of recent years and although Wong You claims to have paid the fees annually he cannot find any receipts. I suggest new application and lease be drawn up on the enclosed forms and I will contact Wong You for fees. Suggest 5 years lease, so that it does not have to be renewed every year but on a yearly fee basis.



P.F. SEBIRE
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,
KUNUA.
Bougainville District.

14th. December, 1959.

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KNA 5 - 59/60.

PREAMBLE.

Officer conducting patrol.....Mr. C.G. Sanderson, P.O.
Area patrolled.....KUNUA Census Division.
Objects of patrol.....Routine Administration.
Duration of patrol.....30/11/59 to 12/12/59
thirteen days in all.
Personnel accompanying.....Reg. No 8422 Const. Siliven.
Reg. No 10,041 Const. Dahapio.
One Agricultural Assistant.

id
ffee

.....

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was the third to the Kuma this year, previous patrols being conducted in May and August. Consequently it was merely of a routine nature to maintain contact with the people and to check progress in economic development, housing and sanitation, and other associated matters.

Naturally it was a very quiet patrol, but useful in that one becomes more familiar with the people and gains their confidence. I cannot help feeling that such evident concern in their welfare, by reason of frequent patrolling, must impress the people very favourably.

PATROL DIARY.

NOVEMBER 1959,
Monday 30th..... Visited Kopai and Kepui and inspected villages and coffee plots.

DECEMBER 1959. Tuesday 1st..... Visited Tosiavi and Mapisi inspecting villages and coffee plots.

Wednesday 2nd..... Visited Tarbarai and did likewise.

Thursday 3rd..... Visited Totokei and Koatoroi and did likewise.

Friday 4th..... Walked to Kaviki inspecting Aid-Post en route. Lined and inspected Kaviki. Slept Kaviki

Saturday 5th..... To Asatapai inspecting coffee plots en route. Lined and inspected village. Slept Asatapai.

Sunday 6th..... Observed.

Monday 7th..... To Keakara and inspected village and coffee plot. Slept Keakara.

Tuesday 8th..... To Kosipai inspecting Boboasi en route. Lined and inspected Kosipai and slept here.

Wednesday 9th..... To Sisiapai inspected Morsiaie and coffee plot en route Slept Sisiapai.

Thursday 10th..... Inspected Sisiapai and coffee plots. Walked to Patrol Post spent night.

Friday 11th..... To Popohei-ara and inspected Slept here.

Saturday 12th..... Walked to fohei and inspected. Returned Patrol Post.

PATROL COMPLETED.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Native Affairs situation in the Kumua area continues to be satisfactory. In general the people appear to be living in harmony with one another and very few disputes were brought to my attention.

As usual on my patrols I attempted to provoke discussion by enumerating the aims and policies of the Administration as it effected the people. At the end of my talks I informed my listeners that questions were welcome, but as usual none were forthcoming. My procedure was then to ask direct questions of the people themselves. On every occasion they professed themselves satisfied with what the Administration was doing for them. This attitude I feel is designed to please the patrolling officer, and not a true indication of their thoughts.

By virtue of his legal powers the word of the Native Affairs Officer is accepted without question. Consequently it is probably true that the natives think that to express an opinion contrary to that of the patrolling officer would be very poorly accepted, with the subsequent lack of free discussion. It is possible that the spread of education will loosen their tongues.

When I tell them that our aim is to advance them politically, socially and economically they nod their heads wisely, but whether they agree with our methods of development it is impossible to say.

In general the answer lies in a recent speech by His Honour the Administrator. The sooner the people revise their attitude towards work, the greater progress they will make. The whole point is that they want something for nothing. When one tells them they must work, not eight hours a week, but eight hours a day, horror is evident on all faces. However I think it is true that only a change in their philosophy will lead to the progress which is desired.

The following matters were brought to my attention. At Keakara village the male native ROROFIA complained that he has received no payment for the Trading Allotment Lease on which Mr. Wong You's store is situated not far from Keakara village on the coast.

VILLAGE OFFICIAL.

Most of the village officials in this area are men of some experience and have a good idea of their responsibilities. No changes are recommended as a result of this patrol.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

The position is unchanged since the last patrol. Inter-village tracks are in good condition, and without mechanical equipment can hardly be improved upon.

It is hoped that the Sarime river, between the Patrol Post and the coast will eventually be bridged, although it will mean a detour of considerable distance.

HOUSING and SANITATION.

A considerable improvement was noted on this patrol, particularly in sanitation. Latrines were well constructed, and raised box-seats are now quite common. Dysentery, as one of the main causes of death in this area, is now well under control.

MISSIONS and EDUCATION.

The Catholic Mission at Sipai is still educating the majority of young people. The Methodist Mission is also active in the field.

Recently two influential Luluais informed me that they would voluntarily construct a larger school at the Patrol Post. I thanked them for their offer, and hope that we shall have pupils to attend the school.

I consider the teacher at the Government school, Pere, who is now on leave, the best in this area, and it was disappointing to see only seventeen children receiving the benefit of his work.

POLICE.

R. S. Forms 1 have been sent to Police Headquarters.

APPENDIX 'A'.

MEDICAL and HEALTH.

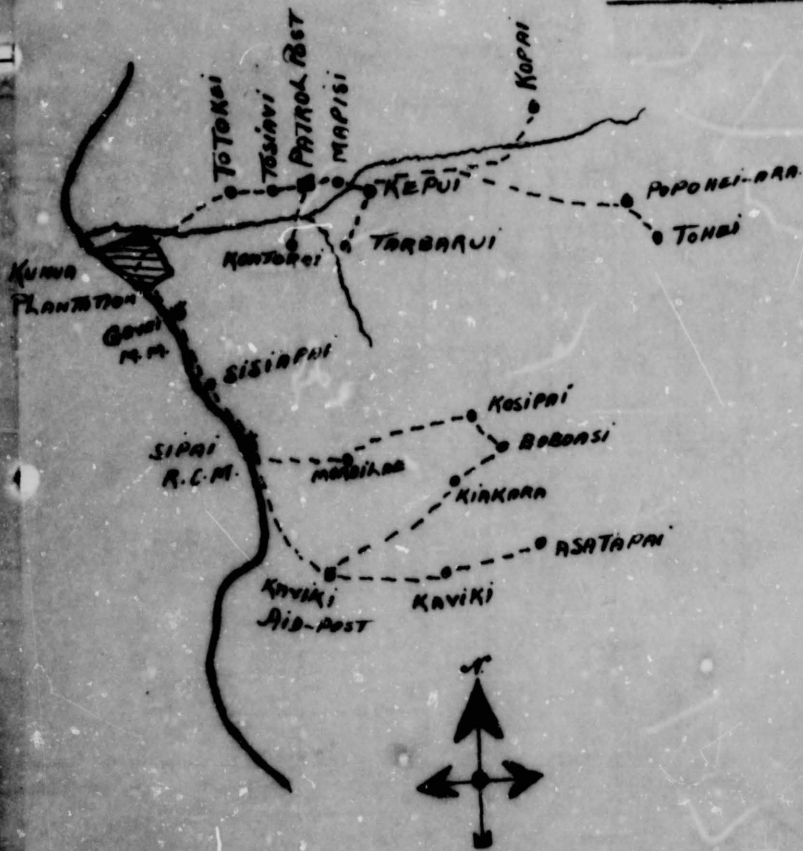
At the time of the patrol the health of the Kumia people appeared to be satisfactory. No serious ailments were seen which had to be ordered to the Aid Post.

It was noticed, however, that there was quite a lot of conjunctivitis about, although no really serious cases were evident. Kaviki Aid-Post had the necessary medicine for treatment, but Mapisi was out of stock.

Rakarabari, the Aid-Post Orderly at Kaviki accompanied me through his area, and was of great assistance. He appears very keen on his work, and is very popular with the people.

Both Aid Posts in the area are now in good condition as regards buildings.

KUNUA_CENSUS DIVISION



Overlay Fourmil Series Map
BOUGAINVILLE NORTH.

Amount Returned to Store

67-11-18 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KNA 6-59/60

Patrol Conducted by C. G. SANDERSON P/O

Area Patrolled Part of Hahon Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Three

Duration—From 6./I./1960 to 12./I./1961

Number of Days Seven

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Sept./1959

Medical July/1958

Map Reference Bougainville Fourmil Series

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

25/2/1960

W. Hall

District Commissioner

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

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

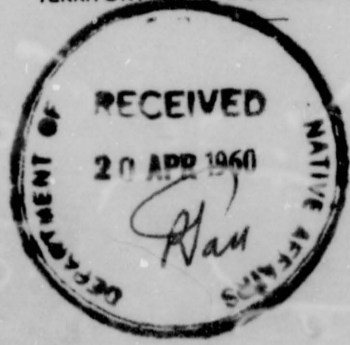
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

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67/11/18 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1/4-263

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District
SOHANO.

12-4-60.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT No.6/59-60

Your 67-11-18 of 1/4/60 refers.

You might draw the attention of the Chief Commissioner
for Native Lands to his NLC.5-15 of 13/10/59 in which he
discussed depositions received from this District.

W.D. ALLEN
District Officer.

25/5.
Noted
ent.
R/A.

30/1/4-263

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District
SOHANO.

12-4-60.

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

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C
W.D.ALLEN
District Officer.

67-11-18.

1st April, 1960.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KNA 6/59.60.

Unfortunately, practically all agreements between natives in regard to land do not remain agreements very long, especially when it becomes obvious that the working members of the contracting parties are capable of earning an income from cash cropping activities on the subject land.

If your Officers use Regulation 59(1) of the N.A.R. please ensure they comply with the requirements of Sub-Regulation 59(2) which is mandatory. The Chief Commissioner of Native Lands has complained bitterly that he has not received one copy of such depositions to date from any District.

This Report is just another that points up the land problems in all areas where economic development is increasing.

You could draw Mr. Sanderson's attention to Circular Instruction No. 40/46.47.

The complimentary remarks on this Officer will be placed on his personal file.

(T.G. Atkinson)
Acting Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 30/1/4-90

Sub-District Office,
Buka Passage,
SOHANO.

12-2-60.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

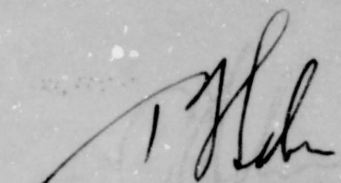
PATROL REPORT KNA. No.6/59-60

Attached hereto please find copies of
the above Report by Mr. Sanderson, Patrol Officer.

Although of short duration the patrol was
fitted in just before his departure to Australia to
attend A.S.O.P.A. Such a last minute effort, and mainly
to check new plantings in the area, is a good example
of the zeal Mr. Sanderson has shown in all his patrols
since going to Kunua. It was disappointing that the
people had not responded as well as expected.

Mr. Giddings, Patrol Officer, now Officer in
Charge Kunua, has been informed of the trouble with
Hon settlement and will contact and investigate.

Mr. Boag of Department of Agriculture, Stock
and Fisheries has been informed of the matter of Sapos
Agricultural commitments.


P.F. SEBIRE
Asst. District Officer.

30/1/4-90

Sub-District Office,
Buka Passage,
SOHANO.

12-2-60.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

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and Fisheries has been informed of the matter of Saposia
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P.F. SEBIRE
Asst. District Officer.

30-1-4

Sub-District Office,
Buka Passage,
SOHANO.

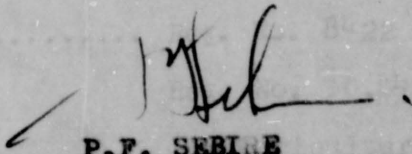
19-2-50.

Officer in Charge,
KUNUA.

HON LAND DISPUTE.

Reference Patrol Report KNA.6/59-60.

Please investigate the various
parties as mentioned by Mr. Sanderson and
submit a Report.


P.F. SEBIRE
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Post,
KUNUA
Bougainville District.
14th. January 1960

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
S O H A N O.

PATROL REPORT KNA 6-59/60

PREAMBLE

Officer conducting patrol..... Mr. C. G. Sanderson P/O
Area patrolled..... Part of Hahon Census Division.
Objects of Patrol..... Routine Administration.
Duration of patrol..... 6/1/60 to 12/1/60
Personnel accompanying..... Reg. No. 8422 Const. Siiven
Reg. No. 10,041 Const. Dahapio
One Agricultural Assistant

.....

INTRODUCTION

It is regretted that this patrol was of such a short duration, but unfortunately this was unavoidable. Nevertheless all villages were visited with the exception of Patsua and Pora Pora on the mainland, and the islands of Saposia and Taiof.

PATROL DIARY

January 1960

Wednesday 6th. Walked to Kunokomok. General work. Slept here.

Thursday 7th..... Inspected Kurur, Petspets, and Kunokomok. Walked to Goton in the afternoon. Slept Goton.

Friday 8th. Lined and inspected Goton and Puto. Walked to Lalum. Slept here.

Saturday 9th..... Inspected Lalum and Kunoporo. Slept Lalum.

Sunday 10th..... Observed.

Monday 11th..... To Kurur Aid-Post inspecting Kakapara and Nambarosi en route. Slept Aid-Post

Tuesday 12th..... Inspected Aid-Post and returned Patrol Post.

PATROL COMPLETED

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation in the Hahon area remains quiet, and from observation the people appear to give little thought, or energy, to programs of development initiated on their behalf. Their lack of interest is most discouraging, particularly as there seems to be no apparent reason for it. However in the field of native administration the following matters came to my attention.

In accordance with your 34/2/9-1093 of the 8th. December 1959 I made inquiries into the possibility of acquiring land for Tseropin of Hon village I put the matter to the Luluai of Puto village, the members of which own most of the land in the vicinity of Hon village.. Rather to my surprise the Luluai strongly opposed the idea, and eventually gave me the reasons for his opposition.

As you know Tseropin and other members of Hon village originally lived on Hon island. The history of their wanderings, according to the Puto people is as follows. At the outbreak of hostilities in Bougainville, the Hon people moved to the mainland. In consequence of those troubled times they were allowed to establish themselves in the bush with the Puto people. They had not, at this stage, settled in what is known as Rukussia village.

After the war the Hon people migrated to the Torokina area, where they are alleged to have stayed for approximately one year. They then returned to Hahon area and established Rukussia village. At this stage it appears that they were given permission to plant coconuts on the land in the vicinity of the village. This permission was given by an aged woman called ANUTS, who was then the owner of the land. According to the Puto people this permission was only given on the condition that any profits accruing from the sale of copra should be shared with the Puto people. I was informed that Tseropin has not honoured this agreement.

My informants tell me that they were prepared to tolerate Tseropin provided he honoured this agreement and,

as they put it, behaved as a good neighbour. Now, however they report that Tseropin is making outrageous claims on land that rightfully belongs to them. It is alleged that Tseropin went so far as to mark the boundaries of the land he claimed. The posts he used were removed by the Puto people.

In the final analysis it would appear that Tseropin has no rightful claim to any land in the area if the Puto people are to be believed. The present claimant to the land now desires to dispossess Tseropin completely, and is prepared to push his claim. The present claimant is Joseph Watararo, who holds the position of storeman in the Machin Bay Co-operative Society. This man is the nephew of the aged woman, Anuts, who has since died.

It was intended to make a full investigation into this matter, but this was impossible because of the absence of Tseropin and all the inhabitants of Rukussia. Apparently they are attending some festival on Buka island. Details of their trip are very vague, and as yet they have not returned.

Regarding this matter I would say that the people of Puto are very resentful, and I consider that a full investigation be made into the matter as soon as possible. I have instructed my N.C.O. at the Patrol Post to inform Tseropin on his return that the matter is now in our hands, and that both parties are to refrain from dispute.

Only one other matter of any importance came to my notice. I had noticed on previous patrols that the standard of housing and sanitation in Lalam village had become progressively worse. On this patrol it was obvious that no work had been done in the village at all. After repeated questioning it transpired that the people were anxious to move to another site, but were fearful of my disapproval. On inspecting the new site I thought it more malarious than the old one, but satisfactory in all other respects. I decided that there was no harm in the people moving, and accordingly gave my consent. I have asked the local Aid-Post Orderly to pay

particular attention to this village, and if it is proved that the new site is injurious to their health then it will be necessary to find an alternative site. I feel that this compromise is a better solution than having the people discontented, and living in a dirty, squalid village.

Housing and Sanitation

Apart from the case noted this is satisfactory, but as always could be improved.

Village Officials

Several officials are awaiting ratification of their appointments. My 92-I-I of 20th. November 1959 refers. Otherwise the position is quite satisfactory.

Roads and Bridges

The position is unchanged since my last report.

Police.

R.S. Forms I have been sent to Police Headquarters.

Although I did not visit the village during my recent visit, I was informed by the village officials that the village is doing well on the whole. It appears that they have heard of the good work done by the Agricultural Office in the district. The Agricultural Office will be interested in the progress of the village.

APPENDIX 'A'

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

It was hoped on this patrol that land had been cleared to enable us to plant shade trees for future planting of cocoa. I had been led to believe that land had been cleared for some 4,000 cocoa. Unfortunately this was not true.

Through the work of a man who was trained at Kubu, some 3,000 cocoa trees have already been planted. Some of these trees had inadequate shade, and this was rectified. However no new plantings were made.

Many of the plots were under the 500 mark, and the responsible owners were ordered to increase their plots to at least 500 trees.

The best that this patrol could do was to encourage the people to plant cocoa in the future. The advantages in having some 20,000 trees in the area was pointed out, and it is hoped that the regular encouragement given the Bahon people in the past will have some effect in the future.

Although I did not visit Saposa island on this patrol, I was informed by Samson, the Aid-Post orderly there, that the islanders were very keen on forming an Agricultural Committee. It appears that they have heard of the good work done by these Committees in the Milne Bay District. No doubt the District Agricultural Officer will be interested in this matter.

Appendix 'B'

HEALTH.

In the Hahon area this remains satisfactory. Most of the people in the Aid-Posts had minor complaints, mainly sores.

The latrines at Lalum Aid-Post were in a very bad condition, but on bringing it to their attention the people promised to rectify matters. Both Aid-Post Orderlies appear to be doing good work.



Hahon & Islands Census Div.

RATYUA

Ang Pona

SAPON

Sonaten Ptn

KUNAPPO

LAWM

KAKAPARA

NAMBARI

SHUK

HON

RAIPOST

KARAO

KUNDUMOK

PETSPIS

U.S. PATROL POST

KUNKA PTA

Mougainville Fourmil Series

Jan. 1959



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-22 ✓

18



In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/1/4-227

Department of Native Affairs
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

30-3-60.

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

Kunua Patrol Report No.7/59-60

The above Report is forwarded herewith.

I can make little comment. There are several years of hard work ahead of us before these people will change to any appreciable extent.

The small population, rugged terrain and distance from any shipping point make the prospects of economic development very poor indeed.

The Report would have been more valuable if it had contained some follow up figures on the absentee labourers recorded by Mr. Sanderson in his Report No.1/59-60.

The welcome which Mr. Giddings reports was accorded to him shows the value of continuity of personnel. Mr. Giddings has only recently returned to Kunua after a year at A.S.O.P.A.

W.D. ALLEN
District Officer.

c.c. Officer in Charge,
KUNUA PATROL POST.

Send full details of the wrecked aircraft to the District Commissioner.

I have ordered 20 spades 10 picks and 3 crow-bars for you. They have to come from Rabaul, and will be some weeks in arriving.

W.D. ALLEN
District Officer.

30/1/4-227

Department of Native Affairs
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

30-3-60.

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

Kunua Patrol Report No.7/59-60

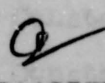
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W.D.ALLEN
District Officer.



17

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Kumia Patrol Post
District of Bougainville

21st March 1960

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer
Bougainville District
SOHANO

PATROL REPORT KNA 7. - 59/60

PREAMBLE:

Officer conducting patrol.....	Mr. R. J. Ciddings, P/O.
Area Patrolled	Keriaka Census Division.
Objects of Patrol	General Administration.
Duration of Patrol	29th Feb - 16th March 1960. 17 days in all.
Personnel accompanying	8355 Constable PEHU. 8422 Constable SILIVEN.

.....

Monday	29th February 1960	To KUMIA Village Inspection
Tuesday	1st March	At KUMIA Village
Wednesday	2nd	To KUMIA Village Inspection Attempted to reach KUMIA but forced to return camp at KUMIA.
Thursday	3rd	To KUMIA Village Inspection Camp
Friday	4th	Inspected KUMIA a/c post. Back KUMIA.

Keriaka Patrol Report: KNA 7. 59/60

This was my first Administrative Patrol to any of the three census divisions controlled from the Kumua Patrol Post since I left the station in December 1958.

The Keriaka is the most backward of the three census divisions; the people the shyest and most retiring. However I was delighted with the reception that I received from the people, the confidence some of them placed in me and the interest they took in my work. No small part of my success can be accredited to the Re. Fr. Dionne at Kuraio Mission whom, it is said, preached the return of "our kiap" to his Sunday congregations.

I had intended to visit the two southern most villages of Pokuito and Atsilima. However after walking towards Pokuito for a number of hours I was forced to turn back at a particularly dangerous stretch of cliff track that had so deteriorated through a landslide that I considered it would be foolhardy of me to try and pass over it. Word was sent on to Pokuito that when I visit them in June I hope to see this track bypassed. However in case my instructions go in vain I will take a stout piece of rope to aid in the hand over hand ascent.

.....

PATROL DIARY:

Monday	29th February 1960	To AMUN. Village inspection. Camped.
Tuesday	1st March	To Kuraio Mission. Slept Kuraio.
Wednesday	2nd	To KORORO. Village inspection. Attempted to reach Pokuito but forced to return and camp at Koropo.
Thursday	3rd	To AKOPAI. Village inspection. Camped
Friday	4th	Inspected POROTEI Aid-Post. Slept Akopai.

(15)

Saturday	5th	To SIWONAPATEI. Village Inspection and camped.
Sunday	6th	Day of Rest observed.
Monday	7th	Heavy rain. Forced to remain at Siwonapatei.
Tuesday	8th	To ATUITEI via KASIFUTAI hamlet. Village inspection and camped.
Wednesday	9th	At Atuitei.
Thursday	10th	To AUKEI. Village inspection. Camped.
Friday	11th	At Aukei. Supervised village work.
Saturday	12th	To KAUBATEI. Village inspection. Camped.
Sunday	13th	Day of Rest observed.
Monday	14th	To BETARAIIO. Village inspection. Camped.
Tuesday	15th	Visited site of Jap. aircraft wreck from Beteraio.
Wednesday	16th	To Kuma Patrol Post via Kaviki and Sisiapai.

End of Patrol

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The Keriaka situation was found to be quiet. The antagonism once shown against A.P.O MARAMBO of POROTEI Aid-Post seems to have abated (see P.R. 1-59/60) and the age old strife between Tul Tul PAUL of AKOPAI and Luluai BISIORARA of SIWONAPATEI seems to be extinct or at an all time low ebb. I found it necessary to relieve BISIORARA of any impression he had that I was once again going to recognize him as the leading Luluai of the Keriaka. This was made doubly certain when I found that he had allowed himself to be intimidated by KARAVITSO, a fellow villager, whom had interned a child's coffin in the village just five days before I visited it. It was necessary to tell the offender and the village officials,

(12)

about the provisions of Regulation 102 of the Native Administrative Regulations. A suitable burial ground was found, cleared, and the coffin exhumed and re-interred therein.

The same KARAVITSO was tried for assaulting a woman, SIREIE, by striking her three times on the body. He was found guilty of an offence under N.A.R 83 (a) and sent to jail at Sohano. This was the first time an offence could be "pinned" on him as he generally pays compensation to those he assaults, thereby keeping himself out of court.

At POROTEI Aid-Post M. T. T KARE of AKOPAI was interviewed re an axe he had taken from a Kurma native in 1958 and not returned. He had taken it, ostensibly, to sharpen it by immersion in a sulphur impregnated creek near Akopai. After a fortnight axes and knives so treated are taken from the water sharp. Before the end of the patrol KARE had returned the axe- sharp!

At BETARAIO Aid-Post A. P. O PERIAS, who has been stationed there since 1954, has planted some 100 coconut palms on land adjoining the Aid-Post; having been given permission to do so by the late owner of the ground- the Tul Tul of BETARAIO. PERIAS now wishes to buy the land to secure his plantings and so far has the consent to do so by one of the ^{two} present landowners- KAURERE of Betaraio. The consent of PIO, who is at present in employment outside the sub-district, is now being sought. PERIAS has been told not to plant any more palms until he has had legal possession of the land secured for him.

Application was made by MIRUTSI of KOROPO and KIELIHARI of BETARAIO for General Storekeepers Licences. When these two gentlemen start business they will be the only native storekeepers in the census division- the Rev. Dionne does a little spasmodic trading at Kuraio Mission. That of KIELIHARI should be a profitable business as BETARAIO (pop. 140) is without doubt the richest

AT KOROPO THE PEOPLE ARE STILL...

(B)

village in the Keriaka. During February the village people sold 60 bags of copra (the fruits of two months labour) to Mr Justin Hang (Chinese trader at Buika) and realized an average price of £2-10-0 per bag.

I was suprised at the apathy still shown towards the work of the Administration at AUKEI (pop.149). I had previously commented (P.R.6-57/58) that it was a backward village in regards housing and that the Village Officials were not very competent. Mr. Sanderson in 1959 has difficulty in finding a replacement for Tul Tul BIBIERESI (P.R.4-59/60) after the said had been accused of sorcery. No replacement for the Tul Tul position has as yet been found even though I personally appealed for a volunteer to take this position. At the same time the opportunity was taken to appeal for Police Recruits in an effort to get some of the young unemployed men out of the overcrowded single mens house- which, incidently, is named "Ples Satan" - and into worthwhile employment.

As in 1958 I had to have a little pig evicted from the single womens house where it lived on intimate terms with the inmates. A girl had recently caught it in the bush and was teaching it to conform to village life before banishing it to a pen- at least this is the story she told me!

.....

VILLAGE HOUSING & SANITATION:

The condition of both houses and kitchens throughout the division was found to be satisfactory although in some cases I ordered windows to be cut in the walls of some of the dark, ground level kitchens. The people were instructed to put shutters on the windows so that they could be closed at night to keep the warmth in and opened during the day to let the fresh air in: the people still sleep in the kitchens.

At KOROPO the people are still, after eight

(12)

months, living in their kitchens at their new hamlet site. They claim that they will build proper houses as soon as they feel sure that their gardens will not be attacked by the slug that is supposed to have driven them from their old garden sites at Pokuito (P.R. 124-59/60)

In most villages sanitation in the form of latrines was found to be satisfactory although at SIWONAPATEI five gents were fined for not making latrines when ordered to do so by the Lulua (N.A.R 119 in relation to 112 C (b)). These offences took place at isolated KASIFUTAI hamlet, which is about three hours walk into the mountains behind SIWONAPATEI. KASIFUTAI was believed to have been disbandoned in 1957 but inspection showed that the village site, although overgrown, was still being used as a base from which subsistence gardening is carried on.

.....

ROADS:

The tracks that link each of the villages were found to be clean and in reasonably good condition. This, of course, cannot be said of that between KOROPO and POKUITO.

However in many places the roads are steep and slippery so the people were told to either bypass these stretches or cut steps in the road. The main hinderance is the lack of shovels and picks in the villages- the last issue of the same for road maintenance having been made in August 1945. Could at least 20 shovels and 10 picks be sent to the Patrol Post for distribution (ie. 2 shovels and 1 pick for each village) to each of the 10 villages for use in road maintenance and construction.

A track is being cut through the bush from Keakara Beach in the Kumua to Amun. It is hoped that it will shorten the present route considerably as at present the road follows the beach for 2 1/2 hours.

WAR RELICS:

While at BETARAIO the opportunity was taken to visit the newly found wreckage of a wartime Japanese single-engined fighter plane that had crashed between BETARAIO and AMUN villages. The plane had exploded upon hitting the earth. The crater it formed was padded with small fragments of twisted and burnt wreckage.

The aircraft was identified as Japanese by:-

- 1) Numerous name plates found on parts of the control panel and amongst the wreckage of the engine. These were covered in Jap. characters.
- 2) Jap. characters painted on part of the fuselage.
- 3) One un-exploded 20MM Olerkon type cannon shell found near the wreckage.

No human remains were found.

To avoid future duplication of reports on wartime aircraft wreckage a map is being compiled at the Patrol Post upon which the position of all wreckage inspected can be marked.

.....

MISSIONS:

The real power in the Keriaka is the Roman Catholic Mission under the Rev. Fr. Dionne S.M. As there is only one small pocket of Methodists in one village inter-mission rivalry is rarely experienced.

At AMUN, R. C. PENATO asked my advice re his Buka born Methodist wife. He said that she wishes to follow his faith yet her family is against such a move. PENATO was told that it was up to the woman herself to decide such a move and that it is not a Patrol Officers job to give a recommendation one way or the other.

CONCLUSION:

I sincerely feel that this patrol was a success in itself even though my literary ability might not convey this success onto paper. I give as an example of this supposed success the fact that as far as I know I was the first P/O of latter years to be trusted with hearing the shameful stories of murders, cremations and cannibal feasts that my informers (men in their 30's) insisted they could well remember. I was told with relish the stories of the blood stained ground and decapitated heads after the Massacre of Kekesiapai in 1935. In 1958 when I asked with a young mans enthusiasm for stories of battles and murders my compatriots said that they were things of the forgotten past- things that they had barely heard about. But even so I feel that my greatest victory is this:- In June 1958 the children cried when they saw me approach; in December they smiled. This time eight little hands, four to the left and four to the right, held mine as I wandered around Atuitei village after being there just a day.

.....

ATTACHED:

- Appendix A. Anthropology
- B. Reports on Police- for the information of the A.D.O, forms R. S.L. having been sent to Headquarters.
- C. Economic Development and Agriculture.
- D. Health.

Richard Giddings
R. J. Giddings
Patrol Officer.

(a)

Appendix A. ANTHROPOLOGY

Attached to Patrol Report KNA 7-59/60

THE STORY OF URUBAUKEPA

or

HOW PIGS CAME TO BE DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE KERIAKA

Urubaukepa is the name of the southern most of two very prominent rocks along the Keriaka coast. Both are severed by a thin strip, in this case sand, from the mainland. Urubaukepa lies between Pokuito and Atsilima villages.

Once upon a time some men cut the stone, URUBAUKEPA, from the mainland and one of the men, DEIANOTA, built a pig pen upon it. Some pigs were placed in the pen under the leadership of a very big pig. One day two lizards were in the bush on the mainland near the stone. One of them, UTAMPURU blew on his pan pipes while at the same time the other, PIHU, stuck his head up out of the bush. PIHU had decorative paint around his mouth so when the men, and the pigs saw his face they became very afraid. The men ran away and the biggest pig broke down the fence and escaped to the mainland with most of the others.

However some of the pigs had been prepared for eating- the men having taken the hair from their bodies and put Limbom Palm bark on their backs so that they could lie the pigs down on the Limbom which would serve as a plate. These pigs jumped into the sea and came up as turtles- the pattern of the shell being determined by the presence of the Limbom bark.

The biggest of the pigs ran away as far south as KOIARI, now in the Buin Sub-district. The smaller pigs inhabited the bush throughout the Keriaka.

DEIANOTA, determined to recapture the big pig, set out with his lone dog to track it down. In his hand he carried some small Taso's to eat throughout his quest. This Taro was never completely devoured as it grew in his hand- constantly supplying him with food.

Numerous small pigs were found and killed by the dog. Instead of eating them DEIANOTA hung them up on numerous TUMAKOIE trees- hence the large black masses of seed nodules that grow upon the branches of that type of tree today.

In the bush, in the hills at the back of KOIARI the dog found the large pig, held it at bay and waited for DEIANOTA to spear it. He did but his spear broke before the pig was dead. The dog noticed this so he went to the butt of a straight sapling and chewed at it thereby indicating to DEIANOTA that it would make a good spear to replace the broken one. DEIANOTA cut it down, speared the pig to death and then sat down and ate some taro at the same time wondering how he was going to carry such a large carcass to his home which was so far away.

But the dog was undaunted. He chewed the butts of five wild banana palms thereby indicating to DEIANOTA that he should cut them down- this he did. The dog then ate the butts of some saplings so DEIANOTA cut them down and pinned the palms together as the dog nudged them closer with his nose so that he would realize that he was meant to nail them close together. After the raft was made DEIANOTA still relied on the dogs guidance as the dog nudged the pig near the raft and then went and layed down on the raft. DEIANOTA realized that he was to place the pig on the raft and upon seeing the dog rubbing its nose up and down a sapling he knew that he was to carve a paddle from that same sapling. This he did and then mounted the raft after the dog had done so and had made a paddling motion with his feet. After this operation was completed the dog jumped from the raft, ran to the buttressed roots of a nearby ATAKAS tree and began to gnate. Soon a large pool circled the base of the tree and bore the raft upon it. The dog returned to the raft ^{as it} and drifted down the mighty river that was forming. The river was named the ATAKATSIO and it soon bore them across the beach onto the ocean where the man paddled for home, near UHUBAUKEPA. Still the small supply of taro remained unfinished.

DEIANOTA had been away for so long that his wife, KARIAMTA, and child thought that he had died. In their grief they cried and trampled down the bush as they continually looked out to sea. Even today the bush near POKUITO is still sparse as it has never completely regenerated since it was trampled down. However one day ARIDEIVI, KARIAMTA'S mother, was standing on the beach and noticed a man rowing on the sea whom she recognized as DEIANOTA. She immediately turned her head when she saw that it was her "Tambu" returning. The two women and the child were exceedingly happy when they saw DEIANOTA return. They then cut the pig; cooked and ate it. It was then, at that time, that DEIANOTA'S taro finished!

..... and warata, kokoi after the small shoots that come from the bulb of a taro plant.

While the children were alone SIKOALINATA visited the house to find them eating one of the many possums that hung down from the ceiling of the house. He asked them what was hanging down from the ceiling of the house and they replied "Taro's". He told them that they were not taro's and bade them eat some real taro which he had brought for them. They did and the little girl beat her breast in delight and said, "That's very good food". SIKOALINATA then said to them, "You must not tell your father about this food I have given you".

SIKOALINATA then departed just before the parents returned to the house to have the hair from one of the possums that hung from the ceiling. They then returned to the children to have some possums; meanwhile SIKOALINATA brought more taro to give to the children.

He instructed the children to tell their parents about this real taro; this they later did. They then ate a possum with the taro. SIKOALINATA told them to tell their parents to cut down and clear a part of the bush which they were to watch.

After hearing the children's story the parents

HOW TARO WAS INTRODUCED INTO THE KERIAKA

There was a time when Taro was not known amongst the Keriaka people: At least not until Sikoaineimata took pity on Ovevi's children.

OVEVI took his wife, eldest son named UTUPEI, and his little daughter and built his house near that of SIKOAINIEMATA.

One day OVEVI and his wife left the children in the house and went into the bush to hunt possums for food. The parents did not know the proper names of the animals they hunted; in fact they called possums, taro; lizards, yams and marmots, Kokoi after the small shoots that come from the bulb of a taro plant.

While the children were alone SIKOAINIEMATA visited the house to find them eating one of the many possums that hung down from the ceiling of the house. He asked them what was hanging down from the ceiling of the house and they replied "Taro's". He told them that they were not taro's and bade them eat some real taro which he had brought for them. They did and the little girl beat her breast in delight and said, "That's very good food". SIKOAINIEMATA then said to them, "You must not tell your father about this food I have given you".

SIKOAINIEMATA then departed just before the parents returned to the house to burn the hair from one of the possums that hung from the ceiling. They then returned to the bush to hunt for more possums; meanwhile SIKOAINIEMATA brought more taro to show the children.

He instructed the children to tell their parents about this real taro; this they later did. They then ate a possum with the taro. SIKOAINIEMATA told them to tell their parents to cut down and clear a part of the bush; which they were to watch.

After hearing the children's story the parents

5

cleared a piece of ground througherly, only leaving two small trees in the whole clearing; one a KOREE, the other a UMARU tree.

At the base of the KOREE tree grew some small taro plants which were soon to spread throughout the whole clearing. Sugar cane sprung up at the base of the UMARU tree. Soon bananas, yams, corn, betel nut and daka, aibica, native paw-paws, in fact all traditional native garden produce abounded in the garden.

One day ELEIVEI stole some food from OVEVI'S garden so he shot him with both bow and arrows and spears. ELEIVEI decomposed where he fell and amongst his remains arose a sago palm. Today we are reminded of ELEIVEI when we look at a sago palm as the palm leaves have the spears (ribs) running down their centers while the arrows cling to the branches.

.....

Both these two legends were related to the writer by the Elders of Akopai village in the Keriaka census division in the Bougainville Dist.

Interpreter. Tul Tul Paul Silomeili of Akopai



Appendix B.

Attached to Patrol Report: KNA 7-59/60

Report on members of the

ROYAL PAPUA & NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

accompanying the patrol.

8355 Const. PEHU.

A competent, hardworking, intelligent highlander. Could not have worked better than he did on this patrol. If PEHU (9yrs service) shows the same aptitude on his next patrol that he did on this one I will have no qualms about recommending his promotion.

8422 Const. SILIVEN

A smiling hardworker. Though not quite as impressive as Pehu he worked very efficiently on this patrol.

Richard James Giddings
R. J. Giddings
Patrol Officer

Appendix C.

Attached to Patrol Report: KNA 7-59/60

AGRICULTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Subsistence agricultural gardens visited and seen in passing were found to contain an apparently adequate amount of subsistence food.

Some extensions to the coconut plantings at BETARAI0 have been made since the last patrol to the Keriaka in November 1959; however the only other signs of the economic development is near Kuraio Mission where enterprising REIWATA of ATUITEI has begun planting an area of his land with coconuts. Luluai BISI0RARA of SIWONAPATEI wishes to do the same and asked if he could be supplied with coconuts from the Agricultural Department.

This is a small, nevertheless a great, step forward for the Keriaka which I hope will become a precedence for the future economic development of the census division. I hope to patrol the Keriaka in June with a Native Agricultural Assis_tant so that we can both discuss and help the people in the cash cropping (coconuts for a start) that I hope to have on the way before the end of the year.

HEALTH:

From general observation it appeared that the overall health situation was normal. Some parents were ordered to take their children to the respective Aid-Posts for treatment of the much too common complaint- Tinea Imbricata (Grille). Most of the Patrol Reports over the last decade referring to the Keriaka have mentioned the prevalence of this complaint. Often Patrol Officers have ordered people to the A/P for treatment of this complaint only to find that supplies of the relevant medicine had finished soon after the insufficient initial supply arrived there. I would strongly suggest that large amounts of the relevant medical solution (Salicylic Acid?) be distributed to the three A/P's in the very near future. As I hope to visit the Keriaka again in June, September and December of this year I could check that each Tinea patient was receiving, and applying, the medicine. In 1958 I noticed 127 persons suffering from this complaint out of 872 persons seen.

I realize, of course, that Tinea Imbricata is not a serious complaint in itself, nor a threat to life, but it is a disgusting scourge that must go as we raise the social standards of these people. I am more than willing to supervise a campaign to eradicate this complaint.

Report on Aid-Posts:

BETARAIO

A. P. O PERIAS

Wards satisfactory although nothing in comparison with the grander mansion that Perias is having the supporting villagers erect for himself. This A/P is the most pleasant of the three. It is situated in a valley on the western bank of a deep river. The grounds are planted with shrubs and lawns. At the A/P the rest house, the best in the Keriaka, is situated.

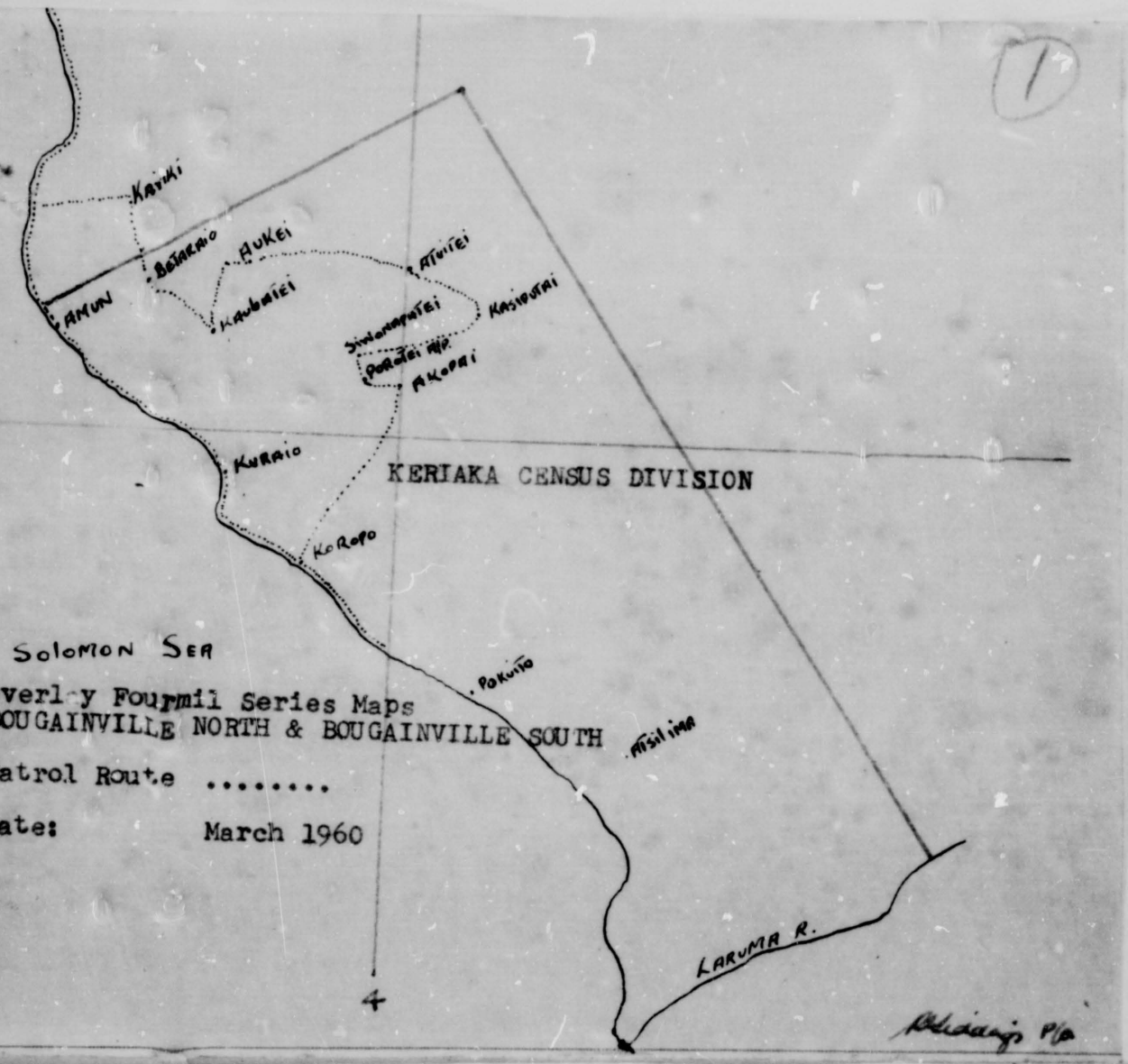
POROTEI

A. P. O MARAMBO

A/P comprises of two wards, one of which is being replaced. Situated on a bare desolate ridge, not a very impressive place.

ATSILIMA Aid-Post not visited.

1



SOLOMON SEA

Overlay Fourmil Series Maps
BOUGAINVILLE NORTH & BOUGAINVILLE SOUTH

Patrol Route

Date: March 1960

LARUMA R.

P. Williams P/O



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

BOUGAINVILLE KNA 8-59/60

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

Patrol Conducted by..... Patrol Officer R.J. GIDDINGS

Area Patrolled..... KUNUA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Nil

Natives..... 2

Duration—From..... 17 DAYS IN ALL. DURING APRIL 1960
/...../19.....to...../...../19.....

Number of Days..... 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany..... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... DEC...../...../19..... 59

Medical..... AUGUST...../...../19..... 58

Map Reference..... FOURMIL SERIES - BOUGAINVILLE NORTH

Objects of Patrol..... GENERAL ADMINISTRATION & TAX COLLECTION

Director of Native Affairs,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 6 / 19 60

[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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MIGR

M | F

67-11-27

19th July, 1960.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

KUNUA Patrol Report No.8-59/60.

Your comments have been attached to the Officer's personal file. You will have corrected some of his impressions by this time, no doubt. He should also be introduced to Circular Instruction No.40-46/47 about which it seems he has never heard.

Families should plant only on land to which they have a traditional right of use; also care should be taken not to interfere un-necessarily with native life, otherwise the people may be pushed into an attitude of passive resistance from which it will be hard to dislodge them. There is also a Circular Instruction on this matter.

Regulation 87 N.A.R., is a difficult charge to prove and not one that should be enforced without a lot of consideration in the first place.

There is no objection to compensation for outraged dignity in the case of adultery and a conviction under Regulation 86 N.A.R., could not be obtained on the circumstances reported by Mr. Giddings at Kavike.

I am sure that the Officer can do much better than he has done here if he but exercises a little more care. I will be interested to read his next submission.

(J.K. McCarthy.)
Acting Director.

67-11-27

19th July, 1960.

FOR ATTENTION MR. J. IRVINE.

The Missions Liaison Officer,
Department of Education,
KONEDOBU.

Patrol Report - Kunua No.8/59-60.

The following is an extract from the
above Report, passed to you for information :-

"Adherents of both the Roman Catholic and Methodist
Missions live throughout the Kunua. At the time
of this patrol there was no inter-mission strife
reported or sensed.

As a census was not taken on this patrol accurate
figures in relation to school attendance cannot
be given. However, at Sipai Roman Catholic
Mission School under the Rev. Fr. Muller there
are some :-

26 boys and 28 girls as boarders.
25-30 mixed day pupils.

At Govei Methodist Mission school under Solomon
Islander Luke Zalle, B.E.M. there are :-

16 boys and 15 girls, all boarders
in attendance.

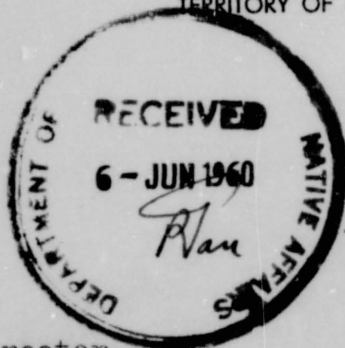
At the Patrol Post Administration School there are:-
12 boys and 10 girls in attendance as
day pupils.

In Patrol Report Kna 5-59/60 Mr.
Sanderson mentioned that two Luluais had volunteered
to construct a large, raised floor school at the
Patrol Post. The posts for this building have been
cut so within the next few months, it should be built.

(J.K. McCarthy.)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



67-11-27

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1/4-375.

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
SOHANO.
1st June, 1960.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO.8/59-60.

The above Report is forwarded herewith.
I also forward copy of comments by Assistant District
Officer Zweck, with which I substantially agree.

This is one of the worst Reports I have read in recent
years. The construction, grammar, spelling and punctuation
is atrocious. I could overlook that if the contents of the
Report had some merit. Neither are such expressions as
"suppressed" "brown spiv" "enforce" to be commended. You
have my assurance that most of the action proposed by Mr.
Giddings will not be carried out.

I do not propose to comment in detail on the Report for
that would require several pages of manuscript.
Mr. Giddings is arriving in at this Headquarters tomorrow and
I will go through the Report word by word with him, after which
I anticipate some of his ideas will be changed. I am particularly
appalled at his "follow me up or wait for the next patrol" attitude
towards complaints.

It seems that the Certificate of the Australian School of
Pacific Administration does not amount to much in terms of
efficiency.

(W.D. ALLEN.)
District Officer.

c.c.
District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

*Copy to Mr. Giddings
personal file.*

30/1/4-375.

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
SOHANO.
1st June, 1960.

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


KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO.8/59-60.

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towards complaints.

It seems that the Certificate of the Australian School of
Pacific Administration does not amount to much in terms of
efficiency.


(W.D.ALLEN.)
District Officer.

c.c.
District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

30/1/60
Sub-district Office,
Buka Passage Sub-district,
SOHAWO.
28th May, 1960.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHAWO.

Patrol Report Kuma No. 8-59/60.

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

1. Native Affairs. From the report it appears that the isolated
outbreak of cargo cult at POFHERAI earlier in the year has had
no lasting effect and that the people have returned to normal.

The land dispute mentioned is the subject of further
correspondence (Kuma memo 35/1/1-094). Mr. Giddings is being
instructed to go into the matter more fully and endeavour to reach
agreement between the parties concerned - AMUN and KIARA. If no
agreement can be reached, then I fear that it will be necessary to
refer the dispute to the Native Lands Commission for settlement.

Mr. Giddings is now cognizant of the policy regarding land
tenure in this district, and has been instructed to continue the
use of the "Land Use Register." The cases referred to in the report
are of the type for inclusion in this register, not for an outright
purchase and lease of land. The areas would appear to be too small
for this.

With regard to the proposed breakaway hamlet at ATSATABAI,
I more or less agree with Mr. Giddings' comments. There is a tendency
for such small groups to dodge their communal obligations. However,
through such schemes as VUDAL, native families are being encouraged
to settle on their own blocks rather than in villages as is
customary.

Mr. Giddings mentions a number of minor disputes that were
brought to him in the course of the patrol. I do not propose to
comment on these. However, I fail to see why Mr. Giddings should
have to work to a "tight schedule" resulting in delay in the
settlement of these minor disputes. There are only three census
divisions administered from Kuma, and, in my opinion, a leisurely
patrol attending to all matters arising during the patrol is of
greater value than attempting to keep to a schedule.

The Co-Operative Officer advises that arrangements are
in hand for a refund of contributions to members from the Katchin
Bay Society.

2. Village Housing. Care should be exercised in changing established
forms of housing, particularly in solder areas where it is usual
to sleep alongside a fire. Unless blankets are available to the
people, the after effects of such a change can be more detrimental
to their health than the established practice of sleeping near the
fire in the kitchen.

3. Tax Collection. I agree with Mr. Giddings that the tax rate of
£2 per annum is likely to cause hardship for the majority of these
people and recommend that, when tax rates are set for 1961,
consideration be given to lowering the rate to £1 until such time
as there is more economic development in the area.

4. Native Labour. I do not agree with Mr. Giddings restricting people from nearby villages seeking employment at Kumua Plantation. One of the main sources of income of these people is labour and this should not be denied them. In any case they would usually be employed as casuals and be away for a period of a few months only. Because their place of employment is near the village, village life would be affected very little. Doubtless the men concerned would spend their free time in the village and maintain their gardens.

5. Economic Development. There is in fact an agricultural patrol scheduled for KUNUA in the near future. The D.A.O. informed me that as soon as water transport is available to take one of his officers to Kumua, the patrol will commence. This will probably be some time next week.

It is not known where the ^{originated} rumour that coffee is being cut down on Buka Island. The D.A.O. assures me that there is in fact no native planted coffee on Buka.

I do not favour communal plantings ('company') of cash crops. As far as possible such plantings should be on a family basis, plantings being restricted to an area which DASF consider can be effectively handled by such a family. It is true that at times, notably harvesting time with coffee, it may be necessary to employ outside labour. However, these can be paid for their services, and the crop still remain the property of a family group. Every effort should be made to discourage such 'company' plantings.

Individuals should be encouraged to plant for their family. They should select land, preferably land to which they have some rights, and if at all possible, prior to the planting, have this entered in the 'Land Use Register.' The objections to individual plantings raised to ~~Mr.~~ Mr. Giddings will, or should not eventuate, provided that such plantings are kept to a size which can be maintained by the family.

With the expansion of cash cropping, it has become evident to many natives in this District that a change in the customary land tenure system is necessary. Apparently these people are not yet aware of this. Attempts should be made to educate the people to the advantages of individual ownership (or rights) of land. Although the "Land Use Register" is probably not the ultimate solution to the problem, it does help considerably.

Regarding the offer of the TOSIAVE man to sell land for use by the POPOHERAI people, it will probably be most difficult to find anyone willing to take advantage of this offer. Most native people, particularly the more primitive, are reluctant to leave their tribal lands.

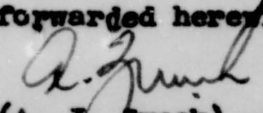
I think Mr. Giddings' use of the word "exempted" is unfortunate. This more or less implies that the people are compelled to plant coffee, but because of lack of staff to supervise, they have been freed from this obligation. I think that he intends to convey that, because of lack of staff, he has been compelled to concentrate on encouraging the people to plant in one particular area, and has not pressed the matter in the other area.

No indication is given as to what number of coffee (if any) has been planted. Mr. Giddings states that ~~made trees~~ sufficient for 9,000. It would appear, however, that some coffee has already been planted, from remarks as to cleanliness of certain plots.

The proposed D.A.S.F. patrol to the area should give the planting of coffee a boost. It may be advisable to have Mr. Giddings accompany the Agricultural Officer for a portion of his patrol at least, so that he may gain some knowledge of methods of coffee planting and thus be in a position to advise the people accordingly.

A copy of Appendix C has been handed to the District Agricultural Officer who has promised to forward his comments.

Claim for Camping Allowance is forwarded herewith.


(A. J. Zweck)
Asst District Officer.

Copy to O.I.C. Kumua.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

**Kumua Patrol Post
District of Bougainville**

5th May 1960

INTRODUCTION:

My patrol set out just on four months after the last native affairs patrol returned from the Kumua Census Division. As was to be expected there were a number of petty grievances to be listened to, adjudicated and settled, or referred to higher authority.

MEMORANDUM TO:

**District Officer
Bougainville District
Shano**

PATROL REPORT KNA.8 - 59/60

PREAMBLE:

Officer conducting Patrol	Mr. R.J.Giddings P/O.
Area Patrolled	KUNUA Census Division.
Objects of Patrol	Routine Administration, Tax collection.
Duration of Patrol	17 days- during April.
Personnel accompanying	84.22 Const. Siliven, 10,041 " Dahapio.

Monday 11th
Tuesday 12th
Wednesday 13th
Thursday 14th

Patrol Report Kna.8 - 59/60Kumua Census Division:INTRODUCTION:

My patrol set out just on four months after the last Native Affairs patrol returned from the Kumua Census Division. As was to be expected there were a number of petty grievances to be listened to, adjudicated and settled, or referred to higher authority.

Overall the Kumua situation was found to be quiet with no major social disturbances having taken place since the "Cargo Cult" outbreak was suppressed in January.

Even though one of my administrative objectives was to collect the Tax, the people as a group greeted me with smiles and the police with baskets of food.

The patrol was conducted in an easy, friendly atmosphere so much so that I feel that we have even won back the goodwill of the POPOHERAI people. Popoherai was the scene of the first post war outbreak of the cargo cult (mentioned above) in the Kumua. The leaders of the movement were jailed at Sohano and had returned to their villages only a few weeks prior to my arrival. Although the people had been asked to build a rest house in August '59 and January '60 and had known for two months of my pending patrol, they had not even bothered to assemble the foundation posts in the village before I arrived. When I arrived in the village the people greeted me with the coolest disinterest imaginable, at all times keeping well away from the patrol. However after commandeering a "single mens house" and settling in for two days the whole village attitude changed for the better. By the time we were ready to return to the patrol post the police had been entertained out to tea and the Tul Tul, who was not very proud of having been in jail, had even found time to come and strike up a friendly conversation with me at the rest house!

PATROL DIARY:

Thursday 7th April 1960

Village inspection and Tax collection at KOPAI and KEPUI villages.

Monday 11th

To KAVIKI via SIPAI mission. Camped Kaviki.

Tuesday 12th

Village inspection and Tax collection at Kaviki. Camped.

Wednesday 13th

To ATSATAPAI. Village inspection and Tax collection. Camped.

Thursday 14th

Returned to Patrol Post via Kaviki and Sisiapai.

Easter break spent at Patrol Post

Tuesday 19th	To KIAKARA after listening to land dispute at Kiakara Beach. Camped.
Wednesday 20th	Village inspection and Tax collection at Kiakara.
Thursday 21st	To BOBOASI. Village inspection and Tax collection. Then on to KOSIPAI. Tax collected. Camped.
Friday 22nd	At Kosipai. Village inspection, supervised village work and visited gardens.
Saturday 23rd	To MORSILAIE. Tax collection and village inspection. To SISIAPAI and camped.
Sunday 24th	Day of Rest observed.
Monday 25th	Tax collected and village inspected at Sisiapai. Returned to Patrol Post. Slept night.
Tuesday 26th	To TOHEI, Tax collected and village inspected. To POPOHERAI and camped.
Wednesday 27th	Tax collected and village inspected at Popohera. Gardens visited.
Thursday 28th	To MAPISI and TOSIAVE. Tax collected and villages inspected. Returned to Patrol Post.
Friday 29th	Village inspection and Tax collection at TAREAHUI and KOATAROI. Slept Patrol Post.
Saturday 30th	Tax collection and Village inspection at TOTOKEI. On to Kumia Plantation where Tax collected. Returned Patrol Post.

Patrol Completed

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

As the Kumia people become increasingly aware of the value of land as their economic development is being spurred ahead it is not surprising to find the question of land ownership rights and rights to trees planted on land belonging to others, coming to my attention.

The first land ownership dispute coming to my attention was between a group of Kumia people from KIAKARA and a group of men from AMUN who are, by legend, a group of invaders into

the Keriaka Census Division from the upper Hahon Census Division. The dispute arose over the ownership of the land KORERE upon which Wong You's trade store is built upon at the Kiakara beach. Briefly, the ancestors of the Amun people squatted on this land nearly a century ago and therefore claimed it as their own. A report on this dispute goes forward with this report to the A. D. O (Kna 35/1/1-094).

At SISIAPAI Luluai SIAVILI ensured me that he had permission from a local family group to purchase a coastal strip of land upon which he has planted some 100 coconut palms. As he gave me this information late at night I suggested that I leave the transaction until July when I would return and carry out proper investigations and make a survey of the land. But the next morning SIAREPIRI of Sisiapai caught up with the patrol and between puffs and pants he insisted that he would not consent to the land being sold and that SIAVILI would have to come to some conciliatory agreement with the group he represented.

This is ~~the~~ example of a problem that I am told is becoming quite frequent throughout this district. As to such action I would be best advised to take to combat such a problem as this I shall leave until I can discuss it with the District Officer later this month.

LUKA and SIKARE of KIAKARA complained that JEKIRE of MORSILAIE had ownership rights over some 45 coconut palms planted by his deceased brother on land belonging to them. They did not mind the presence of the palms so much as they did JEKIRE collecting nuts from their own trees at the same time that he collected nuts from his and making copra from them. In final desperation, JEKIRE agreed to sell his trees and his copra making rights to LUKA and SIKARE for £6-5-0, so the monetary transaction was finalized in my presence at Morsilaie.

As I see it at present unless proper legal contracts can be drawn up between land owners and tree owners the best thing the tree owners can do is to sell out their rights to the land owners. I realize, of course that this should not be suggested or encouraged unless it is found necessary to suggest this method as a last resort to quell petty, and sometimes nonsensical quarreling.

However then arises the problem of a fair and equitable price to be paid to the owner of the trees. There again if the law recognizes land ownership rights as paramount it will surely be only a matter of time before some brown spiv refuses to accept payment for the trees and claims them legally as his own on the grounds that they are planted on his land.

At ATSATAPAI two village men, one a UPEI cultist, asked permission to build a small hamlet on their own land about half an hours walk from the main village. Permission was granted to make the hamlet on the conditions that they:-

1. Plant coconuts as they themselves suggested and employ themselves continually in both their own private work and their cash cropping.
2. Build and constantly maintain good quality raised houses, kitchens and latrines and decorate the hamlet area with shrubs and flowering trees.
3. Maintain a clean, well graded road leading to the hamlet.
4. Comply with all the legal instructions that their village officials might order and not to forget Thursday as the official government road work day.

I could not help but feel that these two men were not culturally advanced enough to be allowed to break away from the village line and isolate themselves in the jungle. I am certain that the Upei wearer had

been little affected by European induced sophistication. The village Tul Tul expressed the same sentiments saying that these men wished to abandon the village to get away from communal duties and keep themselves off the track of the march to progress. He politely upbraided me for allowing such a derogatory move and I felt that he could be right. However he was told, as has been instilled into me, that the rights of the family and their land are paramount so if a man sees fit to live on his own land then we should not stop him from doing so.

At SISIAPAI, MAPIPIRIA, BERBOSI and MAPIRERI laid a complaint against JEKIRE of MORSILAI (mentioned previously) stating that they had worked for seven months planting coconuts and building a house for JEKIRE. He had promised them £6 for seven months work but until then had not paid up although the complainants said that they had frequently approached JEKIRE both verbally and in writing. During the period of employment they ate their own food. Word was sent back to JEKIRE that if he saw fit as to why he should not honour his obligations then he should consult me at the Patrol Post or await my patrol in July.

I might add here that I planned my patrol to a fairly tight schedule so when some minor complaints were brought to my notice just prior to my moving on to another village I would inform the complainant to collect the necessary witnesses for an inquiry and either follow me up or await my future return to the village.

The practice of reporting incidents at the last minute is not a psychological factor peculiar only to natives. Even in our society a person who is in a nervous state of doubt, fear or apprehension sometimes tends to leave situations till the last minute before he combats or reports them. In the long run this perplexing state of mind can only be overcome by the individual way an officer approaches administration and his people; by the means by which he tries to bring an understanding, friendly approach out of the realms of officialdom.

A group of SISIAPAI men representing the 49 local holders of share capital in the Matchin Bay Native Society requested that they be given their money back. From the comments in the village book dated 7/12/57 it appears as though the money owing is being held in trust by the Society at Sohano. It was at one stage hoped that a Kumua Society could be formed and this share capital invested in it; but through plain lack of interest and little overall cash cropping this idea has completely fizzled out of the native mind. A letter regarding this matter goes forward to the Co-Operative Officer at Sohano (15/1/1-095).

In August 1959 a canoe belonging to Lulua'i SIAVILI of SISIAPAI was totally destroyed while transporting P.H.D staff and supplies along the Kumua coast. SIAVILI had previously claimed £20 damages from the P.H.D but as yet no funds have been awarded to him. My 49/1/1-096 to the District Medical Officer on behalf of SIAVILI requests further action re this matter.

On the moral side: At KOPAI "good time girls" SIPAI, SIBAKWOI and HARUS were warned against enticing members of my police detachment into evil ways as they had done during 1959. Regulation 87 of the Native Administration Regulations 1924 was made known to them.

While at KAVIKI the Tul Tul from BETARAIO in the Keriaka came and confessed to having gone astray with a local divorcee. He was worried, not by conscience, but by the insistence of the woman's near relatives in asking for compensation. He was told to mend his ways henceforth and not to pay for his misdeed as that could constitute an offence (for the relatives) under Reg. 86

VILLAGE HOUSING & SANITATION:

Throughout the Kumua the overall standard of housing and sanitation was again found to be satisfactory. In most villages some orders had to be entered into the village books but these were of a routine nature and as a reminder to various householders to repair or replace quickly deteriorating dwellings.

At ATSATAPAI the housing needs improving as too many people, after destroying their old houses, fail to make new ones until ordered to, and meanwhile live solely in their kitchens. Orders were left to rectify this situation.

At KOSIPAI the housing standard was in need of improvement and the Tul Tul complained that it would not improve until the men started working together on a dwelling and completely finishing it quickly before starting on another. At his insistence I requested the village men to try working together as a group and doing as the Tul Tul suggested.

In each village as I delivered my administrative policy speech I prepared the people for a vast kitchen improving program that I would like to implement throughout this division starting in early 1961. I hope to do what most of my predecessors have hinted at at times- that is to enforce the building of sanitary raised kitchens. The men were asked to try and save enough money throughout this year to buy blankets for themselves and their families. This, I trust, gives the people enough time to prepare for the slight change in housing temperature that must necessarily come about as the ground level, and warm, kitchens are replaced by the raised and cooler kitchens.

I would say that probably less than 30% of the Kumua people sleep in their raised houses, the rest cram themselves into their smoky, dingy kitchens.

If the people do as I suggested and provide themselves with blankets they should suffer no more respiratory and chest complaints than before; as would result if they were unexpectedly forced to sleep in the cooler temperatures.

At SISIAPAI the housing standard is excellent with big houses and attached raised kitchens. But even those living in the most sophisticated of dwellings still treasure a dump little ground level kitchen to the rear of the house. The owners plead that they only use them for storing firewood and uncooked food. But the smouldering fires in them tells the observer that they are still used, at least occasionally, for cooking. But surely in this respect we are all alike for who doesn't like to chew a burnt piece of steak barbecued out of doors on a Saturday night?

During the patrol a campaign to have windows put in all houses was carried out and the people did this under my personal supervision

At KIAKARA it was necessary to order two latrines to be built at a nearby beach hamlet which is used occasionally during fishing and copra cutting times. Apart from this one example there are an adequate number of well maintained latrines (pit type) throughout the whole division

Rubbish is disposed of in deep pits.

Each village is served with a nearby seemingly unadulterated supply of drinking water.

TAX COLLECTION:

Throughout the whole census division at the time of writing this report:-

- 205 Tax receipts had been issued to local natives and New Guinea contract labourers at Kumua Plantation.
- 213 Tax exemptions had been issued to local village natives mainly on the grounds of Old Age or Family Obligations.
- 14 Taxable village natives claimed that they did not have the £2 required so they were told to try and find it and either bring it to the Patrol Post or give it to me when I visit them in either July or October.
- 7 Taxable men who were employed locally admitted that they had not bothered to save £2 for the Tax. Needless to say they were told in no uncertain terms to start saving.
- 57 Taxable males are at employment in other parts of this district so their tax will be collected, if not already done so, when they return from employment.
- 3 Men did not turn up and pay their tax. They are probably in employment in other parts of the district as the people (all at Kepai) claimed that they did not know where they were.
- 1 Man was at Sohano during the tax collection. As he is employed at Kumua Plantation his tax will be collected when he returns.
- 3 Taxable males are working outside the district- two of them are Policemen.
- 7 Men were at one of the two Kumua Aid-Posts as either patients or guardians so word was left with their relatives for them to present themselves for taxing.

I am afraid that the prestige value of being able to pay the tax that was present in 1958 (PR 1-58/59.P 6) has completely fallen away and from what I could gauge from the facial expressions, few words spoken, and the way they handed their money to me, it appears as though the men consider the paying of £2 little more than an Administration inspired drudgery.

During this patrol I was very chary about issuing exemptions for "Unavoidable Hardship". If one village native can have an exemption on those grounds nearly all the rest of them who are not at work could claim exemptions on the same grounds as most natives agree literally that the tax is an "unavoidable hardship".

In the two previous tax collections those not having the money to pay the tax were apparently told to find £2 and then conveniently forgotten. Hence some men have not paid tax, nor been given exemptions since the tax was introduced in 1958. By the end of the year I hope to have taxed these men or I will be forced to give them exemptions so as to bring the tax records up to date.

I tend these few words as an observation, not as a plea to abolish the tax in the Kumua or reduce it to £1 or 10/- The question of exemptions is part of the dilemma that surrounds tax collection in this area and will affect officers for sundry years to come; or at least until the time when most people will have enough money as the result of the economic development plan now in operation.

LABOUR:

In each village where the labour recruitment figures showed nearly 1/3 of the labour potential away at work the village officials were instructed to see that no more than 3 out of every 10 fit males were away at employment at the same time. At the moment the Kumua Census Division as a whole is not overrecruited although sanctions had to be put on those villages nearest Kumua Plantation to ensure that the majority of men do not all leave their villages seeking employment as there is a tendency to do when tax money has to be found.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:

Adherants of both the Roman Catholic and the Methodist Missions live throughout the Kumua. At the time of this patrol there was no inter-mission strife reported or sensed.

As a census was not taken on this patrol accurate figures in relation to school attendance cannot be given. However at SIPAI Roman Catholic Mission school under the Rev. Fr. Muller there are some:-

26 boys and 28 girls as boarders,
25- 30 mixed day pupils.

At GOVEI Methodist Mission school under Solomon Islander Luke ZALLE B. E. M. there are:-

16 boys and 15 girls, all boarders, in attendance.

At the Patrol Post Administration school there are:-

12 boys and 10 girls in attendance as day pupils.

In Patrol Report Kna 5-59/60 Mr. Sanderson mentioned that two Luluai's had volunteered to construct a large, raised floor school at the Patrol Post. The posts for this building have been cut so within the next few months it should be built.

REST HOUSES:

Rest houses are being maintained in good condition at

Kaviki
Atsatapai
Kiakara
Kosipai

Sisiapai villages. Another shall soon be made at Popoherai.

As the seven villages in the northern Kumua can be visited within a few minutes walk from the Patrol Post there is no need for a rest house in any of them. Boboasi village is very close to Kiakara hence eliminating the need of a rest house and Morsilaie is comparatively close to Kosipai and Sisiapai while Tohei will be but half an hour away from the rest house at Popoherai.

Exhail
M.L.O.

ROADS:

At the time of this patrol all roads in the census division were found to be clean and well maintained.

The road from the the coast - KAVIKI - ATSATAPAI would only need two small bridges and a little shovel work before it could be used for vehicular traffic.

If the IOPE (Sarime) River could be bridged in three places (which would be no small task) all the villages in the immediate vicinity to the Patrol Post could be reached from the coast by vehicle.

It takes a far stretch of the imagination to see POPOHERAI, TOHEI and KOSIPAI villages linked to the coast by vehicular roads as they are situated well up into the mountains with many rivers and gullys to be crossed before they can be reached.

A coastal road is most desirable in the census division however this is made impracticable at the moment on account of the rough terrain and wide mouthed rivers to be crossed. During 1956 there was a foot track linking the Patrol Post with SISIAPAI but this was abandoned in 1957 because of its ruggedness.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

No changes or recommendations in relation to Village Officials are made as a result of this patrol. The few grievances that were brought to my notice (commonly- the village people wo'nt do as they are told) were listened to sympathetically and in return advice was given and suggestions made.

CONCLUSION:

This was my first visit to some of the southern Kuma villeges yet in each village (except Popoherai) I was greeted as if I was well known to the people. Probably most of them had not visited the Patrol Post had seen me coming and going to the Keriaka.

In most villeges I left the people with the impression that:-

Coffee will have been planted;

Many householders will be expected to start making raised kitchens;

All men should have paid their tax or applied for an exemption on convincing and pathetic grounds than-
"Yes, I had two pounds but I spent it all"

Attached:

Appendix	A	Anthropology
	B	Health
	C	Economic Development

Richard James Giddings
R. J. Giddings
Patrol Officer

Appendix A. Patrol Report Kna 8-59/60

ANTHROPOLOGY:

THE STORY OF THE ANCESTORS OF THE KUNUA PEOPLE

Once there were two brothers whose father was very sick. As he lay dying he said to his sons, "You must look after me while I am sick for if you do'nt, after I die I will not come back and look after you". The old man continued by saying, "When I die you must not bury me in the earth but you must cremate me". "After my cremation you must tend the ground upon which I was burnt and if anything wishes to grow there you must let it do so". "After you have cremated me you must go and wait for me by the river". "When you see me coming one of you must hold onto me and the other must wash my body with a bamboo full of water so as to clean away the ash from my funeral pyre". The old man no sooner said this than he died.

After cremating their father the two brothers went to the river side and waited. The younger said to the elder, "You are bigger than I am so when father comes you hold onto him and I will wash him". By this time the elder brother was feeling very much afraid. As they waited a KILAKO (red parrot) happened to fly along the river and it noticed the old mans ghost on the water. It immediately began squaking, "A ghostly light is coming along the water". The two brothers upon hearing this became terrified so they ran away. As they ran their fathers ghost sang out after them and taunted them by saying, "I cannot come back to you now as you are afraid and run away. Later on you will be lost like I am".

The brothers ran back to their hamlet where they had cremated their father. Later on, as they tended the ground upon which the funeral pyre had been made a COCONUT PALM grew up from where the old mans head had rested. The palm grew until at about twelve inches above the ground it bore a single nut. After the

nut was mature the brothers took it from the palm and broke it open. They then gave it to a dog to eat as they wanted to see if it was poisonous or not. The dog survived so the brothers then tried a little of the coconut meat and liked it. That same coconut palm was the first one to grow in the Kumia.

Some time later the two brothers and their two sisters were working in the bush clearing a garden site. As they cut down one tree a piece of it broke and fell into a nearby stream and floated down to the sea. At that time their fathers ghost was out at sea and he noticed the piece of driftwood floating upon the ocean. The ghost then followed up the stream from which the driftwood had come from. As he swam along he killed some fish with his bare hands. Once near the garden the ghost took on a human form and appeared to his children but as he had taken on an unfamiliar appearance the children did not recognize him as their father. They immediately asked him how he had caught the fish; he replied that he had speared them with his fingers.

As the evening came on the sisters told their two brothers to make a comfortable bed in the mens house for the visitor to sleep upon. The brothers made up a bed as requested and the five of them settled down for the night. But the wily old father did not wish to sleep near his sons so soon he was feigning frightened screams that he was being bitten by SUMAHOU (bed lice). The two girls who were sleeping in their own house awoke and sang out to their brothers, "What's the matter with the visitor". They replied, "He has been bitten by lice", and added, "When we sleep on that bed we ar'nt bitten by them". The girls then suggested that the brothers construct another bed so that their visitor could get a restful nights sleep. They did this but no sooner had they retired for the second time than the father again complained bitterly that he was being bitten by lice. The brothers then suggested to the sisters that they make a bed in their house and allow the visitor to sleep in with them. This they did and after laying down on the new bed the wily old man said, "Ah, this

is a good bed; there are no lice here".

Before going to sleep he asked the two girls, "Have the two AFU-U (grandsons) put on Upei hats as yet?". He seemed interested that the two brothers should put on the ceremonial hats. He then asked whose pigs were those near the house. "They are ours", replied the women. He then told them to kill one of the pigs.

The next morning the two sisters killed a pig for their father and then at his behest they went and cleared a site for a house in the bush. Needless to say the father had not revealed his true identity to his children as yet.

The father finished making a house in the bush and during the night he brought the two brothers to see it. The next day they started hunting for possums and as they killed them they brought them to their two sisters who roasted them amongst hot stones. The father then told his daughters to kill another pig and roast it; this they did and at his behest kept on killing the pigs until there was only one left.

Meanwhile the father carved the figure of a man out of a piece of TURAITA (large hardwood tree). This he installed in the bush house. He then told the sisters that he had created a living spirit that ate all the food they prepared. However this was a fallacy as the old man himself ate part of the food that was given him and hung the rest of it on a BURENGATAU or KITAUWARA ^{Tree} a softwood tree sometimes called Mangas in pidgin English). In fact there was so much food and it was so heavy that the weight of it bent the branches of the tree so that even today the BURENGATAU trees lean and sprawl across creeks, inland tracks, and sandy coastal beaches. The old man had no hope of eating all the food so most of it rotted on the branches of the tree. The father found a BOARIARI (wild betel-nut palm) in the bush and pulled it out of the ground. He took it to the bush house he had made and put it inside with the wooden man he had carved. The house was now strictly taboo so no-one but he could go near it.

From a piece of wood and twine he made a "^(JURAI-ITA)Bull Roarer" and made that noise peculiar to it. He told his children that the noise was the spirit crying out from the bush house; the same spirit that they were constantly feeding.

The old man had so finished their food that soon his children were starving; yet still they gave what food they had to feed the spirit. At the end of three months hunting in the bush the brothers were so hungry that they returned to their hamlet. When the sisters saw how hungry and emaciated they looked they cried bitterly at their condition.

The brothers asked who had eaten all the food that should have been delivered to them in the bush. The sisters replied that the visitor had taken it but must not have given it to them. The sisters then killed and cooked the last remaining pig which they all soon devoured.

They then cooked some bananas, the tendermost they ate themselves and gave a not so well cooked banana to their father. As he swallowed it the banana stuck in the old man's gullet and nearly choked him. He screamed out in surprise and as he did he ascended bodily into the sky. As he arose he sang out in no uncertain terms that the brothers and sisters should take each other in marriage and rear children. The father, still unrevealed as such, then changed into a KOKOITA (brown bird with long bill) and flew away. From the two remaining couples the population of the Kuma began.

Related by Sisielei of Kaviki village in the vernacular and translated by Iulua'i Similipili of Kaviki.

Appendix B. Patrol Report Kna 8-59/60

HEALTH

From what can be discerned with the eye it appears as though the health of the Kurua people is at the moment satisfactory.

At KOSIPAI village it was necessary to send an old woman off to the Kaviki Aid-Post to have a dressing applied to a sore on her back caused by a burn some weeks previously.

My remarks for the treatment of the common skin complaints Tinea Imbricata and Ringworm in the Keriaka (P.R. Kna 7-59/60) equally apply for the Kurua where skin was seen flaking from 68 bodies. As usual both Aid-Posts had no Salicylic-Acid on hand to combat this complaint. Large quantities should be kept on stock at the Aid-Posts continually and these stocks should be replenished before they are exhausted so that continual treatment can be given.

A new site for the Kaviki Aid-Post has not been found as yet as the people seem quite prepared to leave it in its mosquito infested environs.

Work is now going on to repair and replace some of the Aid-Post staff houses at the Patrol Post.

I am interested in planting up coffee and to start working in that direction. However from the experience of the last G.I. Kna I expect that these people will be little help in supervising that.

At a recent meeting at the Patrol Post I reported my wish for Kurua people to start clearing some ground for the planting of coffee. In the evening the questions raised were raised.

The thirty odd members at the meeting seemed to agree with me that coffee was the future for the Kurua and that the work that had and will be done will probably be most rewarding especially for their children.

It has been rumored throughout the Kurua that either A.K. or B.K. had some coffee trees on the island. The reason for this rumor was not clear and there was little speculation of what might have happened there. I promised the men that I would try and find out what had really gone on in B.K. and if the rumor was true I would let the people behind it and let them know the facts. I advised them that it was our plan to introduce coffee into the Kurua that would be the best.

These men were surprised that the coffee planting should be carried out by a native group. I said that a company of men was being sent to the Kurua and that the men might not be able to do the work of maintenance of a large block, especially in the case where the block owner is an old man with his sons away at school.

I explained that the administration in this district is very wary of native and "corrupt" as in the long run

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT and AGRICULTURE:

At the time of typing this report it is rumoured amongst the natives that an Agricultural Department patrol will visit the Kumua within a week! Whatever the case may be there is now a native employee of the D.A.S.F touring the Kumua having the people prepare holes prior to the transplanting of the coffee trees. In December 1959 Mr Sanderson O.I.C noted that there were shade trees planted to cater for some 9000 coffee trees. If the Agricultural Officer starts the people transplanting the trees now under cover the Kumua people should be well occupied in the economic development field for at least a month.

The D.A.O at Sohano during mid April wrote that through a native staff shortage he could not post any Agricultural Assistants to the Kumua in the near future. I cannot but help feel dissatisfied at this as undoubtedly the most important part of my duties as O.I.C Kumua, at present, is to push on coffee plantings (not to mention Cocoa in the Hahon) to at least the 20,000 mark preferably by the end of the year.

With this staff shortage in mind I have been forced to limit my concentration to those ten villages in the north Kumua (Sislapai- Tohei) . This does not mean that I have exempted the south Kumua people from planting coffee until I am given sufficient staff- far from it! Orders were left with the people of the six south Kumua villages (Morsilaie- Kaviki) to determine those who are interested in planting up coffee and to start working in that sphere. However from the experiences of the last O.I.C Kumua I expect that these people will do little until I can adequately supervise them.

At a recent meeting at the Patrol Post I exhorted my north Kumua supporters to start clearing more ground for the planting of coffee. In the ensuing discussions these points were raised.

1. The thirty odd members at the meeting seemed to agree with me that Coffee was the future for the Kumua and that the work that has and will be done will probably be most rewarding- especially for their children.

2. It has been rumoured throughout the Kumua that either D.N.A or D.A.S.F had cut down some coffee trees on Buka Island. The reason for this supposed incident was not known and there was little speculation of what might have happened there. I promised the men that I would try and find out what had actually gone on in Buka Island and if the rumour was true I would find the reason behind it and let them know the facts. I assured them that it was not our plan to introduce Coffee into the Kumua then merrily cut it out.

3. There was some agreement that the coffee plantings should be carried out by a native group formed into a company. The reason for this being that individual coffee block owners might not be able to cope with the work of maintenance of a large block, especially in the case where the block owner is an old man with his sons away at employment.

I explained that the Administration in this district is very wary of native run "companies" as in the long run

they have a tendency to break up in confusion leaving the Admin. with a hard task to determine who the remaining company funds (if any left) should be divided amongst and in what proportions. Then there is the problem of land ownership to consider unless a company has legally acquired lands. I explained that we eventually hope to have coffee block owners solely engaged in the maintenance of their blocks and in the harvesting of the crop.

From the "company" suggestions it appears that the people still consider coffee planting as no more than an Administration whim and do not see it in the light of an introduction that could well change their way of life to the better. It would be much easier for them to have a "company" run coffee block and remain purely village natives than it is for individuals to own, in all senses of the word, a coffee block and be eventually turned into peasant farmers.

4. The question was raised as to how the money from the sale of coffee is to be divided between a coffee block owner and those, and their descendants, who initially cleared and maintained the block. I told them that a man should only have to consider paying those who initially cleared the block as after its clearance its maintenance would be his personal responsibility. The descendants of those who initially cleared the block could not expect to benefit from the proceeds of sale as the block would not be company owned.

The counter opinion then seemed to be "That's all right but the mob will end up maintaining (cutting grass in) the coffee blocks for the few". I somewhat agree but do not consider it as a big problem. If the grass is growing high amongst the coffee trees a block owner, or the village Luluai, is certain to persuade or force the village people to cut the grass before the "kiap" gets there. However in such a case those exerting themselves would have good grounds to claim recompence. These Kumia people as a group do not as yet realize the value of doing a job by themselves. They do not appreciate that if a man does his own work on his own land no one can approach him for payment and shares in the profits that he accumulates.

5. In support of the native run company idea one Luluai said to the group- "We know the land tenure principles of our forefathers; let us stick to them and the white man stick to his". I then set about to explain that the ancestors ways of dealing with land were adequate for the old subsistence agricultural and hunting way of life. However cash cropping (introduced by the white man) is alien to the old order and has come to change it so the way the white man suggests to handle the ownership of land and crops is generally the better way and will one day completely supplant the old order. I tried to explain the impracticability of extended family and clan ownership of cash crops especially in the light that the younger generation of Kumia people know little about clan and lineage construction and organization. Within a few years the words clan and lineage will be practically meaningless.

A TOSIAVE land holder has offered to sell a piece of land to any interested POPOHERAI person. The land owned by the Popoherai people is far up into the mountains and it would be impracticable for them to plant cash crops up there. Although this generous offer was made last year the people declined as they were not at all interested in coffee planting at that time. During the meeting the village officials ~~have~~ promised to consult their people and try and find a man willing to take on the venture

During 1959 the people at MAPISI village exempted themselves from the coffee planting campaign on the grounds that they were more interested in planting cocoa. However the situation has changed and the people now favour coffee so while visiting the village it was decided that one old landholder should have his land cleared for the planting of coffee. This work is being supervised from the Patrol Post.

Coffee plots, with the exception of those at TOSIAVE and TOTCKELI, were found to be clean and well maintained at the time of the patrol. Those at the two abovementioned villages are now clean.

Copra is regularly cut and processed at some Kumua villages and sold to the Chinese at Bika or to Madehas Plantation.

Some of the cocoa trees belonging to Luluai SISIASI of KOATAROI (1200 total planted) are beginning to bear. Sisiasi has made arrangements with Mr J. Lee of Madehas Plantation who will buy the cocoa pods from him.

No peanuts were growing for commercial production at the time of the patrol. The villages nearest the plantation rely on sweet potatoe as a means by which they can make a few ready shillings.

The "Kumua Land Occupation Book" was brought up to date on this patrol. Instructions have been left in all villages for the land holders to sort out the coconut trees planted on their own land. During July I hope to enter these holdings in the book. I have noticed that when this book was first drawn up coffee and cocoa blocks were simply marked in regards positions as being- "near Kaviki", "near Tosiave" etc. I am revising the book by having the name of the actual piece of land included in the relevant information. I suggest this as a means to "pin point" a certain position of a block.

As a result of the discussions at the Patrol Post and my insistence on resuming planting I should (I hope) be able to start writing positive progress reports on "Coffee Plantings" in the Kumua to the District Officer starting from the end of this month.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Bougainville Report No. KNA 9-59/60

Patrol Conducted by Patrol Officer R. J. LIDDINGS

Area Patrolled Hahon & Islands Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 2

Duration—From 19/5/1960 to 5/6/1960

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services JAN/1960

Medical August/1959

Map Reference Bougainville Island North

Objects of Patrol Rousini Administration
Tax Collection

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

12/7/1960

[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

.....

.....

.....

67-11-28

29th July, 1960.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. 9/59-60.

I think the difficulties of a radical departure from tradition can be exaggerated, especially if self interest is brought to bear. The hard facts of a changing economic life are appreciated by everyone and the impact of a modern culture must lead to new conceptions that are diametrically opposed to the communal structure of indigenous living. From the idea of helping others for selfish ends it rapidly evolves to helping oneself for the same reasons. It remains but for us to guide these people over this fairly easy transition.

I like Mr. Zweck's covering comments. My remarks on Patrol Report No. 10/59-60 Buin can also refer to his remarks on "Roads". Natives find it difficult to understand work on roads for which there is little purpose.

You are aware of course that any mediation or conciliation by an Officer that does not meet with communal approval is smartly arbitrated by the elders after his departure. They might comply with his advice but then adjust the matter accordingly. Therefore there is little point in preventing arbitration by the elders in the first place - at least we know about it.

Mr. Giddings is showing increasing interest in the problems with which he is, and will have to grapple. A major obstacle to overcome is the tendency of the shrewder gentlemen to exploit the unwary officer to further their own ends. The natives are natural psychologists as all politically powerless people have to be. I suggest a reading of Circular Instruction No. 20/46-47, although I am not trying to suggest that the Officer needs it. His report - a good one - conveys the impression of an unusually perceptive young man who is not prepared to accept superficial indications. In view of our duties, it is almost impossible for us to be loved or even liked; not quite so hard to be preferred.

(J.K. McCarthy)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

67-11-28

29th July, 1960.

The Mission Liaison Officer,
Education Department,
KONEDOBU.

ATTENTION MR IRVINE

PATROL REPORT KUNUA NO. 9-52/50.

The following is an Extract taken from the above Report and is forwarded for your information, please:-

"All but two of the villages in the Hahoa and Islands have been missionised by the Roman Catholic church; the Methodist Mission being firmly established in both HON and SAPOSA villages.

Most of the children throughout the Division receive some sort of education.

The Roman Catholic children are either schooled in their villages or at TSIMBA Mission by native teachers. For higher education the children are taken to Buka or elsewhere in the District. There is a large Methodist school under native teachers at SAPOSA Island. From there the children graduate to SKOTIAN Mission on Buka or to KSKESSU on the Bongaiville east coast.

One boy from HON village attends the Administration school at the Patrol Post."

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

67-11-28

29th July, 1960.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. 9/59-60.

I think the difficulties of a radical departure from tradition can be exaggerated, especially if self interest is brought to bear. The hard facts of a changing economic life are appreciated by everyone and the impact of a modern culture must lead to new conceptions that are diametrically opposed to communal structure of indigenous living. From the idea of helping others for selfish ends it rapidly evolves to helping oneself for the same reasons. It remains but for us to guide these people over this facile transition.

I would like Mr Zweck's covering comments. My remarks on Patrol Report No. 10/59-60 Bin can also refer to his remarks on "Roads". Natives find it difficult to understand work on roads for which there is little purpose.

You are aware of course that any mediation or conciliation by an Officer that does not meet with communal approval is smartly arbitrated by the elders after his departure. They might comply with his advice but then adjust the matter accordingly. Therefore there is little point in preventing arbitration by the elders in the first place - at least we know about it.

Mr Giddings is showing increasing interest in the problems with which he is, and will have to grapple. A major obstacle to overcome is the tendency of the shrewder gentlemen to exploit the unwary officer to further their own ends. The natives are natural psychologists as all politically powerless people have to be. I suggest a reading of Circular Instruction No. 20/46-47, although I am not trying to suggest that the Officer needs it. His report - a good one - conveys the impression of an unusually perceptive young man who is not prepared to accept superficial indications. In view of our duties, it is almost impossible for us to be loved or even liked; not quite so hard to be preferred.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF EAST AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-28 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/4-503.

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
Sohano.
12th July, 1960.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. 9/59-60.

The above Report and comments by Assistant District Officer Zweck are forwarded herewith.

The Report reveals an "awakening" amongst these people, who have hitherto been lethargic and disinterested. The problems they are facing are not uncommon. I believe that we can devise a solution to most of them but I am not sure we can persuade the people to accept the solutions we proffer, since these solutions necessitate a radical departure from tradition.

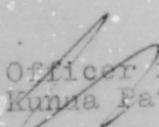
I believe that a change in the methods of devolution and inheritance will not take place until there is first a change in land tenure. The native mind works that way.

As I understand the proposed new tenure conversion legislation the hill people referred to in the Report could get individual, registered title if the majority of the owners consent. In the meantime, however, we will certainly acquire any land that is available for Agricultural Lease to individual cultivators.

The land we are trying to acquire at Kuru will be sufficient to sub-divide into the accepted economic sized blocks. This type of project is wholly in line with policy.

I agree with Mr. Zweck that the Report is an improvement on the last one submitted by Mr. Giddings.


(W.D. ALLEN).
District Officer.


Officer in Charge,
Kunua Patrol Post.

Old age and/or family obligations are not in themselves sufficient reasons for a Tax Exemption. They must be surrounded by circumstances which render the Tax payer impecunious. Many old men are quite wealthy.

You must firmly discourage all communal projects. A village nursery, however, would be quite acceptable and indeed advantageous.

Make a determined effort to get surplus land for lease to prospective cultivators. Remember, however, that the Land Board will not sanction uneconomic blocks.

Get all existing plantings registered in the Land Use Register. That will serve as a stabilising interim measure and protect the cultivators' usufructory right. However, make it clear to the people that this is not the solution to their problems but merely a first step.

At all times emphasise that the standard of living the people desire cannot be obtained from small blocks of land. Your difficulty will be to persuade the owners to release the larger sized blocks to individual cultivators. Remember that South of Kunua is a large area of vacant land which the present population (and its natural increase) will never require. If the Saposu and other people are willing to move down there, encourage them to do so.

I am gratified to see that you are showing an awareness of some of the real problems of Colonial administration and the pressing needs which have to be answered now - as distinct from the all too common uninspired routine patrolling.

The Native Field Assistant going down to you will be under the control of the Agricultural Department, but the District Agricultural Officer will have no objection to you "keeping an eye" on him.

(W.D. ALLEN)
District Officer.

c.c.
District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

67/1/4-503.

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
Sohano.
12th July, 1960.

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

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO. 9/59-60.

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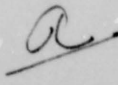
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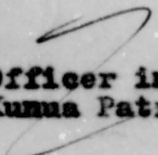
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District Officer.


Officer in Charge,
Kunua Patrol Post.

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At all times emphasise that the standard of living the people desire cannot be obtained from small blocks of land. Your difficulty will be to persuade the owners to release the larger sized blocks to individual cultivators. Remember that South of Kunun is a large area of vacant land which the present population (and its natural increase) will never require. If the Sapos and other people are willing to move down there, encourage them to do so.

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The Native Field Assistant going down to you will be under the control of the Agricultural Department, but the District Agricultural Officer will have no objection to you "keeping an eye" on him.

(W.D.ALLEN).
District Officer.

C.E.
District Commissioner,
SOHANO.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67/1/4-3
Sub-district Office,
SOHANO.
9th July, 1960.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Kunua Patrol Report No. 9-59/60.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol conducted to the Hahon and Islands Census Division of this Sub-district by Mr. Patrol Officer Giddings. The report, in my opinion, shows considerable improvement on the last one submitted by Mr. Giddings.

1. Native Affairs. The practice of settling minor disputes in the village by officials and headmen is fairly common throughout the Territory. Provided that only minor disputes are dealt with and the more serious ones brought to the notice of the patrol officer, I see no reason why this practice should be discouraged. Usually, if one of the parties are not satisfied with the decision given by the officials and headmen, they very quickly bring the matter before an Administration officer.

2. Tax Collection. It is recommended that the Tax rate for this Division remain unchanged for the coming year.

3. War Relics. The presence of the unexploded bombs, etc. in the area has been reported to the District Commissioner in a separate memo.

4. Roads. The construction of a road linking Kunua with Soraken is a major undertaking involving the construction of many bridges, and is a project for the future. Nothing can be done at this stage, nor does the economic development of the area warrant it at present.

5. Land Survey. Mr. Giddings is awaiting survey equipment before completing the survey of the land sought by Mr. O Bond of Soraken Plantation. As you know, equipment has been promised from Headquarters and should be available very soon.

6. Health. Health of the people appears satisfactory and this section calls for no special comment.

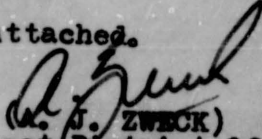
7. Land - Ownership and Inheritance. Mr. Giddings has been instructed to endeavour to persuade people with a surplus of land to make it available to those without land for cash cropping, by alienation and eventual lease to the prospective cash croppers.

I understand that Mr. McBarren, Agricultural Officer, inspected the land at KURUR and a report should be available on that land shortly.

The matter of changing the present system of land inheritance is one for the people themselves to eventually work out aided by such advice and guidance which we are able to give them. People throughout the sub-district, with the introduction of permanent crops, are becoming increasingly aware of the necessity for a change in the existing matrilineal system.

8. Economic Development. The recent patrol by an officer of Dept of Agriculture should prove of great assistance to these people with their future plantings. Also, D.A.S.F. will shortly be posting a native Field Worker to the area and he should be able to remedy such things as insufficient shade for cocoa. Mr. Giddings spent some time with Mr. McBarren, and doubtless gained some knowledge of methods of planting cocoa and coffee, and will be able to assist the natives with this knowledge.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.


A. J. ZWECK)
Asst District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: Kna 67/1/1-121

Kumua Patrol Post
Bougainville Dist.

23rd June 1960

Assistant District Officer
Sub-District Office
Schabo

Patrol Report: KNA 9-59/60

Enclosed are three copies of the
abovementioned report, spare copies of Appendix B & C and
Contingencies for Camping Allowance.

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

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

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Kumua Patrol Post
Bougainville Dist.

17th June 1960

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer
Bougainville District
Sohano

PATROL REPORT KNA 9-59/60

PREAMBLE:

Officer conducting patrol.....	Mr. R. J. Giddings P/O.
Area patrolled	Hahon & Islands Census Di
Objects of patrol	Routine Administration, Tax collection.
Duration of patrol	19th May - 5th June 1960
Personnel accompanying	8355 Const. Pahu C. Tomato, Clerical Asst.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Patrol Report KNA 9-59/60Introduction:

This was the second Native Affairs patrol to visit the Hahon Census Division during this year. However the islands of Saposia and Taiof were last patrolled in September 1959.

The Hahon & Islands Census Division is the northernmost and the most advanced, economically and socially, of the three divisions controlled from the Kumua Patrol Post. Apart from the islands, the land mass consists of a narrow undulating coastal plain verging into rugged mountains to form the Emperor Range which is drained by many large rivers and creeks as they wend their way westerly down to the Solomon Sea.

vvvvXvvvv

Diary:

Thursday 19th May 1960

To KURUR AID-POST during afternoon. Inspected A/P and camped.

Friday 20th

To KURUR, KUNOKOMOK and PETS PETS. Villages inspected and Tax collected. Slept at Kunokomok.

Saturday 21st

To HON and FUTO for village inspection and tax collection. Slept Hon.

Sunday 22nd

Self to Patrol Post to attend to station duties. Const. Pe'm inspected bombs on Hon Is. Returned and slept Hon.

Monday 23rd

To GOTON. Village inspection and tax collection. Taxed Nambarosi men during afternoon and slept at Goton.

Tuesday 24th

Inspected NAMBAROSI. Then to KAKAPARA and LALUM for tax collection and village inspection. Slept at Lalum.

Wednesday 25th

To KUNAPOPO for tax collection and village inspection. To Saposia during late afternoon. Slept Saposia.

Thursday 26th

To TAIOF Island. Inspected Karavat, Jon and Koteni hamlets. Camped at Karavat.

Friday 27th

Tax collected at Karavat. Inspected JUPUNOL hamlet and returned to Saposia during afternoon. Camped Saposia.

Saturday 28th	To Ratsua for "Watagu" land survey. Returned and slept at Saposu.
Sunday 29th	Day of Rest observed.
Monday 30th	To RATSUA and PORA PORA for village inspection and tax collection. Slept Ratsua.
Tuesday 31st	To "Watagu" during morning. Cocoa block inspection during afternoon. Returned and slept Saposu.
Wednesday 1st	Tax collection at SAPOSA. Inspected Saposu village and Torasik hamlet. Slept Saposu.
Thursday 2nd	To SOHANO during morning. Returned and slept at Saposu during evening.
Friday 3rd	To HON village for general meeting of Hahon officials and village men interested in cocoa planting.
Saturday 4th	Patrol gear to Kumua during morning. Self to Soroken Pln. during afternoon for tax collection. Returned during the evening to Saposu and boarded a sailing canoe for Kumua.
Sunday 5th June	Arrived Kumua Patrol Post at 4:25 A.M. Patrol completed.

vvvvXvvvv

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The native situation throughout the Census Division was found to be quiet and peaceable, there being few complaints or disputes brought to my notice. However a false picture of the native situation could be given to an officer who trusts that he can get an accurate insight into the way of life of his people by judging their honesty, integrity and morality solely upon the complaints, differences and outright disputes brought to his notice.

Throughout the Hahon and Islands most quarrels and disputes between members of a village are settled amicably by the local Luluai or Tul Tul. Such a quarrel could be- A's dog has eaten B's fowls eggs so B ridicules A for not controlling his dog properly. The settlement (decided by the village official) could be that A presents B with a basket of Sweet Potatoe after which both sit down together and eat Betel Nut. The intoxicating effect of the nut soon heals

the rift so the adversaries part as good friends. The more serious offences of minor assault and adultery are heard before the village officials who generally recommend the monetary compensation of the aggrieved party by the "defendant".

Disputes of the type brought before the traditional leaders or village "headman" generally deal with traditional subjects such as payment of bride price, rights of inheritance, ownership of land etc.. In such cases the leaders refer to the traditional native customs and from them make a ruling for the case in hand.

Those disputes settled before two or more village groups present on common ground (Aid-Post ground or land belonging to a disinterested party) over which the traditional leaders and village officials preside are disagreements of a public nature. For example- X village is not helping Y and Z villages repair the rest-house that they originally agreed to build and maintain. As a penalty the people of X village could be expected to buy all the nails to be used for the repairs. Some land disputes between individuals or clan groups are settled at general meetings.

The penalties imposed upon an erring party by the native leaders are accepted in good grace and the trouble is thereby completely settled. I have never been approached by any Hahon person asking my advice about a penalty imposed upon him by his people, whereas such cases have come to my notice from both the Kurua and Keriaka divisions.

There are many reasons why some natives are loathe to bring their troubles to the notice of Native Affairs Officers and some of those that apply to the Hahon are commented upon below.

1. The distance between the nearest Hahon village and the Kurua Patrol Post is a three hour walk through rough country. The people from Taiof Island could have to travel by canoe for some nine hours to get here. With these long distances in mind it is little wonder that many of the people do not like visiting the Patrol Post to bring a dispute, that could easily be settled in the village, to the notice of the Patrol Officer.
2. An unsettled dispute that is awaiting the visit of a Patrol Officer before settlement can be a constant source of friction between the disputing parties and the cause of ill-harmony throughout the whole village. Therefore, the people reason, it is in their best interests to settle quarrels and disputes quickly and with the less amount of travelling, fuss and formality as possible.
3. As a group, the village officials and traditional leaders, try to avoid bringing shame and suspicion upon the name of their village as could result if the internal disturbances were a constant source of court action. For example- until recently complaints of adultery were numerous at Saposa. The mention of Saposa Island brought a smirk to the faces of both Europeans and natives as most had heard of the immorality of this highly missionised, socially progressive group. The Islanders soon realized that to save face they would either have to improve themselves morally or at least keep their widespread indiscretions out of the public eye. Hence the last official mention of adultery was before a Native Affairs court in 1958. During my stay at Saposa I learnt that the elders had decreed 10/- to be the compensation payable to the aggrieved party for most breaches of the moral code. They ruled that anyone considering bringing a case involving morality before a court should consider the damage he could do to the reputation of his community and the internal unrest it could cause. From discreet inquiries made amongst my numerous native contacts I am certain that the morality of the Saposa people has not improved but their methods of keeping individual offences out of court most certainly have!

4. It is an accepted fact amongst these people that monetary compensation in the hand of the aggrieved is much better than having the culprit sent to gaol. Anyway- it is often argued- how does the aggrieved know that there won't come a day when he will wish to pay compensation for a misdeed instead of being taken to court and subsequently put into gaol.
5. In small villages where most of the inhabitants are related through family or clan ties it is often frowned upon as much as the offence itself if the aggrieved party insists on redress through official court action. I have heard this argument expressed when discussing adultery with members of a village group- "It does not really matter for we are all brothers".

This indifference displayed throughout the Census Division to the legal institution of the court is disturbing to an officer who tries to enforce the law on everyone throughout the total area he administers. Apart from giving an unbalanced view of the real native situation during a casual observation it is disconcerting, for example, when some people are penalized for offences that others are continually committing but successfully hiding.

I can see no immediate solution to this problem but I trust that as these people become more conscious of the severity of offences against the law and understand why we enforce the laws that we do they will eventually place more importance on proper court action than they are doing at present.

However even if a lot of disputes and legal offences never reach the Patrol Officer's ear when they should, he really comes into his own when debts are to be collected. If attempts to settle a debt fail then the person to whom the debt is owed eventually brings the whole case to the notice of his "Kiap". Three men asked me to recover debts totalling £28-10-0 in all owing to them from as far back as 1951. I have taken action to recover one of the debts and my 37/1/3-104 to the Assistant District Officer requests his assistance in retrieving the other two.

The land dispute between TSEROPIN of HON and JOSEPH WATARARO of FUTO (mentioned in PR.KNA 6-59/60) was peacefully settled during the patrol and a full report sent to the District Officer.

At KURUR AID-POST T.B. patient PITABA of PETS PETS was charged with assaulting his aged stepmother with a bamboo stick. He was found guilty of an offence under Native Administration Regulation 83 (a) and subsequently fined £1.

vvvvXvvvv

TAX COLLECTION:

No difficulty was experienced in collecting the Tax.

A total of £251 was collected throughout the Census Division. At Soroken Plantation £414 in tax was collected from 207 contract labourers while £59 was collected from 31 casuals.

227 partial and total exemptions were issued mainly for old age and/or family obligations.

vvvvXvvvv

VILLAGES: Housing & Sanitation.

In the south Hahon and the Islands most village houses were found to be in a satisfactory state of repair. However at RARSUA and PORA PORA villages in the north a number of instructions had to be given to individual householders to repair insanitary kitchens and replace the sago palm thatch that in some cases was rotting from the rafters of their houses.

Most houses in the inland villages are made of hewn planks with a sago thatch roof and Limbom palm floor. The kitchens are generally ground level, poorly ventilated and comprise bamboo walls and sago thatch roof.

At SAPOSA Island some of the houses are made with platted bamboo walls while the rest are made of hewn planks. Most have raised kitchens attached to the rear of the house.

At TAI OF Island most houses and kitchens have walls made from sago palm thatch battened to the uprights by strips of limbom palm. The floors in both houses and kitchens consist of limbom palm supported by foundation posts which rise approximately 4ft above the ground.

Although most houses are well ventilated with shuttered windows most kitchens are dark and dingy. The individual householders were told of the importance of ventilation and it was recommended that shuttered windows, that could be closed at night, be put into the walls of each kitchen.

All villages except BEKIT hamlet (Pora Pora) are situated on well drained ground. A new site has been cleared for BEKIT some 300 yds inland from the old site which was on the edge of a mangrove swamp. The new site is well drained and larger than the old.

During January 1966 the O.I.C Kuma noted (PR.KNA 6-59/60) that the people of LALUM wished to shift their village to a new site "more malarious than the old one". They have since decided against the move and at present seem quite contented to stay at the old village site. The housing standard is now good at LALUM.

A number of people have purchased sheets of galvanized iron and erected them upon stands, their lower ends being poised above 44 gallon drums. The water so conserved is used for cooking, washing etc. This has been quite a common practice for some time amongst the island communities and now some of the inlanders have followed suit. After all it is much more convenient to take water from a drum right next to the house than it is to carry it from nearby streams in buckets, bamboo rods and Sake bottles.

Latrines are being maintained in adequate numbers in each village throughout the whole Census Division.

On the mainland rubbish is either buried in pits or burnt; on the islands it is dumped into the sea.

vvvvXvvvv

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

No recommendations are made in respect of village officials. All seemed quite contented at the time of the patrol and were very co-operative.

LABOUR RECRUITMENT:

From a labour potential of 372 adult males at the last census there are:- 79 men employed within the district mainly as plantation labourers and, 15 men employed throughout the Territory- these include 3 policemen and 2 soldiers.

vvvvXvvvv

WAR RELICS:

Tul Tul PONAPIN of KURUR reported the position of an unexploded H.E. projectile lying completely above ground in a garden 500 yards west of the KURUR AID-POST and 50 yards north of the KURUR- HON road. The fuse is intact and the projectile measures 20½" long x 5" diameter.

At FUTO village a large quantity of Japanese .256 call. rifle cartridges were located and destroyed by dumping in the sea. They had been found by a group of boys from HON village who used the propellant charges from them for fireworks.

The aerial bombs situated on HON ISLAND that were mentioned in PR. KNA 3-58/59 were inspected. The three of them, all lying above ground in a coconut grove, were found to have fuses and propellers intact. They measure approximately 27½" long x 7" diam. One of the bombs was marked 101.1 776...9 3-42. Their position is known to TSEROPIN of HON village on the mainland just opposite the island.

Five hundred yards north-west of LALUM village in heavily timbered country lies a 500 lb bomb the base of which can just be seen protruding above the ground. It is marked:
500 lb 30M3
MOL2 HSC 1943
and is approximately 14" in diameter. It's position is known to Luluai SING GAWA of LALUM.

The base of an unexploded 3" gun projectile protrudes from a hardwood tree about 12ft above the LALUM-KUNAPOPO road that passes the base of the tree. The projectile is some 200 yards north of LALUM village and it's position is also known to Luluai SING GAWA.

The Hahon people were once again requested to report the position of wartime explosives as soon as they locate them and were again reminded of the danger incurred in handling old ammunition.

vvvvXvvvv

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:

All but two of the villages in the Hahon and Islands have been missionised by the Roman Catholic church; the Methodist Mission being firmly established in both HON and SAPOSA villages.

Most of the children throughout the Division receive some sort of education.

The Roman Catholic children are either schooled in their villages or at TSIMBA Mission by native teachers. For higher education the children are taken to Baka or elsewhere in the district.

There is a large Methodist school under native teachers at SAPOSA Island. From there the children graduate to SKOTLAN mission on Baka or to KEKESU on the Bougainville east coast.

One boy from HON village attends the Administration school at the Patrol Post.

vvvvXvvvv

REST HOUSES:

Rest houses are being maintained in good condition in the following villages:-

Kurur Aid-Post (near Kurur village)
Kunokomok
Hon
Goton
Lalum
Ratsua
Saposa
Taiof.

vvvvXvvvv

ROADS:

Once the URARU, TSUN and KARA Rivers are bridged it will be no great task to establish a vehicular road between Kurur and Soroken Plantation- as long as the people are given mechanical assistance. By far the greatest problem is in bridging the 16 rivers and creeks that must be passed over.

At present all cash cropping (except one cocoa block) is carried on on the coastal plain. Some cocoa blocks are thirty minutes west of the owners villages but that thirty minutes walk can take one from the easily accessible undulating plains to rugged mountainous country. For example:- Although it would be a problem linking NAMBAROSI, KAKAPARA, LALUM and KUNAPOPO villages to the coastal road because of the terrain it will be comparatively easy linking the cocoa blocks owned by members of those villages with the coast.

vvvvXvvvv

Extract

LAND SURVEY:

A traverse was made around the boundaries of the land called "WATAGU" (near RATSUA) which is to be alienated from KEROL of SIARA; Mr O. Bond of Soroken Plantation is interested in receiving a lease of this land.

Owing to the diverse course the roughly cut boundaries now take, there being 29 different directions in one "side" alone, it will be necessary for me to attempt to straighten the boundaries before a final survey of the property can be made- probably during late July.

vvvvXvvvv

CONCLUSION:

Although this was a well received patrol, showing that the people had not forgotten me since November 1958, I will not really know if it was a success or not until I revisit each village within the next few weeks. I am going to judge it's success mainly on the number of cocoa blocks that have been established as at present the administrative urgency in the Hahon and Islands is to get these people progressing- economically.

Richard James Giddings
R.J. Giddings
Patrol Officer

Attached:

Map of the Hahon & Islands Census Division.

Appendix A: Health.

" B: Land- Ownership & Inheritance.

" C: Economic Development.

Patrol Report: KNA 9-59/60

Appendix A.

HEALTH

During this patrol it appeared that the Hahon and Island peoples were enjoying a satisfactory state of health. Reports kept by the Aid-Post Orderlys confirmed this observation.

Aid Posts have been established at KUHUR, LALUM, SAPOSA and RATSUA. A fifth is under construction at TAI OF; upon its completion the whole division will be well catered for- medically speaking.

At KUHUR the surrounding villages are constructing a large, raised floor hospital consisting of one long ward suitably divided up to form a dispensary, male, female and maternity wards.

At SAPOSA A.P.O REIMAT complained that the people had not made a house for him. Reimat has only recently been transferred to Saposa- his home village. During my stay on the island the village men started constructing a suitable house for him.

All existing Aid Post buildings were found to be in a satisfactory state of repair proving that the people are well aware of the great value of the Public Health Departments services.

Patrol Report: KNA 9-59/60

Appendix: B.

LAND- OWNERSHIP & INHERITANCE:

The future economic security of the Hahon & Islands Census Division lies in the economic development that we can get into operation now. The people were told this at a general meeting aiming at the continuation of cocoa plantings throughout the Division. I was pleased to witness that some of the Hahon's most influential men backed my reasoning. However there are problems that might not be easily overcome and two of the biggest of these were brought to my notice during the meeting held at HON village on Friday 3rd June.

Land Availability:

Originally the Hahon people lived in the inland mountain regions and only came down to the plains after being requested to do so by pre-war Patrol Officers. Hence there are a great number of men who do not own, or have rights to use land, in a reasonably accessible area that could be used for cocoa plantings and other cash cropping. Throughout the Hahon there are a few influential land owning clans controlling large areas of land between the mountains and the coast. This land was formerly used as hunting grounds. When the people moved down from the hills they were given permission to plant subsistence crops on the land near where their villages were formed. But now that the planting of cocoa is being encouraged some of the men are in a dilemma as how to obtain suitable ground, on the plain lands, upon which to venture into cash cropping. The people have been advised against communal cocoa planting ventures and it has been insisted that a man should only plant on his own land or land to which he has rights to use. In some cases the land holding clans have given usage rights, in accordance with traditional Hahon custom, over portions of land to interested cash croppers of their close acquaintance. However many of the men are still waiting to take up land holdings.

I suggested to members of the large land owning clans that they might like to make some of their land available for alienation to the Administration for sub-division and leasing to some of their village friends. I await a decision from them on this matter.

The land that is being made available for alienation by Tul Tul PONAPIN plus clansmen from KURUR still awaits an Agricultural Officers inspection. At present three men from KURUR and KUNOKOMOK are eager to take sub-leases to this land. (see PR 3-59/60 and District Officers 30/1/4-1058 as a comment on this report)

The group most emphatic upon taking Administration leases of land solely for cash cropping are the SAPOSA people. A delegation of men requested that I try and obtain Hahon land for them in the immediate vicinity of Saposa Island on the mainland. For some time the Saposa men have been interested in receiving rights to mainland ground and are even willing to go as far south as the Sisiapai (Kumua) coast to take up land holdings. Most of their land was swallowed up in the vast SOROKEN ESTATE which was bought from their forefathers during the First War Military Administration. In response to their pleas some of the Hahon land owners stated that after their own people had enough land they would consider releasing some for the Saposa people to lease after alienation.

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Appendix I: Continued.

Land Inheritance:

Although the Mahon people receive land ownership rights directly either through mother or father and pass these rights on to sons and daughters, not so the SAPOSA people.

Their society is divided into a number of matri-clans where a man receives land rights through his mothers brother. Therefore a father cannot hand on his land and the trees planted thereon directly to his son, but must give them to his nephew.

Of later years numerous fathers have attempted to evade this traditional law and have gone so far as to encourage their sons to use their land. This has resulted in the aggrieved nephew pulling up the crop and asserting his sole rights to his uncles ground.

There has been talk for some time amongst the Saposa men to hold a meeting and change the traditional system so that a child can inherit his fathers land and crops. However the people have been loathe to face such a tradition wrecking issue but it is one that is going to have to be faced in the very near future. As such a change must eventually come about I would appreciate as much advice on this matter as possible.

Appendix: C.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Copra continues to be the economic backbone of the Hahon & Islands C.D. with approximately 4 tons being produced each month and being sold to the Chinese traders at Buka Passage, Mr. J. Lee of Madehas Fln. or the Co-Operative society. Recently a SAPOSA man sold 16 bags of smoke cured copra to the Copra Marketing Board in Rabaul. After paying £5-13-0 for shipping charges he realized a sum of £7¹⁴-18-0.

The biggest group copra producers are the people of TAI OF and SAPOSA villages while TSEPCPIN of HON is undoubtedly the biggest private entrepreneur.

Some of the people from the mainland sell sweet potatoe to SOROKEN Fln. and thereby make a few shillings.

COCOA:

While this report was being typed it was reported at this station that three men had started clearing land for cocoa planting in the south Hahon. Unconfirmed reports say that other land has been cleared as well.

However since the last D.N.A patrol in January and this one just completed there had been four cocoa blocks established throughout the Census Division, one block had been extended to just on 500 trees and another was in the initial stages of clearing.

I was disappointed to find that most of the cocoa planted had insufficient shade. The block owners claimed that the Leucaena had died soon after coming up. They had done little to re-establish the shade but this is being done now.

Part of the cocoa block belonging to BENUPE of KUNAPOPO is shaded with Leucaena while the rest is bush (natural) shade. Natural shade covers the 13⁴ small cocoa trees planted by TOKAI of RATSUA. As the planting under natural shade is undesirable owing to the possibility of disease, steps are being taken to have Leucaena planted in its place.

BOKA of RATSUA has planted a number of trees under sparsely growing Leucaena near RATSUA village. He then migrated to TAI OF Island leaving his responsibilities to his clansmen who have completely neglected them. Word was sent on to BOKA that he is to clean and plant shade trees amongst his cocoa immediately.

When the cocoa plantings were first instituted throughout the Hahon the men were encouraged to work on their own land, or at least land which they had traditional rights to use, and not to work as a "company" i.e. the village or clan group owning the block. In some cases this instruction has not been adhered to as it was found in the case of VAKAI of KURUR that he and 19 others considered the block founded by VAKAI (over 500 trees) as belonging to "all of us".

At NAMBAROSI Luluai RIPORIRI started a cocoa block on his own land after inviting five other village men to

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subscribe 1/- each to buy the cocoa seeds. One hundred and thirty trees have been planted.

As only 4 of the existing 13 cocoa blocks are individually owned it would appear that these people have completely disregarded the advice and instructions given them during last year. In fact when I suggested individual ownership of the cocoa blocks at the general meeting held at HON the men seemed surprised and said that they had been encouraged to plant communally by the Agricultural Assistants who toured the area during 1959 on the pretence that once the communal block was bearing each individual could collect seeds from it and establish his own plot. However from reading the correspondence relating to cocoa plantings on file here I am forced to doubt the truthfulness of this statement.

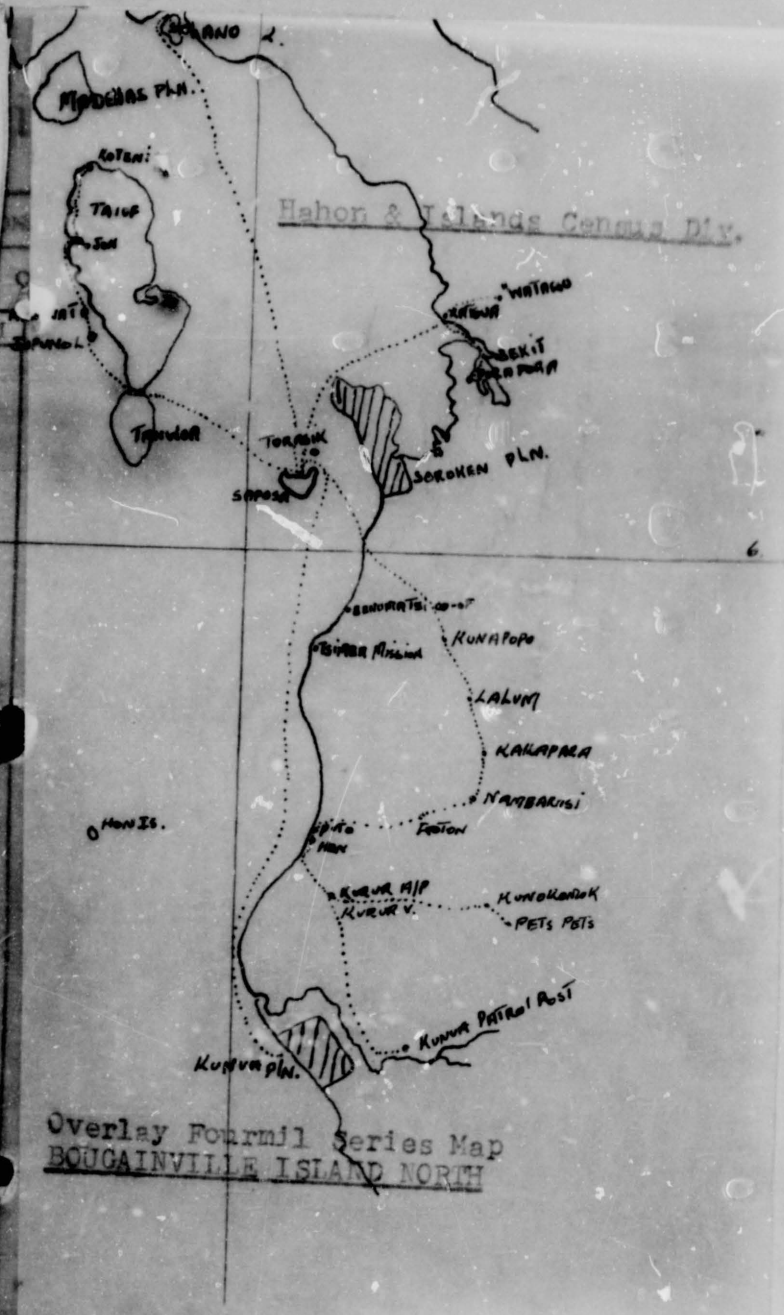
At HON village TSEROPIN awaits the Agricultural Officers visit to make sure that the land upon which he has planted coconuts (which can be utilized as shade trees) is suitable for cocoa. If it is he intends to start planting cocoa immediately.

There are 13 cocoa blocks throughout the Hahc^m. The trees on seven of these have been counted and they total 2324. The owners of the remaining 6 blocks have been asked to count their trees and let me know the results. However as a conservative estimate I would say there are at least 3500 cocoa trees planted.

The owners of the undersized blocks were told that they must increase their plantings to at least the 500 trees mark in accordance with the COCOA ORDINANCE.

At present Cocoa will only be planted and maintained satisfactorily throughout this Census Division if the people can be constantly supervised and instructed in the correct agricultural methods involved in it's production. That supervision was re-instated at the completion of this patrol.

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