



Patrol Reports. Bougainville District, Kieta
1953 - 1954

Transcribed by: Emer Nolan, Sarah Fuchs

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Kieta

VOLUME No: 2

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1954

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports
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PATROL REPORT OF: KIETA - District Headquarters

ACCESSION No. 496

VOL. No: 2: 1953-1954

NUMBER OF REPORTS: 8

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1- 53/54	1-14	Macilwain RI a/ADO	East Coast, Tarara to Taboroi	1map	20/7/53-31/7/53
[2] 2- 53/54	1-14	Erskine J.A. PO	Aita & Oruai Rivers and Inus to Teopasino	-	29/8/53-10/9/53
[3] 3- 53/54	1-13	Smith G. PO	Koromira Sub-division	1map	13/12/53-22/12/53
[4] 4- 53/54	1-17	Ryan W.P CPO	Kongara Sub0division	1map	18/3/54-29/3/54
[5] 5- 53/54	1-19	Smith G. PO	Rotokas Census sub-division	1map	11/3/54-7/4/54
[6] 6- 53/54	1-11	Macilwain RI a/ADO	Kieta to Nabuia...	1map	27/4/54-17/5/54
[7] 7- 53/54	1-19	Smith Gordon PO	North Nasioi Census Sub-division	1map	6/5/54-29/5/54
[8] 8- 53/54	1-13	Ryan W.P CPO	All villages in Guava Sub-division	1map	4/6/54-24/6/54
			-end		

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT
KIETA SUBDISTRICT
PATROL REPORTS:
1-8 OF 53/54

Bougainville District
Kieta Subdistrict
P/R 1 of 53/54
R.I. Macilwain

36/1

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/1/1

Sub-District Office,

KIETA.

4th August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,

Bougainville District,

SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1953/54

AREA PATROLLED:

OBJECTS:

SCHEDULE:

DURATION:

PERSONNEL:

LAST PATROL OF

AREA:

DIARY.

Monday 20th July

Tues. 21st July

Wed. 22nd July

East Coast from TARARA to TOBOROI.

Inland to the villages of the Northern

EIVO peoples. Thence across watershed

to ARAWA Valley and by sea back to Kieta.

1. Census Revision

2. Routine Administration

Time out 20/7/53

Time in 31/7/53

12 days.

R.I. Macilwain, Acting Assistant District
Officer.

P. Ryan, Cadet [Cadet] Patrol Officer

RPNGC Constable Baleme Reg.No.3400

“ “ Manarom “ “ 3645

“ “ ULITIBI “ “ 7462

NMO Grade I Kuresu

September 1952.

Very wet morning. Europeans and part
personnel by road and cargo per small
Government launch. Departed Kieta 10 a.m.
arrived Rorovana 4 p.m. Wet all the way
Walking time 4 hrs.

Village lined and inspections completed
by 10 a.m. Departed 10.25 by launch and
arrived Vito 12 noon. Made camp.

Afternoon spent on Rorovana and Vito village
books. Two matters dealt with by arbitration
A.D.O. to Borvi Plantation by road - 1 hr.
walking. CPO Ryan to Tarara by launch
thence to Borvi. Plantation inspected.

Bearings and distances taken in regard to
small portion of land recently applied for.
Departed Borvi 12.30. Stopped at re-estab-
lished village of Borvi. Proceeded to
Kopani, arriving 4.45 p.m.

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Thurs. 23rd July	Village lined, Medical inspection and census.
Fri. 24th July	Departed 9.45 for Kopani Hamlet 1 hr. distant.
Sat. 25th July	11.15 to 12 noon spent by CPO Ryan climbing
Sun. 26th July	Nanuana rock for compass bearings. Arrived
Mon. 27th July	Kopikiri 12.45. Afternoon spent compiling new
Tues. 28th July	Village books for Kopikiri and Borvi.
Wed. 29th July	Departed Kopikiri 7.45 Arrived Nasiwoiwa 9.5
Thurs. 30th July	Wet morning - awaited finish of rain to line
Fri. 31st July	Village. Morning spent on census. Afternoon

inspections and arbitration and one Court case.
 Departed Nasiwoiwa 7.25. Arrived Atamo
 village - inspected, then Aid Post inspected.
 Reached rest house at 10 a.m. Commenced 10.30
 at Census of Kanovitu village. New village
 book prepared for Atamo and statistics com-
 piled in afternoon. One Court N.A.R.
 Observed. Heavy rain in afternoon.
 Departed Atamo passing through Kanovitu to
 Boira. Census undertaken and moved on to
 Korpei. Census. Walking time 5 ½ hrs.
 Early morning spent on census figures. Korpei
 to Pomaua 4 hrs. Mountain crossing arduous.
 Continued at 12.30. Further 1 ¾ hrs. walking
 to reach Amio at 3.15.
 Depature [Departure] delayed by rain till x 9.20. Thence
 to S.D.A. Mission at Rumba. Engaged survey
 operations 10.20 till 2.30. Proceeded to
 Arawa Village and attended to some Banking
 matters.
 Census of Arawa village. A.D.O. to Arawa
 Plantation, thence Tokainan Plantation.
 CPO Ryan census of Kuka, Pankama and Pidia
 Villages.
 A.D.O. returned from Tokainan Plantation.
 CPO Ryan census of PokPok and Toboroi villages.

INTRODUCTION:

The patrol covered the coast from Toboroi situated to the South of Kieta, Pok Pok Island and northwards as far as Tarara. These coastal villages comprise a separate census sub-division. The patrol then went inland and did a census of the Eivo sub-division. Continuing around the foothills the north Nasioi sub-division was entered to investigate a land application and make two native labour inspections.

A series of patrols commencing in the Koromira sub-division and culminating in this patrol has covered the entire area, directly controlled from Kieta, in recent months

The opportunity was taken to attend to some outstanding banking matters as well.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Inland roads were found to be in good order as most of them had undergone recent repairs and cleaning. Difficulty is met in keeping certain sections of the coastal road in good order. The villagers actually living on the coast maintain their sectors. Other parts which are mainly poor country anyway, are owned by inland natives who have to walk for three hours or more to get to the job. The undergrowth found in the coastal sectors is denser and quicker growing than that found

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in the mountains. The solution of this problem is not apparent as the inland villages are far apart and the people have a sizeable task in maintaining inland roads alone.

There are no bridges except a few small ones in and near the plantations in Arawa Bay.

AGRICULTURE AND NATIVE FOODS:

The weed mentioned as becoming a nuisance in the recent report on the North Nasioi Sub-District is to be found in many other places. It was observed and discussed with various natives. The weed was checked with the District Agricultural Officer, Mr. E. Wilson. It is of the thistle family and consequently is found in clearings and gardens. He considers that it came with Japanese farming implements. However the same thistle is found in Australia and is good stock feed. The native complaint is that the weed chokes sweet potato and similar crops. It is easy to pull out.

There is no apparent lack of either pigs or poultry.

The pigs at Vito are kept near the village and are much in evidence. These people are noted for their ability in raising pigs. Otherwise the pigs are kept in abandoned village sites containing ready food in the form of coconuts. Some twenty were seen penned ready for slaughtering at an impending feast at Kanovito.

The comments in patrol report No.2 of 1952/53 for the same area still apply for agriculture in general.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The end of the War apparently found a people banded together to simplify rehabilitation. Now there is a tendency to resume old hamlet sites. A significant move is the move return of the Borvi natives to their site near the coast. They had amalgamated with the Kopikiri people and lived in that village. The advance party has already established houses on the old village site. Of the 119 people who were seemingly of Kopikiri, 61 were found to belong to Borvi, and all desire to re-establish that village. The move is motivated largely by the desire to be near their coastal coconut groves and to make copra.

An unsettled Court case centres around coconut groves at an old village site near the mouth of the Arakawaun River. People now living at Nasoi Nasiwoiwa claim to belong to Arakawaun a village formed in German times and existing until the recent war. Likewise the people at Vito, the home of the erstwhile Paramount Luluai, lay claim to the coconuts as being a communal effort. The matter will be fully gone into when all parties can

be assembled.

Admittedly the desire to make copra and consequently money, is commendable. However the shifting to seemingly less healthy positions, combined with disintegration of the large villages, which show the benefit of a sound labour strength, resulting in good housing and cleanliness, may offset the material gain.

Allegations of sorcery in the Eivo area have recently reached Kieta and the matter had been investigated. A lookout was kept for any further information while in the area, but the affair is apparently of little consequence. The people in general were found to be living under good conditions and seemingly content. As found in the last patrol they are willing and co-operative.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

(Contd.)

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VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The probationary appointments on last patrol - TABURAI of Nasiwoiwa; TABORA of Tarara; MOKO of Pidia and KEI of Arawa have proved successful.

The revived village of Borvi now requires a luluai.

TANAM will be recommended. The erstwhile Tultul of Nasiwoiwa is available to fulfill the functional Borvi.

BABATAN was chosen by the people of Nasiwoiwa to replace him and the choice appears satisfactory.

VILLAGE HOUSING AND SITING:

Village housing and

Nasiwoiwa commented upon adversely last patrol was now found to be one of the best villages. All villages were clean and well kept and housing mainly good structures raised from the ground.

Kopani which will further be commented upon under the heading of health was closely examined. The so-called village is comprised of four hamlets. One mile distant is the actual hamlet of Kopani - making five hamlets combined under one luluai and one tultul. Both the village and hamlet were found to be well kept and clean with satisfactory housing. An overgrown site of a pre-war hamlet which had its own luluai was visited and the other hamlet sites were pointed out. Nothing was in the old locations to show that the people had moved into an area to which they were not suited.

The villages passed through in the North Nasioi sub-division in general show that the Eivo people are not as far advanced in building construction. One building in the process of erection in Pomaua is constructed of well adzed and sawn timber, and is approaching European standards.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

With the exception of Kopani, all villagers were found to be in good health, and no recent neglect of sores apparent. The Aid Post at Atamo was inspected and found to/[be]functioning in a commendable manner.

the Rorovana natives stood out as usual as regards cleanliness and care of the body. Most of teh Eivo villages are within the reasonable distance of the Aid Post. The coastal villages near Kieta are within easy reach of the Native Hospital.

At Kopani while there were nine births, there were also nine deaths, of which seven were children of less than four

years of age. Nine cases of tropical ulcers and yaws were considered sufficiently bad to warrant sending to Kieta. Eleven others were ordered to report to the Atamo Aid Post for attention. Some children had what was probably enlarged spleens, and in common with others, appeared to be in poor condition. Mr. Jemesen, E.M.A. followed up the last patrol with hookworm treatment, but there is no apparent improvement in the appearance of the children.

Latrines were in what appeared sufficient quantities and had been put to use accordingly.

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COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:

A native labour inspection was carried out on Borvi Plantation - Mr. A. T. Choy. Everything was found to be in order and improvement in the plantation since the last visit was noticed.

Inspections were also carried out on Arawa and tokainan Plantations. These are in the North Nasioi xxxx Sub-division and could not be undertaken on the recent patrol in that area.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION:

Nothing further can be added to the comments made on the last patrol. Unfortunately by the Fathers of each Mission were absent at the time the patrol was in their vicinity.

The S.D.A. Mission at Rumba in the North Nasioi sub-division was visited for the purpose of undertaking an examination of an application for more land.

NATIVE CUSTOMS:

Nothing fresh was noted. The people of Kanovitu were preparing for a Sing Sing to commence when the patrol left the area. Judging by preparations the affair would have been on a grand scale.

No fresh broken marriages eventuated since the last patrol, and the position is particularly good. The matter of ending a betrothal on the grounds that the parties could not find living conditions to their mutual satisfaction in two adjacent villages, was brought for settling. Neither party desired to leave their present abode, so the betrothal was annulled by mutual consent.

CENSUS:

The nine births at Kopani were all female. This place already had a surplus of women including some of marriageable age.

A natural increase of eight at Rorovana brings their total to 285. The Eivo villages are doing little better than breaking even as regards births and deaths. Also there is a certain amount of movement back and forth to the Buin sub-district where part of the group are domiciled.

JAPANESE WAR GRAVES:

As reported in the North Nasioi Patrol, that Japanese war graves would be found on a coastal patrol. It was established a Japanese Cemetery had been made in Rorovana village. On the return of the villagers they gave the bodies a burial at sea.

No information was gleaned inland and it is believed that no Japanese were lost in the area.

CONCLUSION:

The patrol met with no setbacks and was a good indication to Mr. Ryan of the work he would be called upon to fulfil.

Three categories of natives were encountered - the coastal native, who especially the Rorovana, are the descendants of migrations from the Solomons. The rather

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nomadic Eivo who is on both sides of the Island, and the more closely packed native living from crops in the North Nasioi area.

The living conditions of the people show a slight improvement from the last patrol.

With the exception of Kopani an improvement in health and the condition of sores was noticed.

(R.I. Macilwain)

A/Assistant District Officer

PATROL REPORT

CHM/VA TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
36/14/97
22 SEP 1953
File No. 30/2/3.
Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,
14th September, 1953.

MEMORANDUM for :-
The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - KIETA NO. 1 OF 1953/54.
Herewith original and copies of the above report,
prepared by Mr. R. I. Macilwain, a/Assistant District Officer,
are forwarded herewith, and cover two census Sub-Divisions.
Affairs generally in the areas appear to be satisfactory.
Enc.
(C. H. Maclean)
A/District Commissioner.

DS30-14-97.

23rd Sept. 1953

The District Commissioner.

Bougainville District,

SOHANO.

Subject: Patrol Report No. I/53/54.

Receipt of this routine Report is acknowledged.

Concerning a people who have not been dispossessed of their land by industrialization, it has been truly said that the land does not belong to them, they belong to it. This attitude is probably the real motivation behind the move of the BORVI. Please refer Circular Instructions 40/46-47 which is still the policy of this Department.

The general improvement since the last patrol is noted with appreciation.

Extracts have been forwarded to the appropriate Departments.

(A.A. Roberts),

Actg. Director, D.D.S.&N.A

4/5/14 (2)
30/14/97

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA
30 OCT 1953
BK14/2/1

Sub-District Office,
KIETA,
14th October 1953.
5OCT

The Director,
Department of District Services &
Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

EX VILLAGE OF ARAKAWAUN
CLAIM INVOLVING OWNERSHIP

Further to Patrol Report No. 1 of 1953/54, Kieta Coastal
and Eivo Sub Divisions of July 1953.

The Bougainville Court for Native Affairs was held at
Vito on 3/10/1953 and adjourned to Manetai on 5/10/53 on
account of better facilities being available, to decide the
ownership of the land in and around the ex village of Arakawaun.
The evidence was taken down in writing and a copy is forwarded
herewith.

No decision was given to the natives concerned. They were
given the chance to talk the matter over among themselves after
the evidence was taken down, but no satisfactory result obtained.
However, the morning after the hearing Mauwatang, the spokesman
for the ex Arakawaun people, said that they were prepared to
move back to Arakawaun after gardens were established.

The Vito natives have kept the canoe ferry in operation
over the River Arakawaun for the remuneration of £2 per month.
There are the dangers of drowning and crocodiles for persons
having to wade. With noone in occupation, the Vito people have
made gardens beyond their immediate pre-war boundary. By local
standards the Vitos occupy little ground and fish and pork pay
an important part in their diet, and their own coconuts are useful
pig-food.

There is no love lost between the aboriginal natives and
the coastal natives, especially the ex Fauro Island natives,

and the ill-feeling was enhanced by two New Guinea natives, married to inland women, attempting to move in on copra production. If the ex Arakawaun people only tried to exploit the copra - the grove is only small and distant from any trader - there would be a constant source of irritation between the two groups. If the inland people who have vast holdings, but little coastline, which is not too marshy to be of any use, do not follow up their present bid for the land, they will lose their identification with it. To all outward appearances it is an old hamlet or nature plantation belonging to Vito.

Now that the Arskawaun people are prepared to take up residence again, the claim is decided in their favour. However owing to the unusual circumstances judgement will not be pronounced until after headquarters is in possession of the facts, especially as someone may have pre-war knowledge of the area.

(R.I. Macilwain)
A/Asst. District Officer

THRO
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
SOHANO.

EVIDENCE TAKEN IN THE COURT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
LAND DISPUTES

NASIWOIWA (ARAKAWAUN) v. VITO

LAUBORAI - duly affirmed -

My name is Lauburai. I am the Luluai of NASIWOIWA Village. I wish to lay a complaint on behalf of the remaining ex residents of the one-time village of Arakawau. These people came to live with the people of Nasiwoiwu during war time and after the War they did not return to Arakawau. When I was a schoolboy I used to go to the village. I can't say how many residents there were. There was a luluai named Sibonoi, tul tul named Omanoi, doctor boy Nenipai.

TAKEN AND AFFIRMED BEFORE ME

at Virto Vito this 3 day of

October 1953.

R.I.Macilwain

N.C.N.A.

LAUBURAI His X Mark

MAUWATANG -

Mauwatang duly affirmed states - My name is Mauwatang. I'm the probationary tul tul of Nasiwoiwa village. I was born at Arakawau. My father Tasirum who is now dead came from Kasova and helped start the village of Arakawau. I remember who were in the village when war broke out. (Witness marks off families as per list attached). I wish to work the copra at Arakawau but do not wish to reside there permanently.

TAKEN AND AFFIRMED BEFORE ME

at Vito this 3 day of October 1953

R.I. Macilwain

N.C.N.A.

MAUWATANG His X Mark

MENIPAI - duly affirmed.

My name is Menipai. I was the N.T.T. of Arakawau village. I was born at Tasika. I went to Rabaul as a cook for a European and on my return I settled in Arakawau. The villagers had their gardens at the rear of some swamps. We kept the Government Roads clean leading back along the R.Arakawau and along the beach to the creek named Perigo. Arakawau village was not in existence when I went to Rabaul but was established when I returned. There was no luluai in my village and it was not under Government control when I left. Arakawau had a luluai when I returned and he received his appointment before the inland natives.

TAKEN AND AFFIRMED BEFORE ME

at Vito this 3 day of October 1953

R.I. Macilwain
N.C.N.A.
MENIPAI His X Mark

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HUBAI Duly affirmed -

My name is Hubai. I am a villager living at Nasiwoiwa. I was born at Tasika which is the same as Nasiwoiwa. Many years ago a big man of the group named DERASI wanted to go and live on the beach near the mouth of the Arakawaun River. Ten others went with him. They owned ground at the beach and went down to occupy it. I was one of the original party and I was accompanied by my wife. There were no edible plants or trees when we arrived. We planted kau kau and after it was eaten replanted with coconuts. The seed coconuts were rafted down the Arikawaun [Arakawaun] River on rafts of wild banana. At first there was no kukurai. Derasi was the first Kukurai appointed and he was succeeded by Sibonai

TAKEN AND AFFIRMED BEFORE ME

AT Manetai this 5 Oct day of October 1953

R.I.Macilwain

M.C.N.A

HUBAI HIS X MARK

KARUP Duly affirmed -

My name is Karup. I am a villager of Nasiwoiwa. I was born at Paiwa (?) hamlet of Nasiwoiwa. I know the ground near the mouth of the Arakawau river. I have known it for many years. My relatives took me down when I was young. We went getting salt water and wild sac sac. Our leader was SIMOMIRO and we used to catch possums there. In those days there were no coconuts. After the Australian Government came coconuts were planted. The coconuts were planted by Derasi who was also known as OMANOI. He was helped by about ten others. They all came from Tasikara They were accompanied by the families. Eventually a luluai was appointed - he was Derasi and he was followed by Sipunai. The coconuts came from Tasikara and they were rafted down the river on wild bananas.

TAKEN AND AFFIRMED BEFORE Me

At Manetai this 5 day of October 1953

R.I.Macilwain

M.C.N.A.

Karup His X Mark

The case for Nasiwoiwa closes.

LIST OF EX ARAKAWAUN PEOPLE SUPPLIED BY
MAUWATANG

Meniapi and wife

Hubai “ “

Remis “ “

Norai “ “ and two children

Merai " " " one child
Widow and two boys
Widow and one girl
Widow and one girl
Widow and one child
Widow and one child
Widowers (3)
Moipai
Nesi
Single men (2)
Old woman (1)
2 girls and 1 boy children of deceased luluai
1 girl - child of deceased tul tul
2 children of deceased parents

CASE FOR VITO

KERIPAS - duly affirmed -

My name is Keripas Tarakas. I am the luluai of Vito Village. True we people don't belong here, we belong to Torau in the Solomons. A big cross arose over women in Torau and we came to Toboroi near Kieta. The chief of Toboroi was Sikota and food was bought off of him. After leaving Toboroi the party went to Harimina near Wakunai. The chief at Barimina was Keruto. The party after some time left Harimina and came back to Borvi. The party left borvi and came to Rorovana. Parties of explorers went around the surrounding countries and eventually contacted the indigeny near Boira. The chief was Manekoi. Representations were made to him to buy ground. The leader of the party was Garuwai - Nameno was the chief of Desiro who was also agreeable to sell. Rangen was the chief of Arawa, and he was paid for ground. the soldiers of Garuwai helped Arawa to defeat Kekereka. For this grants of land were made and the islands nearby given to Garuwai. Pornut then came to Vito. His followers then searched the bush and brought the indigeny to the coast. These said their land was far away inland. They said their chief was Ketuai of Siputo. A feast mas [was] wade [made] and a date fixed on a rope for all to come down and meet the Vitos (Pornut). He then asked whose ground it was and Ketuai replied that it was his. He was then paid. The leader of Namura heard of this and he came down. His name was Beriai. He claimed that the bush belonged to him and he was paid. The leader of Kongovi heard of this and he came down. His name was Perai.

Natives from Numa Numa came down on a raiding party xxx to the Eivo territory. Garuwai heard of this and lent Torau assistance and drove them out. For this the Eivo natives gave the lowlands for services rendered. This is the end of the native story. When the Germans came all of the Torau were settled at Rorovano. Pornut had quitted the Vito area. The present village of Tarara a branch of Torau went to Borvi in German times. They shifted to Tarara in the time of the Australian Government. The shift from Rorovana to Vito was later still. We cannot recall the name of the District Officer but he preceded Mr. Cardew. He ordered all the inland natives to come and live at the beach. We the Torau assisted in getting them down. Native police were used. Some of the inland people ran further away. Some came down and we billeted them. The results of this Kaviroro at the rear of Borvi and Arakawau were formed. Vito was formed before Arakawau. This my talk.

Court asks all assembled Torau people if they have anything

further to add. No one wishes to add to this.

TAKEN AND AFFIRMED BEFORE ME

at Manetai this 5th day of October 1953

R.I.Macilwain

M.C.N.A.

KERIPAS His X Mark

DS 30-14-97

26th Nov, 1953.

Assistant District Officer,

KIETA

Bougainville District

Land dispute - ARAKAWAUN and VITO natives.

The copy of evidence taken down in this case and in accordance with Regulation 59 of the Native Administration Regulation 1924 as amended to date, forwarded to me, has been received, with thanks.

I have read your memorandum BK.14/2/1 of the 14th October 1953, and the copy of the evidence and noted your remark that someone may have pre-war knowledge of the area.

Unfortunately we cannot help you in that way.

As you would know, nearly all Territory of New Guinea records were lost during the war and senior officers of the District, much as Mr. Merriloes and Mr. McMullen, have left the service.

There may, however, be a planter or missionary near the area who has been in the district for many years and who may have some knowledge regarding this piece of land.

Land disputes are important matters and often difficult. They should at all times be inquired into carefully and unhurriedly, so that when the full facts have been ascertained, a just and lasting decision can be made.

(A.A.Roberts).

Director. DDS&NA.

Kieta
P/R 2 of 53/54
J. Erskine.

30/14/98

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Post,

WAKUNAI,

Bougainville District.

20th September, 1953.

The Assistant District Officer,

KIETA.

Patrol Report No. 2 of 1953/54.

Report of Patrol to AITA-RAUSIARA Sub-Division,

KIETA Sub-District, BOUGAINVILLE.

Officer Conducting Patrol J.A. Erskine, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Aita and Oruai Rivers and Inus

to Teopasino Coastal Area.

Objects of Patrol (1) Census revision.

(2) Routine administration.

Duration of Patrol 24th August, 1953 to 5th September,

1953, and 9th and 10th September,

1953.

(15 days)

Personnel Accompanying 4204 - Const. NONI

3919 - Const. EBUMA

6734 - Const. FUGAI

NMO Gr. I BOREI

Hygiene Asst. ABADIBUREI

INTRODUCTION

Seventeen villages were visited by the patrol, which operated from the Patrol Post at WAKUNAI.

The language links within the census sub-division are rather obscure but on the basis of inconclusive evidence two or three separate linguistic groups seem to be represented.

The nine villages grouped, following precedent, on the census return, under the headings "TAUNITA" and "RAUSIARA", together with the village of INUS, are TEOP speaking, probably with minor dialectical differences. The four villages of SUBIAIA, KUSI, OSIWAIPA and OWAWAIPA are a geographical entity, the AITA was a variation only of the ROTOKAS language, but some maintained that it was quite different. TOKAI, KORIBORI and POKOIA appear to be definitely ROTOKAS.

The four AITA villages, listed above and the "TAUNITA" villages (excluding the new village of TEOVAGERO) are located high in particularly rugged inland country. The "RAUSIARA"

villages and INUS are coastal and near-coastal, joined by good roads. The other villages, although inland, can be reached by short easy walks from the coast.

2.

Rain showers were encountered on most days of the patrol but did not seriously hamper movement or work.

DIARY

Monday, August 24

Departed WAKUNAI Patrol Post 0820 by canoe. Arrived TIARAKA 0905 and departed on foot 1015. Reached NUPATON 1110 hours and departed 1145. Arrived POKOIA 1305 hours. Revised census, inspected village and remained overnight.

Tuesday, August 25

Non-arrival of AITA carriers forced the patrol to remain the day at POKOIA.

Wednesday, August 26

Departed POKOIA 0845. Descended into Aita Valley and followed up the river crossing it four times. Ascended steeply to SUBIAIA, arriving 1515 hours. Remained overnight.

Thursday, August 27

At SUBIAIA. Checked census throughout the day as various hamlet groups and families arrived.

Friday, August 28

Departed SUBIAIA 0745. Forded Aita River and reached R.C. Mission school near KUSI 0940. Entertained by school choir. Inspected school and native store. Continued on to KUSI Village, arriving 1020. Inspected village and checked census. Remained overnight.

Saturday, August 29

Departed KUSI 0800 hours. Reached S.D.A. village of OSIWAIPA at 0850. Inspected village and continued on to OWAWAIPA, arriving 1020 hours. Inspected Aid Post, revised census and inspected village. Remained overnight.

Sunday, August 30

Lined OSIWAIPA villagers at OWAWAIPA. Departed OWAWAIPA 1030, with OSIWAIPA carriers and reached PUSUPA 1250. Remained overnight.

Monday, August 31

Revised census at PUSUPA and departed 0930. Descended into ORUAI Vallley, forded the river, then ascended sharply to RARIE, arriving 1130. Revised census, etc., and remained overnight.

Tuesday, September 1

Departed RARIE 0720. Arrived WASPUS Village 0825. Census etc., and departed 1030. Ten minutes walk to WASPUS Aid Post. Inspection of patients and buildings and departed 1115 hours. Long, steep climb for about two hours, then an hour's walk along coastal ridge to TEOVAGERO, arriving 1415 hours.

Census etc., and remained overnight.

3.

Wednesday, September 2

Departed TEOVAGERO 0745. Descended to coast and reached IAUN 0845. Census revision, etc. and departed 1215. Arrived TIANANA five minutes later, revised census, inspected village and departed 1445. Arrived WAINANA 1550, inspected village and remained overnight.

Thursday, September 3

Lined WAINANA villagers and departed 0940. Reached TEOPASINO Plantation 1015 and continued through by truck to BOSKOMBO Village. Census, etc. and departed 1215. Returned to TEOPASINO and remained overnight.

Friday, September 4

Departed TEOPASINO Plantation 0800 hours. Reached WAINANA 0840 and remained to hear native complaints. Departed 1100 and passed through TIANANA to IAUN Aid Post. Inspected patients and buildings and departed IAUN by canoe at 1310 hours. Arrived INUS Village 1450. Census etc. Remained overnight at KEPISA S.D.A. Mission.

Saturday, September 5

M.L. "Isis" arrived KEPISA 0830. Proceeded to INUS Plantation to meet A.D.O. Returned to KEPISA with A.D.O. and departed at 1800 hours by "Isis" for WAKUNAI Patrol Post, arriving 2030.

Wednesday, September 9

Departed WAKUNAI 0800 hours by canoe for TEIHUP. Arrived 0935 and walked to TOKAI Village, arriving 1045. Revised census, inspected village and departed 1300. Reached KOTOITA 1330, revised census, etc. and departed 1540, by bicycle for INUS Plantation. Arrived 1600 and remained overnight.

Thursday, September 10

Departed INUS 0830 by tractor for KOTOITS. Thence on foot, through TOKAI for KORIBORI, about an hour's walk from TOKAI. Revised census and departed 1500. Walked through TOKAI to TEIHUP, arriving 1700 hours. Departed by canoe and returned to WAKUNAI at 1830 hours.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

Excluding TIAKONO, which is now censused with the ROTOKAS group, the population of the AITA-RAUSIARA Sub-Divison has increased by 18 since the last census in June, 1952. (See Kieta Patrol Report No. 9 of 1951/52).

The increase is made up as follows:-

Births/Deaths	77/63	Plus 14
Migs. IN/OUT	41/75	Minus 34

New Names Plus 38

Various corrections were made to the June, 1952
census and these gave an amended total for the area then
(exclusive of TIAKONO) of 1499.

4.

Of the migrations 34 were out to various villages in the Sohano Sub-District and 2 in from that Sub-District. The concerted removal of 20 persons from RARIE to MUTAHI Village (Sohano S.D.) is discussed under "Native Affairs".

Fifteen new names were entered for SUBIAIA, 6 for KUSI, 5 for OSIWAIPA, 6 FOR KORIBORI, 3 FOR WAINANA and one each for OWAWAIPA, TIANANA, and KOTOITA. No doubt more remain to be recorded especially at SUBIAIA.

Appendix "A" - "An Analysis of Families" and Appendix "B" - "Age Groupings of the Native Population" are attached to the back of this report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The patrol was generally well received. Being without rice it depended upon what vegetables could be bought in the villages, and this was usually more than sufficient. In the inland villages salt was the most popular trade item.

At the KUSI Roman Catholic Mission school a choral programme lasting about 20 minutes was staged by SIRONGA, the native teacher, for the patrol's benefit. Apparently regarding this as a precedent native teachers at PUSUPA (Methodist) and RARIE (S.D.A.) eagerly [eagerly] sought permission for and put on after dinner hymn-singing outside the rest-houses, in the latter case lasting about an hour and a half. Vocal strength, rather than sweetness, highlighted these sessions, but teachers and singers were thanked in each case for the gesture. The National Anthem was sung at TIANANA as the patrol entered the village.

The SUBIAIA natives again proved timid. Women and children were hiding inside huts as the patrol entered. Although a week's advance notice had been given them, more than half the population were absent. In an endeavour to obtain a better attendance and make closer acquaintance possible the patrol remained a full day and two nights there.

It was evident that the people were still living in small, separate, scattered hamlets, in some cases at great distances from SUBIAIA, which itself showed little trace of permanent occupancy. The half dozen bark "humpies", grouped near the rest-house and the Roman Catholic church and native teacher's house, were obviously temporary. There were no gardens near the site, which was perched high on a ridge overlooking the Aita River, and which, in any case, had little to recommend it.

Police and other natives accompanying the patrol spent two cold, uncomfortable nights cramped into a tiny, dirt-floor hut, or trying to sleep on the exposed verandah of the

small, one-roomed rest-house. Because of this they tended to be highly critical of the SUBIAIA people. Due warning was given them and none of this resentment was allowed to crystallise into overt offensive behaviour. Constable NONI, anyway, retained his sense of humour and passed most of the free day in beguiling the small fry into practising drill movements.

Seventeen natives were still unseen at the end of the stay. The Luluai was requested to get these to see me at KUSI or OWAWAIPA, across the valley, but none arrived. One native IPAI had falsely advised the previous patrol that two of his children were dead. No action was taken in either [either] matter.

The people were requested to improve the police accomodation, and it was suggested that half a dozen of their

5.

young men should come to WAKUNAI Patrol Post and work for a month or two.

At KUSI it was reported that one native MUKUPIAS had been missing since January, 1953, after a visit to ARESI Village, Kunua Area, Sohano Sub-District. Some claimed that he had been killed there. This is the subject of separate correspondence.

Many emigrations were noted at RARIE. Apparently a minor tiff had resulted in all previously resident, but not truly local, natives returning to their own villages. Immigrants seem to be always in an uncomfortable position. In any dispute an immigrant is open to the charge that he is using ground, food trees, etc., that don't belong to him, a charge to which he has no answer, even when he was married into the village.

A crop of three complaints at IAUN, TIANANA and BOSKOMBO about non-payment of wages by native employers, was arbitrated at WAINANA. Each of the complaints seemed to be justified and were settled on that basis.

An area of ground, called NAMAMBAI, situated on the beach between TINANA and WAINANA, was the subject of dispute. WAKATINORI, Tultul of WAINANA, claimed the ground as his and complained that MANO of TEOP Village (Sohano S.D.) was clearing it and preparing to plant coconuts on it. MANO was sent for and maintained that the land was his. The whole matter will have to be gone into with the elders of all villages in the area, a procedure I had no time for then. I promised to return at the first opportunity and attempt to clear it up. At KEPISA S.D.A. Mission, Pastor Pascoe, who had been many years in the area, opined that the land belonged to the people of TEOP. The WAINANA natives seem to be post-war immigrants to the coast from inland. While in many ways it would be a pity to have to push the WAINANA villagers back into the hills again, MANO wishes to put the land to good use, an action the WAINANAs do not appear to have contemplated.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

The three aid posts at OWAWAIPA, WASPUS and IAUN were visited and inspected. Each had about a dozen in-patients, but the number in the last-named was considerably augmented after inspection of villagers in the laun Area showed many untreated sores and ulcers.

The N.M.A. at the WASPUS Post was doing a conscientious job. At OWAWAIPA the alleged running away of patients some months back was gone into. The N.M.A.-in-charge had sought police help to get back to his patients. Enquiry showed the trouble to be mostly

imaginary and due to misunderstanding on both sides. While satisfactory in his medical work the N.M.A. seems to have adopted a too coercive attitude to the AITA natives, who are quite fearful of authority. He was advised to be more quietly encouraging and less loudly demanding for the time being on the question of them voluntarily seeking treatment for their ills.

The number of untreated sores around IAUN, and indications of late and hasty medication in other cases, showed that either the N.M.A. there was not fully attending to his duties, or that he was not getting the full co-operation of the villagers.

Very few sores and ulcers were noticed amongst the inland native,s in xxxxx but many were seen on the coast. Balanced against thsi [this] was the greater prevalency of skin conditions inland. Thirteen cases of goitre were seen at KUSI, 2 each at SUBIAIA, OSIWAIPA and PUSUPA, and one at RARIE. The reasons for death

6.

were enquired into but unambiguous information was difficult to come by. Tuberculosis and pneumonia appeared to claim most, with malaria a consistent killer in the youngest age-groups. Of 77 births recorded for the period since June, 1952, 18 had died also within that period.

Few villages had latrines. It was quite obvious that most of those that did exist were not in use. The Hygiene Assistant, who accompanied the patrol was left for two days at OWAWAIPA, to supervise the construction of suitable latrines, these to be a pattern for similar structures in neighbouring villages. The dangers of dysentery [dysentery] were pointed out to all village officials and they were instructed to build latrines immediately, except in coastal villages where the sea is used.

The last medical patrol by a European was in March, 1951. However personnel on Aid Posts are under orders - to make monthly patrols to the villages in their care, and except around IAUN this is being done.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Considering the nature of the inland area, roads are reasonably constructed and maintained for walking. From TEIHUP to TOKAI and thence from KORIBORI through INUS Plantation, a bicycle could be used with only infrequent dismounting at small creeks and gullies. From TIARAKA through NUPATON to near POKOIA easy grades prevail. With additional maintenance and the construction of bridges or fords it appeared that INUS Plantation and TEOPASINOA Plantation could be fairly easily linked by a jeep road. The main obstacle to this would be the mouth of the ORUAI River which reaches the coast between KEPISA and IAUN.

Instructions were given the SUBIAIA natives to improve the roads in their area. They have done very little road-work on their side of the Aita River.

The POKOIA people had cleared a more direct road from the ridge on which POKOIA is situated to the Aita River. This however was so steep as to be quite dangerous for loaded carriers to walk along, especially after rain. They were instructed to keep the older, less direct route cleared.

The Aita River was crossed five times by the patrol, twice by fording and three times by means of conveniently fallen trees. The water was waist deep and the current quite strong, so that fording was a slow process. No other streams caused much difficulty.

AGRICULTURE, STOCK AND FISHERIES

Sweet potato is grown in all villages but the staple

is "Kong Kong" taro. Green vegetables were rarely encountered. Potatoes are grown at KUSI by SIRONGA, the R.C. teacher, and eight sugar bags full were seen in his store. These he sells, mostly to NUMA NUMA Plantation, whence came the seed, but two bags were purchased by the patrol and sent back to WAKUNAI. The cost was £1 per bag, carrying costs being inclusive. Potatoes were also offered at PUSUPA and RARIE. SIRONGA was advised against selling his large, better quality potatoes and retaining only the small ones for replanting, a practice he seems to have consistently maintained until now.

Under the eye of the S.D.A. teacher passion-fruit is being experimented with at RARIE. Those vines seen were growing very well. Passion fruit and potatoes could well be a suitable means of obtaining cash for these mountain people.

7.

The old site of TEOVAGERO, about a half hour's walk from WASPUS, was found to be covered with choko, growing wild and bearing well. Apart from a bean, which also was growing vigorously, all other native growth was completely smothered.

The Aita Valley people complained that they could not get the sago palm to grow in their area, but the palm was found to be doing quite well at both PUSUPA and RARIE, in the neighbouring Oruai Valley, at comparable heights [heights] (i.e. 3000 to 4000 feet). The only obvious difference between the two areas was that the latter was within sight of the sea.

At RARIE experimental plantings of coconuts were seen about the village. However the site is much too broken and steep to allow large scale planting, even should the palm grow well there.

All lowland villages produce copra, most of which is sent by canoe to the new Co-operative store at TEOP. Production could not be established.

A large fish-trap was seen on the left bank of the Aita River, about an hour after leaving POKOIA. Rough shelters constructed near it indicated that the Aita natives spent several days at a time there when fishing. All coastal villages possess canoes and fish a great deal of their time.

A count of pigs and poultry is attached as Appendix "C". Compared to other areas of the Kieta Sub-District the number of livestock owned is very small. Previous counts for the area are set out below for ready comparison.

	Pigs	Poultry			
March, 1951	22		736	June, 1952	61 491

The present count of 94 pigs and 449 poultry shows a continuing slight increase in the former and a slight decrease in the latter. Although the natives complained that they couldn't get pigs, it is known that there are many wild pigs in the domesticating wild pigs.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

Houses at SUBIAIA, KUSI, OSIWAIPA, OWAWAIPA and PUSUPA were poor structures, ill-ventilated and with earth floors, with the exception only of the Paramount Luluai's house at OWAWAIPA. His was raised, solidly and carefully built, European in style, with fly-wired windows and raised attached kitchen. Several houses of a peculiar type were seen at these villages. One, for example, at OWAWAIPA, consisted of seven connected rooms, all earth-floored, and each room had its own separate, pitched

roof. The large, central room, was conjoined at the rear by three smaller, lower rooms in a line. These were used for sleeping and contained three beds each, symmetrically placed. At the front, in a line were also three rooms, only partially completed. The whole, in plan, resembled an "H", about 36 feet by 33 feet.

In all other villages raised houses of the usual Kietan type were seen. Those at TOKAI were by far the best.

The rest-houses at IAUN and TOKAI were models of careful construction. The more customary rest-house was a small, draughty building, of one or two rooms, set on meagre foundations and having ill-supported floors of great mobility.

8.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

Three Christian denominations are represented in the area patrolled. These are distributed approximately as follows :-

Methodist 51%

R. Catholic 28%

S.D.A. 21%

The S.D.As are found at OSIWAIPA, RARIE, IAUN and INUS mixed with about an equal number of Methodists at IAUN, but only a few individuals of other denominations at the other three places. KOTOITA and TOKAI are wholly Roman Catholic, and Roman Catholics make up more or less half the populations of POKOIA, SUBIAIA, KUSI, KORIBORI, sharing these villages with Methodists. All other villages are completely Methodist. No evidence of inter-denominational trouble was encountered.

Native schools are established in most villages. The Roman Catholic school at KUSI is larger than most and caters also for pupils from neighbouring villages. SIRONGA, the teacher, reported no great success yet in getting children from SUBIAIA to attend. He was complimented on the amount of work he had put into his buildings and in beautifying the school's environs.

MAPPING

No map of the area patrolled was available at the WAKUNAI Patrol Post. The only compass available proved to be most unreliable and drawing equipment was also unavailable. therefore no map is attached to this report.

CONCLUSIONS

(1) Health was satisfactory, but sanitation will need to be watched. Aid Post personnel should pay more attention to that part of their work.

(2) Satisfactory relations were maintained in all areas, but SUBIAIA presents a special problem. More time needs to be spent there to gain the natives' confidence. Dependence on rest houses would greatly limit the degree of contact. A couple of tents would enable all hamlets to be visited.

(3) No ill effects on the population were obvious as a result of the three recent deaths at KOTOITA due to N.A.B. injections.

(J.A.Erskine)

Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

M Analysis al. Families in .tbs. AITA-RAUSIARA Sub-Division,
.Um Sub-District, gOUGAINVXu;
To accompany Kieta Patrol Report No. 2 of 1953/54
September, 1253

APPENDIX "B"

Age-Groupings of the Native Population
of the AITA-RAUSIARA Sub-Division,
KIETA Sub-District, BOUGAINVILLE.

To accompany Kieta Patrol Report No. 2 of 1953/54
September, 1953.

APPENDIX "C"

A Count of Pigs and Poultry in the
AITA-RAUSIARA Sub-Division,
KIETA Sub-District, BOUGAINVILLE.

To accompany Kieta Patrol Report No. 2 of 1953/54.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/14/98.

File No. 30/2/3.

Bougainville District,
Headquarters SOHANO.

6th. November, 1953.

17th NOV 1953

Memorandum for:

The Director,

Department of District Services

and Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report KIETA No. 2 - 53/54.

Herewith original and copies of the above report by
Mr. J.A. Erskine, Patrol Officer.

Native Affairs.

Action, in taking the timid people of SUBIAIA quietly,
was wise, slow moving patrols will do more than hastily
given orders to reside in one concentrated villiage.

It would be advisable for the next patrol to endeavour
to contact those absent this time.

The settlement of the land dispute between WAKTINORI
and MANO will be further investigated by Officer in Charge
WAKUNAI when the new Officer takes up his posting at that station.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

If Medical authorities could confirm the presence of
goitre at the 5 inland villages mentioned, perhaps the issue of
iodised salt would be of assistance. This condition has been
noticed on several occasions by the writer, particularly in 1946
in some KAR KAR island villages situated on the slop es of
volcanic ranges - The Medical authorities in MANDANG agreed to
the issue of the necessary salt.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Officer's comment concerning the possibilities of
a jeep road between INUS and TEOPASINO Plantations will be looked
into. By linking up these easier coastal sections in the initial
stages the eventual completion of a thorough road from SOHANO to
KIETA will be made more possible.

MAPPING.

Since receipt of this report, full maps of the area have
been sent to Officer in Charge WAKUNAI for his future use.

Mapping equipment is still badly needed at all Stations, and it is to be hoped that the orders already placed will be soon fulfilled.

A well prepared report reflecting a carefully conducted Patrol.

(C.H. Maclean)
A/District Commissioner.

Enc.

DS 30-14-96

24th Nov, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report Kieta No.2/53-54.

The Report of Mr. Patrol Officer.J.A.Erskine's
Patrol to the AITA and ORUAI River area and the INUS-TEOPASINO Coastal
area has been received, with thanks.

It should be of much benefit to the northern
part of KIETA Sub-District, if, as you mention you are able to station
and officer at WAKUNAI Patrol Post. Backward villages such as some of the
AITA and TAUNITA ones should then receive more frequent visits. It is
apparent, owing to shortage of staff during most of the post-war period,
that many inland Bougainville villages have not had the number of visits
by Patrols desirable. An Officer stationed at WAKUNAI should not only
be able to effect improvement in the native situation, but also render
good service to the non-native plantation people and others up that end.
Unhurried Patrols giving support to village officials and doing
painstaking work generally, will do much to give a lift to native village
life where it is needed.

(A.A.Roberts).
Director. DDS&NA.

Kieta
P/R 3 of 53/54

G. Smith

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.
PATROL REPORT.

Patrol Report. KIETA No 3-1953/54 File No. 30/1.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE KOROMIRA
CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL. Gordon Smith. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled. The KOROMIRA Sub-Division.

OBJECTS OF PATROL. 1. Revision of the census figures.

2. Village inspection and general
native administration.

3. Inspection of plantation labour
in the area.

Duration of Patrol. From the 13th. December 1953 to the
22nd. December 1953. (10 days).

PERSONNEL.

Gordon Smith. Patrol Officer.

W.P. Ryan. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Reg. No. 7764 L/Cpl. DIDIU.

“ “ 4205 Cons. Mulio.

“ “ 6611 “ Wabatai.

“ “ 7558 “ Weelo.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was of a routine nature. All of the
villages of the group were visited and plantation labour was
inspected. Opportunity was taken to survey the road from
IWI plantation to TOIUMONAPU plantation. The result of this
survey has already been presented in a separate report.

Fourteen villages were visited by the patrol.

Census figures were revised and inspections were made of
each village. The villages visited are in the main sit-
uated on low ridges abotu [about] two miles inland from the coast
and at elevations of from 500-1000 feet above sea level.

The village of PIRINIU is situated in the valley of the
TAVA-TAVA River abotu [about] three miles inland from the coast.

Villages were mainly small and many of the natives
appear to live away from the villages either on the beach
or in the coconut groves where they are engaged in the manu-
facture of copra.

Six plantations were visited. These were found to
be in good order. Inspection reports have been completed.

One native copra buyer MANAMAKU who was previously
engaged in the employment of native labour has ceased to

employ natives.

A sketch map of the patrol is appended. This is taken from the One Inch to the 4 Mile Strat. Series. The positions of the villages are estimated only as there is no mapping equipment available at this office.

(2)
PATROL DIARY

December 13th. Departed KIETA at 6.00hrs. for AROPA. On
 “ 14th. to IWI. Patrol Officer disembarked and after
 “ 15th. visiting the Manager commenced walking to
 “ 16th. TOIUMONAPU plantation. Cadet patrol Officer
 “ 17th. with police adn patrol gear to TOIUMONAPU.
 “ 18th. Cadet arrived TOIUMONAPU at 11.45. Patrol
 Officer visited plantations en route arrived
 TOIUMONAPU 1700 hrs.
 Overnight at TOIUMONAPU.
 Native labour inspection at TOIUMONAPU Plant-
 ation. 0530 hrs. On to the village of TAKE
 and the neighbouring hamlet of SIURAI.
 Village and hamlet inspected and the census
 figures revised. Left TAKE village at
 11.30 and proceeded to AMAPO village. Natives
 lined and inspected after village inspection
 and census taken. Departed for SIOROVI at
 1630 hrs. Village of SIOROVI inspected.
 Overnight at SIOROVI village.
 Natives of the village of SIOROVI lines and
 census figures revised. On to the village of
 PONDONA where the census was revised after in-
 spection of the village. Then on to the
 village of MINANI for inspection and census.
 Overnight at MINANI village.
 From MINANI village to the village of SIROWAI.
 Village inspected and the census figures revised.
 Then on to KEKERE PLANTATION for inspection
 of the Native Labour quarters and the native
 labour. 1200 hrs. left KEKERE plantation
 for the village of KAMAROVI passing through
 the KOARV Aid Post station now derelict.
 KAMAROVI village inspected and the census
 figures revised.
 Overnight at KAMAROVI village.
 Departed KOMAROVI village for village of
 MUNINAS. Village inspected and the natives lined
 census figures being revised. On to the village
 of MANGONA where inspection was made and the
 census figures revised. Then on to the village
 of ROMEINA. Village inspected and census
 figures revised.
 Overnight at ROMEINA.
 From ROMEINA to the village of SIPUREI. Village

inspected and census figures revised. Then on to the village of PEIWANA where census revised after inspection of the village. On to the Copra Trading Store at BANGANA. Then on to the KOROMIRA mission where Native Labour Inspection held at mission plantation. Then on to the plantation at IWI. Overnight at IWI plantation.

(3)

PATROL DIARY (CONT.)

	Native Labour Inspection of IWI plantation. Then on to the village of IORO for inspection and revision of the census. Returned to the Rest House at TAVA-TAVA. Remained at Rest House at TAVA-TAVA. Banking work written up and work commenced on the patrol report. Overnight at TAVA-TAVA Rest House. Sunday. Observed. Departed TAVA-TAVA Rest House for the village of PIRINIU. Census revised after inspection of the village. Then on to the APOPA plantation.
December 19th.	Overnight at AROPA plantation.
December 20th.	Native Labour Inspection of AROPA plantation.
" 21st.	Overnight at AROPA plantation.
" 22nd.	Overnight at AROPA plantation.
" 23rd.	Returned to KIETA per Motor launch 'POK-POK'.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

1. TAKE.

This village is in good order. Housing is adequate although several houses are to be repaired before the next patrol.

Sanitation is good. The village is well drained and latrines are in sufficient numbers for the population.

The work of organizing the village apparently falls on the shoulders of the Medical Tul-tul BEREI. The luluai MARATA and the Tul-tul DURU are not over interested in the working of the village and apparently leave this to the Medical Tul-tul.

2. AMAPO.

This village is also in good order. Housing is good while the village area is well drained and latrines are sufficient in numbers for the size of the population. Tul-tul NUNOPI is in charge of the village and this native is supported by the Medical Tul-tul BEREI who apparently has authority in the six most southern villages of the KOROMIRA group.

3. SIOROVI.

Housing and sanitation in this village is fair only. Several of the houses are in need of repair. Sanitation is inadequate for the size of the population and one latrine is

to be replaced by a new one. Drainage is adequate.

The Rest House in this village is in poor order.

This is to be renewed before the visit of the next patrol.

The Rest House for the visiting police is also in a poor state and is to be repaired and certain posts renewed.

The village Officials of this village Luluai KOROVIE and the Tul-tul NAWANA do not appear very interested in the

(4)

VILLAGE AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS. (Cont.)

3. SIOROVI (Cont.)

maintenance of their village. They have been instructed that there is to be a distinct improvement in the standard of housing and sanitation otherwise proceedings will be taken against them.

4. PONDONA.

This village has only a very small population. Housing is reasonably well cared for and the sanitation [sanitation] of the village is good. Latrines are adequate and are sufficient for the size of the village.

official/ There is only one village/ in this village Tul-tul DERATJI. He is trying but has not the population resident in his village to be able to work speedily at any one thing. He has been instructed to attend to the Rest HOUSE after completing the maintenance of his village.

5. MINANI.

Another rather small village. Housing in this village badly needs attention. Sanitation is fair and the latrines are adequate for the number of natives living in the village.

The Tul-tul KEIWANA has been instructed to attend to the housing and also to repair the Police Quarters which are in very poor condition.

6. SIROWAI.

Village and the housing within the village is in fair order. Sanitation is fair only and instructions have been given for improvement.

The Luluai is faced with a complete lack of interest by the villagers in the appearance and cleanliness of the village. The name of the Luluai is DENGEL.

7. KAMAROVI.

Village in fair order. Housing is generally fair but more has to be done on individual houses which need attention. Sanitation is good and the Luluai has been instructed to maintain this standard.

Pigs which are living in the village are to be removed.

Village Officials are working as well as can be expected when faced with the current lack of interest by the population in the maintenance of their village.

The village officials are Luluai IRERO and Tul-tul

TAMEGO.

8. MUNIAS

The housing in this village is not up to the standard required. Several houses are made with earth floors and not raised up on piles above the ground. Sanitation of the village is rair [rare] only and the natives have been instructed to clean the village area at least once every two days.

This village has three Village Officials. Luluai DIROASI, Tul-tul PIRA and Medical Tul-tul IPIMA. None of them appear to have much Authority.

(5)

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont.)

9. MANGONA.

Housing in this village is mainly good. Some of the houses are in need of repair and instruction for this has been given. Sanitation in the form of pit-latrines is good but the general appearance of the village is dirty.

Village Officials are Luluai SIARAREI, Tul-tul MAITO and Medical Tul-tul ARIAKU. These natives are trying to carry out the maintenance of the village but have not the support of the villagers.

10. ROMEINA.

This village is in good order with regard to housing. Sanitation of the village in the form of pit-latrines is not satisfactory and instruction has been given for this state of affairs to be remedied immediately.

The village Officials are Luluai MEIRA, Tul-tul TAWA and Medical Tul-tul JINTA. These natives as above do not appear to have the support of the natives in the village.

11. SIPUREI.

This village is one of the best of those visited. Housing is good and the general appearance of the village is clean and sanitary. One latrine was found to be insanitary and this is to be renewed at once.

The village Officials Luluai IENGOMO, Tul-tul AMARA and the Medical Tul-tul MOIKEI appear to have the support of the village natives and are maintaining the village in good order.

12. PEIWANA.

This village although the starting point for visits to other linguistic groups is in poor condition. Housing is generally poor and several of the natives of this village are living in houses on the ground. These are called by them kitchens but from the amount of bedding in them are

the real houses of the natives. Latrines are generally poor condition and these are to be attended to at once.

The native have been instructed to start work on the construction of new houses on piles off the ground.

The village officials seem to have little authority in the village and appear to be completely uninterested in the appearance or the cleanliness of their homes. They are

Luluai OWORI, Tul-tul MORU and Medical Tul-tul BIROMAKI.

14. IORO.

The last of the villages visited was in fair order only. Housing was not in a good state of repair and this is

(6)

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS. (Cont.)

to be attended to immediately. Sanitation in the village is generally fair but some of the latrines are to be attended to immediately.

The village officials are Luluai PASIKI and Tul-tul KOBANA

Comments. on the state of the villages.

The villages of this group are generally in poor condition. Natives have apparently no interest in the village and are not keen to spend any time on the maintenance of their homes. The village officials have not the support of the population and as they are unable to maintain their villages by their own efforts most of the villages are in poor order.

This state of affairs may have arisen from the fact that most of the natives of the area are concerned with the production of copra. As their interests are thus away from the villages and the natives are able to sell the produce of their labour for cash it is understandable that they are not prepared [prepared] to spend a considerable time in the villages which time could be well spent on the cutting and smoking of copra. Thus the villages have become a very minor interest in their economy with the result that houses are in a poor state of repair, latrines are not replaced as and when necessary and the village area and the immediate surrounds of the villages are not kept as clean as they should be.

An instruction has been given to all of the village natives that they are to spend at least one day each week in and around their villages, clearing and repairing the village and also working on the roads supposedly maintained by the village natives. They have also been instructed to make rubbish-tips for the disposal of refuse.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads in the area patrolled have not with minor exceptions been touched since the passage of the last patrol. Work had been done on some of the bush tracks by way of cutting the grass but there were considerable lengths [lengths] of road which need recutting and benching. Instruction has been given that these roads are to be maintained in the future and that they are not to be allowed to return to the state which they were in on the passage of this patrol.

The road from IWI plantation along the coast to TOIUMONAPU Plantation is also to be maintained by the village

natives.

There were no bridges used by the patrol to this area since most of the streams are easily crossed on foot, while the others were running with such little strength that they too were easily fordable.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

A previous census of the area was made in November 1952. The present census shows an increase of five on the census figures for the previous year.

A total of 56 natives both male and female are absent from the village at mission schools.

(7).

CENSUS AND STATISTICS. (Cont.)

Many natives are working inside the District in all 43 male natives and 2 females. These are accompanied by 15 wives and children making a total of 60 natives away from the villages working in the district. Four males and one female natives are working in other Districts.

Twenty seven births were recorded by this patrol and twenty five deaths were recorded. Three natives were found not to have a name recorded in the village book, and were entered therein as new names. There were no migrations from villages outside the KOROMIRA linguistic group.

Three children a male and two females died soon after birth, at the village of PIRINIU, or were still born. Only one female is reported to have died in child birth.

The village book of IORO was burnt in a fire so no vital statistics are recorded for that village.

Taking the villages as a whole approximately 21.9% of the adult male labour potential is absent from the villages. In some cases notably ROMEINA where approximately 32% of the adult male population is absent at work the exodus has not made a notable difference in the running and maintenance of the village, whereas in the village of PIRINIU where approximately 33% of the native adult males are absent at work the village is in very poor condition. The natives absent from the villages are mostly casual labour employed on the nearby plantations and have time to visit their villages at weekends and so on.

The above two examples show that the failure to maintain the villages in good order does not revolve in this instance on the percentage of working males in the village but rather on the outlook which the natives have towards their village. If the percentage of males absent from the villages was increased above 33% then it is possible that this would show in the maintenance of the villages.

HEALTH AND HYGEINE [HYGIENE].

Since November of 1952 one Medical patrol has been conducted in the KOROMIRA Sub-Division. This was in Early December 1953.

The Native Aid Post was visited by the patrol and was found to be in a complete state of disrepair. This state of affairs has been reported by the European Medical xxxxxxx

Assistant on his report of a previous patrol. The present state of affairs is due apparently to the lack of interest of the villagers of the locality who have already rebuilt a mission hospital at KOROMIRA mission and as they are all of that mission go there for medical treatment. The European Medical Assistant has closed the Aid Post until the natives wish to rebuild it. All medical stores have been returned to the Native Hospital at KIETA, and the Native Medical Assistant will be sent on patrol to the area each month.

The patrol was accompanied by the Native Medical Assistant BOBUA who inspected the natives after they had line for census.

The general health of the natives appears satisfactory. As the patrol followed the passage of a Medical patrol few Tropical ulcers were noted and those that were seen were under the care of the various Medical Tul-tuls. The Influenza epidemic has still not passed into the villages from the plantations.

MEDICAL. Health and HYGEINE [HYGIENE] (Cont.)

As the infection appears to have run its course in the area it is unlikely that it will spread.

AGRICULTURE. STOCK AND FISHERIES.

Types of native foods grown in the area and the methods of fishing etc. has been discussed at some length in previous reports of patrols to this area.

Natives of the area were asked for thare [their] comments on and whether they would be interested in the growing of cacao as a cash crop. The natives throughout the villages visited appeared very interested in the crop and said that they would be prepared [prepared] to clear the ground in readiness for the planting of the crop if and when desired. The writer was asked by the Agricultural Officer at SOHANA to ascertain whether or not the natives would wish to try the crop.

If steps were taken to assist the natives in this area to produce cacao then ti would have to be well policed to ensure that the diseases which are prevelant [prevalent] in the cacao areas did not show as a result of poor husbandry.

Cacao has already been planted by a native at TAVA TAVA and appears to be growing well.

Natives of the area are currently engaged in the production of Copra. The activities in this line may be deduced when the state of the villages in the area is noted. Some of the copra produced is being sold through the newly organized Cooperative Society.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Natives of the area patrolled are mostly professed Roman Catholics. All of the villages have Roman Catholic churches and native teachers. These are supervised by the Mission at KOROMIRA.

There are Methodist Churches at TAKE, AMAPO and SIOROVI, while at SIROWAI there are several professed Seventh Day Adventists.

Education in this area is still entirely in the hands of the missions, and there are no natives from this area at school in administration schools.

NATIVE COMPLAINTS.

The only complaints met with on the patrol were amicably settled being mainly complaints re migrations to and from different villages in the area. Several of the villages visited have very small populations i.e. IORO PONDONA, and MINANI all of which are short of either adult males

xxx/or/ females. As the brother-sister exchange custom is followed in part in this area such complaints were dealt with by the village officials/concerned/ with the patrol Officer as arbitrator. There were no other complaints and no cases were

heard in the Court for Native Affairs.

(9)

CONCLUSION.

The general situation in this Sub Division is not as pleasing as one would like to see. The appearance of the villages shows that the natives are not very interested in their homes nor do they show any interest in the cleanliness of the villages. The natives of this area have been paid a considerable amount of money as compensation for war damage, they are making money out of copra both on the beach and in the foothills and are expressing interest in the production of cacao. The last three mentioned factors are concerned with money and it is apparent that this is where the interest of these natives is. The formation of a Co-operative in the area will act as an incentive to the natives to produce more copra and so it may well be anticipated that the standard of the villages will depreciate.

The last patrol to this area was in November 1952 and it was reported that the state of the villages was 'Apart from odd discordant notes.....most satisfactory'. The present state is in general not satisfactory.

It is hoped that a followup patrol may be made to the area in the next few months to make certain that the instructions given to the Village Officials are being carried out, and that there is a distinct improvement in the standard of the villages. It is hoped that if the standard of housing and sanitation has not improved legal proceedings may be taken against the offending parties.

GORDON SMITH.
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'A'
REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY USEXD
ON PATROL TO THE KOROMIRA SUB-DIVISION.
DECEMBER 1953.

Four members of the Native Constabulary accompanied this patrol to the KOROMIRA Sub-Division. After the first day of the patrol they set tled down and carried out the normal patrol duties with efficiency.

Reg. No. 7764 L/Cpl. DIDIU.

This native the N.C.O. in charge appears to have very little control over the constables.

Reg. No. 4285 Const. MULIO.

This native is one of the war time constables and is exceedingly difficult man to deal with. he needs continual disciplining.

Reg. No. 6611 Const. WABATAI.

A good type of native who has initiative and ability in dealing with village natives.

Reg. No. 7558 Const. WEELO.

A fair type of native who needs watching when in the bush.

GORDON SMITH.

Patrol Officer.

Map to Accompany Patrol Report

KIETA No. 3 of 1953/54

This map was traced from the

4ml - 1" scale series No3313

Positions of villages are estimated

Gordon S[?] P.O.

Patrol Route

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/14/101

DKJ/DED.

File No. 30-2-3.

Bougainville District,

Headquarters, SOHANO.

6th. February, 1954.

12 FEB 1954

Memorandum for:

The Director,

Department of District Services

and Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - KIETA. 3-1953/1954.

Forwarded herewith copies of a Patrol conducted by Mr.G.Smith, Patrol Officer, to KOROMIRA Sub-Division with patrol jacket, patrol map and spare census figures.

INTRODUCTION:

Mapping equipment has arrived at SOHANO and will be forwarded to KIETA by first transport.

VILLAGES:

It is to be noted that conditions at SIOROVI, MINANI, MUNINAS, PIRINIU, villages are not satisfactory. Mr.Smith's explanation that the people have neglected the villages for copra production appears to be correct. As yet the people are not socially capable of specialisation of labour, and steps must be taken to hold all persons responsible for maintenance of villages.

However, the introduction of a co-operative venture should not cause a worsening of conditions, it is the aim of co-operatives, to improve living standards is followed. The matter will be discussed with the local co-operative Officer, to obtain his support in instilling civic pride.

CENSUS:

Mr.Smith's practice of indicating dependants of those at work by use of brackets is sound, it allows a true picture to be obtained of the labour position.

His comment that there is no precise relationship between percentage at work and village maintenance is valuable, it is suggested that it is not so much the number at work as where working, and for what period absent which determine the effects of recruitment.

Health:

It is considered that authority should be exercised by the Public Health Department to co-ordinate Mission Medical Services with those of the Administration. There have been many instances where both bodies have installed medical services at very short distances, and in virtual competition to each other.

Mr. Smith's method of particularising in a report is most helpful and makes his generalisations convincing. A good report.

C.H.MACLEAN,
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

DS30-14-101

16th Feb, 1954

The District Commissioner,
SOHANO

Patrol Report - KIETA.No3/53-54.

The Report submitted by Mr. Gordon Smith,
Patrol Officer, of his Patrol of the KOROMINA Sub-division,
is acknowledged, with thanks.

Mr. Smith has supplied a sound and well
considered Report of his observations and activities while
on this Patrol.

It is evident that the majority of people
are concentrating on acquiring money to the exclusion of
endeavouring to improve their own living conditions. Whereas
we wish to see them make economic progress gradually from
the stage where they were purely subsistence producers, we also
wish to see at the same time, improved living conditions in
the way of better housing, sanitation and cleanliness in
the villages.

As Mr. Smith states at the end of his Report
it is to be hoped that as a year has elapsed since these
villages were last visited, that a follow-up Patrol can be
to lend impetus to improvement in such matters and see that
instructions given, are being carried out.

(A.A.Roberts),
Director, DDS&NA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KIETA Report No 4 of 1953/4
Patrol Conducted by W.P. RYAN CADET PATROL OFFICER
Area Patrolled KONGARA Sub-Division
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -
Natives FOUR
Duration-From 18/3/1954 to 29/3/1954
Number of Days 11
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No
Last Patrol to Area by-District Services 7/1/1953
Medical ... 13/3/1954
Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND SOUTH 4 MILE SERIES
Objects of Patrol (1) CENSUS REVISION
(2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION
[ILLEGIBLE] 27/5
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.
Forwarded, please.

12/5/1954
District Commissioner

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

Village Popu
Year 1954

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
KIETA,
Bougainville District,
12th April, 1954

The Assistant District Officer,
K I E T A.

Patrol Report No. 4 of 1953/4
Report of patrol to the KONGARA Sub-division,
Kieta Sub-District Bougainville.

Officer Conducting Patrol	W.P. Ryan Cadet Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled	All villages of the KONGARA No. 1 and KONGARA No. 2 Areas.
Objects of Patrol	Census revision.
Duration of Patrol	Routine Administration.
Personnel Accompanying	18th March, 1954 to 29th March, 1954 (11 days) 1 Lance Corporal and 3 Constables of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary.

INTRODUCTION.

No District Services patrol had visited the Kongara area for fourteen months. This was only the fourth time that the Kongara villages have had a census revision since the war. Medical patrols in the area just on a week before the present D.Ds. patrol but prior to that, a medical patrol had not visited the area since July 1952.

On this patrol, the natives proved to be most co-operative and the objects of the patrol were easily accomplished. The weather was fine throughout the patrol and walking was pleasant.

Previous D.D.S. patrols have entered the patrol through PIRINU village and emerged from the area through DARATUI. However, onxx this occasion, the patrol entered the area from DARATUI and followed the P.H.D. patrol. The census figures have been recorded in the same order of villages as previous patrols so that the figures may be more easily checked with previous figures.

A sketch map from the Bougainville Island South 4 mile

series is appended to this report.

2.

DIARY.

Thursday march 18th.

Departed Kieta M.V. hazel 1600 hours. Arrived Taboroi Village, arranged for carriers and departed for DARATUI Village Via Rumba Village. Steady four hours climb over excellent road. Arrived DARATUI 1600 hours inspected village. Slept at DARATUI.

Friday March 19th.

Departed DARATUI 0700 hours and arrived at KARURU, first village is Kongara Sub-Division, approximately one hour later. Census recorded at Rest House and village inspected. Departed 1100 hours and proceeded To KURITAVEI via SIPURU arriving 1300 hours. Census checked and village and Aid Post inspected. Slept at KURITAVEI.

Saturday March 20th.

Departed KURITAVEI 0645 hours and proceeded to DAMU arriving 20 minutes later. Census Checked. Proceeded to MUAU and checked census at Rest House. Proceeded to combined villages of MORO and LEMAUS, village inspected and census checked. Departed 1600 hours and proceeded to MARILAU arriving at 1645.

Spent night at MARILAU.

Sunday March 21st.

Observed at MARILAU.

Monday March 22nd.

Census at MARILAU and inspection of village. Departed at 900 hours and passed through [through] MORO and LEMAUS on to DAMU and MUAU for inspection of villages. Proceeded to SIPURU via KURATIVEI. Census recorded and village inspected. Remained overnight at SIPURU.

Tuesday, March 23rd.

Departed for No. 2 Kongara at 0700 hours. Crossed Mt. Takuan and proceeded to BANEI village. Census checked and village inspected. Proceeded to DAMBIWEI for census check and inspection of village. On to DAMUNA for inspection of village and census check. 1 ½ hours walking over very rough track to LONGETA village. Spent night at LONGETA village.

Wednesday March 24th.

Census recorded at LONGETA and village inspected. Aid Post visited. 0900 hours patrol departed for BAKAKANI where village was inspected and census checked. Proceeded to KAPIKAVI village. Left for KEREMONA village and arrived 1 ½ hours later. Village inspected and census checked. Returned to KAPIKAVI Village arriving there at 1730

hours.

Spent night at KAPIKAVI village.

3.

dd

DIARY (continued)

Thursday, March 25th.

Kapikavi village inspected and census recorded. Departed for MARURA village at 900 hours. Proceeded through BAKAKANI and arrived at MARURA at 1030 hours approximately. Objects of patrol accomplished at MARURA. Departed 1400 hours and proceeded to ISINA village ..

Spent night at ISINA.

Friday March 26th.

Census recorded and village inspected. Some banking payments finalised.

Spent night at PIRINU.

SATURDAY March 27th.

Remained at PIRINU to complete banking payments. Departed 1500 hours for Aropa Plantation. Arrived 1630 hours and spent night.

Sunday March 28th.

Observed.

Monday March 2th.

Cargo sent by canoe to Kieta. Patrol members proceeded to Kieta by road arriving 1200 hours.

Patrol Completed.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

Roads throughout the area were quite satisfactory with the exception of about four miles between DAMUNA and LONGETA villages. This section has not been used by patrols before but as it is much shorter than the existing road between the villages, the natives concerned stated that they would work on the section for their own benefit and for the benefit of future patrols.

The villages of LONGETA x, KAPIKAVI and BAKAKANI are situated on the Kieta-Buin Road.xx This road was first cleared in German times for foot traffic. It is well maintained and is still used by the natives, who state that it is possible to proceed from Kieta to Buin in two days, spending the intervening night at KAPIKAVI. Because of the mountainous terrain, it is difficult to imagine that the road could ever be used for anything other than foot traffic.

No additional work has been done on the section of road between PIRINU village and TAVA TAVA bridge on the KIETA% Iwi Road. The road is excellent for walking and not much work would be required before it became suitable for a truck or a tractor. At present, the PIRINU natives are completely rebuilding their village, but they

informed the writer that they would commence work on the road at an early date.

4.

ROADS AND BRIDGES (cont'd.)

Bridges were practically [non] existent throughout the area, except for an occasional log across the smaller streams. However, big streams, such as the Luluai River and its main tributaries were found to be easily fordable.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The increase of births over deaths in the whole area, since the last census was 24. The increase was more decided in the No.1 Kongara where there were 30 births and 15 deaths. In the same period , there were 28 births and 26 deaths in the section known as No. 2 Kongara. The reason for the majority of deaths in the No. 2 Kongara appeared to be pneumonia.

Throughout the area, only one native failed to appear to have his name checked. The village tul-tul was instructed to bring him to Kieta on his return. The rest of the natives lined promptly and helped the patrol to complete the census check in the quickest possible time.

Ten natives who had not previously had xxxxx their names recorded were entered in the book of MORO/LEMAUS. They state that they had spent considerable time in the Buin Sub-District and their visits to their villages had not co-incided with patrol visits. The last patrol into the area had obtained their names from the village officials and the officials had been advised that they were to appear for the next patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The natives in the area appeared to be pleased to see the patrol and co-operated in every way possible. xx A few minor complaints were arbitrated. The natives are becoming increasingly conscious that they have no cash crops or, in fact, any way to earn money whilst still remaining at their villages. One native, namely OKIRA of KAPIKAVI is working copra on section of Aropa Plantation under sub-contract and several Kongara natives are helping xx him.

The villagers of KAPIKAVI complained that their gardens were being spoiled/pigs from MARURA, some three or four miles away. The natives of KAPIKAVI are Seventh Day Adventists and have no pigs of their own. The MARURA natives stated that they would keep a better check on their pigs in future.

The luluai of DAMBIWEI (pop. 26) complained that in the past many of his villagers had migrated out to the other villages and as a result, he is having difficulty finding sufficient labour to help him with maintenance of the village, roads and the rest-house. No

natives expressed a desire to return to DAMBIWEI and the DAMBIWEI natives did not desire to amalgamate solely with any other village. The matter was left until the natives themselves can come to some satisfactory agreement.

Whilst at MARILAU, the officials of several KONGARA villages approached the writer regarding pay for their services. They pointed out that they had no way of making money to purchase calico or other items if they remained at their villages and that if they were to carry out their duties properly, it would be necessary for them to spend the greater part of their time in their respective villages.

It was pointed out to the officials concerned, that the government had made no provision for payment of officials since the war. They were told that they would be permitted to seek work away from their villages but it was suggested that whilst one official was

5.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. (CONT'D).

AWAY AT WORK, THE REMAINING OFFICIAL SHOULD STAY AT THE VILLAGE TO SEE THAT VILLAGE AFFAIRS FUNCTIONED SMOOTHLY.

OFFICIALS OF THE NO. 2 KONGARA ASKED THE WRITER IF THEY WOULD BE PERMITTED TO PROCURE SHOT-GUNS. IT WAS STATED THAT PIGEONS WERE CONSTANTLY RAIDING THEIR GARDENS AND THAT FOWLS WERE SOMETIMES TAKEN BY EAGLES. THE NATIVES CONCERNED SUGGESTED THAT OFFICIALS BE PERMITTED TO PURCHASE THE GUNS AND THAT THE OFFICIALS WERE TO BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR USE AND MAINTENANCE. IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT NATIVES IN THE TERRITORY WERE NOT PERMITTED TO POSSESS FIREARMS BUT THAT THE MATTER WOULD BE REFERRED.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

A MEDICAL PATROL CONDUCTED BY THE KIETA MEDICAL ASSISTANT ENTERED THE KONGARA AREA APPROXIMATELY ONE WEEK BEFORE THE PRESENT DISTRICT SERVICES PATROL. THE MEDICAL PATROL HAD SENT NATIVES TO THE LOCAL AID POSTS OR KIETA NATIVE HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT AND NO ADDITIONAL CASES WERE FOUND BY THE PRESENT PATROL.

SANITATION IN THE AREA WAS FOR THE MOST PART POOR AND THE MEDICAL ASSISTANT HAD ORDERED SEVERAL VILLAGES TO REPAIR EXISTING LATRINES AND ALSO TO ERECT NEW ONES WHERE NECESSARY. WHEN THE WRITER VISITED THE AREA, THIS WORK HAD ALREADY BEEN STARTED IN MOST VILLAGES AND FUTURE PATROLS SHOULD FIND LATRINES IN THE AREA TO BE QUITE ADEQUATE.

THE PATROL VISITED THE TWO KONGARA AID POSTS WHICH ARE SITUATED AT KURITAVEI AND LONGETA VILLAGES. BOTH NATIVE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS APPEAR TO BE GOOD WORKERS AND AID POSTS WERE IN GOOD CONDITION. THE LONGETA AID POST IS TO HAVE AN EXTRA WARD ADDED IN THE NEAR FUTURE. NATIVES THROUGHOUT THE AREA ARE QUITE PLEASED WITH THE AID POSTS AND APPEARED TO BE EAGER TO SEEK TREATMENT WHEN NECESSARY. THE N.MA.'S THEMSELVES, ARE QUITE POPULAR WITH THE LOCAL NATIVES AND VARIOUS VILLAGE OFFICIALS INFORMED THE WRITER THAT BOTH MEN WERE VERY CAPABLE.

A NATIVE HYGIENE ASSISTANT HAS RECENTLY BEEN APPOINTED TO WORK IN THE AREA. HE APPEARS TO BE A GOOD TYPE OF NATIVE AND WILL DOUBTLESS HELP TO IMPROVE THE STANDARD OF SANITATION IN THE AREA. X THE VILLAGE OFFICIALS WERE ADVISED TO CO-OPERATE, IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE WITH THE N.H.A. SO THAT SANITATION MAY BE QUICKLY IMPROVED THROUGHOUT THE AREA.

VILLAGES - VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE VISITED BY THE PATROL WERE ALL ON GOOD SITES AND THE MAJORITY WERE WELL LAID OUT WITH ADEQUATE ACCOMMODATION

FOR THE INHABITANTS. MORE DETAILED REMARKS ON THE INDIVIDUAL VILLAGES ARE SET OUT HEREUNDER.

KARURU.

THE VILLAGE IS SITUATED ABOUT ONE MILE FROM THE REST HOUSE. THE HOUSING IS GOOD EXCEPT FOR A FEW HOUSES OWNED BY THE OLDER NATIVES. THESE ARE TO BE RENEWED COMPLETELY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. SEVERAL HOUSES ARE BUILT ON THE GROUND. THEY ARE CLEAN AND AS THE CLIMATE CAN BE VERY COLD, THE NATIVES WERE NOT ORDERED TO CONSTRUCT HOUSES ON STILTS. THE MAJORITY OF THESE HOUSES HAVE A FLOOR ABOUT THREE OR FOUR INCHES ABOVE THE GROUND. OFFICIALS AVERAGE AND DO NOT APPEAR TO HAVE MUCH AUTHORITY REST HOUSE GOOD.

6.

Villages - Village Officials (cont'd.)

KURITAVEI. This village is divided into two hamlets. The tul-tul lives in a hamlet about ten minutes walk from the rest house and the luluai controls a hamlet about forty minutes walk away. Both hamlets are on clean well-drained sites and housing is very good. Additional latrines are in course of construction. The luluai is only average but the tul-tul is excellent. Rest-House is good. Accomodation for police is to be improved before the next patrol.

DAMU.

Since the last patrol, the village has moved to a new site. The site is well drained and is much more suitable than the previous site, where there was no room for necessary expansion. All houses are new and well set out. There is no rest house and one is not at present required. Officials are slow but good.

MUAU.

MUAU village is well situated but, at present, housing and sanitation is poor. This is to be remedied as soon as possible. Rest House is good and is about five minutes walk from the village. Village officials do not seem to get much co-operation and are only average.

MORO and LEMAUS.

These two villages are separated by only 20 yards of grass. Housing in both villages is good but a few of the older houses are to be removed and additional latrines are to be constructed. Housing materials are scarce. There is no Rest House. All officials are good.

MARILAU.

Onex of the best villages visited. Good situation with excellent housing and sanitation. Medical tul-tul appears to be the most capable village official in this village. Rest House good.

SIPURU.

Village consists of two hamlets about two miles apart. Housing in both hamlets is for the most part adequate but some improvements are to be made and additional latrines are to be constructed. Good Rest House is about a quarter of an hours walk from nearest hamlet. Officials are not at all impressive.

BANEI.

BANEI was the poorest village visited during the course of this patrol. A new village has been under construction for fourteen months. As yet, church and three houses only have been erected. The remaining natives live in shacks on the ground. Since the last patrol, eight deaths have been recorded, seven of which are suspected to be caused by pneumonia. In the same period, there were no births. Officials

seem to be well below average. Instructed to have all houses and latrines completed within three months. Rest House good.

DAMBIWEI

Small village on good site. Housing and latrines good. Rest House good. Luluai good.

7.

VILLAGES - VILLAGE OFFICIALS. (CONT'D)

DAMUNA.

HOUSING AT THIS VILLAGE WAS GOOD AND THREE NEW HOUSES WERE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION. LATRINES ARE TO BE INCREASED IN NUMBER. XXX AT PRESENT THERE IS NO REST HOUSE BUT VILLAGERS ARE ANXIOUS TO ERECT A SMALL SHELTER IN CASE PATROLS ARE CAUGHT IN HEAVY RAIN. LULUAI IS VERY GOOD.

LONGETA.

HOUSING AND LATRINES ARE GOOD. THE LULUAI IS VERY OLD AND THE TUL-TUL IS NOT VERY CAPABLE. THE NATIVE MEDICAL ASSISTANT IN CHARGE OF LONGETA AID POST DOES EXCELLENT WORK IN THE VILLAGE AND IT IS PROBABLY DUE TO HIM THAT THE VILLAGE IS IN SUCH GOOD ORDER. REST HOUSE IS GOOD BUT ACCOMODATION IS TO BE IMPROVED FOR POLICE AND OTHER PATROL MEMBERS.

BAKAKANI.

HOUSING IS FOR THE MOST PART GOOD BUT A FEW REPAIRS TO BE EFFECTED ON SOME HOUSES AND ADDITIONAL LATRINES TO BE CONSTRUCTED. VILLAGE SITE GOOD. THE MEDICAL TUL-TUL APPEARS TO BE THE MOST CAPABLE VILLAGE OFFICIAL. LULUAI IS OLD BUT GOOD. GOOD REST HOUSE IS ABOUT FIVE MINUTES WALK FROM VILLAGE.

KAPIKAVI.

AN EXCELLENT VILLAGE ON AN EXCELLENT SITE. ALL THE NATIVES IN THIS VILLAGE SEEM TO TAKE PRIDE IN THEIR OWN APPEARANCE AND IN THE APPEARANCE AND QUALITY OF THEIR HOUSES. VILLAGE IS MORE FORTUNATE THAN MOST VILLAGES IN THE AREA AS AT KAPIKAVI THERE IS NO SHORTAGE OF SAGO THATCH. THE LULUAI IS GOOD AND THE TUL-TUL IS EXCELLENT. THE WORK OF THE OFFICIALS IS MADE EASY BY XXX VIRTUE OF FACT THAT THEY RECEIVE WHOLEHEARTED CO-OPERATION FROM ALL THE NATIVES. REST HOUSE IS GOOD.

KEREMONA.

VILLAGE IS SITUATED ON A RATHER WINDY SITE OVERLOOKING A TRIBUTARY OF THE LULUAI RIVER. HOUSING IS GOOD AND SANITATION IS ADEQUATE BUT IS OBVIOUS THAT A MORE SHELTERED SITE WOULD BE DESIRABLE. NATIVES SEEM KEEN TO CHOOSE A NEW SITE AND HAVE BEEN ENCOURAGED TO DO SO. THE SENIOR VILLAGE OFFICIAL IS THE TUL-TUL AND ALTHOUGH HE IS A TRIFLE BRASH, HE DOES AN EXCELLENT JOB. THERE IS NO REST HOUSE AT THE VILLAGE AND THERE IS NO NECESSITY FOR ONE AT PRESENT.

MARURA.

A SMALL VILLAGE BUT HOUSING AND LATRINES ARE GOOD. THE LULUAI IS OLD BUT GOOD. NO REST HOUSE.

ISINA

A GOOD CLEAN VILLAGE WELL FENCED AGAINST PIGS. THE TUL-TUL

WAS THE MOST HELPFUL OFFICIAL IN THE VILLAGE. HOUSING AND
SANITATION ARE GOOD. REST HOUSE AND POLICE QUARTERS TO BE
REPAIRED BEFORE THE NEXT PATROL.

8.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Although there are no European Missionaries in the Kongara Sub-Division, all Kongara villages are highly missionised. A fair proportion of Kongara natives attend school at the Methodist Mission LOREIGNAN whilst lesser numbers are being educated at the Catholic Missions at TUBIANA of KOROMIRA and Seventh Day Adventists attend school at either of RUMBA or INUS missions.

Despite the mixture of religions, the natives appear to live in harmony with their fellows and no religious friction of any description was noticed in the Sub-Division. Adherents of the seventh Day Adventists seem to take a greater pride in their appearance and in the state of their villages than those of other denominations.

BANEI village has more than half its adult male working potential absent at the Loreignan Methodist Mission School. As a result, those who remain at the village are hard pressed to provide adequate accommodation [accommodation] for themselves. In the opinion of the writer, the alarming death rate since the last census is directly attributable to the fact that such a great proportion of the potential village workers are absent at school. Those natives who have remained at BANEI on building work, constructed a church before ensuring that their own housing was fit for habitation. It was pointed out to the natives concerned that their health was of tantamount importance to both themselves and to the mission and that their action in erecting a church before making sure that their families had adequate accommodation [accommodation] was foolhardy.

Several other villages in the area had a fair proportion of workers absent at work or school but they seemed to be able to keep their housing in better condition than the BANEI natives.

AGRICULTURE, STOCK and FISHERIES.

The natives in the area visited informed the writer that they never experienced a shortage of food. Sweet Potato, water-cress, paw-paws and pineapples were offered to the patrol. The patrol distributed quantities of seed to all villages in the No. 1 Kongara. Sweet corn, tomato, lettuce, bean, cucumber, lettuce and squash seeds were amongst those issued. The natives were told to bring samples of the produce from these seeds to the Government Station at Kieta so that results may be observed.

Large stands of sugar were noticed throughout the area and natives enquired whether they could learn to produce table sugar for trade and for their own consumption. They were informed that costs would be prohibitive. The MARILAU natives said they were interested to know if there was some cheap process whereby

syrup could be extracted from the xxxxx cane. The natives were informed that their query would be passed on to the Department of Agriculture.

CONCLUSION.

The natives in the KONGARA area gave the patrol as much co-operation as possible. Their attitude towards the Administration is excellent. Admittedly, one or two villages visited were not satisfactory but the majority of natives are making an honest effort to improve their standards and appear to be more genuine in these efforts than those coastal natives who have been previously contacted by the writer.

9.

CONCLUSION (CONT'D.)

ALTHOUGH NATIVE FOOD IS PLENTIFUL IN THE AREA, SAGO THATCH FOR HOUSING IS HARD TO COME BY IN MOST VILLAGES. IT IS LIKELY THAT WHEN WAR DAMAGE IS EXHAUSTED, NEIGHBOURING PLANTATIONS WILL OBTAIN SUPPLIES OF LABOUR FROM THE KONGARA AS THEY HAVE NO MEANS OF EARNING CASH IN THEIR VILLAGES.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS SEEM TO BE DOING GOOD WORK IN MOST CASES AND THEY HAVE SHOWED THEMSELVES TO BE QUITE CAPABLE OF SETTLING MINOR DISPUTESX. SOME OFFICIALS SEEM TO BE TOO OLD FOR ANY HEAVY WORK BUT THEY STILL COMMAND THE RESPECT OF THOSE UNDER THEM.

(W.P. Ryan)
Cadet Patrol Officer

9.

CONCLUSION (CONT'D.)

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(W.P. Ryan)
Cadet Patrol Officer

APPENDIX A.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA
CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING KONGARA PATROL.

Reg No. 6722 L/Corporal TETEPOMA.

A reliable N.C.O. who worked well throughout the patrol.

Reg. No. X 5155B. Constable DUMUI

An old constable with much expertise. Excellent worker.

Reg. No. 7854 Constable PONOMA

A young constable with no previous patrol experience.

Has the makings of an excellent patrol constable.

Reg. No 8076 Constable ARBOP

Another young constable with no previous patrolling.

Efficient and reliable.

ROUGH SKETCH MAP

To accompany Kieta Patrol Report No. 4 of 1953/4.

overlay from Bougainville Island Sought 4 mile series

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

BK 30/1/1

Sub-District Office,

Kieta

Bougainville District

30th April 1954

The District Commissioner,

SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KIETA No 4 1953/54

KONGARA SUB-DIVISION.

Please find herewith the above mentioned patrol report conducted by Mr W.P. Ryan, Cadet Patrol Officer. This is an initial solo patrol by the officer and has been performed in a credible manner.

Youths and young men who missed schooling at an early age through the war and early post war still carry on as school boys. The officials of the villages most concerned have been told that while schooling is commendable good villages must be maintained for the health and well being of all.

The desire for getting more cash is current throughout the Sub District and is giving rise to many problems. Many natives are relatively prosperous and others are setting out to emulate them.

(R.I. Macilwain)

A/Assistant District Officer

30/14/105
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
22 MAY 1954
CHM/VA
File No. 30/2/3.
Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,
13th May, 1954.

MEMORANDUM for:-

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.
PATROL REPORT - KIETA NOs. 4 and 5 53/54.
Forwarded, please together with copies of comments thereon
by the Assistant District Officer, Kieta.

Enc.
(C.H. Maclean)
A/District Commissioner.

30-LI-103

24th May 1954

The District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report KIETA No. 4/53-54.

The above Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer
W.P.Ryan, after his Patrol of the KONGARA sub-division, KIETA sub-
District, has been received.

It is considered that Mr. Ryan on his first
unaccompanied Patrol showed good judgement in replying to native
queries requiring a decision or information. The Report too is
well written for an initial attempt and the field work generally
has been carried out in a promising manner.

The Patrol appears to have been well received in
this sub-division of relatively small villages and co-operatives
with the Administration party was very fair.

Native interest in making economic progress by
use of their own land should be encouraged and advice and assistance
from an Agricultural or Co-operative Officer arranged whenever
practicable.

(A.A.Roberts).

Director. DDS&NA.

16/6/54

ion Register

Kieta
P/R 5 of 53/54
G. Smith.

30/14/106

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 30/1.

Patrol Report: WAKUNAI [Kieta] No. 1[5] - 1953/54.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE ROTOKAS CENSUS
SUB-DIVISION.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: GORDON SMITH Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED.: The ROTOKAS Census Sub-division.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

- (1) Revision of the census figures.
- (2) Inspection of all the villages in the area.
- (3) General native administration.

DURATION: From the 11th. March, 1954 to the 24th.
March, 1954. The 6th, and 7th. of April.

PERSONNEL:

Gordon Smith. Patrol Officer.

Reg. No. 2086 L/Cpl. SAUNO.

“ “ 6611 Const. WABITEI.

“ “ 7288 “ KAMDONGLY.

N.M.O. VAVAUS.

Interpreter Tul-tul PIAUPI of PIPIPAIA village.

Carriers from village to village.

The European Medical Assistant accompanied the
patrol on two day visits to nearby villages.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was of a routine nature. All of the
villages of the Census Subdivision were visited and inspected.
General conditions of hygiene [hygiene] and sanitation were poor however
there are exceptions to this generalization. See notes on the
state of the villages.

Village Officials are on the whole lacking in auth-
ority over the village natives and do not seem to have the
ability to lead their fellows. They have been told that the
Administration will support any lawfull [lawful] order which they give.
Up to the present time the natives have been frightened to
exert themselves for fear that they would not receive the backing
which is needed if the villages are to improve their standard
of living, with regard to health and hygiene [hygiene].

General health of the natives in the area patrolled
appears to have improved considerably since the passage of the
last patrol some nineteen months ago. The Aid Posts in the

area appear to be doing very good work as the number of advanced cases of Tropical Ulcers and yaws seen on the patrol was neg-

(2) INTRODUCTION (Cont.):

ligible and only four natives were seen who needed treatment at the Native Hospital at WAKUNAI.

Roads throughout the area are generally poor. It is apparent that no real maintenance work has been effected for some considerable time. Just prior to the patrol the cover of grass was taken from the roads but no attempt has been made to remake the bench.

Mission activities throughout the area are extensive. Roman Catholic, Methodist and Seventh Day Adventist factions being represented.

PATROL DIARY:

11th. March.

12th. “

13th. “

14th. “

15th. “

16th. “

17th. “

From WAKUNAI to TIARAKA village by canoe.

Village Inspected and census figures revised. On to the village of NUPATORO for inspection and revision of census.

Overnight at NUPATORO village.

From NUPATORO village to the village of PIPIPALA for inspection and census.

Thence to the village of KAKAROPAIA where village was inspected and census figures revised.

Overnight at KAKAROPAIA.

From KAKAROPAIA village to the village of TUTUPAIA. Village inspected and census figures revised. Thence to the village

of BULISTORO for inspection and revision of the census.

Overnight at BULISITORO village.

Sunday. remained at BULISITORO village.

From BULISITORO village to the village of IBU for inspection and revision of the census. Thence to the village of TOGARAU. Village inspected and census figures revised.

Overnight at TOGARAU village.

From TOGARAU village on to the village of RURUVU for inspection and revision of the census figures, thence to the village of SISIVI where the census figures were revised after inspection of the village.

Overnight at SISIVI village.

From SISIVI village to the village of LESIOPAIA where census was taken after the inspection of the village. Then on to the village of BETERIOPAIA for inspection and census.

Overnight at the village of BETERIOPAIA.

(3)

PATROL DIARY (Cont.):

18th. March.

19th. “

20th. “

21st. “

22ND. “

23rd. “

24th. “

6th. April

7th. “

From the village of BETERIOPAIA TO the village of SORORIPAIA for inspection and revision of the census figures. Thence to the village of MAPEARO for inspection and census. Return to WAKUNAI.

Overnight at WAKUNAI.

From WAKUNAI on to the village of TIAKONO for inspection and revision of the census.

Mr. W. Race accompanied this visit to the village. Return to WAKUNAI.

To TENAKAU Plantation for Native Labour Inspection. Return to WAKUNAI.

Sunday. Spent at WAKUNAI.

At WAKUNAI holding native courts.

By canoe from WAKUNAI to the village of TEBEROI for inspection and revision of the census figures. Thence to the village of TURATOPAIA where inspection held and census figures revised.

Return to TENAKAU Plantation and remained overnight at TENAKAU.

From TENAKAU Plantation to the village of OKOWAPAIA for inspection and revision of the census. Return to WAKUNAI via TENAKAU Plantation, TEBEROI village and Numa Numa Plantation.

From WAKUNAI to the village of LEIKOIA for inspection and census revision. Return to WAKUNAI.

From WAKUNAI to the small village of TEIHUP for inspection and census. Return to WAKUNAI.

(The period 25th. March, 1954 to the 5th. April 1954 was taken up by the visit of the Assistant District Officer KIETA

and the subsequent Court proceedings held at KIETA.)
End of Patrol Diary.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

1. TEIHUP.

A small village of some four houses and a total population of fourteen. The village area is clean and the housing good. Work is proceeding on the construction of another house. There are no latrines in the village as the

(4)

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont.):

inhabitants of the village utilize a tree stump over the sea for that purpose.

The village has one official a Luluai who has very little work, however he maintains the roads and village in good order.

2. TIARAKA.

Housing in the village is generally good. One house is in the process of construction. However two houses are constructed on the ground ostensibly while awaiting the completion of houses on piles. Instruction has been given that these are to be removed as soon as the new houses are completed.

Sanitation is fair but two more latrines are to be built. Hygeine [Hygiene] appears good.

General health of the natives is good.

The Luluai SAK appears to be quite an able man and he has been told that if he issues a lawfull [lawful] order and it is not carried out then he should report at once to the Patrol Post bringing the native concerned with him. Action will then be taken. It is considered that if this native has the support from the administration then he will prove himself to be an able leader of his community.

3. NUPATON.

General hygeine [hygiene] of this village is good. However the sanitation of the village is inadequate and two more latrines are to be constructed.

Most of the houses in this village are constructed with earth floors and have little or no window space. The natives have been instructed to make their future houses on piles so that they will at least have fresh air.

General health of the village is good however a few small sores were noted but these were all being treated at the Aid Post at ITAI near PIPPAIA village.

The Luluai of the village SIURERE and the Tul-tul TAKURA appear to be working well.

4. Itai AID POST.

This Post is staffed by the N.M.O. KOTOHA, and is built on both sides of the ITAI creek. One of the wards is in need of repair but the Aid Post is generally clean and sanitary. There is only one latrine in use, the creek is used for ablution and other purposes. This creek feeds into the Red Water river which pollutes the stream and there are no other villages down stream. It was suggested that more latrines be

constructed so that the natives who visit the hospital may learn to use them.

5. PIPIPAIA.

This village is in good order. Hygeine [Hygiene] and sanitation appear good and the general standard of the housing is good. There are however two houses still on the old style with earth floors. This is to be remedied as soon as possible. Several natives absent from the census at the Aid Post at ITAI.

(5)

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont.):

The village officials are Luluai MAKOIRA and Tul-tul PEIAPI. These two natives appear to work well although the work of the Tul-tul overshadows to some degree the activities of the Luluai.

6. KAKAROPAIA.

General conditions in this village are poor. Latrines are in poor condition and the housing is all with earth floors.

Instruction has been given that the houses in future are to be constructed above ground level and are to have windows, the Latrines are all to be repaired and where over-full they are to be covered in and new ones dug to take their place.

The village officials are Luluai KUKROTA, Tul-tul POKATO and the M.T.T. SI-AILALA. The latter native appears to be not the least interested in his work. The natives generally appear to be a very uninterested but and the village officials are having a very hard time with them. Both village natives and the village officials were told that instructions pertaining to the general sanitation of the village and the general condition of roads maintained by the village were to be carried out and that failure to do so would result in the offending party being brought to trial for contravention of the Regulation applicable on that occasion.

7. TUTUPAIA.

General sanitation in this village is good. Latrines are adequate in number for the size of the population and are well kept. General hygiene [hygiene] of the village is fair. However houses are mainly constructed with earth floors and without any ventilation apart from a small door about three feet high.

Both the Luluai BURUVURU and the Tul-tul DIDAVIRI are lacking in authority in the village but the M.T.T. BIRAVARA appears to be working well.

Once again the village officials have not the support of the native community and the village natives were told that they must carry out the lawful [lawful] orders of the Luluai and the Tul-tul.

8. BULISITORO.

General sanitation of this village is fair. Latrines appear in ample numbers for the size of the population. Housing is mainly on the ground with earth floors. Instruction has been given for this state of affairs to discontinue at once and that all future construction of houses is to be made on piles at least three feet above the ground.

The Luluai of the village VIVIDIOVI appears to be

rather simple but the Tul-tul ATURAs working quite well.

The village also has a Medical Tul-tul ABEREIVA.

9. IBU.

This village is in fair order but with the housing all with earth floors. Instruction has been given for this to be remedied at once. Sanitation of the village is fair though it is apparent that the population decided to clean up the village after the patrol had started, Seven new latrines were noted in this village.

The village Officials do not appear to have the

(6)

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont.):

support of the population. They are the Luluai ELIPORIDI and the Tul-tul ITASITO.

10. TOGARAU.

At the time of the visit of the patrol the village was in fair order. However it was apparent that a very thorough and comprehensive cleanup has been undertaken by the natives of the village immediately prior to the arrival of the patrol at the village. The number of latrines is not considered to be sufficient for the size of the population and five more are to be constructed. Many houses are with earth floors and this is to be remedied as soon as materials are assembled.

7 There are five village officials in this village.

Two Luluais BOITARI and TARAVASI neither of these natives are Pidgin speakers, Tul-tul Mivisi and two Medical Tul-tuls MAVIORISI and LORACARI.

11. RURUVU.

The immediate village area is clean and the general hygiene [hygiene] is fair. Sanitation in the form of pit latrines is not sufficient for the number of natives living in the village and instruction has been given for more to be constructed.

Housing in this village is of a poor type being constructed with earth floors. Instruction has been given for the immediate construction of good houses.

The village Officials are poor and consist of Luluai SUTIARA, Tul-tul NAVIORI and the Medical Tul-tul TARTSI. They have been given certain instructions with regard to the maintainance [maintenance] of their village and the village natives have warned that if they fail to carry out the lawfull [lawful] instruction of the village officials they will be guilty of a breach of the Native Administration Regulations and will have action taken against them in the Court for Native Affairs.

12. SISIVI.

Sanitation in this village is fair only. More attention is to be paid to the latrines and the general hygiene [hygiene] of the village.

Housing is of a poor type being constructed with earth floors. this is to be remedied.

There is one village official Tul-tul WILLI. He appears to be a good type of native but has been absent for some considerable time at the Native Hospital at WAKUNAI.

13. SISIVI AID POST.

This is a well ordered and cared for Post staffed

by the N.M.O. SIEROMI and the N.H.A. KABIRI. Both these natives appear to be working well. Many natives were seen at the Post receiving treatment for Tropical Ulcers and other complaints.

14. LESIOPAIA.

Sanitation in this village is fair. Three more latrines are to be constructed. General hygiene [hygiene] fair.

(7)

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont.):

Housing is constructed mainly with earth floors.

This is to be remedied immediately and work is to commence on the construction of better houses built above the ground.

Village officials are Luluai LAKEVIRIRE and Tul-tul LEATA. The Luluai is a very old man who at one time must have held considerable power in the villages of the ROTOKAS as he is head of the KOKI clan. He does little now but carry the hat as a symbol of authority. The Tul-tul is not very helpfull [helpful] and drifts along with the returned workers from the nearby plantations. There is a Medical Tul-tul SIOI-INDE. He also appears to drift with the general concensus [consensus] of opinion at the particular time.

15. BETERIOPAIA.

This village needs considerable improvement before it may be classed as good. Housing is in the main built on the ground and instruction has been given for the commencement of houses on piles. Sanitation of the village is fair only and once again it was apparent that a very rapid cleanup had been made immediately before the patrol reached the village.

There are five village Officials in this village which is a result of the joining together of the natives of IPARKASKKAS AND MAGORIKIPAIA to form the village of BETERIOPAIA. They are Luluais TBARIRI and SISIBARA, Tul-tuls AUSIOKOBE and TAIDIARI.

The Tul-tuls appear quite keen on their work although in the past they have not had the support from the rest of the village natives which they should have. The other officials appear to be very poor.

16. SORORIPAIA.

This village has moved from the old site since the passage of the last patrol through the area. the general state of the village is poor. Sanitation of the village has not been attended to and though the natives were advised by the previous patrolling officer to make a clean and sanitary village this has not been done. Housing in this village is all constructed on the ground. Instruction has been given for a cleanup to take place immediately and for the houses to be constructed off the ground, on piles instead of with an earth floor.

Village Officials are poor and have not the support of the population of the village. They are Luluai UKODIROPEI, Tul-tul SUPILEI and Medical Tul-tul ARIREA.

Three natives with large sores were sent to the

Native Hospital at WAKUNAI.

17. MAPEARO.

This village shows signs of a rapid cleanup before the entry of the patrol into the village. Housing is not up to standard as it is built mainly on the ground with earth floors. Instruction has been given for this to be attended to immediately. General hygiene [hygiene] and sanitation in the village was fair only and more attention is to be paid to this in future.

Village officials are fair only but they have been told that they will be supported fully if they give lawfull [lawful] instructions to the village population and these instructions are not heeded as they have been in the past. They must then bring the native

(8)

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont.):

concerned to the Patrol Post where he will be tried in the Court for Native Affairs under the pertinent section of the Native Administration Regulations.

19. LEIKOIA.

A pleasant village though very small. Sanitation in this village is fair and the general hygiene [hygiene] of the village is good. Housing is with earth floors and instruction ha(?) been given for this to be remedied immediately.

The village official is the Luluai PAUPI previously of KIVIRI village. He is working well and with a little support will make a very good village.

20. TEBEROI.

This village is in fair order. Housing is fair and the general sanitation of the village is good. There are no latrines in this village which is on the beach. The hamlet of MOKOMAK was visited this was found to be in fair order.

The village officials are Luluai MASIWU and the Tul-tul KOMUAI. They are both old men but appear to have the support of the native population and are working well.

21. TURATOPAIA.

This village is insanitary and the general condition of the housing is also poor. These matters are to be attended to immediately.

The village officials Luluai EVOIDI and the Tul-tul AKUTEI neither of whom have much authority over the natives.

22. OKOWAPAIA.

This village is at present without a village official. No recommendation for the position can be given. The village is very small and it appears to be carrying on quite efficiently without recourse to a village official. However more attention will be paid in future to matters of hygiene [hygiene] within the village and the latrines will be maintained in a sanitary condition.

23. TIAKONO.

This is a small well ordered village. Sanitation is fair and general hygiene [hygiene] fair. Teo latrines are to be constructed and the village area opened to allow more sunlight into the village.

The village is supervised by the Tul-tul of KIVIRI village KOVITAVI.

24. BULUSITORO AID POST.

This Aid Post is maintained by the Native Medical

Assistant WAIA. The area occupied by the Post is sanitary and clean. General Hygeine [Hygiene] appears good.

The Aid Post is situated between the village of TUTUPAIA and BULISITORO.

(9) ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Little work has been done on the roads throughout the ROTOKAS area for some considerable time. Roads said to have been made before the war still had some semblance of a bench along the length of the road. However those made after the war are just ridge tracks and no attempt has been made to cut a bench and grade these new tracks. The villages appear to be permanent so instruction has been given for the roads in the area to be bench cut and well graded to give greater incentive for inter village contact and also to make the roads easier for the sick natives to visit the Aid Posts and also the Native Hospital at WAKUNAI.

There appears to have been little attempt and the construction of bridges. There are many steep sided streams in the area which could be bridged and these bridges could be set up high enough to be out of the way for flood streams. Instruction has been given in those places where it is possible to construct a bridge that one is to be built. This would enable sick natives to be brought down to the Native Hospital whatever the weather whereas at the present time the streams may be in flood and impassable for days at a time.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Natives of the area had few complaints to make to the patrolling officer. Several cases of adultery had been heard at the Patrol Post immediately prior to the visit of the patrol to that area.

One interesting point which has arisen in these people with their different religions is that of mixed marriages i.e. with natives of another religion. Two natives who had been betrothed as small children and who were apparently quite happy to marry were unable to do so because one of them was a Roman Catholic and the other a Seventh Day Adventist. Neither of the natives would change their religion to suit the other and although advised that really it was only a question for the two of them the two natives would not break faith with their religion and marry outside their religions. The matter was further complicated by the fact that the original betrothal was a 'sister exchange' one and now there will have to be some arrangement made by the brother and other sister already married. This state of affairs does not lend itself to the furthering of a settled village but rather introduces more factions than there are already.

The general opinion of the natives towards the Administration is very difficult to understand. It does appear that

if a stand is taken and the natives are given instructions, those instructions will be carried out. Many patrol reports state that village officials are of a poor quality. That is undoubtedly so but it is also very difficult to find a native in the village who from his general appearance appears to have more authority than the village official. The Mission teachers especially of the Roman Catholic Mission have a great deal say but it is apparent that they are not over helpfull [helpful] in the village in improving the general standard of living of the inhabitants. They are more concerned with the day to day worship than with day to day cleanliness. This cannot be said for the Seventh Day Adventist teachers who are very keen to introduce cleanliness and a good standard of housing in the villages where they are in fair strength.

The village officials who were acting at the time of the last patrol have not been changed. Instead they have been instructed that they have a certain responsibility and their work has been outlined to them. They have been told that they will be supported if they have a lawful complaint against one of their villagers.

(10)

NATIVE AFFAIRS, (Cont.) :

The village natives have also been warned that continued failure to carry out the lawfull [lawful] instruction of the village official will no longer be tolerated.

AGRICULTURE, STOCK AND FISHERIES.

There appears to be no shortage of food in the area patrolled. The village officials report that most of the vil-lages have more than sufficient vegetables for themselves.

Type of food grown in this area have been discussed in ear-lier patrol reports of patrols to this area.

Natives of the villages of TIARAKA, KAKAROPAIA and PIPIPAIA together with several others are very interested in the pro-duction of cacao [cacao]. Although they have been told that they must clear an area of ground sufficient for 500 trees they are keen to try the crop.

Most of the villages with coconuts are producing copra which is sold mainly to a local trader. The village of TEIHUP has not sufficient men for the production of copra so they are selling the dry coconuts to a local native who is drying them for COPRA. They were advised that although there were not very men available it would be more profitable to them if they made the copra themselves.

Natives of this area have few pigs at present in the neighbourhood of their villages but those seen were of a a good type. It is hoped that some of the European breeds of pigs will soon be available for sale to the natives.

These are being bred by the Agricultural Station at SOHANO and two Boars and four Sows have been ordered. If there are sufficient to meet that demand these will be sold to the nat-ives to improve the general strain of their pigs.

Many hens were noticed in the villages these are of all breeds and produce mainly very small eggs. There seems to be little idea of hand feeding the birds at the present.time.

Natives of the coastal and near coastal villages engage themselves in trochus and green snail shell fishing as and when they feel inclined. This shell is also purchased by a local trader.

A market is held each week at xxxxxxxxxxxx ASITAVI Mission Station. The natives have been encouraged by the Father in Charge to bring in various nativex vegetables from the hill villages to trade with the coastal villages for fish. This market although supposedly held each week is of course limited by the fishing conditions prevailing at the time.

Rice growing has been entered into by the natives of PIPIPAIA village and three gardens have been planted. Natives of BURISOTORO have also adopted the idea and also those of the village of TIAKONO. The rice produced appears to be quite good and a sample was seen at the Mission at ASITAVI which has recently obtained a huller.

As can be seen from the above the natives are very keen to try to grow all kinds of crops but it does appear that they do not at present have the ability to apply themselves in the right direction and need considerable technical advice before they will be able to make the most of the acreages available, and also the potential of the resources available to them.

(11)

VOLCANIC DISTURBANCES,

During the passage of the patrol the two volcanoes BALBI and BACANA were the most part covered by cloud. No earth tremors were noted and the natives stated that they had not noticed any excessive activity for some time pasxxx.

CENSUS.

Several new names were recorded at this census. This was due to the fact the natives were advised prior to the patrol that all of the natives in that area should line for census. Several of these natives had been censused before but had been overlooked when new books were issued.

No difficulty was found in the compilation of census figures and on this occasion the natives had either learned their name or knew where they came in the census book.

Figures for the current year show an increase of 47 over the figures for the previous year. A total of 108 births was recorded as against 82 deaths. Of this number 13 deaths were recorded in the second or third year of life while the number of deaths in children under the age of thirteen was 35 which is almost one third of the number of births for that period.

Migrations were mainly village to village though there were some natives recorded as migrating from the Tor-kina area.

Approximately 22% of the adult male population is absent from the village at work within the District and approximately 7% are students at the various Mission stations. This does not appear to have seriously handicapped the normal village life.

A total of 303 natives including workers and dependents and students and dependents are absent from the villages. Missions and EDUCATION.

The Roman Catholic Mission with its Headquarters for the Area at ASITAVI has teachers throughout the area patrolled. The teachers have a good following in the villages and are well supported in the morning and evening services. The general appearance of the teachers is not very inspiring as they are normally no more clean than the rest of the natives of the villages. There are exceptions.

The Seventh Day Mission has good followings in the three villages mentioned in the previous report and these natives seem as a general rule to be clean and healthy while the teachers speak a little English and teach hygiene [hygiene] and

cleanliness by example rather than speech.

The Methodist Mission has a Sub-station xat the village of TIARAKA and this is looked after by a Polynesian teacher.

Schooling is conducted in the languages of the area visited and is of course of a religious natire.

CONCLUSION.

(12)

CONCLUSION.

As may be seen from the comments on the various villages of the area the general state of affairs in this area is not good. The natives of the hill villages are primitive and are still apparently unable to realise that the main reason for a patrol is to assist them and direct their work into the correct channels. They live under the false impression that what has been good enough for their fathers is adequate for the present time. The action taken by the patrol in the issuing of instruction for the building of villages with houses above the ground was a continuation of the suggestions [gestions] made by earlier patrol to this area and is an effort to make the natives realise that dirt is almost synonymous with disease. It is hoped that the action taken will result in the lessening of the amount of Tropical Ulcers in the area by removing the natives from the ground for at least eight hours in the twenty four, and will xxxxxx lessenxxx the amount of general sickness in the villages by providing more efficient ventilation.

Several of the natives are engaged in the production of copra and this is being encouraged. Others are keen to try CACAO planting while others in the area are working with rice. It is apparent that the natives concerned need the advise [advice] and assistance of a technical officer so that their efforts may be directed into the most efficient methods of working.

It is hoped that a followup patrol xxxxxxxxxxxx will be made through the area to see that the instructions and advice given is being effected, in about two months time.

GORDON SMITH.

Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'A'.

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING
PATROL TO THE ROTOKAS CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Three members of the Native Constabulary accompanied
this patrol to the ROTOKAS Area. They were :-

Reg. No. 2086 L/Cpl. Sauno.

A first class N,C.O. and well versed in patrolling
with authority over both his police detachment and also the
village natives.

Reg. No. 6611 Const. Wabitei.

A good type of native but somewhat difficult to
handle and understand at the outset. His work was good
and he appears to well known to the village natives.

Reg. NO. 7288 const. Kamdongly.

A fair type of native with little sense of responsibility.
However he carries out his instructions well, though with
little initiative.

GORDON SMITH.

Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'B'
REPORT ON THE STATE OF HEALTH AND HYGEINE [HYGIENE]
OF THE ROTOKAS SUBDIVISION WAKUNAI AREA.

The general health of the natives of the ROTOKAS census Sub-Division is good. Many small sores were seen but these were being treated by the Native Medical Assistants and Orderlies stationed at the three Aid Posts in the area.

These Aid Posts are at ITAI, BULISITORO and SISIVI.

All the Posts are clean and sanitary and though some require slight repairs to the wards they are generally good. The Aid Post at ITAI is staffed by the native KOTOA axnative Medical Orderly. The one at BULISITORO by the Native Medical Assistant WAIA and the Aid Post at SISIVI by the Native Hygeine [Hygiene] Assistant KABIRI and the Native Medical Orderly SIEROMI.

The only village which was not satisfactory with regard to the health of the natives was SORORIPAIA where a native was found with an advanced Tropical Ulcer another with an eye complaint and a third with an extremely painfull [painful] leg complaint. These were all sent to the Native Hospital at WAKUNAI. The Native Medical Orderly in charge of the village stated that he had only recently visited the village but had not seen the three natives concerned. other natives were questioned and it was discovered that the natives concerned had been hidden from the Native Medical Orderly. The Woman with the Tropical Ulcer had been treated by the Medical Tul-tul of the village.

Attempts has been made on this patrol to introduce a more efficient system of hygeine [hygiene] that is currently operating. More latrines have been dug in many of the villages and instruction has been given for the houses which are dirty and ill-ventilated to be constructed off the ground on piles

It is hoped that a followup patrol may be made in two months to see that the instructions given are being carried out.

GORDON SMITH.
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX C'
UNEXPLODED BOMBS AT SISIVE VILLAGE.
ROKOKAS CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Two unexploded bombs were seen near the village of SISIVI. They appear to be 100 to 200 pounders, and are lying near the present village. A third bomb was reported to be in that area.

The Tul-tul of the village WILLI knows the site of the bombs and natives have been warned by him not to approach them.

GORDON SMITH.
Patrol Officer.

Map of Patrol to Rotokas S/D
Scale 4mls - 1 ins
(Overlay of Strat. Series. Bougainville
Denotes villages fixed by Company Bearings
(Poor Visibility Precluded further fixing)
Patrol Route

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

BK 30/1/1
Sub-District Office,
Kieta
Bougainville District.
30th April 1954

The District Commissioner,
SOHANO.
PATROL REPORT KIETA No 5 1953/54
ROKOKAS SUB-DIVISION

Please find herewith the above mentioned patrol report conducted by Mr Gordon Smith, patrol officer. This is the second patrol conducted from Wakunai for 1953/54 and completes the census covered from that patrol post.

That the general health has improved is pleasing. When these people at length construct good houses further improvement may be expected.

The Rotokas no doubt find house construction more difficult as by hereditary they are not builders. Their once semi nomadic state likewise has probably been the reason for a lack of persons having authority. Their progress has been slow and may remain so for some time.

The desire for cash crops is in common with the rest of the Sub-District. The question of cocoa growing has been taken up with the District Agricultural Officer and he proposes patrolling this area when possible.

Mr Smith has completed a good deal of work in an able manner.

(R.I. Macilwain)
A/Assistant District Officer

30-I(?)-I06

28th May 1954

The District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report KIETA No. 5/53-54 from
MAKUNAI Patrol Post.

The above Report submitted by Mr. Gordon Smith,
Patrol Officer in charge of Makunai Patrol Post, has been received.

The ROTOKAS census sub-division which did not
receive a Patrol at all during 1953 is obviously in need of further
patrolling so it is to be hoped that the proposal to follow up this recent
Patrol in two months' time will be carried out.

The native hospital at MAKUNAI with its satellite
Aid Posts in this census sub-division is evidently proving of considerable
medical benefit to these rather backward people.

The aspirations of village natives to produce
marketable or nutritious crops on their own land of a nature new to them
should be encouraged, where it seems practicable that with some technical
assistance success can be achieved. Rice, cocoa, coffee and peanuts are
being grown with success by natives in parts of the Territory where the
climatic conditions suit the particular crop. Coconut palms should not be
neglected and villages where the palm will grow and who have few should be
persuaded to plant up more, even if only ten are planted when each birth or
marriage takes place in the village. It is to be hoped that the good quality
pigs sought, are available, as the cross-breeding with the native domestic
pig improves the strain of the latter very considerably.

The information regarding the unexploded bombs will
be passed to the Government Secretary.

(A.A.Roberts).
Director. DDS&NA.

Note
Jmorea
16/6/54

Kieta
Bougainville District
P/R 6 of 53/54
R I. Macilwain

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub District Office,
KIETA.

20th May, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 1953/54

Report of Patrol to the South Nasioi Sub Division

Officer Conducting Patrol:	R.I. Macilwain, Acting Assistant
Area Patrolled:	District Officer.
Objects of patrol:	Kieta to Nabuia along the immediate
Duration of Patrol:	coastal ranges.
Personnel Accompanying:	(1) Census Revision
	(2) Routine Administration
	April 27th to April 30th - 4 days
	May 8th to May 17th - 10 "
	4159 - L/Cpl. Sauno
	8412 - Const. Vilo
	8422 - Const. Siliven
	N.M.A. Keni from Daratui onwards

INTRODUCTION

The Sub Division comprises some 26 village groups contained in 22 village gooks. These village groups in some instances are further divided into hamlets. The area is cut by an abnormal quantity of streams which finally merge into rivers. The largest is the Aropa River which remains unbridged. Two bridges - one metal from German times and a pre-war wooden bridge have been deserted by the river which defied re-diverting by the Commonwealth Department of Works.

The patrol was broken on account of the M.V. "Malaita" arriving at the end of the month requiring all possible staff at Kieta.

The opportunity was taken while in the area to go into the matter of the airstrip near the mouth of the Aropa River.

DIARY

Tuesday, April 27th

Departed Kieta on foot 9.40 a.m. crossed peninsula and arrived Osirei Village 10.20 a.m. Census revision and village inspection. Climbed to Karakung taking 1 ½ hours. Heavy rain and work postponed.

Wednesday, April 28th

Census revision resumed. Mount Bagana erupted at 7.23 a.m. and good view obtained. Karakung village inspected. Proceeded to Baba hamlet and inspected then on to Tavidua Village one hour walk away. Census revised, village and native plantation inspected. Departed

12 noon and reached Bunamung village 1 p.m. Village inspected and rain set in.

Thursday, April 29th

Census completed and moved to Taulapelia nearby. Census and inspection and moved on to Makeiniko. Census and inspection and on to Kobeinan village. Pangauam hamlet inspected en route. Census revised and Kobeinan and Siparundu hamlets inspected.

-2-

Friday, April 30th

Departed Kobeinan at 7 a.m. and reached beach 8.15 a.m.
Embarked motor launch at Taboroi village and reached Kieta 10 a.m.
Resumed/station duties.

Saturday, May 8th

Departed Kieta per jeep 11.20 a.m. Continued by vehicle until
3 miles from Aropa river crossing. Arrived 2 p.m. at empty house
belonging to Commonwealth Department of Works.

Sunday, May 9th

Airstrip reconnaissance [reconnaissance] 8 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Monday, May 10th

Departed capt 7 a.m. Arrived Rest House 8.20 - good going.
Census 3 villages completed 11.15 a.m. Departed 11.30 a.m. for Sirambana
crossed Aropa River and then climbed 40 minutes - track satisfactory.
Good view of potential airstrip. To Bakato down and up for 40 minutes.
Kokadei in 20 minutes thence to Daratui 1 ½ hours, arriving 4 p.m.
Cargo had gone direct and camp in order on arrival.

Tuesday, May 12th

To Siromba and back 6.30 to 9.30 a.m. To Moinam and
inspection of Daratui village 10 a.m. to lunchtime. Rain interrupted
Daratui inspection. to Dilaboa and back in the afternoon.

Wednesda, May 12th

To Siromba and back 6.30 to 9.30 a.m. To Moinam and
inspection of Daatui village 10 a.m. to lunchtime. Rain interrupter
Daratui inspection. To Dilaboa and back in the afternoon.

Thursday, May 13th

Departed Daratui 6.20 a.m. and arrived Pankami 45 minutes later.
Inspected and climbed to Unabato taking 1 hour. Inspected and moved to
Alikongpon taking 1 hour. Inspected and moved to Morangansina taking
2 hours. Inspected and descended to Rest House. Revised census Nasioi
and Morangansina villages. Heavy rain added to difficulties. Track from
Pankami to Morangansina very rough and not previously used by patrols.
Cargo had gone direct and camp in order on arrival.

Friday, May 14th

Rough census of previous evening put into roder 6.30 to 8.30
Proceeded to two nasioi hamlets inspected and return 9.45 a.m. Having
arranged to stay at Rest House anticipating more work than eventuated,
spent remainder of day on patrol report.

Saturday, May 15th

Departed Rest House 6 a.m. Arrived Aurui 7.40 a.m. Inspected
hamlet of Nasio en route. Census revised and departed 8.30 a.m. Moved
to a hamlet of Wida half hour distant and descended to Roreigan Methodist
Mission. Remained 35 minutes with Tongan Teacher and moved to main Wida

site. Census revised and departed 11.30 a.m. Reached Kurai at 1.30
revised census and departed at 2.40 p.m. Reached Nabuis at 4.30 and
revised census.

-3-

Sunday, May 16th

6.30 to 9 a.m. engaged engaged reconciling figures.

9.30 to noon walked to Aropa Plantation.

Monday, May 17th

Departed Aropa 7.30 a.m walked to Kieta arriving noon.

Cargo transported by canoe.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The Kieta-Iwi Road was used to get from Kieta to the mouth of the Aropa River. When this road is eventually made trafficable, patrols to this and the Kongara Sub Division will be rid of the present trouble of getting to and from Kieta.

The pre-war bridle paths are kept in reasonable condition. There is nothing of post-war vintage. Osirei to Tavidua via a steep climb to Karakung and Sorombana to Bakato are rough unmade stretches. This is due to changes in the patrol direct. Traveling from Pankami (mentioned in other reports as Unabato) to Morangansina was most rough and tiring. On reaching Unabato a good bridle path was met which goes to Daratui. No instructions were given as regards roads as where one was expected they had received attention.

There is no call for bridges except for motor traffic on the Kieta-Iwi Road which is in the hands of the Commonwealth Department of Works.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

The last census of the South Nasioi Sub Division was made in February-March 1953.

A total increase of 6 has occurred since the last revision.

The increase is made up as follows:-

Births/Deaths 49/44 plus 5

Xxxxxxxx (Migrations) in/out 8/7 " 1

Five people had their names recorded for the first time on this census revision and have been classed as migrations in. Migrations within the Sub-Division have not been taken into account.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Most people with sore had anticipated the patrol and removed themselves to Daratui Aid Post. Several were sent to Kieta Native Hospital from the villages nearer to Kieta as was a youth from Rumba with a tropical ulcer.

Nothing was seen at the Aid Post necessitating removal to

Kieta except a sore ear case. The sudden concentration at the Aid Post could do more harm than good in the event of contagious sickness. The Medical Assistant in charge Kieta Native Hospital found 7 patients there on his visit 13th march 1954, as against 53 when the census was being taken.

the native medical assistant was found to be without ampoules of distilled water. He stated that he was not giving injections and was reminded of the Koitata tragedy just in case he thought of doing so. People with yaws are receiving dressings meanwhile.

The Aid Post was in only fair condition and the opportunity was taken to inform a gathering of village officials that it behoved them to make it worthwhile so that patients would have a certain amount of comfort while there.

-4-

As six deaths had occurred in recent months at Unabato the matter was investigated. This revealed that Unabato as such had not been visited by a patrol post war and that three small villages had a village book common to each and one Tultul residing at Unabato. The deaths were found to be 1 woman and child from Tuberculosis at Alikongbon, 1 woman with complications in childbirth at Unabato, 1 man and 1 child at Unabato, and 1 young girl at Pankami with what is believed by Mr. Jemesen, I/C Kieta Native Hospital, to have been cerebrospinal meningitis. The girl died after Christmas and the man and child after Easter. There appears to be no connection in time or place. The three small villages were found to have good housing and sanitation, clean, and fenced from pigs.

The 53 patients at Daratui suffered as follows :-

Yaws 6

Tropical Ulcers or sores 26

Malaria (P.U.O.) 12

Pneumonia (probably heavy cold) .. 7

Scabies 1

Ear trouble 1

Keni, the native medical assistant, accompanied the patrol on from Daratui and several more sores were located and treatment arranged. Cleanliness and sanitation were good throughout. No doubt spring cleaning accounts for a certain amount, but the two places not previously visited were in keeping.

That sores are not being attended to when first contracted is obvious. It is not considered that the incidence is heavy and a personal viewpoint is that sore would not deteriorate as rapidly as when in contact with the volcanic soils to the north.

AGRICULTURE, STOCK AND FISHERIES

Garden soil is good being from weathered granitic rocks, and close to Kieta volcanic soils. There is an assured rainfall. The abnormal quantity of streams accounts for the scattered population. There are sufficient coconuts for local consumption in the hills villages. Daratui has hopes of copra production but from their inland position it seems a hard way of making money. Places near the coast have their small groves and those near Kieta work the abandoned Government Plantation in return for keeping it clean.

Excellent tomatoes were bought at Daratui grown from commercial seeds bought in Kieta. Watercress and Kangal were readily obtainable for greens.

Cocoa trees in the past in common with other odd plants and trees have been planted throughout the area. With existing parent trees plantings have been made. Kurai has many trees ranging from very old

to freshly planted. In the main these appear satisfactory. A pocket of cocoa seedlings with rice as a shade was seen in a remote area in the vicinity of Alikongbon. The beans were obtained from a tree growing at Unabato. This tree was not seen on patrol as were no doubt many others.

Seedlings from beans obtained from Keravat and planted out by Mr. E. Wilson, District Agricultural Officer, are doing well at Tavidua. These people have several mature trees and are making further plantings. This is to be used as an example for people likely to succeed as growers. Other cocoa will be attended to by the Department of Agriculture on a forthcoming cocoa patrol.

Pigs seen were of good quality. No sickness has been reported and feed is plentiful. A factor which always limit quantities unless had feeding is adopted is any one persons ability to control more than a certain number subsisting on part grazing.

-5-

Fowls appeared to be plentiful but very much of the native varieties.

The waters are said to contain good quantities of fish, eels, shrimps and prawns. There is no sea fishing - such being traded smoked from the coastal natives.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

As previously reported housing in the Sub Division is of a good standard. Materials are in plentiful supply. There is a certain pride in workmanship and adzed timbers are necessary now to go one better than ones neighbour.

The levelling of village sites has previously received mention. Some places have a hard sub-soil and level out well. Others with decomposing granites close to the surface wash away as sand and achieve nothing. The volcanic soils likewise erode xxx readily.

Some neat effects of hillside housing were seen. However instructions were once xxxxx given for levelling and as these people are hard to head off once they get started the excavations go on regardless.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

Nothing conclusive has been learned of the clan system except that in all areas it is equally vague. The hawk, cockatoo, and possibly the hornbill comprise the main two or three clans. A variety of birds, animals, and reptiles get vague mention so it appears that there is some secrecy as regards membership.

The fact that the only dancing seen in over two years was at the Coronation festivities indicate the difficulty of delving into their private lives.

Native currency has been retained as heirlooms but no source of renewal was disclosed. The Seventh Day Adventists adherents abandoned theirs, converting it to hard cash from Nagovisi natives.

SPECIMENS

Nothing eye catching has been seen. Basket ware is obtainable anywhere in these parts although the European trade is not catered for. A frying pan shaped wooden utensil for preparing cooking fat from coconuts, as distinct from a cylindrical wooden vessel used for the same purpose was observed. The production of these is not confined to the area.

Arrows constructed from the spines of sago palm fronds with sufficient shaped leaf for feathering are lethal to small bird life. They can be despatched with accuracy with no need to retrieve the arrow as it is simpler to make a new one. If these articles are in fact of interest arrangements can be made to purchase them.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Pigs at Daratui with a mixed Seven Day and Adventist and Catholic population are apparently under control. The Seven Day ADventist element procedure the services of others to eradicate wild pigs. In relation to other peoples' pigs their main desire is that they leave their gardens alone. This of course is common to all.

Following up Mr. Erskine's remarks that dealings with pigs by the Seven Day Adventists brings about a condition the same as eating the forbidden flesh of the totem of a clan, the description obtained was that of hives. Apparently the sense of guilt of eating forbidden food creates an allergy.

-6- The people in this Sub-division have good housing and subsistence crops but little enterprise. Their neighbours in the Koromira Sub-division are according to recent reports neglecting village life and subsistence crops while they are profiting from copra with the help of the Bougainville Natives Society. Thereby showing the difficulty of striking a happy medium. Kurai and Nabuia bordering on Koromira are engaging in copra and cocoa production and the housing there was the worst seen.

There was no apparent friction inter or intra village. The existence of hamlets is due to the broken nature of the country. Some people own good gardening land a considerable distance from the main centre and tend to settle near to it. Sites for large villages are also few and far between.

A complaint regarding the depredations [depredations] of two pigs was settled at Dilaboa by the payment of compensation. The pigs had already been killed and some compensation paid, but as the claimant was a very old man the matter was dealt with in court mainly to humour him. Very few very old but active people have been seen. A couple at Morangansina must be near death's door as they did not show any recognition when a visit was paid to their house.

Having an assembly of officials at Daratiu an attempt was made to hold a "kivung". After making speeches on the subjects of having the Aid Post made more habitable and the necessity of having children attend school, matters of local moment were expected. The only matter brought forward after much patient waiting and allowing the assembly to retire and discuss in private, was the subject of pay for officials. This matter had recently been raised in the Kongara vide Mr. W. P. Ryan's patrol to that area. While there is no reason to believe these people have knowledge of the conditions in the Territory of Papua, an anomaly does exist in this regard. They were told that the matter would be referred.

The domicile of couples about to be married continues to be a contentious matter. It is considered that as these people are barely increasing in numbers and appear to be less than they were in the past, the older men refuse permission for the girl to leave the village for where she is the children will be. If a sister exchange is possible the girls can probably shift without any fuss.

A native of Nasioi complained that the Tongan Methodist teacher had poached a quantity of fish from his traps in the River Siar which had always been his right. The matter was gone into with the teacher and it was found that the fish were taken for Good Friday when no other fish was available. The place the fish were taken from was comparatively close to the mission in relation to nasioi and he thought he had some right in the big river. however confusion will arise if old tribal

usages are interfered with. The matter was discussed with Mr. R. MaKay of Aropa Plantation and he will allow the mission to fish in plantation waters.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

Statistics as to the adherents of the various missions were supplied in the last report of the area. Religion is taken seriously. Education in the main is treated with scant regard. With the exception of orphans and strays taken over by the missions, the village child with no active opposition from the parent's has a free life. Reaching an advanced age for a school child he decides some education might be advantageous. No one could be obtained recently from the Kieta Sub district for the Buin school on the conditions laid down. Some of course could qualify but they are securely ensconced [ensconced] in mission schools.

Kokadei school ostensibly for the young of other nearby villages as well, was at a very low ebb if functioning at all. Its limitations have previously been xxxxxxxxx reported on.

-7-

Roreinang (Loreigan) Methodist Mission School is mainly concerned with pupils from the Kongara Sub-division. The teacher and students had only just returned from that area and the classes were not yet in operation again.

NATIVE INDUSTRY

The previously mooted native owned trade store at Daratui to be run on co-operative lines, has come to nothing. Not enough natives agreed on the matter and the subject had to be raised to learn anything about it. Copra production here has been discussed. Cocoa which would do well if properly handled would be much easier to market. A road could be constructed from Rumba to the Kieta-Iwi road on the coast.

Kurai and Nabuia have an outlet for their produce at Aropa Plantation. Tavidua is close to Kieta and has no marketing problems.

CONCLUSION

The country is interesting. The natives near Kieta are relatively prosperous and appear on census in new clean clothing. The others are well off if not in actual cash. The country can support a larger population and the slow increase in numbers is disappointing. The patrol had to cover a great deal of ground to see some 1500 people, and the way in which they live.

There could be European development in the flat land in the Aropa Valley. It is difficult to foresee the native population overflowing from the hills on to the flatter country. The construction of the airfield in the Aropa Valley, which will be necessary to keep Kieta from falling back if flying boats cease, may be the means of developing the area.

R.I.Macilwain
A/Asst.District Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

Report on Constabulary accompanying Kieta Patrol No.6 of 1953/54.

Reg. No. 4159 L/Cpl. SAUNO

A good patrol N.C.O. Handles routine matters without need of lengthy instructions and xxx carries out correctly such instructions as are given. has a good word of command and is such as is expected from an experienced N.C.O. Attitude with village natives good.

Reg. No. 8412 Const. VILO

Was on the first patrol in this area. Carried out instructions and performed satisfactorily.

Reg. No. 8422 Const. SILIVEN

Also on his patrol. A hard worker and may prove steadier than the other young constable.

The three worked well in combination.

R.I.Macilwain,

A/Asst.District Officer

NAROIO SOUTH CENSUS SUB-DIVISION
KIETA SUB-DISTRICT
TRACED FROM BOUGAINVILLE SOUTH
AND DISTRICT MAP
TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT KIETA 6 OF 53/54
BY R.I. MACILWAIN
A/A.D.O

30/14/109
CHM/VA
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
File No. 30/2/3.
Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,
26th May, 1954.

3-JUN 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - KIETA 1953/54.

Please find enclosed original and two copies of the above report of a patrol recently carried out by Mr. R. I. Macilwain, Assistant District Officer, Kieta.

The report is well prepared and reflects a fairly satisfactory situation in the area in general.

There is a very slight increase in population since the previous patrol; but there has been no marked tendency for it to increase or otherwise during the past 5 years.

Forms, village Population Registers are at present out of stock at Kieta, the Assistant District Officer advises that complete figures will be submitted shortly.

Please amend your copy of District map reference V.3 ARIGUA Plantation to read AROPA Plantation.

(C.H. Maclean)
A/District Commissioner.

Enc.
10/6/54

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. [KIETA] (?) 1953/54 KIETA

Patrol Conducted by GORDON SMITH Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled NORTH NASIOI Census Sub-Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1

Natives 3

Duration--From 6/5/1954 to 12/5/1954

Number of Days SEVEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services /5/1953

Medical ... /10/1953

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol (1) Census Revision (2) Inspection of all
villages. (3) General native administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES

AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, pleased

9/6/1954

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Village Pop
Year.1953/54

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report: KIETA No. 7 File No. 30/1.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE NORTH NASIOI
CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

OFFICER CONDUCTED PATROL: GORDON SMITH. Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: All villages of the North NASIOI Census
Sub-Division.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

1. Revision of the census figures.
2. Inspection of all the villages in the area.
3. General native administration.

DURATION.:

NiNe days. From the 4th. May 1954 to the 12th.
May 1954.

PERSONNEL:

Gordon Smith. Patrol Officer.

D. Carlisle. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Reg. No. 6723 Const. WALPENUM.

“ 7437 “ ULTIBI.

“ 8410 “ SUBONIP.

Carriers from village to village.

INTRODUCTION:

Conditions of health, sanitation, hygiene [hygiene] and cleanliness vary from village to village, but may generally be classed as fair. Comments on individual villages are given in the notes on VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Economic development of the area patrolled is being attempted by certain natives. Previous interest in the production of rice has dwindled and the present concern of the natives is in the planting of cacao. Several of these trial plots have been noted see notes on NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

A co-operative society has been formed by the natives of the group. The aims of this society appear to be twofold. The first is the erection of trade stores at certain villages and the second purchase and resale of copra. See notes on COMMERCE AND TRADE.

A break-down in the structure has been noticed in several of the villages. Whereas earlier patrols have noted only villages on the occasion of this patrol several new hamlets have been constructed all within a short distance of the parent village. See notes on NATIVE AFFAIRS.

No proceedings were taken against any native in the Court for Native Affairs but several matters of a purely civil nature were settled with the patrol Officer as arbitrator.

(2)

INTRODUCTION (Cont.)

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. D. Carlisle Cadet Patrol Officer who took the opportunity to gain experience in census revision and recording and other matters arising during routine patrols.

PATROL DIARY.

1954. May 4th. Patrol Officer and one native policeman
“ “ 5th. from WAKUNAI Patrol Post to TENEKAU Plantation
“ “ 6th. per canoe.
“ “ 7th. Overnight at TENAKAU Plantation.
“ “ 8th. From TENAKAU Plantation to KIETA per M.V.
“ “ 9th. Westward Ho!. Assembly of stores and supplies
“ “ 10th. for patrol.
From KIETA to KUMBUAN bay and thence per
canoe to ARAWA village. Village Officials
from the North NASIOI group were addressed [addressed] at
Arawa village. Co-operative Stores at ARAWA
VISITED and inspected. Thence to the village
of BAIRIMA for inspection and census. On to
the village of LOSIRO where inspection held
and census figures revised.
Overnight at LONSIRO.
From LONSIRO village to the village of POMAU.
Village inspected and census figures revised.
Thence to the village of PAVAIRI for inspection
and census revision. On to the small village of
AMION. AMION village and the nearby village
of TOPINA inspected.
Overnight at AMION.
Census revision of the villages of AMION and
TOPINA. On to the village of BAKAWARI for
inspection and census revision. Thence to the
village of KUPEI where census figures were
revised and the village inspected.
Overnight at KUPEI village.
From KUPEI village to the village of TURAMBA
(Census revised at KUPEI village) for inspection.
Thence to the village of TONARA. Village of
TONARA inspected also the neighbouring hamlet
of PORMA. Census figures revised.
Overnight at TONARA Village.
On to the village of KONGONTORO after a visit
to The Seventh Day Adventist School at RUMBA.
Village inspected and census figures revised.
KARIKILA Village inspected and census revised
at MONGONTORO. On to the village of LEITA
for inspection and census and thence to the
village of BUNUMA.
Overnight at BUNUMA.

(3).

PATROL DIARY. (Cont.):

<p>1954, May 11th. “ “ 12th. “ “ 19th.</p>	<p>BUNUMA Village inspected and census figures revised. On to the village of LINGUNA FOR village inspected and census revision. Thence to the village of MAUANG. Overnight at MAUANG village. MAUANG village inspected and census figures revised. On to the village of ANGONAI for inspection and revision of census. Return to KIETA passing through OSIREI village. Return to WAKUNAI per M.V. NUMA.</p>
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VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

1. BAIRIMA. AND THE SIROE HAMLET.

The standard of both sanitation and hygiene [hygiene] of both the village and the hamlet is good. The present standard is to be maintained.

The village officials are Luluai POISAMI who though old is working well and appears to have the support of the village population. The Medical Tul-tul NATAKO is looking after the general health and sanitation of the village.

2. LONSIRO.

This village is in fair order. Village officials appear to be working well and the only instruction given is for the present state of hygiene [hygiene] and sanitation to be maintained.

The village officials are Luluai PAKARA who wishes to resign owing to old age, and the Tul-tul AWA who is working well and also the Medical Tul-tul ONANA.

3. POMAUUA.

This village is also in fair condition. Housing is showing signs of wear and the attention of the natives has been drawn to this state of affairs. Hygiene [Hygiene] and general sanitation are good. This standard is to be maintained.

The village officials are Luluai KAMORA, Tul-tul OMAIS and the Medical Tul-tul LAVISIMAI. These natives all asked for a summary of their respective duties and also what support they could hope to get from the administration in the execution of them. This was explained to them.

4. PAVAIRI.

The general standard of hygiene [hygiene] and sanitation in this village is poor. Considerable effort is needed on the part of the villagers before the village may be classed as good. Housing

is fair only and some of the houses are in need of immediate repair. Instruction has been given to this effect.

Village officials are trying. They are Luluai NAVIAU Tul-tul NAWA and the Medical Tul-tul TOURA. No doubt these officials would be more able to deal with the village if more adult males were residing in the village instead of at the mission schools and at other places of employment.

(4).

VILLAGE AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont.):

5. AMION.

This village is well fenced and in good order. New houses are being constructed and an old hamlet site has been deserted, save for a few natives who have not yet constructed their houses in the village area.

The village officials are Luluai SEIRAU who appears to be rather old and without much apparent authority, Tul-tul LEPINAU who runs the village and the Medical Tul-tul BARIO.

6. TOPINA.

This village is in fair order. However more attention is to be paid to the construction of good type housing. General sanitation and hygiene [hygiene] appears good.

The village officials are Luluai KANU, Tul-tul KEIPA and the Medical Tul-tul KIPATA. All appear to be trying but do not appear to have the full support of the village population.

7. Bakawari.

This village is in two sections. The hamlet of KATAU and the main village of BAKAWARI. Sanitation in both sections is good, the standard of hygiene [hygiene] is also good. The general appearance of the housing is weatherproof though several of the houses are in need of slight repairs.

Village officials are Luluai BOANA, Tul-tul IONAU and the Medical Tul-tul MANI. All appear to be working well and have the support of the villagers.

8. KUPEI.

The general state of housing in this village is not good. Sanitation in the form of pit latrines is inadequate for the size of the population and two more are to be constructed. The village area is reasonably clean and hygienic [hygienic].

The village officials are Luluai SIPORA, Tul-tul BIAMO, and the Medical Tul-tul ABA. These natives do not appear to have the support of the village population.

9. TURAMBA.

A small village of very few houses. Most of the natives originally living in this village have migrated to other villages of the census group. Two houses are with earth floors and this state of affairs is to terminate at once. The houses are to be replaced with ones on piles. More attention is to be paid to sanitation and hygiene [hygiene] and sanitation in general.

There are no village officials living in the village.

Supervision of village activities is by the officials of KUPEI village about ten minutes walk away.

10. Tonara.- PORMA. - SIWUNA.

Although the village name is TONARA the natives are split into three distinct sections. TONARA, a Seventh Day Adventist group, PORMA, a Roman Catholic group, and SIWUNA another Seventh Day Adventist group.

Tonara section although well planned in the first instance is not at the present time well cared for.

(5).

VILLAGE AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS. (cont.):

The standard of sanitation is good though more attention is to be paid to hygiene [hygiene]. Housing in some cases is showing signs of wear and this is to be attended to in the near future,

PORMA section of the village is in fair order however instruction has been given for all pigs to be removed from the village area which is insanitary.

SIWUNA section is in fair order and is to maintained in that condition.

The village officials are Luluai DEIWEI, Tul-tul PARIONA and the Medical Tul-tul DOVO. All appear to be good workers but do not seem to have the support of the natives resident in the village.

11. KARIKILA.

This village is in fair order. Sanitation is good and the general standard of hygiene [hygiene] is also good.

The Luluai KUMILA is old and wishes to retire. As there is no Tul-tul to assist the Luluai in his duties a provisional appointment of the native MAKOA has been made who is recommended for appointment as Tul-tul.

12. MONGONTORO.

The natives supposedly living in the village of MONG* ONTORO are really scattered over six small hamlets. These are MONGONTORO, SIAI, KOWANEI, LOKOTORO, TARIA and SIGAI. All of these hamlets are within ten minutes walking time of the central village or hamlet of MONGONTORO. The general appearance of the hamlets leaves much to be desired. The general standard of sanitation is fair but the general hygiene [hygiene] of the hamlets is to be improved.

The village officials are Luluai ONA, Tul-tul PINA.

These natives do not appear to have the support of the natives and are unable to give any reason for the break up in the village organization recorded in the last patrol to the area.

13. LAITA.

This is a very small village which is just undergoing reconstruction. The present village is sanitary and in good order.

The natives appear to have a good leader in the Luluai MARORONU who appears to be well supported.

14. BUNUMA.

This village is in fair order. Sanitation is good but more attention is to be paid to the existing houses some of which will be soon needing repair.

The village officials are Tul-tul AUNI and the Medical

Tul-tul MINO. Both of these natives appear to have the support of the native population.

15. LINGUNA.

LINGUNA is the composite name for a group of six hamlets.

These are MAUNAKA, TROROI, BALAGAU, KINANEI, LABARIVI and LINGUNA.

(6).

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Connt.);

MAUNAKE and TROROI hamlets are in poor order with regard to housing and sanitation. Much work is required to bring them up to the standard required.

BALAGAU is the home of the Medical Tul-tul KATU and comprises two houses.

LABAROVI was the old site of the Roman Catholic village school and is now the home of three or more families.

KINANEI is the home of the Luluai KO. This is a pleasant site with adequate drainage and good housing.

LINGUNA is supervised by the Tul-tul TAMO. The area of the hamlet is poorly maintained and is not sanitary. Pigs are living under the houses and are to be removed and confined elsewhere. Attention is to be paid to hygiene [hygiene] and housing is to be improved.

16. MAUANG.

This village comprises the hamlet of TOKIA and the village of MAUANG (KASIBANGA). Both portions of the village are in good order and the standard of housing is good. The number of pit latrines for the villagers is insufficient and more are to be constructed.

The village officials are Luluai DUNI and the Medical Tul-tul BANDOI. Both appear to be working well and have the support of the native population.

17. ANGONAI.

This village is in good order. Housing is well up to the standard and the general sanitation and hygiene [hygiene] of the village appears good.

The village officials are Luluai KOBEL, Tul-tul LOBEL and the Medical Tul-tul TANGAUA. All appear to be working well.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Bridges are few in the area patrolled and where found are of simple log construction. In many sections of the road bridges could be constructed which would obviate the present necessity of walking through the rivers or of being unable to cross owing to a heavy flood.

Little attention has been paid to the maintenance [maintenance] of the roads for some considerable time. No attempt has been made to look after the pre-war bench of the road and the only maintenance [maintenance] has been the cutting of small fallen trees across the road together with the grass just before the passage of the patrol.

A general instruction has been given in all of the villages of the area that in future the roads are to be maintained. The b(?)ches

are to be recut and drains provided to arrest the erosion of the road.

No complaints were heard from the natives indicating that a re-allocation of road duties was an immediate necessity.

(7). CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The last census of this area was made in May 1953.

On the occasion of this census a total of 1618 was recorded which shows an increase of 26 on the figures for the previous year 1952/53 which was 1592.

A total of 42 births were recorded as opposed to 20 deaths and the number of migrations in exceeded the number of migrations out by 4.

The percentage of adult male labour potential absent from the village at work is approx, 8.6%. While the total percentage of adult male labour potential absent from the village either at work or at school is approximately 23%.

The village of PAVAIRI has approximately 38% of the adult males at work away from the village and approximately 25% at mission schools. From the comments on the villages it is apparent that this number away from the village at the one time is affecting the running of the village but no doubt this state of affairs will right itself in the near future, when those at present absent at work return.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The old village of TURAMBA is now derelict and a new site has been taken over by the natives quite near to the village of RUPEI. Two natives who left the village during the previous mass exodus have returned and three males and one female have migrated to other villages of the census subdivision. It was considered at the time of the previous report that the natives would return to the village but a year has past and the natives who previously left the village are reported to be well settled in the villages of their adoption.

Two villages of the group visited have in recent months split up into several distinct hamlets. They are the village of MONGONTORO and that of LINGUNA. Natives of the SIAI hamlet of the MONGONTORO group wish to form a new village complete with Luluai, Tul-tul and a village register. The total number of natives that this would entail is 56 and as the natives had no reason for the break-up save that they did not like the present village officials the request was refused. Not one of the natives concerned in the construction of hamlets away from the parent village could give a satisfactory reason for the wish to leave. It is apparent that in a larger community the amount of work falling upon each native with regard to the maintenance of the village in a clean and sanitary condition was less than it would be in a smaller group. Several of the small hamlets visited are dirty and insanitary and the natives have been advised to consolidate

once more and unify their efforts so that the present poor standard of the hamlets may be raised to a better one.

Apart from the understandable split in the villages where two distinct religious organizations are in the same area the natives are living together in comparative harmony. Inter sectarian marriages are frowned upon and some cases forbidden by the Europeans in charge of the respective missions. Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist. During the patrol an attempt was made to mediate between two natives a Seventh Day Adventist woman and a Roman Catholic male. The woman had just had a child by the male and the two claimed to/very keen to marry. They were asked why they did not marry if they wished to and both stated that they could not because of their religious convictions. It is worthy of note that there are seven other illegitimate children in this area and probably more. However such an unfortunate occurrence [occurrence] does not affect the child in this community as it may do in others. The children are looked after by their mother's relations and appear

(8)

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.):

to be accepted and looked after rather than be regarded as social outcasts as in other societies. However this attitude has only been promulgated in recent years. It appears that before the arrival of Europeans to the area that such immoral activity would have been the cause of a feud during the course of which both male and female could have been killed. Normally only the male was 'called out' to defend his action.

A purely native co-operative organization has been started in the area since the passage of the last patrol one year ago. The apparent leader of the movement is the native TEONA who is mission trained and is said to have spent three months in the Co-operative Section at SOHANO. A total of 153 natives have subscribed various amounts and the total capital at the present time is around £465.0.0. The main interest of the organization will be in the purchase of copra from the various interested parties and in resale to the Chinese traders at KIETA. The Manager hopes to take out licences for four trade stores in the near future. Present buildings are a large store near ARAWA village and a small copra store. The trade store holds a current licence and prices are comparable with those at present time ruling in the Chinese trade stores at KIETA. Attempt has been made in the past by Co-operative Officers to start a Co-operative movement or rather to direct the interest of the natives in the right channels, this however did not prove possible at the time and the existing state of affairs, has resulted. The whole movement will have to be watched very closely and it is apparent that the native TEONA will need some considerable assistance with his accounts when the time comes for the repayment in part of the interested parties. Even though the advice of a Co-operative Officer may not be well received it does appear that technical assistance would be of value if the business is to flourish.

There were no major complaints brought to the notice of the patrol, on several occasions the officer in charge if the patrol was asked to arbitrate [arbitrate] in vicil matters of trespass and debt all of these matters were dealt with out of Court.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

There has been no change in the activities of the missions in the area are with regard to education within the past year as far as can be ascertained. No striking mass conversions to Roman Catholicism or to the Seventh Day Adventist Faith were noted.

The two faiths live together without undue animosity

and are distinctly Roman or Seventh Day. There appears [appears] to be no midway people who spend some time in one communion and sometime in another.

The headquarters of the Roman Catholic Mission is at TUNURU where there is a native school supervised by Europeans. The headquarters of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in the area is at RUMBA where there is a central school also supervised by a European teacher.

Almost every child is or has been at one or other of the mission schools.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Food supplies in the area patrolled appear adequate and no shortage of food was recorded. The various types of foods grown have been listed in earlier reports of patrol to the area.

(9).

NATIVE AGRICULTURE (Cont.):

Interest previously shown in the production xxx of rice has lapsed. At the time of the patrol the native ROWAI was the only one interested and this native has already purchased a huller. He was prepared to hull all rice grown by the natives but the interest of the others has waned. Several natives are working their own small blocks of coconuts though from the appearance of the heaps of dry nuts on one particular area below MONGONTORO village this certain block had not been cut for many months. The owner of the block was advised either to work the copra himself or let the work out to an interested party who could work the block on a share basis.

Fourteen natives are extremely interested in the growing of CACAO. Some of the natives have planted 'trial' blocks of about 30 trees while other natives have planted up to a thousand trees. None of the natives concerned has up to the present time applied for a licence to plant CACAO.

The native AUMORA of MAUANG village is the largest planter to be seen during the patrol. This native has access to three productive trees said to have been found in the bush after the last war. He has cleared a large acreage of under-growth and has planted the trees without first clearing the larger trees and the resultant take seems to be quite good.

The next largest planter appears to be the native ROWAI who previously occupied himself with rice and copra. He has about four hundred trees planted without shade using the natural weeds for this purpose. This native has his plantation near the Seventh Day Adventist Mission School at RUMBA.

Other natives are Luluai DEIWEI of TONARA and the native WANO of ANGONAI each with about 300 trees. The native TUNSIO of MONGONTORO village has about 150 trees, WANA of TONARA village has approximately 180 trees. Trees have also been planted by natives from the villages of BAIRIMA, BAKAWARI and KARIKILA.

The two main planters in the North NASIOI area are Mr. McKillop and Mr. Ellis of TOKAIN plantation. Both of these planters are engulfed in the production of CACAO, especially Mr. McKillop of ARAWA Plantation. Natives from the villages have in many cases worked on the production of CACAO for the Europeans. However there still appears to be a very real need for xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx of a technical Officer of the department concerned to visit this area to give the assistance required by the natives if they are to produce CACAO from disease free plantations. The hap-

hazard and careless planting which is at present going on could it is understood have a very serious bearing on the future CACAO production of the island if it is allowed to continue.

The natives concerned have been advised that they should apply for a licence to plant, to be in accord with the provisions of the Ordinance. They have also been advised to confine their activities in the planting of CACAO to one particular area and not to plant too many 'trial plots' of 20 or 30 plants.

In view of the previously noted interest by these natives in the production of rice, both as a cash crop and also as an addition to the diet and the resultant failure to expand the enterprise even after the purchase by one of their number of a huller it is difficult to foretell [foretell] what will happen to the present interest in CACAO after the natives realize that they must wait for at least four years for the first small crop. It is to be hoped that the present interest will be maintained and also that more Agricultural Officers will be able to visit the area at regular intervals to keep alive the interest at present being shown.

(10).

CONCLUSION :

The general conditions throughout the area patrolled are good. Certain villages were found which are not up to standard and instruction has been given for certain improvements to be made. No doubt this will be commented on on the occasion of the next patrol to the area.

Village Officials are generally fair though in many instances do not appear to have the support of the native population. Attempt has been made to give certain of the officials a résumé of their powers and certain villages have also been told of their responsibility to the village officials in the carrying out of lawfull [lawful] instructions.

Roads throughout the area are in poor condition this is to be remedied and instruction has been given with this in mind.

The activities of the natives both in regard to the production of CACAO and also the Non-official Co-operative movement are very interesting and but it is apparent that they will need the services of a competent officer to assist them in the near future.

GORDON SMITH.

Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'B'.

REPORT ON NATIVE HEALTH AND HYGEINE [HYGIENE] IN THE NORTH NASIOI AREA, KIETA SUB-DISTRICT.

General health of the natives throughout this area is good. Main complaints were the normal skin ailments but these were being treated mainly in the Aid Posts at ANGONAI AND AT BARATAI near AMION village.

Several natives were absent from the villages being treated for various complaints either at the Roman Catholic Mission at TUNURU or at the native hospital at KIETA.

The general standard of the villages is good although certain of the villages are not up to the standard required. Instruction has been given for this state of affairs to be remedied immediately.

The Aid post at BARATAI is staffed by the native NATUAI of ROROVANA village who is trying hard but appears to be without the support of the villagers. One or two of the Aid Post buildings are in need of repair.

The Aid Post at ANGANAI is staffed by the native KUMPOTA. This post caters mainly for out-patients while all

sick patients are sent to the Native Hospital at KIETA.
GORDON SMITH.
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'A'

REPORT ON NATIVE POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL TO
THE NORTH NASIOI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Three native police accompanied this patrol.

They were:-

Reg. No. 6723 Const. WALPENUM.

A good type of native who was very willing-self-reliant.

Reg. No. 7437 Const. ULTIBI.

A fair type of native who needs disciplining.

Reg, No. 8410 Const. SUGONIP.

A good type of native though rather overbearing with village natives. This was his first patrol.

GORDON SMITH.

Patrol Officer.

Sketch Map of Nother Nasioi S/D
To accompany 1953/54 Census Patrol

30-14-110

21st June, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report KIETA. No. 7/53-54.

The above Report submitted by Mr. Gordon Smith, Patrol Officer after his Patrol of the North Nasioi census sub-division, accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer D. Carlisle, is acknowledged.

Mr. Smith has supplied a sound Report and it appears evident that a thoroughly performed Patrol was carried out, which is what is required in all field work and especially when a Cadet is having his first experience of routine patrolling.

If it has not been already done, the Agricultural and Co-operative officers should be informed of activities of interest to them which were observed on this Patrol and set down in this Report.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director. DDS&NA.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year YEAR 1953/54

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT KIETA NO 1953/54 SOUTH NASIOI

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953/54

SOUTH NASIOI

To accompany PATROL REPORT KIETA NO6 1953/54

ation Register
Area Patrolled NORTH NASIOI Sub-Division

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of KIETA, BOUGAINVILLE Report No. 8 of 1953/4
Patrol Conducted by W.P. RYAN CADET PATROL OFFICER
Area Patrolled GUAVA SUB DIVISION
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans DNE
Natives SIX
Duration-From 4/6/1954 to 21/6/1954
Number of Days 18
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES
Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 12/11/1952
Medical ... /8/1953
Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND SOUTH. 4 MILE SERIES
Objects of Patrol (1) CENSUS REVISION
(2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.
Forwarded, please.

31/7/1954
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 £

[illegible] Noted. [illegible]/8

Village Popu
Year 1953/4

TERRITORY PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Kieta,
Bougainville District.

12th July, 1954

The Assistant District Officer,
KIETA.

Patrol Report No. 5 of 1953/4.

Report of a Patrol to the GUAVA Sub-Division,
Kieta Sub-District, Bougainville.

Officer Conducting Patrol
Area Patrolled.
Objects of Patrol.
Duration of Patrol.
Personnel Accompanying
European -
Native
Map Reference.

W.P. Ryan, Cadet Patrol Officer.
All villages in the Guava Sub-
Division.

1. Census Revision

2. Routine Administration.

4th June, 1954 to 21st Une, 1954
(18 days)

Mr. M.T. Jemesen E.M.A. Grade 2
Reg. No. 3307 L/Cpl. TUGI

“ “ 5155 B. Const DUMUI

“ “ 7504 “ SAGEN

“ “ 7854 “ PONOMA

N.M.O. MONONA

N.M.O. DUNI

Bougainville Island South

4 mile series.

2.

INTRODUCTION.

The Guava Sub-Division was last visited by a District Services Patrol in November, 1952. Medical patrols have visited the area as recently as August, 1953. The present patrol was a combined P.H.D. and D.D.S.&N.A. effort and the officers of both departments were able to work together on matters of hygiene, housing and sanitation. Mr Jemesen, the B.M.A. accompanying the patrol, had patrolled the Guava area twice previously and he was able to gauge [gauge] the improvements in native standardsxxxx over the last few years. This local knowledge proved to be of considerable help to the writer.

The weather throughout the patrol was good and on only two occasions was the patrol hampered by bad weather, for short periods.

it is felt that the natives in the area did benefit from this patrol but in view of the fact that patrols to the area have been far from frequent, a follow up patrol at an early date would probably have its advantages both from the point of view of the natives and of the Administration.

DIARY.
X
1954
June 4th
June 5th
June 6th
June 7th
June 8th
June 9th
June 10th

Departed Kieta at 9.30 a.m. Canoe from Kobuan Bay to Arawa Plantation arriving at 10.30. Departed Arawa at 11 a.m. and proceeded to BALATAI Aid Post after visiting Seventh Day Adventist Mission RUMBA en route. Aid Post inspected and maintenance of Post discussed with all officials concerned. Proceeded to KUPEI village arriving at 4.30 p.m. Slept at Kupei.

After medical inspection and inspection of village, patrol departed Kupei at 8.30 a.m. crossed Crown Prince Range and reached GUAVA Village in heavy rain at 1.30. p.m. Slept at Guava.

Sunday. Observed. Remained at Guava. Guava natives lined for census and medical inspection. Village inspected - also Guava Aid Post. Departed 10. a.m. for MUSINAU Village and arrived one hour later. Census, medical inspection and inspection xxx of village. Departed 12.30 and arrived at PANKA 2.45. Objects of patrol accomplished and proceeded to IRANG arriving at 5 p.m. Slept at Irang.

Irang natives lined for census and medical inspection. Village inspected. Departed 9.30 for xxxxxx ORAMI/DARU inspecting S.D.A. hamlet of Irang en route. Arrived Orami 11 a.m. Objects of patrol accomplished. Slept at Orami.

Departed for WIROI/MUMURAI at 7.15, visiting Orami Aid Post en route. Arrived 11.30. Census recorded, medical inspection and inspection, and inspection of village. Departed for LAMARRA at 1.30 and arrived at 2.45. Objects of patrol accomplished. Slept at Lamarra. Departed Lamarra at 7.15 for Wiroi. Inspected villages Lamarra and Pisinau en route. Returned to Lamarra Rest House at 2.30. Slept at Lamarra.

3.
DIARY. Cont'd.

1954

June 11th Departed 7.15 for PIANORA inspecting small hamlet en route. Village lined for census and medical

June 12th check. Village inspected. Departed for KOKOREI,

June 13th arriving at 12 noon. Objects of patrol accomplished.

June 14th Slept at Kokorei.

June 15th Left Kokorei 6.30 to inspect small hamlet. Arrived

June 16th KOORAPOORA hamlet at 7.30 and departed for DAPERERA

June 17th at 9.30 arriving at 11.30. Census check and

June 18th inspection of villages. Slept at Dapera.

June 19th Sunday. Observed. Remained at Dapera.

July 20th Departed for ONOVI at 8a.m. arriving at 9.30.

July 21st Natives lined for medical and census check. Departed for LARENAI and 1 p.m. after heavy rain. Visited Larenai Aid Post and arrived Larenai Village at 3 p.m. Census and medical check. Slept at Larenai. Inspected Larenai village and departed for jaba Gold Lease at 9a.m. arriving at 11.30. Departed at 1.30. for KOKOMATEI via Larenai and arrived at rest house at 6p.m. Kokomatei village inspected. Census and medical check. Departed for PAURA at 9.15 a.m. and arrived at 10.45. Medical and census check and inspection of village. Departed for SIROWAI at 1.45 and arrived at 2.45. Objects of patrol accomplished. Proceeded to MAINOKI arriving there at 5p.m. Mainoki natives lined and village inspected. Minor disputes arbitrated in afternoon and some book work completed. Slept at Mainoti

Departed at 9.45 to inspect Mission School on old village site. Crossed Crown Prince Range and arrived BORUMAI Village at 12.15 pmx. Objects of patrol accomplished. Proceeded to PAKIA arriving at 2.30. PAKIA and SIERONJI natives lined for medical and census check. Slept at Pakia. Pakia Village inspected. Proceeded to Pakia Aid Post for inspection. Patrol left Aid Post to inspect Sieronji village. Departed for ROROVANA village. Long walk on level track. Arrived at village at 2.30 and slept at Rorovana.

Sunday. Observed. Slept at Rorovana.

Village and Aid Post at rorovan a inspected.

Proceeded to Catholic Mission TUNURU and on to Arawa Plantation by canoe. Canoe Arawa to Kobuan Bay. Patrol returned to Kieta 4p.m.

Patrol Completed.

4. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads throughout the area were for the most part satisfactory. The area covered by the patrol was mountainous and in some cases, walking was difficult. However, it appeared that the natives had done much recent work on road maintenance.

There are two alternative roads connecting Orami village and Crami Aid Post. The luluai of Orami prefers patrols to make a detour so that his pigs won't be disturbed. It was pointed out to the luluai that it was far more sensible for the patrol to follow the shortest and easiest route and he was assured that his pigs would not be molested.

Alternative roads also connect the villages of Mumurai and Lamarra. Both roads are about the same length but one road has the advantage that it visits Wiroi and Pisinou en route. This enables patrols to visit and inspect these villages. The Wiroi natives line for census at Mumurai and the Pisinou natives line at Lamarra. All villages concerned agreed to adopt this road as the main throughfare [thoroughfare] for patrols.

The section of road between Larenai and Kokomatei was in very poor condition and the natives admitted that no maintenance had been carried out for some time. Officials stated that they had commenced work on a new connecting road, which had not then been completed. They were requested to have the road in good condition for the next patrol.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Natives throughout the area appeared to be most co-operative in the matter of census taking. Only one native failed to appear without excuse. The offender has since been located and brought to Kieta for court action. 128 births and 45 deaths were recorded. 26 of these deaths occurred in the 'Over 13' age group and appeared to be mostly due to old age. 9 children died before reaching the age of one month. Officials were told to bring any new babies to Kieta if they were at all doubtful about their health.

49 natives have migrated in from other sub Divisions since the last census and 20 natives have migrated out.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

A few minor complaints were brought to the notice of the patrol and these were settled by arbitration to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Some officials complained that they were not getting support from village natives and that they were finding it difficult to keep roads and rest houses maintained. In such cases, officials were told in the presence of assembled natives that they had the full support of the government and that action would be taken

if any native refused to carry out any lawful orders xxx given to him by a village official. Officials were advised not to hesitate to bring any offenders to Kieta.

The luluai of Orami asked when the government intended to pay for the present village Rest House. He was told that it was not government policy to pay for rest houses but that the government was spending considerable money on medicines and other items for the benefit of the natives.

For the most part officials and natives co-operated well with the patrol and many expressed the hope that a patrol will visit the area in the near future.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Health of the natives appeared to be good.

Quite a few cases of neglected tropical ulcers were noticed and these

5.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

were sent to Kieta Hospital. There are four Aid Posts in the Guava Sub-Division and they all appear to be working well. The majority of natives willingly seek treatment at the Aid Posts but there are still a few who do not seem to realise the advantages of getting early treatment.

Hygiene throughout the area could be improved considerably. Many new latrines were noticed but these had obviously been constructed to impress the patrol. Most villages now have a latrine for every house. It was made clear to all natives that if a latrine fell into disrepair or showed no signs of use, the individual householder would be blamed.

In a few cases pigs were noticed in the village area. Natives were told that pigs were not to be allowed the run of the village. Two badly diseased dogs were noticed by the patrol and on the advice of Mr. Jemesen, they were destroyed by a member of the Constabulary.

VILLAGES - VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The majority of villages visited were suffering from erosion on the village site. When cleaning a village, the natives dig out every blade of grass and it is only natural for erosion to occur. The natives were advised to plant grass in the village and they are quite prepared to do so. They said that they were not aware that the government approved of grass and had always made it a policy to keep the village area clear of grass.

There is a tendency for many natives to live in the bush near their pigs and gardens. The only time that they spend at the village is when patrols xxxx visit the area. Many of these bush houses were seen and those inspected did not come up to standard. The natives were told that they would be permitted to live in these houses providing that they are well constructed and fenced against pigs. They were also told that they must construct latrines. It was pointed out to the natives accustomed to living in the bush [that they] must take an active part in village work when requested to do so by their officials.

The patrol did not encourage natives to live in bush houses. The natives concerned were told that it would be more beneficial to themselves if they lived in a central village so as to be reasonably close to medical attention. They were also told that if their houses or latrines did fall into disrepair, the matter would be treated most seriously. Quite a few natives decided to return permanently to their village area.

A list of the individual villages visited is

set out hereunder :-

GUAVA - Large village on good site. One house to be
MUSINAU - destroyed. All other houses satisfactory and
MANKA latrines adequate.
Luluai - ONI - good TuITul NAKARI - Very good.
Good clean village on excellent site with adequate
housing and latrines.
LL Birenka Good TTPEINA Good
Good clean village, well laid out with adequate
housing and latrines.
LL MAREPIO Old but Good.

6.

VILLAGES - VILLAGE OFFICIALS Cont(d).

IRANG.

This village is divided into three hamlets - Catholic, S.D.A. , and Methodist groups. The S.D.A. section is new and by far the best. The houses in this section are large and airy - quite a change from other villages visited on this patrol. There is room for great improvements in the Catholic section and as the Tul Tul appears to be very weak a native named TAMURU has been nominated for appointment as probationary luluai. The Luluai of Panka has previously had control of Irang. however, the luluai is old and feels that he is unable to cope with both villages.

ORAMI/DARU.

The housing here is quite good and latrines are quite xxxxxx adequate. Quite a few natives live in the bush although they do have houses in the village. One house to be destroyed. Officials only fair.

MUMURAI.

All new houses and latrines. Practically entire population lives in the bush except for patrol visits. Pigs to be removed from village. LL BIRONA is only average.

WOROI.

Well laid out houses. Many are in need of repair. All latrines are new. All natives reside permanently in the village proper.

LL AMPAUEI - fair.

LAMARRA

Small village with good housing. Sufficient latrines constructed but not in use.

LL KORITANI - satisfactory

PISINAU.

Housing in this village is poor and pigs allowed to roam at leisure through the village. Village natives not very clean. All faults to be rectified by next patrols. TT IAMARI - poor.

KOKOREI (hamlet KOORAPOORA).

Housing and sanitation quite good at main village. Conditions at hamlet, one hour away, are very poor. Houses are very small and are of poor construction. Pigs allowed in village area and near water supply. Several latrines but not not one is in use. Rest House to be constructed here and road to be improved so that future patrols may visit en route DAPER. LL BASIONA fair. TT KAUORI very poor - has no authority.

DAPER.

Good clean village with adequate housing and sanitation. Natives seem to take pride in personal appearance and in the appearance

of the village. LL MINA TT MANKOMKEI - Both xgood.
ONNOVI.

Another village where natives spend very little time. Village
housing and sanitation good. LL KUIRUA - very good. TT LAMPAL good.

LAREKAI

Same as ONNOVI. LL TAPUI TT LOMASI. Both fair.

KOKOMATEI.

Housing poor. Latrines are ofx poor construction. Room for
improvement of road fro [for] Larenai. Neither official appears to have
much authority.

7.

VILLAGES - VILLAGE OFFICIALS Cont(d).

PAJRA

Good clean village - well fenced against pigs. Sanitation fair
LL ARUIENA and TT KUBIKO - both fair.

SIROWAI

Small village with adequate housing and latrines. One house to be
destroyed. Both officials good.

MAINOKI

Large, well laid out village. Housing is all good. Latrines are
not all in use. LL LONDOKO - Fair TT AREIPEMA - Good.

BORUMAI.

Small village preparing to move to new site. New site is quite
satisfactory and houses so far constructed are good. Latrines to be
constructed for all houses and village to be fenced against pigs.
LL TAPAKAU and TT BUPAVARAI are both good.

PAKIA.

Excellent village. Housing and sanitation very good. Both official
are good.

SIERONJJI.

Very small village. Some houses in need of repair and pig fence
to be extended. Previous official was UNEMA - now deceased. ABAPA
nominated to be appointed to this office on probation.

It was pleasing to see that natives in some village have used
some initiative and constructed beds for themselves. Others have
altered the design of the conventional native house so as to permit
more light and better circulation of air. Mr. Jemesen has noted a
marked improvement, especially in the matter of sanitation. It is thought
that those natives who have already improved their own houses etc. may
set an example for others to follow. Throughout the patrol, the
importance of good housing and sanitation was stressed upon all natives.
Individual houses were inspected, their faults pointed out, and
suggestions made for improvements.

Rest Houses and police accomodation [accommodation] throughout the area were
good.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

There are no European Missionaries in the Guava Sub-Division.
A Catholic Church and Mission HOUse have been erected near Pisinau
hamlet and it is expected that Fr. xxxxxxx Aloysius, a newly ordained
native priest will be posted there. The Methodist and S.D.A. missions

do not have many followers in this Sub-Division.

The Catholics have quite a number of small village schools in the area but the standard of education does not appear to be very high.

Quite a few native children attend school at the Catholic Mission.

Tunuru. The school is conducted by Fr. Hogan and three nuns.

8.

AGRICULTURE, STOCK AND FISHERIES.

All types of staple native foods seem to grow well in the Guava Sub-Division. English cabbage and potatoes of good quality were brought to the patrol by officials. As yet, there are few potatoes in the area and those that are grown are being kept for seed.

The Guava people are more fortunate than their neighbours in the Kongara Sub-Division insofar as the sago palm flourishes in Guava and as a result, there is no shortage of thatching for housing.

Pigs appear to be plentiful but they are rarely eaten and cannot be considered as an important part of the diet.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

There are two native trade stores in the area. They are situated at Musinau and Wiroi. Neither store is well stocked and it is doubtful if the native owners find the stores to be lucrative.

The patrol visited the Jaba Gold Lease which is situated just inside the Buin Sub-District on the Jaba River. Two mining engineers were preparing the lease for test drilling and they estimated that it will be at least three months before they will know whether the gold is payable. Larenai natives have supplied the miners with thatching for their building purposes. At present, about ten casual labourers are being employed but they are all from the Buin Sub-District.

CONCLUSION.

This patrol proved to be very interesting and informative. It was pleasing to note that although no patrols have visited the area for more than a year, the natives are still carrying out their work to the best of their ability with only a few exceptions. There is still great room for improvement in matters of housing and sanitation. The majority of officials did seem to be taking an honest interest in improving their own standards and the standards of those under their control.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX A

A REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA
CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING THE GUAVA PATROL.

REG. NO. 3307 Lance Corporal TUGI.

An efficient and reliable N.C.O. who performed his duties well
throughout the patrol.

Reg. No. 5155B Constable DUMUI.

An old and good patrol constable. Worked consistently and
well.

Reg. No. 7504 Constable SAGEN.

A bit slow carrying out orders and not very reliable.

Reg. No. 7854 Constable PONOMA.

A young constable with not much patrol experience. Worked
well and should improve.

W.P. Ryan C.P.O.

GUAVA SUB DISTRICT
SCALE : 4 MILES TO 1 INCH

30/14/112
KCA/VA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 30/2/3.
Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,
2nd August, 1954.

5 AUG 1954

MEMORANDUM for:-
The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

KIETA PATROL REPORT NO. 8 OF 53-54
BY - MR. W. P. RYAN, CADET PATROL OFFICER

The above Patrol Report is forwarded in triplicate.

For an area that has not been visited since 1952 I think the patrol could have been more leisurely. In his remarks on Native Affairs Mr. Ryan said that some village officials had complained that they were not getting support from the village natives and were finding it difficult to keep roads and rest-houses maintained. This position will only be rectified by more patrol action.

Census and Statistics:- The figures quoted by Mr. Ryan are very encouraging. In his Village Population Register, Mr. Ryan has omitted to summarize the [total] numbers of males and females.

It appears that the Assistant District Officer gave no written instructions for this patrol and I think they were necessary as this was Mr. Ryan's second patrol only, unaccompanied.

In conclusion I am of the opinion that Mr. Ryan has carried out his work efficiently and well. I look forward to more patrols and reports done by him.

Enc.
(K.C. Atkinson)
District Commissioner.

30-14-112

9th August 1954

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

KIETA Patrol Report No. 8/53-54

Acknowledgement is made of the above Report submitted by Mr. W.P.Ryan, Cadet Patrol Officer, of his Patrol of the Guava census sub-division, together with your covering memorandum.

The Patrol was enhanced by the presence of the European Medical Assistant, Mr. Jameson and his staff, and the area that village housing and cleanliness has improved during the last year, but as you mention it is only by regular, unhurried patrolling that substantial and lasting progress will be made.

The census statistics indicated an upward trend in the population which it is hoped will continue.

I agree with your contention that Mr. Ryan has carried out his work efficiently and well on this Patrol.

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

ation Register
Area Patrolled GUAVA