

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICE
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: BOUGAINVILLE

STATION: KUNUA, 1955 - 1956

Original documents bound with reports
for: Sohano, volume 4.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1955/56

SOHANO & KUNUA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>SOHANO</u>		
1 - 55/56	G.R.G.Wearne	Nissan, Fead, Cartaret, Mortlock and Tasman Islands
2 - 55/56	D.B.Carlisle	Sailo - Teop
3 - 55/56	J.R.McAlpine	Small Buka and adjacent Islands
4 - 55/56	D.B.Carlisle	Nissan Island
5 - 55/56	G.R.G.Wearne	Sailo - Teop
6 - 55/56	G.R.G.Wearne	Buka Islands
7 - 55/56	J.McAlpine	Saposa, Taiof and part Kunua Hahon
8 - 55/56	J.McAlpine	Sailo - Teop Census Division
9 - 55/56	J.R.McAlpine	Small Buka
<u>KUNUA</u>		
1 - 55/56	W.P.Ryan	Kunua/Hahon and Keriaka Divisions
2 - 55/56	W.P.Ryan	Hahon Area
3 - 55/56	W.P.Ryan	Keriaka Census Division
4 - 55/56	I.R.Milton	Kunua Census Division
5 - 55/56	I.R.Milton	Hahon Census Division
6 - 55/56	I.R.Milton	Keriaka Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Buka Passage Bougainville Report No. KWA 1 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by W. P. RYAN PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled KUNUA/HAMON and KERIARA SUB-DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ONE

Natives FOUR

Duration—From 16.1.55 to 12.1.55

Number of Days 27

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/1955

Medical 9/1953

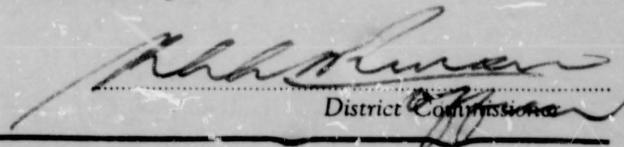
Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND NORTH - 4 MILE SERIES

Objects of Patrol MEDICAL INSPECTION AND INSPECTION OF AID POSTS
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

29/8/1955


District Commissioner

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

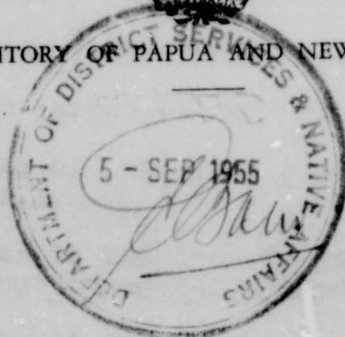
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/2/4.

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

29th August, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for:-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORSBY.PATROL REPORT NO. KMA.1 OF 55/56
BY
MR. W. P. RYAN, PATROL OFFICER.

The above report is forwarded in triplicate together with the Assistant District Officer's comments which are in duplicate.

I think the use of the Native Administration Regulations to force natives to seek medical attention should only be used as a very last resort. While I do not say that the medical part of this patrol was not done properly, I do think it is a pity it was so rushed. As the last medical patrol was in September, 1953, I think it would have been better to spend at least three times the length of time on this patrol. This would have given the European Medical Assistant far greater opportunity to make his observations and further, those natives who failed to attend the medical inspection, might have been encouraged to come in. "An ounce of persuasion is worth a pound of force".

Native Officials - Badge of Office:- Mr. Ryan's comments are good; but before bringing in such uses, we must remember the fact that we are dealing with bush natives who even now are treated more or less with contempt by their coastal brothers. Should we introduce something less spectacular than the caps, it might turn out that they are the subject of more scorn than ever. However, I do think that the introduction of medallions, as Mr. Ryan suggests, may be a good thing.

Mr. Ryan's report has proved once again that patrolling, and regular patrolling, is necessary and advantageous.

Medical:- Mr. Rudge has put down as the cause of depopulation the following:-

- (1) The effects of World War II on primitive societies.
- (2) Rapid migration to the coastal and sub-coastal regions. The natives state they were brought down by ANGAU; but some Europeans say that, as far back as 1936 the natives were brought to the coast by the Missions. This action by Missions continues, as natives make regular visits to the coast to attend Church Ceremonies.
- (3) Malaria:- Mr. Rudge considers this almost universal.
- (4) Tuberculosis:- Mr. Rudge sent in some 22 suspects of which at least 50% were proved to have tuberculosis. History in the past seems to point to ~~too~~ many cases of tuberculosis.
- (5) In 1949/50 a severe outbreak of dysentery.
- (6) Epidemic of influenza in recent months.

- (7) Ample evidence of framboesia wide-spread.
- (8) Hansen's Disease.
- (9) Unhygienic houses.] Mr. Rudge made the following recommendations:-
- (a) A thorough survey of the area by a Medical Officer.
 - (b) The posting of a Medical Assistant to Kunua for at least 12 months.
 - (c) All natives in the area to be Mantoux tested (this would be carried out by normal routine if (a) were instituted.
 - (d) Mass treatment for framboesia instituted.
 - (e) The introduction of residual spraying in all villages.
 - (f) That adequate supplies of all drugs and dressings, etc. be made available to Aid Posts.
 - (g) That no more Aid Posts be opened until we can at least supply the Aid Posts already in existence.
 - (h) That the village people be prevented from moving their villages any nearer to the coast and that they be encouraged if possible to move back towards the mountains.
 - (i) That the Missions be persuaded to go to the people rather than the people be brought down to the Missions. My comments on these recommendations are as follows:-

(a) and (c):- I discussed these with Doctors May and Pike during their recent visit to this District. Doctor Pike advised that he hoped to do the survey himself; but meanwhile has arranged for Doctor Ranmae to visit this area.

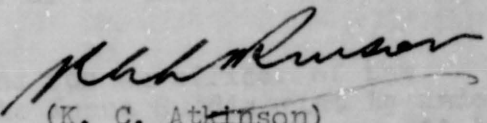
(b) :- This is a recommendation I have already made.

(d) and (e):- Would depend on finance; but I understand (d) will be carried out by the Medical Officer during his tour.

(f):- This can not be stressed too strongly. Some facilities already available; but I hope more will come before the end of this year.

(g) I agree with the reservation that there be a time limit, say 6 months.

(h) This could possibly be worked; but would be made easier if the Missions would agree to (i).


(K. C. Atkinson)
District Officer.

2 c.c. to:
A.D.O. Sohano.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No.

Sub District Office,
Buka Passage,
BOUGAINVILLE.

27th August, 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Commissioner,
SOHANO

KUNUA PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1955-56.

The above report is forwarded in quadruplicate for onward transmission to Headquarters.

On Mr. Ryan's arrival at Sohano on 19th July, he verbally reported to me the circumstances of the patrol and then outlined its activities in a broad manner. These have all been contained within the body of his report.

Native Affairs.

I concur with Mr. Ryan's proposals, as outlined in paragraph 3 on page 3, against those natives absent from medical inspection. The judicious application of legislation, plus increased medical staff, will probably overcome the hesitancy which the natives are now displaying against treatment at Aid Posts etc.

Villages.

The overall improvement is a positive result of the policy of regular patrolling. I have personally instructed Mr. Ryan to continue his patrolling, taking villages leisurely, to guide them in all their activities such as housing, hygiene, sanitation etc.

I can see no objection to the amalgamation of the villages of PIPIKEI and SEPEKURA at SISIAPAI if, as seems evident, Mr. Ryan concurs with, and sanctions, the desire of the natives.

The co-operation experienced from village officials is pleasing and whilst several are unable to speak Pidgin, I fail to see that this should be any barrier towards their appointment in the village. It is far better, in my opinion, to use hereditary leaders even if they are unable to speak Pidgin, than to appoint natives of no standing who will possibly be ignored by the village people.

If Mr. Ryan's suggestion concerning the selection of a more suitable badge of office is acceptable by Headquarters, I will instruct him to submit requisition in due course. I agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Ryan's opinion.

Roads.

The maintenance and construction of roads in the Kunua, Hahon and Keriaka Sub divisions will also be incorporated by Mr. Ryan in future patrols, in the same manner as outlined in respect of housing.

Arrangements are now in hand for an officer of the Agricultural Station to proceed to the Kunua Subdistrict to undertake active patrolling. It is expected that this officer will be leaving Sohano in about two months' time.

G.R.G. Wearne

(G.R.G. Wearne)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,
Kunua,
Bougainville.

18th July, 1955.

DIARY.

16th June. From Mapisi to Mapisi Aid Post. Inspection of
Tosiavi Village for inspection. On to Govei
Methodist Mission. To Kunus Plantation for lunch.
To Totokai Village for inspection. To Totokai
village. Work completed. Back to Mapisi. Slept.

The Assistant District Officer,
Buka Passage,
BOUGAINVILLE.

17th June. Mapisi Aid Post to Kepui Village. Med. inspection
On to Kopei Village. Work Completed. Returned to
Mapisi in heavy rain.

Patrol Report KNA 1 of 1955/56

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL.

W.P. Ryan Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled.

KUNUA / HAHON and KERIACA Sub-Divisions.

Objects of Patrol

Medical Inspection and Inspection
of Aid Posts. Routine Administration.

Patrol Accompanied by :-

Mr. G.A. Rudge E.W.A.

20th June. Mapisi Aid Post. On to Kosiwai for inspection.
To Tosiavi. Work completed after interruptions due
to rain. Returned to Mapisi in heavy rain.

21st June. Kunus to Catholic Mission at Sipi. To Sipi
Post for inspection. To Kaviki Village. Med.
inspection. Remained overnight at Kaviki.

22nd June. Kaviki Village to Asakavi Village. Inspection.
On to Arosi Village. On to Kaviki in rain. Slept
at Kaviki.

23rd June. Kaviki to Kiskara. Inspection. To Kosiwai. Work
completed. On to Masiwai Village. Work
completed. To Sipi. Slept overnight.
Remained overnight at Sipi.

24th June. Inspected Pirike and Sepekura. By canoe to Catholic
Mission for inspection and returned to Mapisi in
afternoon.

Duration of Patrol

27 days inclusive from 16th June, 1955
to 12th July, 1955.

25th June. Ship arrived in afternoon but heavy surf prevented
loading of patients for Sohano. Returned to Mapisi.

INTRODUCTION.

The Kunua / Hahon and Keriaka Sub-Divisions have been
patrolled by Native Affairs several times since early 1955 when
a patrol base was established at Mapisi, Kunua. Up till that
time, all patrols were conducted from Sohano.

As a medical patrol has not visited the area for quite
some time and as the health position, in this area, had been
reported as being very poor, it was the object of this patrol
to cover the two Sub-Divisions, medically inspect all the natives
to try and ascertain why the population has continued to decline
since the war and to determine what effective measures could be
taken to stem this rather alarming population decline.

The medical section of this patrol was undertaken by
Mr. G.A. Rudge and a comprehensive report will be forwarded by him
to the Director of the Public Health Department. Apart from
routine inspection of villages etc., little native affairs work
was undertaken as the primary aim of the patrol was to conduct
a complete medical inspection. The Medical Assistant carrying
out this work was assisted in every way possible.

2nd July. From Atailima, the southermost of the Keriaka villages,
the patrol crossed over Bougainville to Wakunai Patrol Post via
the Huma Huma Trail. From Wakunai, the patrol proceeded to
Sohano per M.V. Gons.

4th July. Prepared for departure to Keriaka Sub-Division.

DIARY (continued)

DIARY.

- 5th July Medical Inspection of Kunua Plantation Labour .
- 16th June . From Mapisi to Mapisi Aid Post . Inspection . To
 6th July Tosiavi Village for inspection . On to Goveit shore
 Methodist Mission . To Kunua Plantation for lunch .
 On to Kosteroi Village for inspection . To Totokel
 village . Work completed. Back to Mapisi . Slept .
- 7th July Med Inspection Betarai. Discussion on erection of
 17th June Mapisi Aid Post to Kepui Villlage . Med. inspection
 On to Kopai Village . Work Completed Returned to .
 Mapisi in heavy rain.
- 18th June. Mapisi Aid Post to Tabarui village for inspection.
 Return to Mapisi. Atuitai . Remained overnight.
- 19th June Observed inspected . Walked to Kasiputai in rain.
 Kasiputai lined and village inspected late in
- 20th June Mapisi Aid Post. On to Popohiarai for inspection.
 To Tohei . Work completed after interruptions due
 10th July to rain . Returned to Mapisi in heavy rain.
- 21st June Kunua to Catholic Mission at Sipai. To Kaviki Aid
 Post for inspection. To Kaviki Village . Med.
 inspection . Remained night at Kaviki.
- 12th July Inspection of patients at Aid Post , schoolchildren
 22nd June Kaviki Village to Asatavai Village . Inspection .
 On to Aresi Village . Back to Kaviki in rain . Slept
 Kaviki . and patrol party walked along coast .
 Arrived at Pokuito Rest House just after dark .
- 23rd June Kaviki to Kiakara. Inspection . To Kosipai . Work
 15th July completed . On to Mersilai-e Village . Work
 completed . To Sisiapai Rest House. Remained overnight.
 overnight.
- 24th June Inspected Pipikei and Sepekura. By canoe to Catholic
 14th July Mission for inspection and returned to Mapisi in (Sun)
 afternoon. Remained overnight.
- 25th June Ship arrived in afternoon but heavy surf prevented
 loading of patients for Sohano. Returned to Mapisi.
 Remained overnight.
- 26th June Patients put on board M.L. Anna. Returned to Mapisi.
 16th July Remainder of Sunday Observed. and Patrol Post.
- 27th June. Visited Mapisi Aid Post . Prepared for patrol of
 Hahon area.
- 18th July At Wakunai .
- 28th June Mapisi to Kunokomok . Arrived in heavy rain.
 19th July Travelled from Wakunai to Sohano by M. V. Gona .
- 29th June Kunokomok and Pets Pets inspected . On to Kurur .
 Inspection. To Kurur Aid Post . Work completed.
 To Hon Village for inspection . On to Puto.
 Remained overnight. LETTED.
- 30th June Puto, inspected. To Goton for inspection . On to
 Namborosi for inspection. To Kunapope via Lalum.
 Kunapope inspected . Returned to Lalum . Slept.
- 1st July Medical inspection Lalum . Lalum Aid Post inspected.
 Walked to the coast and travelled by canoe to Hon.
 Thence on foot to Mapisi .
- 2nd July Transport arranged for patients to get to Sohano.
- 3rd July Sunday Observed.
- 4th July Prepared for departure to Keriaka Sub-Division.

DIARY (continued)

1955

- 5th July Medical Inspection of Kunua Plantation Labour .
- 6th July Departed by canoe for Amun at 3.45 a.m. Went ashore in heavy surf at 7.45. a.m. Amun Village Inspected. On to Betarsio. Remained overnight.
- 7th July Med Inspection Betarsio. Discussion on erection of Aid Post. Cargo sent ahead to Aukei . Patrol party on to Kaubaitai . Inspection. On to Aukei . Rain. Slept.
- 8th July Medical inspection Aukei . To Sigaisigeipsi for inspection. On to Atuitei . Remained overnight.
- 9th July Atuitei inspected . Walked to Kasiputai in rain. Kasiputai lined and village inspected late in afternoon.
- 10th July Observed at Kasiputai.
- 11th July Kasiputai to Tokeitei . Inspection . To Akopai and on to Kurais Aid Post after inspection.
- 12th July Inspection of patients at Aid Post , schoolchildren from Kurais Catholic Mission and Kokamansu villagers. Heavy surf . Part of cargo sent by canoe . Remainder of cargo and patrol party walked along coast . Arrived at Pokuito Rest House just after dark.
- 13th July Pokuito Lined. On to Atutokorui Rest House by canoe. Lined. On to Atsilima Village . Inspection . Remained overnight.
- 14th July Atsilima Village to Keriana Village in the Banoni (Buin) Sub-Division. Remained overnight.
- 15th July From Keriana joined Numa Numa trail which follows the Larume River. On to Siriopeia in the Wakunai area . Remained overnight.
- 16th July Followed Wakunai River to Wakunai Patrol Post.
- 17th July Observed at Wakunai.
- 18th July At Wakunai.
- 19th July Travelled from Wakunai to Sohano by M.V. Gona .

PATROL COMPLETED.MEDICAL & HEALTH.

The health section of this patrol has been fully supported by Mr. G.A. Ridge S.P.A. who will submit an appropriate report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

in all villages has improved considerably in the last
 throughout. There can be little doubt that the natives on the two
 Sub-Divisions visited by this patrol welcomed a patrol of a medical
 nature after such a long lapse. The people of the Kunus/Hahon
 Sub-Division for the most part, fully realise the fact that the
 population in their area is declining steadily and this fact
 certainly worries them. The natives have done excellent work
 with regard to construction and maintenance of their Aid Posts
 and they carry out promptly any instructions given by patrols
 and they look to the Administration for help and guidance, partic-
 ularly in matters pertaining to health. The Native Medical
 Assistants with perhaps one or two exceptions are working extremely
 well and they have won the co-operation and respect of the village
 natives.

Natives in the Keriaka Sub-Division are still
 somewhat doubtful about the advantages of the medical services
 offered to them but there is a far greater number of natives now
 seeking treatment at the Aid Posts than there ^{was} six months ago.
 In addition, there are now three N.M.A.s in this area whereas
 until recently there was only one. It is therefore possible
 to increase the amount of patrolling and also to construct two
 additional Aid Posts. Work on these latter has commenced and
 should shortly be completed as the natives are working well.

A few natives from the Keriaka Sub-Division failed to
 appear for medical inspection. The main offenders were from
 Atuitei Village. The natives concerned will be apprehended at
 an early date and charged in the Court of Native Affairs. It is
 felt that if no positive action is taken in this matter, future
 medical patrols may have difficulties in trying to trace
 absentees.

Some of the older natives still prefer to trust to
 their own native medicines and only when these 'medicines' fail
 to cure will these natives seek treatment at their Aid Posts.
 In many cases, this happens to be too late.

One minor dispute with regard to payment of bride
 price was settled, according to native custom. Both parties
 expressed their satisfaction with the decision.

Since frequent patrolling has been commenced, in this
 area, work on roads, housing etc. seems to be carried out on
 a more regular basis. Village officials seem prepared to exert
 their authority more since regular patrols have become common.
 Natives visited en route Wakunai were genuinely
 pleased to see a patrol from the Keriaka area passing through.
 Willing carriers were easily obtained and gifts of food were
 brought to the patrol. Officials proved to be most helpful.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

MEDICAL & HEALTH.

The health section of this patrol has been fully
 covered by Mr. G.A. Rudge E.M.A., who will submit a separate
 report. Hahon natives will commence work early next month on a
 coastal road connecting Kunus and Horeken. A suitable route has
 yet to be selected. This will be done by a patrol visiting the
 Hahon area early next month.

VILLAGES - VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Housing in all villages has improved considerably in the last six months. Adequate latrines have been recently constructed throughout the area. Housing construction in the village of Goton in the Hahon area is particularly good and Sisiapai in the Kunua area also has excellent housing. Perhaps the best village in the Kerikakarea is Akopai. The natives of these villages have been congratulated on their good work.

The villages of Pipikei and Sepekura have moved to the beach to a site known as Sisiapai and they desire to be included in one village book. The natives moved to this site, of their own volition, some years ago. The two villages will be included in one book by the next census patrol, subject to the approval of the Assistant District Officer.

Officials were very co-operative and assisted the patrol in every way possible. It is unfortunate that several of the officials are non-pidgin speakers but they were originally appointed because of their hereditary leadership and there are no natives who are suitable replacements for them.

It is respectfully suggested that some consideration be given to the selection of a more suitable badge of office than the caps at present worn by Village Officials. Perhaps the metal badges worn by officials in the Highlands Districts could be introduced here and worn on a chain round the neck. The introduction of metal badges, I believe, be appreciated by the officials themselves and also the village natives and would also be better from the Administration view-point. A few of the more apparent advantages are set out hereunder.

Firstly, the caps are difficult to store as they take up considerable space in Government Stores and many are lost due to the effects of cockroaches, humidity etc. In most villages, the officials do not have suitable places to store their caps, when not in use and they therefore require rather frequent (and to the Administration, expensive) replacements. Badges or medallions on the other hand would present no storage problem and because of their durability they would not be in constant need of replacement providing, of course, that they were rust-proof.

Caps also present a problem in fitting and many officials sport headgear that is far too large or ridiculously small. Badges, naturally, would eliminate this problem. Generally, officials wear their caps only when visiting a Government station or when expecting a patrol. This is understandable as the caps are hardly suitable for everyday wear. A badge however could be worn at all times and cause no inconvenience whatsoever to the wearer.

In conclusion, I feel that unless I have overlooked some major factor, the advantages of such a change as suggested above would far outweigh the disadvantages and is therefore worthy of consideration.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads, throughout the area showed signs of continued maintenance and walking times were good although recent heavy rains made the going slow and difficult in places. There are no vehicular roads, in these Sub-Divisions. Kunua Plantation and Missions depend solely on shipping for their supplies and transport. The Kunua / Hahon natives will commence work early next month on a coastal road connecting Kunua and Soraken. A suitable route has yet to be selected. This will be done by a patrol visiting the Hahon area early next month.

ion Register

Area Patrolled

CONCLUSION	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE		6. LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES	TOTALS (Including Absence)		GRAND TOTAL
	Govt	Mission	Males	Females		Male	Female	

As the main objects of the patrol was concerned with medical inspection etc., no work of an Agricultural nature was undertaken. Staff permitting, an agricultural patrol to this area would be most acceptable. On this patrol, the timetable adhered to was made to suit the medical assistant accompanying to enable him to complete his work and furnish a report as soon as possible. Any native affairs work that may have been overlooked by this patrol will be fully dealt with by follow-up patrols within two or three months as native affairs patrolling in this area is now quite regular.

Inclement weather did hinder the course of the patrol on one or two occasions and heavy surf made sea travel somewhat hazardous. However, no major difficulties were encountered. I feel that the patrol was a success from both P.H.D. and D.N.A. viewpoint.

W.P. Ryan
 W.P. Ryan
 Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Bougainville Report No. KNA 2

Patrol Conducted by W. P. RYAN PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled HAGON AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3

Duration—From 15/2/1955 to 2/9/1955

Number of Days ~~17~~ 20

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/6/1955

Medical 1/6/1955

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND NORTH 4 MILE SERIES

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

ROAD INSPECTION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

8/10/1955

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 £.....

.....

.....

.....

KCA/VA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/7 ✓

File No. 30/2/5.

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

8th October, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for:-

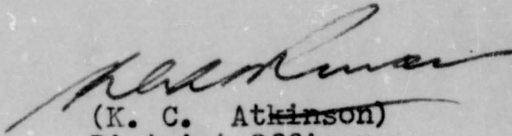
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO KNA.2/1955-56
BY MR. W. P. RYAN

Above report and Assistant District Officer's comments
forwarded in triplicate.

I have no further comments to add.

Atch.


(K. C. Atkinson)
District Officer.

c.c. to:
A.D.O. Sohano. (2).

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Post
Sub-district Office,
Buka Passage Sub-district,
SOHANO
10th September, 1955.
5 October 55

The Assistant District Officer,
Buka Passage,
District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KNA.2/1955-56 : W.P.Ryan, P.O.

The above report of a routine patrol is forwarded in quadruplicate for your necessary action please.

OFFICER COMMANDING PATROL
NATIVE AFFAIRS

W.P. Ryan, Patrol Officer

AREA PATROLLED

During my visit to KUNUA Patrol Post, I discussed the matter raised by Mr. Carlisle in his report (SOH.2/1955-56) regarding the excision of the villages of SUSA and FORAFORA from the HAHON census sub-division. It was agreed that these two village could be excised but joined with the island villages of SAPOSA and TALOF as a separate entity to be patrolled from SOHANO. In the past, water transport has been needed to visit these four villages from KUNUA just as it will be from SOHANO where such transport is already available. Your approval for this action would be appreciated.

KEROL's activities will be closely followed and, where necessary, he will be instructed to conform with statutory requirements.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The action taken by Mr. Ryan in having the natives construct a road first has my approval. Assistance will be given as it is required by him. The construction of bridges and/or fords can be further investigated later.

PREVIOUS PATROL

A combined P.H.D. & D.N.A. patrol visited this area in June, 1955.

It would seem that the policy of more frequent patrols is beginning to pay dividends. Now that it has been commenced, I feel that harm would result if it were not persisted with and instructions have been given for constant patrolling to be undertaken by the staff at KUNUA.

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this patrol apart from work of a routine administrative nature *to be done if possible*, a suitable route for a road to connect Buka Passage with Savaheki Plantations.

The island villages of Sapos and Talof were also visited by this patrol to ascertain Asst. District Officers given by previous patrols had been satisfactorily carried out.

The HAHON area had been visited ten months previously by a patrol officer and a medical assistant and as is only to be expected, little of note has taken place in the brief period between patrols.

No complaints, of any nature, were brought to the notice of the patrol.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post ,
Kunus ,
Bougainville .

12th . September , 1955.

DIARY.

August 1955

**The Assistant District Officer ,
Buks Passage ,
Bougainville .**

Tues 16th .

Proceeded from Buks Village over suggested Coastal Road to Buks and returned to Buks through Buks and Buks.

Wed . 17th

PATROL REPORT KNA 2 of 1955/56.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL.

W.P.Ryan , Patrol Officer .

AREA PATROLLED

All villages , Aid Posts etc in the Hahon Area .

OBJECTS OF PATROL.

Routine Administration.

Thu 20th .

Tsiof to Ratsua thence walked Buks

Investigate the possibilities of constructing a road between Kunus Patrol Post and Soraken Plantation.

Sun 21st .

Remained Buks.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.

Three members of the R.P.&N.G.C.

DURATION OF PATROL.

Monday 14th August , 1955 to Saturday 3rd. September , 1955.

Wed. 24th

Returned to Kunus

20 days.

PREVIOUS PATROL.

A combined P.H.D. & D.N.A. patrol visited this area in June, 1955.

Fri. 26th .

From Lalum to Kunupepe for inspection. Returned in afternoon to Lalum. Remained overnight.

Sat. 27th .

Lalum to Nambareel for inspection. Proceeded to Goton and lined village.

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this patrol apart from work of a routine administrative nature was to locate , if possible , a suitable route for a road to connect Kunus Patrol Post with Soraken Plantation.

The island villages of Sapos and Tsiof were also visited by this patrol to ascertain that instructions given by previous patrols had been satisfactorily carried out.

The Hahon area had been visited two months previously by a patrol officer and a medical assistant and as is only to be expected , little of note has taken place in the brief period between patrols.

No complaints , of any nature , were brought to the notice of the patrol.

Saturday 3rd. Returned to Kunus.

DIARY.

August 1955

- Monday 15th Proceeded from Kunus to Kurur Aid Post over newly cut track . From Kurur Aid Post to Hon . Remained at Hon.
- Tues 16th. Proceeded from Hon Village over suggested Coastal Road to Simba and Returned to Hon through Puto and Hon coconuts.
- Wed . 17th Departed Hon for Soraken . Met Fr. Grenier en route. Arrived Soraken and proceeded to office . Paid War Damage Claim . Discussed proposed T.A.L. Returned to Number 4 and slept.
- Thur. 18th. By canoe from Number 4 to Saposa Island. Routine duties . Remained overnight.
- Fri. 19th. Saposa Island to Taiof Is. by canoe. Inspected two hamlets and remained overnight.
- Sat. 20th. Taiof to Ratsua by canoe. Bicycle to UMUN Gorge and thence walked Beniu Plantation.
- Sun 21st. Remained Beniu.
- Mon. 22nd. Returned to Ratsua over excellent jeep road . Village and new Aid Post inspected . Remained overnight.
- Tues. 23rd. To Pora Pora by canoe . Inspected both hamlets and gardens damaged by pigs. Returned to Ratsua . Slept.
- Wed. 24th Returned to Number 4 via Soraken Ptn.
- Thurs 25th. Walked to Lalum Village and inspected both village and Aid Post. Remained overnight.
- Fri. 26th. From Lalum to Kunopepe for inspection. Returned in afternoon to Lalum. Remained overnight.
- Sat. 27th. Lalum to Nambarosi for inspection. Proceeded to Goton and lined village.
- Sun. 28th. Observed at Goton.
- Mon. 29th. From Soraken to Sohano with launch . To Kameron in afternoon . Remained overnight.
- Tues. 30th. Returned to Sohano. To Soraken in afternoon per M.V.Gons. Remained Soraken overnight.
- Wed. 31st. Soraken to Puto . Inspected. Walked to Hon Village . Slept.
- SEPTEMBER.
- Thurs 1st. Visited Kurur Aid Post and Village . On to Pets Pets Slept.
- Friday 2nd. PetsPets and Kunokomok villages visited . Remained overnight.
- Saturday 3rd. Returned to Kunus.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Whilst the Hahon natives are more advanced than their Kunus neighbours, with the exception of the Saposas and Taiofs they would not be as sophisticated as the Buka Island natives or those of the Saile/Teop Sub-Division on the North West Bougainville coast.

At the present stage in their development, The Hahons, with of course a few exceptions, appear to be greatly interested in both social and economical advancement. This is more noticeable in villages where the village head men are the more powerful. This desire for improvement is especially noticeable in the villages of Hon and Lelum but it is also present to a lesser extent in all other Hahon villages.

The excellent work that has been done by these natives in the construction of Aid Posts at Lelum and Kurur shows that the natives are capable of working well together on community projects. All native villages continue to plant areas of coconut palms on the coast and when these palms come into bearing, the natives can expect to gain quite a reasonable income from copra. The Saposas and Taiof villages have been producing their own copra for many years however, this has not been the case with other Hahon villages. Saposas and Taiof have also had a co-operative society, for some time with stores in their villages.

The Hahon villages, South of Soraken Plantation are now anxious to form a society. They have approached the Co-operative officer at Sohano. He has promised to help them providing they can raise sufficient capital and they are to send a suitable native to Sohano for training as a store boy. They have already constructed a store. The patrol took the opportunity to encourage the natives to continue with their coconut planting and it is a certainty that the Co-operative will be a success if the natives continue to work as well as they are working, at present.

The lulusi of Hon and the natives of his village do not desire to join a co-operative. This is quite understandable as, for some years, this lulusi has been conducting a trade store on his own behalf and for a few years, the villagers have been systematically planting coconuts. The lulusi appears to be an upstanding native and is quite capable of carrying out his own business. He has a small but regular income from trochus shell.

The Hahon villages of Ratsus and Pora Pora lie a few miles North West of Soraken Plantation and they are rather isolated from the other Hahon Villages as many miles of swamp separates the two groups. Since the war, the Ratsus and PoraPora natives have not bothered to keep in touch with their linguistic neighbours - the Hahons - but are inclined to mingle more with natives of the adjacent Selsu area.

KEROL, an influential native of the Selsu area and paramount lulusi, has been managing Buoi Plantation under contract. The property belongs to Choiseul Plantations Ltd. Evidently, Kerol cuts and dries the copra and sells it by the pound to C.P.L. Kerol is also planting an adjacent area called Harasin, the property of Kerol on his own behalf. Both these plantations are quite close to Ratsua village from where Kero obtains the greater proportion of his labour. It is believed that Kerol may not be abiding by issues etc., as laid down in the native labour ordinance - a common enough fault with native employers. The writer, not being an Inspector, did not pursue enquiries, in this regard, but the subject will be taken up with the Assistant District Officer, as soon as possible. Kerol is an hereditary native chief or Tsugnaun and has always been of great assistance to the Administration but he is an illiterate native and it is indeed doubtful whether he has acquainted himself fully with the provisions laid down in the N.L.O.

Native Affairs(Cont'd.)

At the time of this patrol, both Ratsua and Pora Pora villages were short of food as, the natives stated, wild pigs had destroyed the gardens. They were advised to experiment with pig fences as their attempts to hunt the pigs have met with no success.

The natives of Saposia island obtain most of their food by exchanging fish or trade tobacco for ksu-kau, taro, wild fowl eggs etc., with the mainland Hahons. The Saposias do have their own small gardens on the mainland but the produce of these gardens is only used in an emergency when strong winds and heavy seas prevent the natives from fishing. The weekly "bung" takes place on the beach at Hahon every Friday and has operated satisfactorily for more than a generation. Prices are reasonable and have not altered since pre-war.

Many of the Saposia natives make money from copra and trochus shell and by stevedoring for approximately one week every two months on the Malsits. This enables them to supplement their rations obtained by trade with additional trade store items. The Saposia natives are a strong and healthy group and the population is increasing all the time. The Saposias are not particularly hard-working but they have really little need to be so.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

As stated in the introduction of this report, one of the main objectives of the patrol was to ascertain what difficulties would be involved in the construction of a road linking Kunus ~~Patrol Post~~ Patrol Post with Soraken Plantation.

The construction of a road, following the coast would present no major problems at all but the difficulty would be in the construction of the many bridges that would be necessary if the road were to be used for vehicular traffic. The army, built a short section of vehicular road during the war and constructed two bridges. Traces of the road remain but the tide has carried away all trace of the bridges. The road seems to have gone from the Plantation at Soraken to the Simba Catholic Mission but no attempt was ever made to bridge the river there. There are several other rivers that would require bridges but I do not feel that it would be in the power of the natives to undertake this work which would seem to be a major construction job. An attempt was made to locate suitable places further upstream for fords to be constructed but further inland, the rivers spread out into large areas of swamp and detours of many miles would be necessary before suitable crossings, if any, could be found.

At the present time there is no real need for a vehicular road in this area and providing the coastal track is well cleared it will be far more convenient than the beach, where progress is difficult at high tide. The possibilities of a road further inland have also been investigated no more suitable route could be discovered.

When the construction of the road has been completed, an attempt will be made to bridge some of the smaller rivers, but for the time being, the natives have been asked to concentrate on the construction of the road. Work has already started and a further inspection will be made within a short time.

Register

Area Patrolled

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE
AT WORK 5.

LABOR
POTENTIAL

TOTALS
(Excluding Absentees)

MEDICAL & HEALTH.

The health of the Hahon natives is , on the whole , good . The Saposas are all in excellent health and death or sickness ~~is~~ is rare on their island. The mainland natives are perhaps not quite as healthy but they visit their closest Aid Post whenever necessary.

There are four Aid Posts in the area visited . One Aid Post at Saposas serves the Natives of Saposas and Taiof Islands. The Aid Post at Ratsua serves natives from the Northern villages of The Hahon area whilst the remainder of the Hahons patronise either the Kurur ~~and~~ Lalum Aid Posts . The four N.M.A'S are all extremely conscientious in their work and are popular with the natives.

Senior M.T.T. Matevisiana who controls the Lalum Aid Post has a maternity ward attached. His wife assists at all births . At the time of this patrol about ten native women with their new-born children were at the Aid -Post together with three or four women who are expecting children . Both women and children appeared to be clean and healthy and they were all quite happy to have their babies at the Aid Post . The natives had contributed to buy towels soap and enamel dishes for the new babies. Matevisiana is a holder of the L.S.M. , awarded for the medical work that he has done in this area.

CONCLUSION.

It will be noted that no facts on agriculture have been given in this report. This is because , it is expected that an Agricultural Officer will visit the area in a short time and will , no doubt, submit a comprehensive report on his findings . As has been mentioned under Native Affairs , these natives are planting coconuts and I feel sure that they will appreciate any aid that the Agricultural Officer can give them.

This is the third time that the area has been visited by a patrol since the beginning of 1955 and , it is felt that these frequent visits are appreciated by the natives and especially by the Village Officials who get more co-operation from the natives when frequent patrolling is the rule.

Ryan

W. P. Ryan
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KNA 3

Patrol Conducted by W.P. RYAN PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled TERIAXA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans I.R. MILTON C.P.O.

Natives 4 MEMBERS R.P. INGC.

Duration—From 13/10/1955 to 31/10/1955

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/1955

Medical 7/1955

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND NORTH AND SOUTH 4 MILE SERIES

Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS REVISION

2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16/11/1955

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

30/14/12

KCA/VM



30/2/1

Bougainville District;
Headquarters, SOHANO,

16th December, 1955.

The Assistant District Officer,
Duka Passage
MEMORANDUM FOR -

Assistant District Officer,
DUKA PASSAGE.

PATROL REPORT KNA.3 BY MR. W.P. RYAN, PATROL OFFICER

The above report with your comments is acknowledged.
Original will be forwarded to the Director of Native Affairs.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS: the villages ATUITEI and POKUITO do not appear to be up to the standard of the other - and I suggest that future patrols should concentrate on these sub-standard villages.

Throughout the whole area the practice of concentrated and increased patrolling is making itself felt with better conditions. The decrease in the population of 27 is far from satisfactory but I feel that the current anti-Yaws campaign plus increased medical facilities will soon make the KERIACA position as satisfactory as FUNUA, where the population is static for the first time since the war.

Would you please forward one additional patrol report cover.

(K.C. Atkinson),
District Commissioner

c.c. Director of Native Affairs.

MINUTE TO -
Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

Forwarded please together with Claim for
Camping Allowance.

Headquarters, SOHANO,
File 30/2/1, 16/12/55

(K.C. Atkinson),
District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DIARY.

1955

Oct 13th. Proceeded from Kunus Patrol Post to At Patrol Post, Kunus, Bougainville. Arrived 1st in afternoon and overnight in beach rest-house.

Oct. 14th. From rest house to ATCOKIDRUI Village and census check. Proceeded on to Atailina Villages and remained overnight.

The Assistant District Officer, Village and checked census Aid Post Buks Passage Sub-District, and remained overnight. SOHANO, Bougainville.

Oct. 16th. Sunday. Observed at Atailina and remained overnight.

Oct 17th. Traveled from Atailina to beach and proceeded to Pokuité by Patrol Report No. KN.A 3 of 1955/56. and census check. Remained overnight at the Pokuité Rest House.

Officer Conducting Patrol. W.P. Ryan Patrol Officer. Proceeded to Catholic Mission and on to Kursio Aid Post. Inspection and remained overnight.

Area Patrolled. Keriaka Census Sub-Division

Objects of Patrol Census Revision and census checked. Routine Administration

Patrol Accompanied by Mr. I.R. Milton C.P.O. and village and checked census. Returned to Akopai Village and remained overnight.

Reg. No. 6123 L/ Cpl. IMAI
" " 8422 Const. SILIVEN
Oct. 21st. Akopai to Tokelaiti Village inspection. Keriaka census checked. Visited Porokaiti and returned DIDUA Tokelaiti Rest House remaining overnight.

Duration of Patrol Oct 14th, 1955 to October 31st. 1955 inclusive. 18 days.

Oct. 20th. Tokelaiti to Akopai Village for census and inspection. Remained overnight.

Oct 22nd. Sunday. Observed. Remained at Kasiptai.

Oct. 24th. Kasiptai to Ataitai for census check and inspection. Remained overnight.

INTRODUCTION. The Keriaka Sub-Division was last patrolled in July of this year when a combined Native Affairs and Public Health patrol visited the area.

On Thursday, 13th of October the patrol proceeded from Kunus per M.L. Hazel to Atailina which is the southernmost village in the Keriaka area and only a short distance from Torokina. Hence, the patrol proceeded northward on foot and by canoe, visiting all the villages, Aid Posts and Mission Schools in the area. The patrol proceeded leisurely through the area spending, as far as possible, a night in every village.

Oct 28th. The patrol was not hampered on this occasion by inclement weather or heavy seas. The patrol was well-received in all villages and carriers were sufficient and easily obtainable. During the last patrol, several natives failed to appear for medical inspection, but on this occasion, there were no absentees.

The conduct of the police accompanying the patrol was beyond reproach, at all times and they carried out the duties allotted them in a cheerful and thorough manner.

Village officials, on the whole proved to be most co-operative and many gifts of native and European foods were brought to the patrol. Proceeded to Kunus Station by canoe and walked to Kunus Patrol Post.

Patrol Completed.

NATIVE SITUATION.

DIARY.

1955

- Oct 13th. Proceeded from Kunus Patrol Post to Atsilima per M.V. Hazel. Arrived late in afternoon and remained over-night in beach rest-house.
- Oct. 14th. From rest house to ATUTOKORUI Village for village inspection and census check. Proceeded on to Atsilima Village and remained overnight.
- Oct. 15th. Inspected Atsilima Village and checked census. Aid Post site investigated. Remained overnight.
- Oct. 16th. Sunday. Observed at Atsilima and remained overnight.
- Oct 17th. Travelled from Atsilima to beach and proceeded to Pokuito by canoe. Village of two hamlets inspected and census recorded. Remained overnight at the Pokuitp Rest House.
- Oct. 18th. By canoe from Pokuito to Kursio. Brief visit to Catholic Mission and on to Kursio Aid Post. Inspection and remained overnight.
- Oct. 19th. Walked from Kursio Aid Post to Akopsi Village and arrived in heavy rain. Village inspected and census checked. Remained overnight.
- Oct 20th. Departed Akopsi for Kokamenau. Inspected village and checked census. Returned to Akopsi Village and remained overnight.
- Oct. 21st. Akopsi to Tokeitei. Village inspection and census checked. Visited Poreitai School and returned to Tokeitei Rest House remaining overnight.
- Oct. 22nd. Tokeitei to Kasiputai Village for census and inspection. Remained overnight.
- Oct 23rd. Sunday. Observed. Remained at Kasiputai.
- Oct. 24th. Kasiputai to Atuitei for Census check and inspection. Remained overnight.
- Oct. 25th. Visited Etotopai and inspected village. Returned to Atuitei and remained overnight.
- Oct 26th. From Atuitei to Sigelsigeipai. Census checked and village inspection. Remained overnight.
- Oct. 27th. Departed Sigelsigeipai for Aukei. Checked census and inspected village and remained overnight.
- Oct 28th. From Aukei to Kaubaitai Village for inspection and census check. On to new Aid Post for inspection. Proceeded to Betarsio Village and remained overnight.
- Oct 29th. Census at Betarsio and inspection of two hamlets. On to Amun Village on the coast and remained overnight.
- Oct 30th. Sunday. Observed at Amun.
- Oct 31st. Census at Amun and village inspection. Also inspected new coconut plantings. Proceeded to Kunus Plantation by canoe and walked to Kunus Patrol Post.

Patrol Completed.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The native situation in this area continues to be good and there has been, if anything, a slight improvement since the last patrol. The work on roads and housing is receiving constant attention from the majority of the villagers and the overall improvement in the last twelve months is amazing.

Although the census figures reveal that more deaths than births have occurred in the last eight months, the majority of these deaths occurred early in the year and in the past few months or since the last combined D.N.A. and P.H.D. patrol, in July of this year, the deaths have been few.

The natives still show only a slight interest in economic development and it may be some time before they become inclined to plant some economic crop. Even when they do take an interest in their economic development, they will have to face the additional problem of transport of their goods as this Sub-Division is very isolated. At the present time an Agricultural Officer is visiting in the area and he will be better able to estimate the economic potential of this area and no doubt the problem of transport can be suitably dealt with when it arises.

The small coastal village of Amun has a fair sized area of coconuts but, as yet they have not attempted to make copra although they are continually planting up new areas at a slow but nevertheless a steady rate. They were advised to make some copra and when it is ready to notify Yunus Patrol Post so that some arrangements can be made for its transport and eventual sale to either the Co-operatives or any other market that presents itself. Betarsio village which is about 80 minutes walk inland from Amun also has fair area under coconuts and if they care to work copra and have it stored at Amun, it should not be too difficult to find a market for the copra.

A native teacher at Kursio Mission has several bags of peanuts for sale and arrangements will be made to have these peanuts transported to D.A.S.F. Sohane so that they can be sold. Up until the present time, no peanuts from Keriaka have been sold but it is felt that when the natives see the economic potential of this crop they may take a greater interest in the planting thereof.

The native community is particularly law-abiding and only one case was brought to the patrol. The case was one of adultery and was heard in the Court of Native Affairs at Kunua when the patrol was completed.

There can be little doubt that the improvements in the natives, their standards etc., will continue, if only gradually and the health of the natives should also improve if the Aid Post facilities are maintained at the present high standard that has existed for the past six months or more.

VILLAGES - VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Every village and hamlet in this Sub-Division was visited by the patrol and in almost every village it was evident that a great deal of work has been done by the natives to improve their housing. Whilst the houses in the area may not measure up to the best houses in other parts of the District, the standard of housing has improved considerably and should continue to do so as the natives become more advanced both socially and economically. Village sites are for the most part very good with the exception perhaps of Pokuito. Most of the villages are situated on ridges about ten miles from the coast and between 1000' and 2000' feet above sea-level. One disadvantage, in many cases, is that the villages are some distance from water but considering all the factors, it is doubtful ^{WHETHER} there are more suitable sites than

those chosen and occupied by the natives themselves. There are three Aid Posts in the Sub-Division and all the villages are in reasonable walking distance of these Posts which have been selected with this in mind. There is a good reason why the Kurais Aid Post should be moved to another site which will be a great deal closer to all the villages that it serves and this matter has been covered in the Medical and Health section of this report. Brief remarks on the various villages are listed hereunder.

AMUN is a small clean coastal village. The housing is good and latrines are quite adequate. The natives have a fair area of coconuts and are planting more. Food is plentiful and includes fish and other sea-foods.

BETARAIO is a fairly large village for this area and consists of two hamlets situated on adjacent ridges. The housing is good and sanitation is satisfactory. This village has a large area of coconuts.

KAUBAITI. A small clean village on a good site. The housing and sanitation here has shown a vast improvement. Unfortunately there is a great shortage of women of marriageable age in this village and a number of the single men have no prospects of getting married. Food here is apparently plentiful and a few European vegetables are grown successfully.

AUKEI. Another village that has shown a very great improvement in the last few months. Even the attitude of the natives towards the patrol showed a marked change for the better. These people were accustomed to living in small, scattered hamlets but they have now moved of their own accord to the main village. Food situation is good.

SIGESIGELPAI. Shows a slight improvement in housing etc but leaves much to be desired. The natives are somewhat slow and continue to live away from the village but should improve, if slowly.

ATUITI. A fairly well populated village which consists of three hamlets, situated on neighbouring ridges. Several deaths since last census mainly because the natives have failed to seek treatment at all or have left it until too late. Housing is not good and whilst latrines are sufficient, it is doubtful whether the natives always use them. A few dysentery deaths were recorded here. The hamlets are well sited.

KASIPUTAI. A good clean village on a well chosen site. A marked improvement in housing was noted and the natives are very co-operative. Sanitation is good as adequate latrines are in use. Ample food.

TOKEITEI. New village under construction on good new site. The standard of house being constructed is not good.

AKOPAI. A very good village on an excellent site. The housing and latrines are the best in the whole sub-division due probably to the work of SOLOMEILI the tul-tul who is a zealous and untiring official --- without doubt the best in the area.

ROKAMANAU. A new village recently constructed on a new site. The site is good and the housing fair. In the past, the death rate here has been alarming but the health should start to pick up now. Several possible T.B. deaths occurred in this village.

VILLAGES - VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

POKUITO Village consists of two hamlets. One hamlet, in charge of the tul-tul has been on the coast for some years. The housing and sanitation here is good but the site is poor as it is at the back of a coastal swamp. The luluai's hamlet was recently moved from the hills to near the coast. The natives moved of their own volition and they have no desire to return to the hills although the present patrol urged them to do so. The overall health is poor and several natives had to be treated for malaria during the visit of the patrol. Housing at the luluai's hamlet is of a temporary nature and poor. Many deaths have occurred since the last census. The N.M.A. from Atsilima appears to have neglected this village and he has been instructed to carry out frequent patrols, in future.

ATUTOKORUI Small village. Natives appear to be healthy. Good village site and the housing and sanitation is good. Population remains unchanged since last census.

ATSIKIMA is another well sited village. The housing and sanitation is good and, apart from a few sores, the health is very good. The village is quite some distance from running water but the natives have salvaged and utilised several 44 gallon drums.

With the exception of the tul-tul of Akopei Village, who is excellent, the officials in this Sub-Division are only fair and whilst they have carried out any instructions that have been given to them, they have shown little real initiative. Almost half the officials do not speak pidgin English and consequently it is somewhat difficult to communicate with them. Many of these officials are hereditary leaders and even those who hold no hereditary rank would be hard to replace as there appear to be no suitable substitutes in the villages. Fortunately, the area is being regularly patrolled and it is therefore possible to check the activities of the officials at frequent intervals.

The names of the luluais and tul-tuls in the Keriska Sub-Division are listed in the appendix attached to this report. An Aid Post is under course of construction on a good site not far from Betersio Village. The Aid Post serves Amun, Betersio and Betersio villages. No deaths have occurred in these villages since the arrival of Periss and the village housing is good.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS. The census was revised at all villages in the Sub-Division. No natives were absent without legitimate reasons. The area has been closed to recruiting and apart from one native medical assistant trainee at Rabaul, there are no natives working outside the Sub-District.

The six native women who are recorded as absentees at work are all being trained to become nuns at the Catholic Mission. It will be noted that there are 93 more males than females in the area.

The census in this Sub-Division was last revised in January of this year.

AGRICULTURE

At the time of writing this report, an agricultural officer is visiting Keriska in order to decide how he can best help these natives to establish an economic crop. Only the two villages of Amun and Betersio have sufficient coconuts to enable them to produce a small amount of copra, if they so desire. Most of the Keriska villages are well inland and coconuts might not be a good crop. The agricultural officer has intimated that he will establish a demonstration coffee block in the area if the conditions are suitable. Such a block has been started already in the neighbouring Sub-Division of Kunua and work is shortly to commence on a similar block at Goton Village in the nahon area.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

As the census figures will reveal the health in the Keriaka area is not good as there have been 58 deaths and only 31 births in the last eight months. Nearly all these deaths occurred early in the year and since the combined D.N.A. and P.H.D. patrol in July, deaths have been few. However, the health must improve considerably if these natives are to survive.

Until May of this year there was only one Native Medical Assistant in the area and he had an Aid Post at Kuraio. Two more N.M.A.s became available and they have Aid Posts at Atsilima and Betareio. As a result, the natives do not have to travel so far to seek treatment and the N.M.A.s are now able to visit every village at frequent intervals.

Whereas Kuraio Aid Post originally served the entire Keriaka area, only five villages now use this Aid Post. The villages concerned are AKOPAI, KOKAMANAU, TOKEITEI, KASIPUTAI and ATUITEI. All these villages are situated well inland on high ridges and if they become ill, the natives have to travel for at least four hours to the coastal Aid Post at Kuraio. On several occasions infants have ~~xxxxxx~~ died from malaria, contacted whilst their parents were seeking treatment at the Aid Post.

It would therefore seem desirable for this Aid Post to be removed to a more central site further inland and such a site does exist not far from the old site of Tokeitei Village. The site is near running water, well inland and free from mosquitoes and about two hours closer to all the villages who, at present, patronise the Kuraio Aid Post. The natives of all the villages concerned realise that they are exposing themselves to malaria by visiting the coast and are all in favour of moving to a more suitable site. This move was suggested by the Assistant District Officer at Buka Passage in 1953 but there was a shortage of Native Medical Assistants at the time and nothing could be done. I have conferred, on this matter, with a Medical Assistant who is familiar with this area and he agrees that the Aid Post should be moved to a suitable inland site.

N.M.A. PERIAS at Betareio Aid Post appears to be doing excellent work and he has won the confidence of the natives in the area. An Aid Post is under course of construction on a good site not far from Betareio Village. The Aid Post serves Amun, Betareio, Aukei, Kaubaitai and Sigaisigeipai Villages. No deaths have occurred in these villages since the arrival of Perias and the village housing and sanitation has greatly improved.

The health in Pokuito, Atuitei and Kokamenu has not been good and 33 of the 58 deaths recorded occurred in these villages. In many cases the natives avoided treatment. Three Atuitei natives who failed to appear for medical inspection when the last medical patrol visited the area died later of dysentery. Many of the deaths at Kokamenu and Pokuito may have been due to Tuberculosis. The natives concerned were said to be thin, short of breath, coughing constantly and finally spitting blood.

Kaubaitai, Pokuito and Atutokorui have far more males than females in the villages. There are many young men of marriageable age at Kaubaitai but there are no women and there appears to be little chance of these men finding wives. The natives were questioned on this matter but they appear to be apathetic and dis-interested.

An Aid Post is being constructed on a central site as possible between the villages of Atsilima, Atutokorui and Pokuito. Whilst the N.M.A. at this Aid Post appears to be quite capable, he has been neglecting his patrolling and he was requested to visit each of the three villages as often as possible.

Some medical statistics for the Keriaka area, compiled by C.P.O. I.R. Milton, are appended and submitted with this report.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

It was quite evident to the patrol that the natives have spent considerable time and labour on the clearing and widening of the tracks connecting the villages and the natives were commended for their work, and requested to continue to maintain these tracks at regular intervals. There are no bridges in the area as all the rivers are easily forded.

CONCLUSION.

At the present time the health position in the Keriska area leaves much to be desired and this patrol stressed the importance of seeking medical attention to the natives. There is an overall improvement in the housing and sanitation and the natives are more frequently availing themselves of the amenities offered by the Aid Posts. The high death rate seems to have lessened somewhat in the last few months and providing medicines are sufficient, there seems to be no reason why this state of affairs cannot continue. Unfortunately, many natives frequently visit the coast for Mission services and as they spend some nights on the coast, they expose themselves to malaria and apparently their resistance is low.

The economic development of the natives is not as important while the health situation is so grim but as the health improves the natives might be encouraged to establish some good economic crops, based on the recommendations of the Agricultural Officer who is now visiting the area.

It is obvious that the natives are becoming more interested in their own advancement as they have applied themselves well to the improvement of their housing and sanitation and are co-operating in the construction of the new Aid Posts, and there is no reason why this steady advancement should not continue.

Ryan
W. P. Ryan
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA KNA 3 OF 1955/56

Statistics for the Department of Public Health showing Infant Mortality
 APPENDIX TO PATROL REPORT KNA 3 OF 1955/56. Masculinity Rate of
 children born since 1952.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS IN THE MERIAKA SUB-DIVISION.

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL	REMARKS
	Fertility Rate 1955	1. Masculinity Rate 1955 2. Masculinity Rate 1952	Infant Mortality Average Rate
AMUN	Gumani		
Betario	Keilihari	Lologa	Tultul good.
Kaubeitei	Sisieirei	Kameto	Tultul a trier.
Aukei	Kopvalili	Hubele	Fair. Neither official speaks pidgin english.
	0.2	2.37 and 2.0	Same as for Aukei.
Sigeisigeipai	Beru	Bibieresai	Tultul fair. Neither lulusi speaks pidgin.
Atuitei	Siureba	Disin	Lulusi a trier. Tultul asent with T.B.
	0.44	1.05 and 0.8	Lulusi good.
Kesiputei	Bisarara	Lowa	Tultul is excellent.
	0.36	1.88 and 1.88	Tultul good.
Tokeitei	Bisarara	Atsiopi	Tultul fair.
Akopai	Dikoi	Solomeili	Good.
Kokamsnu	(Deceased)	Melilupe	Both fair.
	0.416	1.22 and 1.22	
Pokuito	Moliasi	Sileivieili	
Atutokorui	-	Siwaira	
Atsilima	Didiosicera	Marivai	
	0.214	1.04 and 1.87	36.8%
Kokamsnu	The lulusi of Kokamsnu died early this year. The village is small and, it is considered that the tultul alone is quite capable of controlling this village. Therefore, no native has been nominated for appointment to the offices of Lulusi in this village.		
	0.166	1.13 and 1.66	25%
Atuitei	0.368	1.12 and 1.3	43.4%
Sigeisigeipai	0.9	1.44 and 0.5	33.3%
Aukei	0.5	0.87 and 1.0	25%
Kaubeitei	0.1	2.11 and 1.5	20%
Betario	0.52	1.12 and 1.27	20%
Amun	0.5	1.17 and 0.5	16.6%

The following method was used to obtain these figures:-

Fertility Rate = $\frac{\text{Average NO children born}}{\text{NO Females of child bearing age}}$

Masculinity Rate = I. $\frac{\text{Males}}{\text{Females}}$ 2. $\frac{\text{Males Born}}{\text{Females Born}}$

Infant Mortality Rate = $\frac{\text{Number Died}}{\text{Number Born}} \times 100$

I.R. Wilton
 I.R. Wilton G.P.O.

Appendix to Patrol Report NO KWA 3 of 1955/56

Statistics for The Department of Public Health showing Infant Mortality Rate, Fertility Rate, Masculinity Rate and the Masculinity Rate of children born since 1952.

Report on native members of the R.F. & N.I. Constabulary accompanying the patrol.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Fertility Rate 1955</u>	<u>1. Masculinity Rate 1955</u>	<u>2. Masculinity Rate child</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
Atutokorui	0.2	2.37	and 2.0	Nil
Ateilima	0.44	1.05	and 0.8	16.7%
Pekuite	0.36	1.84	and 1.25	56.5%
Akopa	0.416	1.22	and 1.22	30%
Kekamenu	0.214	1.04	and 1.87	38.88%
Tekeitai	0.421	1.0	and 1.375	21.04%
Kasiputai	0.166	1.10	and 1.66	25%
Atuitei	0.353	1.12	and 1.3	43.4%
Sigeisigeipai	0.2	1.44	and 0.5	33.3%
Aukei	0.5	0.87	and 1.0	25%
Kaubetei	0.1	2.11	and 1.5	20%
Betario	0.32	1.12	and 1.27	20%
Amun	0.5	1.17	and 0.5	16.6%

The following method was used to obtain these figures:-

$$\text{Fertility Rate} = \frac{\text{Average NO children born}}{\text{NO Females of child bearing age}}$$

$$\text{Masculinity Rate} = 1. \frac{\text{Males}}{\text{Females}} \quad 2. \frac{\text{Males Born}}{\text{Females Born}}$$

$$\text{Infant Mortality Rate} = \frac{\text{Number Died}}{\text{Number Born}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

I.R. Wilton
I.R. Wilton C.P.O.

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KNA 4 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by I.R. MILTON. C.P.O.

Area Patrolled KUNJA SUB-DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives I.I./CPL. AND 4 CONSTABLES of R.P.N.G. CONSTABULARY.

Duration—From 9 / 1 / 1956 to 4 / 2 / 1956

Number of Days 23

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6 / 1955

Medical 9 / 1955

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE, NORTH. 1 Inch = 4 Miles series.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

XXXX NA.30-14-20

4th April, 1956.

The District Commissioner,
SCHANQ.

PATROL REPORT KNA.4 OF 1955/56.

Your 30/2/1-244 of 14th March, addressed to the A.D.O., Buka Passage and minuted to me, refers.

2. The steady decline in population is serious, but improved hygiene and medical aid should help in the first instance, while increased patrolling leading to greater economic activity, a road network to facilitate social intercourse and commerce and a general broadening of their interests may be the long term solution.

3. Whilst I agree in theory with your advice on the discouragement of peanut growing unless there is a stable market, it must be borne in mind that these people (according to this Report) are very short of protein, and therefore we should do all that we can to spread the culture of this crop and to introduce it more and more into the native diet.

(P/A) *En*
5/4

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

30/14/20 ✓

KCA/VM

30/2/2 - 244.

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

14th March, 1956.

MEMORANDUM for --

Assistant District Officer,
NIKA PASSAGE.PATROL REPORT NO. KNA4 OF 1955/56 BY MR. I. R. MILTON, C. P. O.

The above report is acknowledged.

Regarding the rations situation, this has been overcome temporarily, but I can see no regular vessels going to Kumua until such times as the "Hazel" is in first class condition. In my opinion this will not be until we have a new engine in her.

Native Situation: I agree with yours and Mr. Milton's decision regarding Tarbarui Village.

Native Affairs: Your comments about future action are noted.

Agriculture and Livestock: Please advise the Officer-in-Charge not to encourage the planting of peanuts too much at this stage, as the market is very uncertain.

Regarding the coffee, I think the Department of Agriculture Officers will agree with me that in the initial stages of any native agriculture development, the start must be slow to ensure the natives understand the position fully.

Missions and Education: During the recent visit of the District Education Officer to Sohano it was decided to establish a Government School at the Kumua Patrol Post and with this in view will you please make arrangements for the erection of the necessary buildings as soon as practicable.

Villages and Village Officials: As already stated I cannot agree to the appointment of a Medical Tul Tul to the position of Luina. As stated before, it has cost the Administration a considerable sum of money to put this native through Nonga and I feel that with the declining population in the Kumua the more medical assistants we can have the better.

Regarding the decline in population, a glance through the summary of villages appears to indicate that in the majority of cases there has been a high infant mortality in villages which are sub-standard either in housing or cleanliness. I feel that concentration on these two items in these sub-standard villages coupled with the increased medical benefits being given will change the position somewhat.

Mr. Milton's observations regarding the cause for the decline in population seems very feasible particularly when coupled with the health situation.

(K.C. Atkinson)
District Commissioner.

Director of Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.

For your information. Camping allowance enclosed.

(K.C. Atkinson)

4/3/56.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Buka Passage,
BOUGAINVILLE, T.N.G.

23rd February, 1956.

District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KNA4/1955-56

I.R. MILTON, C.P.O.

The above report is forwarded in duplicate, together with a claim for camping allowance in quadruplicate, an extra copy of patrol comments for distribution to relevant departments and an additional copy of census statistics for the Director of Public Health.

NATIVE SITUATION:

I support Mr. Milton's action regarding the proposed migration of natives from TARBARUI to near GOVEI mission centre. Mr. Milton has used his discretion wisely in opposing the move but I feel the general situation should be watched in the future as the natives concerned will not be satisfied with this one ruling.

The observations regarding population decline seem to have been carefully drawn and provide interesting reading. The solutions offered are also of interest but, if adopted, will obviously take quite some time to show any results.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Irrespective of the capabilities and prowess of the Native Medical Assistant at KAVIKI, I think that a closer investigation should have been made into the death of the daughter of the Tultul of ASIKIN than has apparently been made. I do not consider too much weight should be given the diagnosis of Native Medical Assistants in matters of this nature.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Mr. Milton's remarks regarding the food shortage were made known to me during my recent visit to Kunua Patrol Post. I supported Mr. Milton's decision to stop the supply of native foods to Sohano and instructed him to supervise closely the quantities consigned when shipments are resumed in the future.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION:

The growing interest in education is pleasing to note. I feel that, in the not too distant future, the Administration might well afford to establish an elementary school in the area with native staff.

Mr. Milton's reference to "another murder" relates to one committed following the withdrawal of a former missionary in the area.

p.t.o.

VILLAGES AND OFFICIALS:

Recommendations for new appointments to the office of Luluai have been forwarded separately.

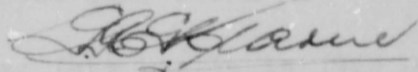
The general condition of villages and the overall attitude of the natives seem to be improving. This is a corollary of regular patrolling and this phase of administration must be continued relentlessly.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The installation of a network of roads will obviously develop this previously neglected area and I feel that every assistance should be extended to the natives in the matter of supplying tools and equipment. Small quantities of picks and shovels have been made available but present stocks do not permit the furtherance of such assistance now.

It is noted that there is no appendix covering personnel of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary. Mr. Milton's attention is being drawn to Circular Instruction 79 regarding this matter, as well as that dealing with "Medical and Health".

This is Mr. Milton's first 'solo' patrol. It seems to have been well conducted and deserving commendation. Presentation of the report could have been a little better but I am certain that this will come with experience. Mr. Milton's attention will be drawn to the necessity of leaving a margin on the left of the page, at least an inch and a half wide.



(G.R.C. Wearne.)
Assistant District Officer.

Encls.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File NO. 30/I

The first patrol of this year conducted by myself was a ... Patrol Post, sub-division. ... Bougainville District, ... T/P.N.G.

The Assistant District Officer, ... Buku Passage Sub-District, ... SOHANO, ... Bougainville District. ... 4th February, 1956

PATROL REPORT NO. KNA No 4 of 55/56

Officer Conducting Patrol/ Inclusive I.R. Milton.C.P.O.

Area Patrolled:- Keriaka Aid Post. 1. Keriaka Census Sub-Division. 2. Kumua Census Sub-Division.

Objects of Patrol:- 1. Medical Inspection and Anti Yaws campaign. 2. Census and Routine Administration.

Patrol Accompanied by:- 1. Mr G.A. Rudge. E.M.A. 2. No Europeans and 5 members of the R.P.N.G. Constabulary.

Duration of Patrol:- 1. 6 Days (14th Dec 55 to 19th Dec 55). 2. 23 Days, 9th Jan 56 to 4th Feb 56 with a break for D.O's station 26th Jan to 29th Jan.

INTRODUCTION

Two separate Patrols are included in the Diary of this Patrol Report. The first Patrol was a P.H.D. antiyaws campaign to the Keriaka Sub-Division. The previous patrol to this area was conducted in October 55 by Mr W.P. Ryan and myself, and was a normal Native Affairs census and routine Administration patrol. I accompanied the P.H.D. anti yaws campaign patrol, which was conducted by Mr G.A. Rudge, the medical assistant at Sohane, in order that a 100 per cent attendance could be achieved. This object was achieved, and I can safely say that there were only about ten absentees who were eventually treated at Mapisi Aid Post on Tuesday, 20th Dec 55. No observations were carried out as the patrol was too hurried and was essentially a medical patrol and not a Native Affairs one. Mr G.A. Rudge's report will cover this patrol fully and his observations will give the medical side of the picture. The situation of the Keriaka area was good, and the patrol was well received, although several of the village officials were annoyed because they had been given very little warning, and thus had to send natives darting in and out of the mountains to find everybody.

The Kumua census Sub-Division was last patrolled by Mr G.A. Rudge and Mr W.P. Ryan and myself in November, 55. Mr G.A. Rudge carried out a Tuberculosis survey and anti yaws campaign combined. Again no special observations were taken by the Dept. of Native Affairs Officers as the primary aim was to conduct a T.B. survey and treat the natives for yaws. Our job was to give all the assistance we could to Mr Rudge and make sure all

Introduction Continued

the natives in the area arrived at the two Aid Posts for treatment and medical inspection.

The first patrol this year conducted by myself was a Census and Routine Administration patrol to the Kumua census sub-division. The patrol left Mapisi and proceeded on foot to Sisiapai village. From there the patrol went to Kaviki Aid Post where I conducted a brief inspection, and thence to the remaining villages, spending one day in each village, in the Southern area of Kumua. Having patrolled this area, I returned to Sisiapai village and requested the natives of this area to build a road connecting the Patrol Post with Kaviki Aid Post and thus avoid the terrible walk along the beach. The road work commenced on 18th Jan and was completed on 21st Jan. The patrol then returned to Mapisi to finish the census and inspection of the remaining villages of the area. The patrol was finally completed on Saturday, 4th Feb 56. The Hahen area should have been covered and included in this report, but owing to the fact that this station was out of Government rations at that time, the Patrol to Hahen area was not undertaken. It will be included in a separate report when I will have visited the area sometime in the near future.

SLARY.

Keriaka Medical Patrol. 6 Days Inclusive 14th Dec to 19th Dec. 55.

14th Dec. Left Mapisi Patrol Post 0930 hrs arrived Amun 1230 hrs and moved on to Beteraie Aid Post. Slept at the Aid Post. 1st Day.

15th Dec. Mr Rudge carried out anti yaws treatment of five villages. Moved on foot to Kuraie Aid Post. Arrived Kuraie late afternoon and Slept the night at Kuraie.

16th Dec. Mr Rudge carried out treatment of five villages. Remained at Kuraie due to heavy rain. Slept Kuraie.

17th Dec. Left Kuraie by canoe and arrived Atsilima Aid Post and carried out treatment on remaining three villages of Keriaka. Slept at the Aid Post.

18th Dec. Sabbath observed at Atsilima.

19th Dec. Left Atsilima by canoe and arrived at the Patrol Post late afternoon the same day. Patrol Completed. Prepared to leave for Sehane for Xmas.

Kumua Patrol. 23 Days. 9th Jan 56 to 4th Feb 56.

9th Jan. Left Patrol Post 0915 hrs arrived Sisiapai village 1115 hrs. Inspected village, revised census. Slept Sisiapai. 1st Day.

10th Jan. Left Sisiapai for Kaviki Village. Inspected Aid Post and called in at Sipai R.C. Bission en route. Arrived Kaviki 1215 hrs. Inspected village and revised census. Slept Kaviki. 2nd Day.

11th Jan. Left Kaviki 0800 hrs arrived Asatavai Village 0900 hrs. Inspected village, revised census. Slept Asatavai. 3rd Day.

12th Jan. Left Asatavai 0800 hrs arrived Aresi Village 0930 hrs. Inspected village, revised census. Slept Aresi. 4th Day.

13th Jan. Left Aresi 0615 hrs for Kiakara Village. Arrived Kiakara 1100 hrs. Inspected village, revised census. Slept Kiakara. 5th Day.

14th Jan. Left Kiakara 0745 hrs arrived at new village of Boboasi 0815 hrs. Inspected village, revised census. Moved on to Kesipai Village. Inspected Kesipai and revised census. Slept Kesipai. 6th Day.

15 Jan. Sabbath observed at Kesipai. 7th Day.

16th Jan. Left Kesipai 0615 hrs arrived Mersileiai 0730 hrs. Inspected village, revised census. Slept Mersileiai. 8th Day.

Diary Continued.

- 17th Jan. Left Tersileiai 0800 hrs arrived Sisiapai Village 1330 hrs. Called in en route for lunch at Sipai Mission. Heavy rain all day, no road work. Slept Sisiapai. 9th Day.
- 18th Jan. Supervised 1st Day of road work. Slept Sisiapai. 10th Day.
- 19th Jan. " " 2nd Day " " " " " 11th Day.
- 20th Jan. " " 3rd Day " " " " " Kaviki 12th Day.
- 21st Jan. " " 4th Day " " " " " Sisiapai 13th Day.
- 22nd Jan. Sabbath observed at Sisiapai Village. 14th Day.
- 23rd Jan. Left Sisiapai for Keateroi village. Inspected Keateroi, revised census and moved on to Patrel Post. Slept P.P. 15th Day.
- 24th Jan. Inspected Peslavi village, revised census. Returned to Patrel Post. Slept P.P. 16th Day.
- 25th Jan. Inspected Totakei village, revised census. Returned to Patrel Post for night. 17th Day.
- 26th Jan to 29th Jan. Inclusive. A. O.'s inspection and visit to Patrel Post.
- 30th Jan. Inspected Mapiasi village, revised census and returned to Patrel Post for the night. 18th Day.
- 31st Jan. Inspected Kepui Village, revised census and returned to Patrel Post for the night. 19th Day.
- 1st Feb. Left Patrel Post for Tarbarui and Kepai villages. Inspected both and revised census. Slept Kepai 20th Day.
- 2nd Feb. Left Kepai for Popheiarai village. Inspected Popheiarai, revised census. Slept Popheiarai. 21st Day.
- 3rd Feb. Left Popheiarai for Tehai Village. Inspected Tehai, revised census and returned to Popheiarai for night. 22nd Day.
- 4th Feb. Left Popheiarai arrived Patrel Post in afternoon. Patrel Completed. Slept Patrel Post. 23rd Day.

NATIVE SITUATION

The situation of the area continues to be good and everywhere the patrol was well received. The natives in the area are still inclined to be nomadic. The two mountain villages of Rikei and Pepekura have merged into one now known as Sisiapai village. A new book was issued to this village. This village is situated on the coast and the natives have adapted themselves to their new environment exceptionally well. This village has the best housing in the whole area and their sanitation was of the highest standard. Tarbarui village have also moved from the mountains to a beautiful position not far from the Patrel Post and about 200 feet above sea level. However, this village still wants to split up. The Medical Tubul and fifteen single men, two married men and two old women desire to move to the coast to a position not far from Gevei Methodist Mission. During my visit to this village I discussed this proposed move and in my opinion does not appear very satisfactory. For a start I told them that they would die out because only two women of child bearing age want to move with the fifteen single men. Secondly, moving to the coast is not good for these natives and the area around Gevei Mission is swampy. Thirdly, I told them that in the near future they would be planting coffee if they so desired, and that with a labour force of fifteen single men they could clear a large area of ground and make a real go of it.

NATIVE SITUATION Cent.

Tarbarui at present is only one hours walk from the Patrol Post and the Aid Post. If half of the natives desire to split up and establish a new village they would have a two hours walk to the Aid Post, and they would not be in a central position where they could market their coffee. I presume that the coffee is to be scaled and graded at a place close to the Patrol Post as there is already a coffee block prepared at Tesjavi village which is five minutes walk from the Patrol Post. Both of the village officials desire to stay at the present site and they have the support of the married men with children. It was decided not to allow the splitting up of Tarbarui, as the area near Gevei Mission is not healthy, and in my opinion it was a selfish attitude on the part of the single men to suggest leaving the village.

From the census figures it can be seen that the population is still on the decline. The total last census should have been 1171, not 1174. The total this census is 1169, which means to say that the population has declined by 12. 31 births were recorded and 39 deaths in the age group 6-13 years. There were 32 deaths in the over 13 age group. Deaths outnumbered births by 40. Although the health of the sub-division is improving, the population still declines. The reason for this continued decline can not be purely a medical one. The people of Kuuua are, and have been an in-bred type of native, and there is a distinct shortage of marriageable females, which will help to retard the population development. Another cause is due to the topography of the area. Kuuua is a rugged place and villages in the past were cut off from each other by steep and formidable mountain ridges and fast flowing rivers which are in constant flood during the north west monsoon season. The tendency was to marry within the village because there was no means of going to another village other than to hack ones way through the thick bush. There is another reason why a good many Kuuua natives are in-bred, and this is caused by the shortage of females. If one village has no shortage of marriageable females, the people of that village will keep them at the village and will not exchange any of them with villages that have a shortage of girls. of marriageable females. All these factors lead to some very close intermarriages, which accounts for the large number of infant deaths. It also lowers the general physical standard of the natives and the children that do happen to survive.

Medical patrols, constant patrolling, road construction and the general development of the country will encourage the natives to move about more and migrate to other places where there is not a shortage of young girls. outside employment should be an advantage, and may encourage Kuuua natives to marry girls from distant places in Bougainville and the Territory.

These people did suffer from the war however, but a strong child of mixed blood would have a much better chance to survive and combat the diseases brought into the island by the war, than a delicate and in-bred child.

A new village called Bebeasi has been established due to a religious split in Kesigai village. Bebeasi village is a Methodist village and was visited by Mr Ryan and myself last October. Since our visit, the all round improvement of this village has been tremendous.

Another factor worth mentioning is the large number of polygamous marriages. An appendix to this report lists the marriages and illustrates the low birth rate amongst polygamous marriages. This does not help population development in the least.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

One marriage dispute was settled out of court and involved the question of bride price payment. The parties concerned were happy with the decision reached.

One complaint was brought up and involved the death of the daughter of the Tul Tul of Aresi. This Tul Tul alleged that a native by the name of Asikin had given poison to his child. Asikin denied having done such a thing and said that the Tul Tul had accused him for no reason at all just because he had been to jail at Sobane and must therefore be an undesirable character. The native Medical Assistant at Kaviki Aid Post who treated the child, said that the child had, without doubt, died of malaria.

Various elections for the appointment of village officials were held, and these will be mentioned under the heading of villages and village officials. A separate letter to the Assistant District Officer of Buka Passage Sub-District will be forwarded together with this report requesting the confirmation of these appointments. The Lulusi of Aresi was never appointed by the people with the Government's consent, but apparently was appointed by the Mission and the natives before the war.

He one seemed to care about it at all.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

At the time of the patrol, feed in the whole area, apart from the village of Kepul, was short, particularly the staple feeds such as kaukau and Heng Keng Fare. The natives sold too much of the staple feeds to Sehane, and it was stressed at the time of the sale that they must plant up again. This they did, but there was no rain during the month of December and very little in January, thus all the young new plants died. The sale of native feeds to Sehane has had to be stopped until the natives are able to produce enough for themselves and the Government.

Only two pigs were seen during the patrol; the others are wild and there are supposed to be many of these in the bush, but the natives do not seem to be able to catch them. The only other source of meat is from chickens and ducks. Generally speaking meat is short in Kumua, and that is another reason why these people desire to move down nearer the sea, in order that they can catch fish.

Planting of pea-nuts is becoming more popular, and since I came to Kumua last September, about 2,000 lbs of pea-nuts have been sold. It is hoped that the popularity for this crop will spread, and this was stressed to them during the patrol.

A little cepra is produced in the area, mainly from the villages of Keaterai, Sisiapai and Tetekoi. The quality is not good and is all sun dried. It is sold to Madehas Plantation. Kumua natives have very little idea about quality and proper drying methods. A bit of outside employment for all these single men might teach them something about cepra production.

The coffee block at Tesiavi was visited, and I am happy to report that the shade trees planted last November are six feet high and appear to be thriving. However, from my observations during the patrol, it appears at present that it is only at this end of Kumua that realises the economic importance of coffee production. Asatavai village, largely because of the newly elected Lulua, is also interested in coffee but this is the only village of the Southern half of Kumua that was interested.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Although the health of the Kumua sub-division is improving due to the work of the Native Medical Assistants, the large supply of drugs and the Medical Patrols conducted by Mr G.A. Rudge, the population continues to decline and the infant mortality rate is high. The health at the time of the patrol was poor, and at least one tenth of the population of the villages of Kaviki, Asatavai, Aresi and Kiakera were at Kaviki and Pest suffering mainly from pneumonia and malaria. However, very few cases were seen by the patrol.

All the houses and the two Aid Posts were sprayed with DDT and Keresene and a large supply of salt was issued to Aresi village. There are a few cases of gaitre in the area, particularly at Aresi and Papehiara villages.

The two Native Medical Assistants, RAKARABIRI and REIMAT are both very capable natives and are doing an excellent job. Both of them in the past year have saved many lives, particularly children the main sufferers. Drugs have been made available to them in larger quantities than ever before, and it is hoped that this supply will continue. It took some time before the Kumua natives became confident in the powers of European medicines, and it would be an unsatisfactory state of affairs if many of them could not get treated through lack of medical supplies. Of course, there are still some who have to be gently persuaded to seek medical treatment. Threatening the natives with jail is not a satisfactory way to get them to the Aid Posts. Education and constant patrolling has gained their confidence.

As mentioned previously in this report, the reason for the decline in population is not purely medical. I think that these natives have always been on the decline, but that the ~~decline was~~ rate of decline was so alarming after the war when these people were brought into sudden contact with malaria and other diseases foreign to this Island.

I see no reason why the Kumua natives should not come to places nearer the coast as long as they keep away from the area of swamp that extends inland for about two miles along the whole coast line. Take Kumua Patrol Post for example. It is exactly 50 feet above sea level and approximately 5 miles inland. Yet it is completely free of mesquites. The reason for this is that the cool mountain air comes down the many river valleys and drives the mesquites to the swamp area. Exactly eight villages are situated on the banks of the Sarine River (see map) and are not more than 200 feet above sea level. Tarbarui village had to be stopped from going to the swamp area at the back of Gevel Mission.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Two trade stores operate in this area. One of them is owned by Mr Weng You and the other is run by a Luluai with the help of Mr J Lee of Madehas plantation.

Most of the time Mr Weng You's store is closed because the store keeper has to collect the goods in his canoe from Chinatown. Prices of goods are high. For example one case of bully beef costs £4-0-0; there surely can't be freight charge for this as the store-keeper had to collect that meat himself. However, other prices are not too high. One pound of 2 inch to 3 inch nails costs the natives 1/- per-. Goods are not plentiful and consist mainly of meat, nails, calico, towels, razor blades, matches, knives and axes. Most of the prices are high compared with Mr Weng You's store at Chinatown. I suggest that Mr Weng You concentrate on the sale of nails because the natives are very short of nails and carpentry tools in general. The other store run by the Luluai is not particularly well stocked with essential goods. This native sells mainly feedstuffs, and is helped with his price listing by Mr J Lee.

Other trade in the area consists of local native trade with the Sapeva Natives. The Kunua natives sell building planks to the Sapevas at the rate of one hundred and sixty planks for £5-0-0 which to me is a very fair price. Feedstuffs such as kaukau and tare, fruit and betel-nut are traded for fish. If the weather is good the Sapeva natives come here about twice a month and often sail up the Sarime river about three miles inland. All the villages in the area bring food, not just the nearby ones. The Sapeva Natives then sail back and next time go to the other end of Kunua to buy the building planks from Sisiapai village mainly. It can clearly be seen why the Kunua natives are thinking of moving to the coast to places near to it.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The Roman Catholics and Methodists have a mission station each on the coast, the Catholic mission is situated at Sipai in the Southern half of Kunua and the Methodist mission is at Gevei situated on a point jutting out to sea in the Northern half of the area. Father Demers, who has been transferred, was in charge of Sipai mission and has built a very fine church there.

In 1953 there were only fifteen schoolboys at Sipai; now there are thirty boys and twenty girls. This is a big increase for an area that is not used to high education. Every village except for Aresi has native teachers and a village school. The two Native Teachers at Sipai come from Kieta and two Kunua Natives have been sent to Kieta school. The real achievement was the finding of a Kunua Native to send to the Chabai seminary. This native comes from Taviki village. At Talena teachers training school there are two Kunua Natives and at Kieta Tearouki there are five Kunua natives under training. It can be seen that the missions have done excellent work in a fairly primitive area. The main task for Father Demers was to get the single schoolgirls to stay away from their homes at the Mission. This he achieved and he won the natives confidence completely.

Gevei Methodist mission has kept up the steady number it started with but their standard of education was higher than that of the Catholic mission at Sipai. Gevei is run by a Petats native and is a popular mission drawing its followers from the villages situated near the Patrol Post. In 1951 Gevei had 24 schoolchildren and the same number in 1952. Now this mission has 32 schoolchildren.

From these figures it can be seen that the Catholic mission became the main one in the area. However, the standard of education at Gevei is quite high considering this area to be fairly primitive. Most of the schoolchildren at Gevei are older than those of Sipai which may account for the higher standard, but what surprised me was the fact that nearly all the pupils at Gevei could read English exceptionally well and the arithmetic was good. Education might make these natives a little more travel minded and get some of the natives away to other places which will ~~all-go-to~~ help them to realise that mixed blood makes the healthier race of man.

The natives at Sipai are disappointed that Father Demers has left them for the second time, but this is not the Father's fault and I have told them that he will still be taking an interest in them even though he is at Tsiroge. All I hope is that not another murder will take place in his absence. I sincerely hope that another priest comes to Sipai so that the mission will continue to draw more followers and educate more of the Kunua natives who are so badly in need of education.

VILLAGES, AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Villages in the area are situated between sea level and three thousand feet above sea level. The highest being Aresi at 3,000 feet, and the lowest Sisiapai at sea level.

Housing in the area is improving but is not too good. There is no reason why all the villages except for Aresi (3,000 feet), Asatavai (2,000 feet), Tohul (2,000 feet), Papeheiarai (1,500 feet), and Kesipai (1,500 feet) should not build their houses off the ground. It is not cold at night at the other remaining villages and a good many natives have blankets which they were given when working at Kumua Plantation or other places such as Bonis Plantation and Kareola Plantation. Many have bought blankets at the trade stores. Sanitation generally was good and all villages had constructed latrines as ordered by previous Patrol Officers. The houses at Kesipai and Aresi can be described as dirty, dark, damp and dilapidated. Both villages were told to rectify this state of affairs by the next patrol.

For these two villages I suggested that they build the cook house on the ground and the sleeping quarters off the ground so that if it was cold at night they could sleep in the cook house. The house was to be designed so that both the cook house and sleeping quarters were under the same roof. Some houses in the Kerika area are built in this pattern and look clean and smart. Village areas were very clean throughout the patrol and gardens, although short of food, looked tidy and well kept. A large quantity of mangy dogs had to be shot. Aresi village was simply plagued by them. Korsilais village was dirty and had not been swept when I arrived, and there were four unused hovels which I had to have destroyed because they were so disgraceful.

Village Officials continue to be cooperative but one or two changes had to be made. Most of the Lulusi's are hereditary chiefs and can not speak a word of pidgin English; however the Tul Tuls act as the interpreter. The Lulusi of Asatavai has died and Tavieri an ex Policeman was elected by the village. The Lulusi of Aresi is not government appointed and the village elected the Medical Tul Tul who has been trained at Munga medical school at Rabaul. This village has two Medical Tul Tuls and only requires one. Sisiapai village has two Lulusi from the two mountain villages of Pipikei and Sepekura who have amalgamated into the one village. The Lulusi of Pipikei is never in the village and works at Sepesa and the Lulusi of Sepekura is on his death bed; the natives elected the Tul Tul of Sepekura to become Tul Tul of the whole village and I discussed the appointment of a Tul Tul and finally decided a new man, but very influential, to hold the work of Tul Tul of the whole village. The name of the elected Lulusi is STAVILI and the appointed Tul Tul HOMESI. A separate letter to the Assistant District Officer of Buka Passage Sub-District will be sent by me requesting the confirmation of these new appointments.

The villages in the area are listed as follows, showing the names of the officials and brief remarks about them and their village.

Sisiapai village:- Lulusi:- Releibi, Mapiipiria. Tul Tul:- Siavili. Patrol.

Housing is very good, best in the area. Natives trade with the Sepesal, building planks for money. Cepra is produced and sold to Madehas Pln. People intelligent and nearly all pidgin speakers. Health good. Natives here are more advanced than the rest of Kumua and thus trade is far more extensive here. The six deaths recorded only included one child death. Five births were recorded. Roman Catholic village school here.

Kaviki Village:- Lulusi:- Similipiri. Tul Tul:- Melola

This village consisting of two hamlets at present is moving to a new site not far from their present position. The new site is excellent and is on the edge of a mountain ridge overlooking the coast at about 1,000 feet above sea level. Excellent new houses have been constructed at the new site. There is a good cepra potential here but the natives say that transport to the beach is so hard as it has to be carried. Lack of labour and sea transport have made the natives realise how hard it is to work cepra on this coast, and on top of this they have to carry their cepra to the beach. Health at time of patrol was not good, one tenth of population at Aid Post

Asatavai village:- Lulusi:- Deceased. Tul Tul Mariebatai

Only one birth recorded at this village which has the biggest population. Eight deaths were recorded, five of them children. Health at time of patrol very poor. At least one tenth of population at Aid Post. New Lulusi elected in place of deceased one. Housing poor, badly designed and too small. New Lulusi interested in coffee production.

Village and Village Officials Cont.

Aresi Village:- Luluai :- Bebusia (unofficial) Tul Tul:- Ieisisibi.

The most primitive village in the Kunua sub-division. One birth recorded and eleven deaths of which seven were children. Health poor, one tenth of population at Aid Post at time of Patrol. Housing very poor. Luluai is not government appointed and is too old to be of any use. Village elected Mt.T. Paruravi as new Luluai. No trade or commerce here-too primitive to grasp the meaning of economic development.

Kiakara Village:- Luluai:- Teteara. Tul Tul:- Nsiei.

Infant mortality rate very high, 1952 to 1955 = 97.4 per cent, this patrol it was 200 per cent. Only one birth recorded and seven deaths of which three were children. Housing poor, one tenth of population at Aid Post. Both officials good and cooperative. Commerce consists of pea-nuts and a little copra is sold too.

Bebeasi Village:- Luluai:- Asirere.

A new village, people having come from Kesipai and Kiakara due to the religious split. This is a Methodist village and has an excellent native teacher. Improvement here is tremendous. Housing good. People appear proud of their achievement. Health good.

Kesipai Village:- Luluai:- Nene Tul Tul:- Raita.

Three births recorded and five child deaths. A dirty village, housing disgraceful. Luluai of this village has adopted the Methodist faith and migrated to Bebeasi. Health poor, a few seras-wre natives with sores sent to Kaviki Aid Post.

Mensilaie Village:- Luluai:- Rosriria. Tul Tul:- Nene.

No births recorded this patrol, only five have been recorded since 1952. A dirty village at the time of my arrival. Housing fair, four unused hovels had to be destroyed. Luluai cooperative.

Keateroi Village:- Luluai:- Sisiasi. Tul Tul Nene.

An excellent all round village. Housing and sanitation good. Commerce and trade;- Copra and Native owned trade store. Luluai an influential man in this area. Health quite good. Three births and two child deaths recorded.

Tesiavi Village:- Luluai:- Nene. Tul Tul:- Teimen.

No births recorded this patrol, but since 1952 seven have been recorded and only two child deaths in this period. Village right next to Aid Post. Housing is improving. Tul Tul excellent and very cooperative. Coffee black here.

Tetekei Village:- Luluai/- Namikas. Tul Tul/- Nene.

A very clean and well run village. Has a fine church (Methodist). Three births recorded, no child deaths. Health good.

Mapisi Village:- Luluai:- Siripiri. Tul Tul Nene.

A very clean and orderly village. Two births and no child deaths recorded.

Kepui Village:- Luluai:- Arotei. Tul Tul:- Deceased.

Natives here not intelligent. One birth and no deaths recorded this patrol. Housing good. Plenty of livestock and garden produce here.

Kepai Village:- Luluai Tegoregere. Tul Tul:- Pilita.

A beautifully situated village consisting of two hamlets. Housing good. six births recorded and three child deaths. Luluai a very cheerful man and cooperative. A Catholic and Methodist village school here.

Tarbarui Village:- Luluai Hetebaira. Tul Tul:- Sirsebi.

This village have moved down from the hills to an excellent position on the Sarime-river tributary of the Sarime River. Have forbidden the proposed move to east swamp area by the M.T.T. and fifteen single men. Low infant mortality rate since 1952. Eleven births recorded since 1952 and only 3 deaths in that period. No deaths recorded this patrol. Health good. Housing good and both officials capable natives.

Pepeheiarai Village:- Luluai:- Pireri Tul Tul:- Raraipiri.

High infant mortality rate in this village. Not a very intelligent village.

Tohei Village:- Luluai:- Heresi. Tul Tul:- Leleiu.

Second highest village in Kunua, approx 2,500 feet. Housing quite good. Local native craft is worked at this village. Spears and bows and arrows. Infant mortality rate is high as in other mountain villages of Aresi and its neighbour Pepeheiarai. One birth recorded and one child death, same as Pepeheiarai. A few migrations from Pipikei were recorded. Tul Tul good.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The villages throughout the entire area are linked up by good tracks and the natives have looked after these tracks; in many places they are wide enough for two jeeps to pass each other.

However, there is no road linking the Patrol Post with the southern end of Kunua and one has to either go by canoe or undertake the terrible walk along the beach. From 18th Jan 56 to 21st Jan the natives of the Southern part of Kunua were requested to construct a road at the back of the swamp about three miles inland. A suitable route was found and the work of bush cutting commenced on 18th Jan. I myself and the Police supervised this work and the task of opening the road was completed on 21st Jan. From now onwards it will be the natives job every Thursday to clean this road and make it suitable for vehicles. The length of this road is approximately eight miles and its importance can not be overstressed. It was impossible for any vehicle or even bicycle to reach the Southern part of Kunua. In due course bridges will have to be constructed as there are so many rivers to cross. Some of these rivers are easily fordable. It is intended that this new road be connected with a similar road from the Patrol Post to Hohen sub-division which will enable light vehicles to travel from Seraken to Kaviki Aid Post if they so desire.

Various bridges were constructed at this end of Kunua sub-division, but these were only for the purpose of crossing the rivers by foot. However, the villages of Tarbarui, Kopai, Pepohaiarai and Tehel were very often cut off by floods in the past. These new bridges will enable any native to seek medical treatment and sell his produce during flooded periods.

Sept. Health showing infant mortality rate 1952-55 and this Patrol, masculinity rate and fertility rate.

ANTHROPOLOGY
There are two distinct linguistic groups in the Kunua sub-division, but the native language of the Southern half of Kunua does not differ too greatly from the Northern half. The language of the Southern people is somewhat similar to the language of the Keriaka area, whereas at this end a Keriaka native can not understand a Kunua native.

In the whole Kunua area three upei hat wearers were seen; two at Kesipai village and one at Aresi wearers. On the last day of the patrol's week-end stay at Kesipai, the two upei hat wearers had taken their hats off and their hair was cut short. This cult has virtually died out here as it did in the Keriaka sub-division owing to mission influence. The Catholic Mission in Kunua never forbid the wearing of the hats as it did in the Keriaka area, but the natives of Kunua never took up the cult seriously enough to desire the continuance of the wearing of the Upei hat.

CONCLUSION.
As far as possible the patrol tried to spend a day in each village. The weather for most of the time remained good and very little walking was done in the rain. The conduct and discipline of the Police was at all times satisfactory. I feel that from the Department of Native Affairs' point of view the patrol was a success.

Kaviki	.11	1. .947 and 2. 0/0	1952-55. 28.5 per cent. This patrol, 0 "
Kesipai	.35	1. 1.00 and 2. .5	1952-55. 25.5 per cent. This patrol, 0 "
Kopai	.18	1. 1.00 and 2. .5	1952-55. 10.5 per cent. This patrol, 0 "
Keriaka	.05	1. 1.25 and 2. .5	1952-55. 0 per cent. This patrol, 0 "
Kepai	.3	1. 1.5 and 2. .5	1952-55. 25 per cent. This patrol, 25.3 "
Tarbarui	.05	1. 1.75 and 2. 1	1952-55. 27.2 per cent. This patrol, 0 "
Pepohaiarai	.05	1. .9 and 2. 1	1952-55. 50.3 per cent. This patrol, 100 "
Tehel	.09	1. 1.5 and 2. 1	1952-55. 66.6 per cent. This patrol, 100 "

I.R. Milton

I.R. Milton.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A To Patrol Report KNA No 4 of 55-56

POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGES.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>No Wives</u>	<u>No. Child</u>
Maribeara.	Asatavai	2	6
Siparei	"	2	2
Nabia	Kiakara	2	2
Deceased Husband	"	2	6
Taveitavat	Bobeasi	2	2
Raita	Kesipais	2	3
Bidibaria	"	2	5
Sitarasi	Kearerei	2	2
Sisiasi	"	2	1
Teibira	"	2	4
Masiamasire	"	2	2
Namikas	Tetekei	2	0
Lumisin	Kepui	2	2
Togerogere	Kepai	2	3
Sirereipiri	Pepeheiarai	2	4
		<u>30</u>	<u>44</u>

Average:- One female has 1.3 children

APPENDIX B to Patrol Report KNA No 4 of 55-56

Statistics for Dept. Health showing Infant Mortality rate 1952-1955 and This Patrol, Masculinity rate and Fertility rate.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Fertility Rate.</u>	<u>Masculinity Rate 1955-56</u> <u>1: " Rate, births</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate.</u>
Sisiapai	.26	I. 1.31 and 2. .25	1952-55. 53.3 per cent This patrol. 20 "
Kaviki	.11	I. 1.56 and 2. 2	1952-55. 53.3 per cent This patrol. 50 "
Asatavai	.035	I. 0.92 and 2. 0/1	1952-55. 30.77 per cent This patrol. 200 "
Aresi	.1	I. .91 and 2. 1	1952-55. 44.4 per cent This Patrol, 200 "
Kiakara	.05	I. 1.04 and 2. 1	1952-55. 94.7 percent This Patrol, 200 "
Kesipai	.2	I. 1.24 and 2. 0/3	1952-55. 41.6 Per cent This patrol, 100 "
Mersilaie	0/13	I. 1.2 and 2. 0/0	1952-55. 40 Per cent This patrol' 0 "
Kearerei
Kesiavi	0/11	I. .947 and 2. 0/0	1952-55. 28.5 Percent This patrol, 0 "
Tetekei	.13	I. 1.08 and 2. .5	1952-55. 55.5 Per cent. This patrol, 0 "
Kapisi	.18	I. 1.4 and 2. 1	1952-55. 16.5 Per cent. This patrol, 0 "
Kepui	.06	I. 1.15 and 2. 0/1	1952-55. 40 Per Cent. This patrol, 0 "
Kepai	.3	I. 1.5 and 2. .5	1952-55. 25 Per cent. This patrol, 33.3 "
Tarbarui	.05	I. 1.72 and 2. 1	1952-55. 27.2 Per cent. This patrol, 0 "
Pepeheiarai	.06	I. .9 and 2. 1	1952-55. 58.3 Per cent. This patrol, 100 "
Tehi	.09	I. 1.6 and 2. 1	1952-55. 66.6 Per cent. This patrol, 100 "

Appendix "B" Cont.

The following method was used to obtain these figures:-

$$\text{Fertility Rate} = \frac{\text{Average No Children born}}{\text{No Females of child bearing age}}$$

- Masculinity Rate
1. is the total of males divided by females in each village, as at this patrol.
 2. is the total number of males born since last census divided by the total number of females born since last census in each village.

$$\text{Infant Mortality rate} = \frac{\text{Number child 0-4 years died}}{\text{Number born}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

Taking the whole area the Fertility rate is .11 = 31 divided by 279

Masculinity rate 2. = .72

Infant Mort Rate = 50.8 Per Cent

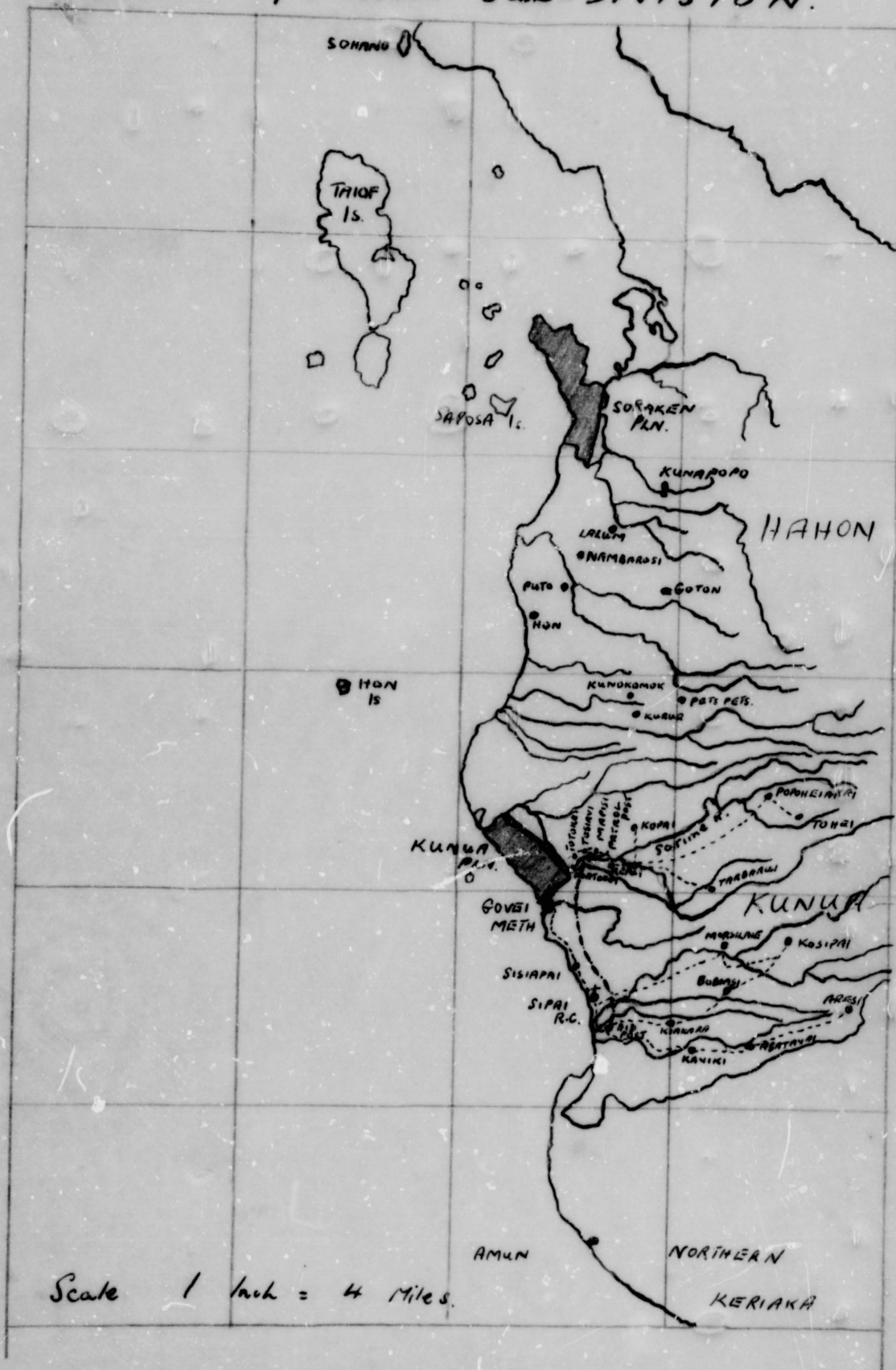
Males outnumber females by 87



.....
W. Milton.

Cadet Patrol Officer.

KUNUA/HAHON SUB-DIVISION.



Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.

----- New Road.

Population Register

Area Patrolled KUNUA

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing AGE	Child		Adults							
Out	Inside District	Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45			10-16	16-45	M	F		M	F	M + F		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
3	1	0	-	2	-	-	-	6	4	8	34	8	19	2	19	1.8	10	14	53	23	54 } 98
-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	31	8	17	3	18	2.2	17	14	34	19	55 } 90
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	16	32	18	29	1	28	2.5	18	25	33	34	58 } 122
4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	12	5	10	1	10	2.3	6	11	12	12	21 } 44
4	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	21	7	21	2	20	1.5	12	16	23	23	43 } 84
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	6	3	8	-	12	1.8	8	5	6	8	18 } 31
1	13	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	7	13	1	15	2.5	14	13	15	16	33 } 62
-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	10	12	8	11	-	13	2	15	9	11	15	30 } 52
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	13	3	20	1	20	1.4	7	13	14	21	25 } 61
-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	2	10	1	11	2.0	4	7	8	12	18 } 37
-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	7	3	8	23	4	22	1	22	2.0	8	10	19	21	37 } 71
-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	17	3	11	-	11	2.4	7	7	10	12	27 } 46
1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	12	5	16	2	16	1.8	10	8	13	16	30 } 56
-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	12	25	3	18	1	20	1.9	16	11	17	18	46 } 76
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	3	31	3	16	2	18	2.6	12	9	27	19	50 } 79
2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	6	17	5	15	1	15	2.5	5	14	22	29	42 } 87
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	27	6	10	1	11	1.4	8	15	31	18	41 } 74
22	23	67	1	5	-	-	-	51	23	103	338	98	266	20	279	2.05	177	201	328	316	628 } 1169

Amount
Returned
to Store

3-1-56



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KMA 5 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by I.R. MILTON. (Cadet Patrol Officer)

Area Patrolled HANON SUB-DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NONE

Natives 4 Members of R.F. & M.G. CONSTABULARY.

Duration—From 20/2/56 to 7/3/56

Number of Days 17 Days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/9/55

Medical II 1955

Map Reference Bougainville Island, North, 1 Inch to 4 Miles series.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION/ROAD CONSTRUCTION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9/4/56

District Commissioner

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

KUNUA / IAHON CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.



LEGEND.

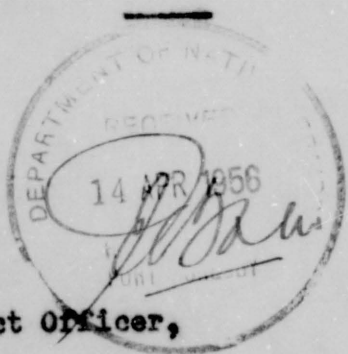
- 1. ● VILLAGE
- 2. ——— NEW ROAD.
- 3. - - - - ROUTES TAKEN BY PATROL.
- 4. [Shaded Area] AREA OF GROUND BEING DISPUTED.

Scale 1" = 4 Miles

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/4/22 ✓

KCA/VM



30/2/5-324.

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

9th April, 1956.

MEMORANDUM for -

Assistant District Officer,
EUKA PASSAGE.

PATROL REPORT NO. KNA5/55-56 BY
MR. I.R. MILTON, C.P.O.

Above report 1# acknowledged.

All items have been adequately covered by your forwarding memo. and my remarks on Patrol Report No. SOH.9/55-56.

(K.C. Atkinson)
District Commissioner.

→ c.c. Director of Native Affairs (2)

P/A. 27/4

claim to treasure 3/9/57

BW 3/9

P/A.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Buka Passage,
BOUGAINVILLE, T.N.G.

23rd March, 1956.

District Commissioner,
Headquarters,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KNA. 5/55-56 - I.R. Milton C.P.O.

The above report is forwarded in duplicate together with claim for camping allowance and extracts for distribution to relevant departments.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The disputed land at TSIMBA was surveyed by Mr. B.A. McCabe. To me it seems advisable to re-investigate ownership in the presence of all parties as I can only assume that this was not done fully in the first instance. It may be that one of the contesting parties had rights to the use of the land but not full title. If this is so the matter of compensation arises and will have to be attended to satisfactorily. It is futile that this complaint should be handled by the officers and I suggest that a full investigation of ownership be made before any further action is taken to purchase the area. I further suggest that the investigating officer should be from Sohano and that Mr. Milton should be in attendance if for nought else but the experience.

TRADE AND COMMERCE:

The need for building materials at Sohano is ever present. I intend instructing Mr. Milton to arrange for supplies to be deposited at a central position on the coast at regular intervals - preferably on the day of the service to KUNUA supplied by M.V. "Hazel" when it operates. If this is done materials can be shipped to this station without additional trips being necessary. Advice of the quantities received and the amount of monies to be paid could then be forwarded to KUNUA to enable payment to be made more promptly than if it were made from Sohano.


MISSIONS AND EDUCATION:

Following the visit of the Acting Education Officer to Sohano and the decision to establish an Administration school at MAPISI, the site of KUNUA Patrol Post, I have instructed Mr. Milton to proceed immediately with the erection of a building and of quarters, if necessary, for a teacher. He is confident that this can be done in one month and has assured me that work will commence next week.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The attention of the Officer who will next visit SAPOSA should be drawn to the final paragraph of this section of the report. Mr. Milton's attitude towards the development of the area economically is commendably logical and the result should be beneficial to the native peoples.

Presentation of this report is an improvement on previous reports by Mr. Milton who appears to be performing his duties most adequately.


(G.R.G. Wearne.)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

19th February 1st Patrol Post 1900 File No 30/1
 20th February 1st Patrol Post 1900 File No 30/1
 21st February 1st Patrol Post 1900 File No 30/1
 22nd February 1st Patrol Post 1900 File No 30/1

23rd February PATROL REPORT NO. KNA 5 of 55/56
 24th February 1st Patrol Post 1900 File No 30/1
 25th February 1st Patrol Post 1900 File No 30/1

Officer Conducting Patrol:- H.R. Milton, C.P.O. Inspected
 and revised census of Wamiasai, then proceeded
 to Lalum. Arrived Lalum 1200hrs and carried out
 inspection of all huts. Revised census of Lalum
 village and inspected Hahen Sub-Division. 4th Day.

Area Patrolled:- Hahen Sub-Division. 4th Day.
 26th February 1st Patrol Post 1900 File No 30/1
 27th February 1st Patrol Post 1900 File No 30/1

Objects of Patrol:- Census, Routine Administration
 and Road Construction.
Patrol Accompanied by:- 4 members of R.P.N.G. for the night.
 Constabulary. 5th Day.

28th February Heavy rain. Road work held up. Slept at Lalum.
 6th Day.
Duration of Patrol:- 17 Days, 20th Feb to 7th March.

29th February 1st Patrol Post 1900 File No 30/1
Map Reference:- Beugainville Island North, 1 inch to 4 miles series.

30th February 1st Patrol Post 1900 File No 30/1
 1st March 1st Patrol Post 1900 File No 30/1
 2nd March 1st Patrol Post 1900 File No 30/1
 3rd March 1st Patrol Post 1900 File No 30/1
 4th March 1st Patrol Post 1900 File No 30/1

INTRODUCTION.

The Hahen area should have been patrolled together with the Kunua sub-Division as both are included together in the one census Sub-Division known as Kunua/Hahen Census Sub-Division. The reason for this separate patrol was given in Patrol Report KNA 4 of 55/56 covering the patrol to Kunua area only.
 The Hahen area was last patrolled by a Health Department patrol in November, 1955 when Mr G.A. Rudge, medical assistant, carried out a Tuberculosis survey and anti yaws campaign. Mr W.P. Ryan, Patrol Officer, accompanied Mr G.A. Rudge. From January, 1955 when a Patrol Post was established at Kunua, the Hahen area has been visited frequently by Native Affairs Officers.
 The Patrol left Hapisi on 20th February and arrived at Kurur Aid Post the same day. The census work was completed on 25th February and the road construction commenced on the 27th February and was finished on 6th March.

DIARY

- 20th February Left Patrol Post 1000 hrs., arrived at Kurur Aid Post 1300 hrs. Carried out inspection of the Aid Post and then left for Kunekemek village. Slept the night at Kunekemek. 1st Day.
- 21st February Left Kunekemek for Pets Pets Village. Revised census and inspected Pets Pets. Returned to Kunekemek, inspected village and revised census, Kurur Village also included. Left Kunekemek for Hen village, inspected Kurur enroute. Arrived Hen late afternoon. Slept Hen. 2nd Day.
- 22nd February Inspected and revised census of Hen. Left Hen for Pute village. Arrived Pute 1200 hrs. Inspected Pute village and revised census. Slept Pute. 3rd Day.
- 23rd February Left Pute for Geten village. Inspected Geten and revised census of Geten and Kakapara villages. Could not inspect Kakapara owing to heavy rain in afternoon. Slept at Geten. 4th Day.
- 24th February Left Geten for Nambaresi village. Inspected and revised census of Nambaresi, then proceeded to Lalum. Arrived Lalum 1200hrs and carried out inspection of Aid Post. Revised census of Lalum village and inspected same. Slept Lalum. 5th Day.
- 25th February Left Lalum to revise census and inspect Kunapepe village. Returned to Lalum for the night. 6th Day.
- 26th February Sabbath observed at Lalum. 7th Day.
- 27th February Inspected co-operative society store and held investigation into land dispute. Police supervised road construction. Returned to Lalum for the night. 8th Day.
- 28th February Heavy rain. Road work held up. Slept at Lalum. 9th Day.
- 29th February Heavy rain in the morning. Road work commenced in afternoon. Returned to Lalum for the night. 10th Day.
- 1st March Left Lalum for Kurur Aid Post. Visited Simba R.C. Mission en route. Inspected road and proposed new sections of it. Slept Kurur Aid Post. 11th Day.
- 2nd March Supervised road construction at Kurur end. Rain held up a lot of the work. Slept at Aid Post. 12th Day.
- 3rd March Supervised road work at Hen and Put village. Slept at Hen village. 13th Day.
- 4th March Sabbath observed at Hen Village. 14th Day.
- 5th March Continued supervision of road construction. Left Hen village. Had intended to return to Mopisi and finish the Patrol but rain held up so much road work it was necessary to continue the road construction. Slept Kurur Aid Post. 15th Day.
- 6th March Continued supervision of road work. Slept Aid Post. 16th Day.
- 7th March Left Kurur Aid Post. Inspected new sections of road en route. Arrived Patrol Post late afternoon. Patrol to Hen completed. 17th Day.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The Natives of Hahon are more advanced than their Kunua neighbours, but are not as far advanced as the coastal natives of the East Coast of Bougainville or the Natives of Sapos and Tiaof group. Not only are the Hahons more advanced, but they are more virile and at present appear to be more interested in economic development than the Kunuas. The Hahons have taken advice from various officers and have gressplanted with coconut palms from which they will be able to obtain a reasonable income in the future. However, Hen village has a large area and two small islands already bearing copra planted and bearing. This copra is sold to Madehas Plantation. Lalum village too has areas planted and the Natives of that village produce the copra and sell it to the Co-operative society. Medical Tul Tul MATEVISIANA receives the payment and shares it out amongst the village. These matters will be enlarged upon when I deal with the Trade and Commerce part of the Patrol Report.

It is pleasing to note that the population of the Hahon area has increased, and that births outnumbered deaths by three. This figure seems exceptionally small, but it must be realised that the Hahon area and the Kunua area have been suffering from an alarming population decline. It appears now that the Hahon people have at last picked up, and it is hoped that the increase will continue. Another factor which should be mentioned is that the Hahons are far more hospital minded than the Kunua natives, and this can be seen by the magnificent work the Hahon Natives ~~must~~ have put into the construction of Lalum Aid Post. Medical Tul Tul MATEVISIANA has patrolled the area constantly and this has helped to make the Hahons realise the powers of European drugs. Kurur Aid Post was well constructed and at the time of my visit had very few patients, the main ones being pregnant women, and a few with minor sores.

The Hahon area, as in the Kunua area, suffers from a shortage of marriageable females, but the position is not as bad as it is in the Kunua area. This means to say that although the Hahon Native is in-bred, he is not so in-bred as his Kunua neighbour. Girls are exchanged between villages, but most marriages occur within the particular village. The people of Hen inter-marry with the Saposas, and occasionally, the natives of Kunapope, Lalum and Hambarosi inter-marry with the Natives of Ratsua and Pera Pera. One native from Kunapope married a girl from the Teep Sub-Division. It is also pleasing to note that many of the single men who have no hope of marrying a girl from Hahon have left the village and have gone to work at Seraken or Madehas or as far afield as Rabaul, instead of just sitting in their particular villages wasting valuable time which could be spent on honest work as so many of the single men from Kunua do.

A new village book was issued to Kakapara village, previously it was a hamlet of Goton village. This was approved after Mr W.P. Ryan had patrolled the area. Kakapara village is approximately 45 minutes walk from Goton and is situated at about 1,590 feet above sea level. I did not visit this village owing to the fact that it rained all afternoon on the day I inspected Goton; but Mr Ryan's remarks in the Goton village book speak favourably of Kakapara village and I do not think that this former hamlet requires special attention. It will be visited during the next Patrol to the area.

No requests desiring migration to the coast were brought to the Patrol, and the natives generally are satisfied with their present village sites even though they have to walk long distances to their coconut plantations and coastal gardens. Medical Tul Tul MATEVISIANA has influenced the Hahons in this regard, and constantly stresses the importance of staying in the hills away from the coastal swamp area which extends quite far inland in the Hahon area. The village of Hen ~~has~~ always been on the coast and the natives of this village are adapted to coastal conditions and do not suffer medically any more than the other villages of the Hahon area. The people of Hen are related to the Sapos Islanders, and were previously islanders themselves, but have since settled on the mainland.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

An investigation into a Native Land Dispute was held but no final decision was reached. It is suggested that an Officer with court powers investigate this dispute and settle it. The dispute is between the Saposa Islanders and the Natives of Kunapepe village, and the area of ground being disputed lies on the left hand side of a river which I have marked on the map as River "a".

The dispute arises as a result of the Hahon Natives planting coconuts on the coast on the Saposa Islander's ground. KARAI, a male adult native of Kunapepe village claims that his family has owned that portion of ground claimed by the Saposas as far back as he, or any member of his family can remember. KARAI has planted a large area of coconuts and garden on this ground and desires that the Saposa Islanders refrain from using his ground for any purpose. The ground was inspected and it was found that the Saposa Islanders had planted coconuts and were preparing to build a school there.

The Saposas claim that a certain Mr Campbell from England put a cement peg on the beach and "gave" this ground to the Natives of Saposa in exchange for the area that is now Soraken Plantation. They stated that this was done just after the 1st World War when Soraken Plantation had only just been purchased from the Natives of Saposa. They also stated that the Natives of Hahon were at that time in the mountains and never came to the beach and thus never had any right to claim coastal ground. The Saposa Islanders also stated that in actual fact they owned the whole coastal strip from Ratsua village to Kumua Plantation, but did not have the man power to develop it. The Hahons, on the other hand, stated that quite often they came to the coast before and after the 1st World War, and KARAI's family had always as far as it can be remembered, owned and developed that portion of ground claimed by the Saposas situated on the left side of River "a" (see map). They claim that it is only now that the Saposa Islander's claim the ground because they realise the advantages being gained from it, and the fact that they are merely jealous of the copra potential which is now in the hands of the Hahon Natives who are despised by coastal natives anyway. KARAI has the backing of many other Hahon villages, because the Hahons realise that if they lose this ground the Saposa Islanders will only claim more.

The Saposa Islanders were asked to point out the cement peg, but said that a terrific storm had washed away the peg and the portion of beach around it. They then stated that the same Mr Campbell had put cement pegs inland, but the natives who accompanied Mr Campbell had died, and thus could not show me these pegs as the men who accompanied Mr Campbell never told anyone where the pegs were situated. KARAI then stated that he worked at Soraken Plantation during this time, but could not remember a Mr Campbell or any European putting cement pegs on the beach or inland.

The conclusion that I draw from this dispute is the same as that of the Natives of Hahon concerned. The Saposas have despised the hill natives and have traded with them for reasons beneficial to the Saposa Islanders. Now that the Hahons are advancing socially and economically, the Saposas feel that they will be overtaken by these mountain natives and that the Hahons will no longer trade with them because they will be able to catch their own fish and buy their own goods from the co-operative stores. Fish was the main item required by the Hahons, but now they are able to catch as much fish as they require. They can buy the fish hooks, lines and necessary tools to build coops from the co-operative store. In other words the Saposas have lost a valuable customer and feel that they must obtain, by hook or by crook, valuable ground for gardens which previously was not required, as the Hahons traded the garden produce for the fish and other trade goods.

Since the investigation was held during the period of the investigation for the purpose of settling the dispute, it is suggested that a further investigation be held at a later date.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Hahon area has two trade stores, one is owned by the Lulual of Hen, TEROPIN, and the other is a co-operative store on the beach below Lalum village.

The Lulual of Hen and the people of his village do not wish to join the co-operative society. This is quite understandable as they have, for some time, been selling their copra to Madhas Plantation, and it was Mr J Hen who gave the natives of Hen assistance in establishing and stocking the trade store; the Hen villagers are quite happy with things as they are at present.

TEROPIN's licences were checked, and it was found that he had failed to renew them for two years. He was instructed to go to Senane and renew his licences forthwith. TEROPIN also employs four labourers from Nunua and Keriaka to cut copra on the two islands of Hen. These men have never received the clothing issues or ration scale as laid down in the Native Labour Ordinance. TEROPIN is not illiterate, and either he or his clerk/storeman could follow the simple issue scales in the N.L.S. However, no action was taken as I would prefer to wait for expert advice from an Authorised Officer on this matter. TEROPIN pays his labourers \$1-0-0 per month, and his clerk/storeman \$1-10-0 per month.

Hen village receive a very small income from trochus shell obtained off the two small islands.

The remaining villages of Hahon, particularly these of Lalum, Nunapepe, Nambaresi and Geten produce copra for sale to the co-operative society. The society has not been functioning for long; it was established in December, 1955, and since then the area has been visited three times by various vessels to collect copra and deliver trade goods.

Senior Medical Tul Tul MATEVISIANA controls a great deal of this copra and he personally owns a large number of bearing palms. He spends the money received amongst the natives who cut and drip the copra for him, and the whole business is worked on a community basis.

From what I have seen and from what I have been told by various Natives, I feel that the co-operative society will be a success in the Hahon area as the natives have a good community spirit and are very capable at working together on community projects. Evidence from the Lalum Aid Post illustrates this point. KARAI of Nunapepe produces copra in saleable quantities, and his copra is sold to the co-operative society together with MATEVISIANA's. He also has a large area just planted which will be producing in the near future, but at present a portion of this newly planted area is the centre of the land dispute between his family and the Sapesa Islanders.

Another source from which the Natives of Hahon could obtain a little money is from the sale of building materials to Senane. These natives are quite prepared to produce the materials if transport can be made available from time to time to collect the materials. During the Patrol the co-operative store was visited by the M.V. "Chubu", and it occurred to me then that if this vessel had been hired, it could surely be hired again and could collect the building materials along with the copra.

Local native trade between the Hahons and the Sapesas has virtually come to a standstill due to the land dispute. Previously, the trade between the two peoples was constant. The Hahons traded kaukau, taro, betel-nut, wild fowl eggs, pineapples, paw paws and other garden produce for fish and trade goods. Now that the Hahons have a trade store, and are able to catch as much fish as they want, trade has slowed down so much that the two peoples are not too friendly with each other, and the land dispute has helped to cause the temporary hostility too.

MISSIONS and EDUCATION.

Simba Roman Catholic Mission was visited during the patrol to investigate the recent decline of schoolchildren attending school there. At present there is no priest stationed at this mission.

MISSIONS and EDUCATION cont.

In 1955 Simba Mission had a total of 20 boys attending school, and in 1956 a total of 20 boys and 14 girls were attending school. At the time of this patrol this last figure had dropped to 14 boys and only 6 girls. The two teachers (Native) from Nieta could not give a satisfactory reason for this decline but stated that the schoolchildren absent were constantly running away and that their parents tried to force them back; the children returned only to be absent a few days and run off again.

The only explanation I can give is that the absent children are afraid to stay at Simba because of unknown native assaults or murders one of them in his effort to seek revenge for the murdered schoolgirl at the Nunua Mission of Sipai. A schoolgirl named Darbi of Nunua was murdered by a Hahon native at Sipai Mission during November, 1955 in the father's absence. There may of course be other reasons, but I was not able to find any other reasonable causes for the drop in attendance at school.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

Hahon was not suffering from a food shortage as in the Nunua area, and plenty of vegetables and eggs were brought to the patrol, especially at Lalum village. Not one single pig was seen, but there are supposed to be plenty of wild ones about. The natives of Hahon, and the nunuas too, both suffer from a shortage of meat and must from time to time come down to the coast to catch fish to supplement the protein in their diet.

With a few exceptions, the Hahon villages do not grow European type vegetables. Distribution of seed should be made as it would undoubtedly be beneficial for more greens to be introduced into their diet. European type seed potatoes could well be introduced here for the natives and Europeans at Seraken plantation and Sehano. Again the difficulty of shipping aris, but the natives could transport the potatoes to Seraken by canoe, and the Seraken pinace could then transport them to Sehano. Failing that, the co-operative society's boat could collect the potatoes from the store.

Domestic livestock is mainly confined to the possession of fowls and ducks. These are not normally the main source of protein. The main items of garden produce are taro, kaukau, tapioca, bananas, sugar cane, yams, pit pit sheets, pineapples and paw paws.

A visit by the Assistant Agricultural Officer is expected in the near future and will leave most of the comments on Agriculture to him. During his last visit a coffee block was cleaned and prepared at Geton village.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The health of the Hahon area was far better than that of the Nunua area. Both the Aid posts had few patients, the main ones being pregnant women. RABEVISSIANA's wife assists at all births at the maternity ward attached to Lalum Aid Post. There were a number of native women at both Aid posts with their new born children together with the pregnant women. Both women and children appeared clean and healthy. Infant mortality rate is not so high here as it is in the Nunua area. The infant mortality rate this patrol over the whole area was 40 per cent. This figure appears high, but Lalum and Nunapepe villages accounted for 6 of the 8 child deaths in the area, which means to say that the infant mortality rate of the other villages minus Lalum and Nunapepe was only 18.5 per cent.

Both N.M.A.s are conscientious at their task and are popular with the natives. They are helped by the fact that the Hahon native is hospital minded and never arrives at the Aid post too late for drugs to take effect.

I feel that Lalum Aid Post is over staffed at present and that one of the three medical men be transferred. The staff at Lalum consists of S.E.T. Matevisiana, M.T.T. Chimperet and a third has been added recently, N.M.A. Amiria of Nunokemek.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

evidence of the clean roads and villages and attention given to village sanitation indicate that the village officials are doing their work. The villages in the Lahen area are situated no more than 1,500 feet above sea level and most of them have the 'off the ground' type of house. Housing is generally far better here than in the Nunua area, and the houses that are built on the ground are big and well ventilated and well constructed. During the period of road construction the Officials were co-operative and stressed the importance of such roads to their villagers. This enabled the work to be done with a co-operative attitude and also cut down the time wasted in finding able bodied men who would have hidden away to escape work. Most of the officials are ~~not~~, in actual fact, the hereditary chief of the village but are influential members of the community in their own right, and it was pleasing to note that these officials are popular, and it appears that they never have trouble with the hereditary chiefs. The various villages are listed hereunder giving brief remarks about them and their officials.

Pets Pets

Housing fair, could improve a little. Gardens quite productive, pea nuts being planted. Very small population, low birth rate but no real shortage of women. Lulua only fair.

nunskemok

one polygamous marriage. SEREBETSI - 2 wives - 1 child. Good clean village. Have a small area of newly planted coconuts on the beach. Lulua good.

nurur

Not a very intelligent line and no signs of desire of economic development. Females outnumber males, but low fertility rate. Housing and sanitation quite good. No Lulua here but Tul Tul capable type.

Men of ...

A very go ahead village. Copra produced on large scale. People have strong desire to get on and progress. The only Methodist village in the whole area. Lulua TEROPIN capable.

Pute

High infant mortality rate since 1952. No births recorded since 1954. Population decline has been steady since 1949 when it recorded a total of 55. It was only 34 this patrol. Lulua old but appears to have good control. Village very clean and housing good. Roads to village excellent. Position is good and very close to an excellent water supply.

Geten

57 have moved to hamlet to form new village. Housing excellent and road to village good. Coffee black cleared here. Lulua and Tul Tul both good and helpful. One polygamous marriage - KETIHAT - 2 wives - 8 children.

nakapara

A former hamlet of Geten, now a separate village with its own village book and Lulua. Was not visited owing to heavy rain.

Nambaresi

Well situated on the edge of a ridge overlooking Watchin Bay. Copra is produced by the villagers and sold to the co-ops. Excellent housing and sanitation. Lulua and Tul Tul both good and helpful to the patrol. Good road to village.

Laiua

One of the best villages I have ever visited. Well run and people co-operative and hard working. Very hospital minded here. Copra worked on large scale for this type of area. Strong desire to progress. Lulua works at Seraken but Tul Tul of Kuispepe keeps an eye on the affairs etc.

nunapepe

The same applies to this village as to Laiua. Lulua good. This village is involved in land dispute with Sapesa Islanders. Large scale copra produced.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The latter part of the patrol was devoted to the supervision of road construction. It is intended to link the patrol post by a road to Seraken suitable for vehicles. The task will be a long one as the distance is so great and labour is short in the Hahaione area. Another factor which will make the task a hard one is the numerous rivers that have to be crossed and the vast swamp area which extends to the edge of the mountain ridges. To illustrate this point, the natives informed me that the Japanese and Allied armies had constructed many bridges in the area, but since the end of the war, all of these bridges had been destroyed by flooding. That means to say that a normal native material bridge will only last for a short period of approximately 5 years and in the future it will be necessary to have properly constructed bridges made of good strong European materials. These bridges will have to be well designed by expert construction engineers.

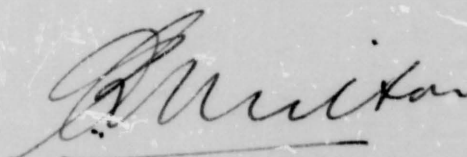
The Australian and Japanese armies have made a few excellent roads, and it is intended to open up these roads again and connect them with the new roads being constructed. At present an inadequate beach road connects the patrol post with Seraken. In parts it is suitable for vehicles and parts of it are the actual Army roads. However, deep sand prevents vehicles from using it at present. The new road is to be run inland, avoid the sandy soil near the beach and cut round the swamp areas. Picks and shovels have been made available to the natives and they are to work on this road every Thursday.

I am happy to report that the taken natives working on this road during the latter part of the patrol worked hard and with good spirit. Their village officials and business men realise the importance of opening up this area and stressed this point to their villages. One can not rely only on sea transport on this coast because there are no anchorages, and high winds cause heavy seas which make cargo loading and unloading impossible.

The part of the road on the right hand side of River "a" is the responsibility of the natives of Sapasa. (See Map) They own this area of land and at present have not done anything to develop it. It would be appreciated if the next patrol to Sapasa explain this situation to the islanders.

CONCLUSION

This was my first visit to Hahaione since I arrived to take up duties at Kumua patrol post last September. The patrol was very well received, and myself and the police were given every assistance in all matters. Gifts of food were brought in every village to the patrol. Inclement weather did hinder the road construction and the time period allotted to this part of the work had to be extended. The discipline of the police was satisfactory, and no complaints or trouble were reported other than the land dispute by the natives of the Hahaione area. I feel that the patrol was a success.



I.R. Mitten.

Cadet Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX TO PATROL REPORT KNA 5 of 55/50

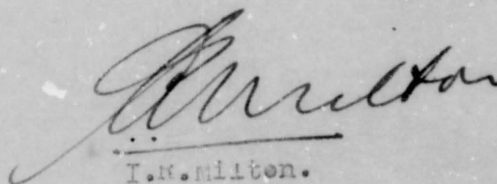
Report on Native members of the P.A. & N.G. Constabulary
accompanying the patrol.

reg No 0123 L/CPL IMAI Conduct good. A good patrol constable
N.G.C. is capable of
thinking ahead.

8855 CONST MERILAU Conduct good. A cheerful and willing
worker but too familiar
with natives. Lacks
experience.

8945 CONST DIDUA Conduct good. A young constable with
little experience but
very reliable. Has picked
up both the local
languages which is
a great asset as so
many officials in the
two areas can not speak
pidgin English.

3545 CONST MANAKOM Conduct good. Has been in the Police
Force for over 10 years.
Inclined to be lazy and
indifferent. Is capable
of giving good results
of his work.



I.K. Milton.

Cadet Patrol Officer.

DNB



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KNA 6 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by I. R. MILTON C.P.O.

Area Patrolled KERIAKA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL
Natives 4 MEMBERS OF R.P.N.G. CONSTAB.

Duration—From 2/5/1956 to 1/6/1956
Number of Days 31 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NIL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10/1955
Medical 12/1955

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND NORTH, 1" TO 4 MILES

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, PAYMENT OF WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23/8/1956

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

NA. 30-14-28.

15th March, 1957.

District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

KUNUA P/B. No. 6 of 55/56

The above named report is acknowledged with
thanks.

Owing to lapse of time it would be quite
superfluous to make any comment at this late stage.

The fault does not lie with you or your
staff.

(A.A. Roberts)

DIRECTOR

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/10/28 ✓

KCA/JMR

30/2/5-734

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

23rd August, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT NO. KNA 6/55/56

BY MR. I.R. MILTON, C.P.O.

The above patrol report is acknowledged.

NATIVE SITUATION:

I cannot agree with Mr. Milton's remarks that all the Keriakas are useless, because I know that one employer will take as many as he can get.

It is not for the Administration to tell the Missions where they are to post their personnel. I am sure Mr. Milton would not like to take instructions from the head of a Mission as to where he will be posted.

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

AKOPAI Village: The appointment of Paramount Luluais has been discontinued.

POKUITO Village: This village ought to be advised to move to a better site.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

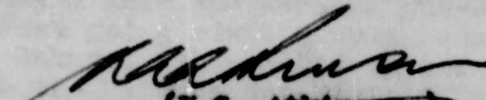
It is not only the work of the Missions to improve crops and varieties of crops, but also of Patrol Officers. To my knowledge no agricultural patrol has been through KIERIAKA and I shall endeavour to get one there in the near future.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Copy of this appendix is being forwarded to the District Medical Officer. As with Mission postings, so with Administration postings, i.e., the Mission have no say where we post our staff and so the most suitable N.M.A., irrespective of religion, will no doubt be posted to the area by the D.M.O.

Please instruct Mr. Milton that he should send only three copies including the original of patrol reports to your office. Of these two are forwarded to this office and one retained by you. However, he should include extracts for forwarding to the various departments.

Claim for travelling allowance has been forwarded to Headquarters.


(K.C. Atkinson.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

→ cc. JNA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FILE NO 34/I

Assistant District Officer,
Buice Passage Sub-District,
Bougainville,
T.F.N.G.

Patrol Post,
KUNUA,
Bougainville District,
T.F.N.G.

2nd June, 1956

PATROL REPORT NO. KNA 6 of 35/56

Officer Conducting Patrol:-

I.R. Milton, C.F.C.

Area Patrolled:-

Kerika Sub-Division.

Objects of Patrol:-

Routine Administration, Payment of
War Damage Compensation.

Patrol Accompanied by:-

2 Members of R.F.C.C. Constabulary.

Duration of Patrol:-

31 Days, From 2nd May to 1st June
Inclusive.

Map Reference:-

Bougainville Island North,
1 inch to 4 Miles series.

INTRODUCTION

The Kerika Sub-Division was visited by Mr G Rudge, medical assistant, in December 1955 when he carried out an anti yaws campaign. I accompanied this patrol. Mr W Ryan and myself patrolled the area in October 1955. The census was revised and Routine Administration work was also included.

This patrol, the first this year to the area, was a "follow up" patrol and the main purpose of it was to find out if the health had improved, if the instructions given last year were being carried out, the inspection of all the Aid Posts and patients and general matters concerning health, hygiene and sanitation of all villages. Gardens and Livestock were inspected and a certain amount of Routine Administration work was also included in the programme.

The Patrol left Kunua Patrol Post on the 2nd May 56 and proceeded along the new inland road to Kaviki Aid Post. Although in the Kunua area, Kaviki Aid Post was inspected and a few of the Kunua villages were visited en route. From Kaviki the patrol entered the Kerika area walking to Beteraie Aid Post along an inland bush track. On the 16th May I left the Kerika Sub-Division and set out for Wakunai Patrol Post going via the Kuma Kuma trail and following the Larume River. Wakunai was reached on the 21st May, the patrol having walked to the Retakas Sub-Division where I met Mr G.B. O'Farrell, the Officer in charge at Wakunai. On the 26th May I left Wakunai for Sebene on the M.V. "Nivani" on the 1st stage of the journey back to Kunua. I then returned to Kunua from Sebene on the Seraken Plantation trawler on the 30th May and finally arrived at the Patrol Post on Friday 1st June.

The weather remained good throughout the period; only

INTRODUCTION Cent.

one two days of heavy rain were experienced and only once did the patrol get caught in the open by heavy rain.

The conduct of the Police accompanying me was satisfactory and they carried out their duties in a cheerful and efficient manner.

All villages except Amun were visited and a day and night was spent in each where possible. Mission Schools and all the Aid Posts were also visited

DIARY.

- 2nd May. Left Patrol Post 0845 hrs, arrived Kaviki Aid Post 1345 hrs. Went by new inland road. Visited Sisiapai, Tarbarui and Kiakara villages en route. Camped at the Aid Post after carrying out inspection of same. 1st Day.
- 3rd May. Left Kaviki Aid Post 0800 Hrs arriving at Betaraie 1200 Hrs going by an inland bush track. Lined and inspected Betaraie village, talked to the village Officials of Amun re Cepra and canoe building. Inspected Aid Post and looked at all the patients. Camped at the Aid Post. 2nd Day.
- 4th May. Left Betaraie 0830 Hrs for Kaubaitai. Sent cargo to Aukei. Lined and inspected Kaubaitai, supervised bridge construction on the road to this village. Left for Aukei in the afternoon. Lined and inspected Aukei village. Camped at Aukei. 3rd Day.
- 5th May. Left Aukei for Sigisigepai village. Lined and inspected Sigisigepai. Camped for the night at 4th Day.
- 6th May. Sabbath observed at Sigisigepai. 5th Day.
- 7th May. Left Sigisigepai for Atuitei. Lined and inspected village and hamlet of Etetetepai. Camped at Atuitei. 6th Day.
- 8th May. Left Atuitei for Kasiputai. Lined and inspected Kasiputai. Camped at Kasiputai. 7th Day.
- 9th May. Left Kasiputai 0800 hrs arrived Teketei 1000 hrs. Lined and inspected village. Camped at Teketei. 8th Day.
- 10th May. Left Teketei 0815 hrs. Inspected hamlet of this village en route for Akepai. Arrived Akepai 1015 hrs. Lined and inspected village. Talked to village Officials re Peritei Aid Post. Heard complaint involving Retekas woman and Keriaka men. Camped at Akepai. 9th Day.
- 11th May. Walked to Kekamanau village for inspection of same. Having inspected village and lined natives walked back to Akepai for the night. 10th Day.
- 12th May. Left Akepai for Peritei Aid Post. Inspected Aid Post and patients. Camped at Aid Post. 11th Day.
- 13th May. Sabbath observed at Aid Post. 12th Day.
- 14th May. Heard second complaint about Aid Post and Luluai of Teketei. Sent N.M.A. MARAMBO and Luluai to Sehane for trial. All villages worked on the Aid Post garden, supervised in the morning. Left for Pekuite arriving late afternoon. Camped at Pekuite. 13th Day.
- 15th May. Lined and inspected Pekuite village. Moved on to Atsilima Aid Post. Lined and inspected Atutekerui village. Returned to Aid Post for the night. 14th Day.
- 16th May. Left for Wakunai. Arrived Atsilima village. Lined and inspected village and moved on to Keriana via Ruma Nua Trail. Camped at Keriana. 15th Day.

DIARY Cont.

- 17th May. Rested at Keriana. Had badly blistered feet. Father Dienne paid a visit in the morning and stayed for lunch. Camped at Keriana 16th Day.
- 18th May. Left Keriana 0800 hrs. Arrived Beteriepaia 1000 hrs following Larume River. Camped at Beteriepaia. 17th Day.
- 19th May. Left Beteriepaia 0800 hrs, arrived Sisivi 1330 hrs. Met Mr O Farrell and walked to Ruruvu with him. Camped at Ruruvu. 18th Day.
- 20th May. Sent two constables and half of the cargo to Wakunai via village of Sineriapia.
- 20th May. Sabbath observed at Wakunai. 19th Day.
- 21st May. At Wakunai. 20th Day.
- 22nd May. Was shown round the Patrel Post and Hospital at Wakunai. 21st Day.
- 23rd May. At Wakunai. 22nd Day.
- 24th May. At Wakunai. 23rd Day.
- 25th May. Dr Tuza, Dist Med Officer and Dr Randmay T.B specialist visited Hospital. Sent cargo to Numa Numa for trip to Sehane the next day. Remained at Wakunai for the night. 24th Day.
- 26th May. Left Wakunai 0430 hrs for Numa Numa. Caught the M.V. "Nivani" for Sehane. At Sehane for the night. 25th Day.
- 27th May. At Sehane. 26th Day.
- 28th May. At Sehane. 27th Day.
- 29th May. At Sehane. 28th Day.
- 30th May. Left Sehane on Seraken Pln trawler. Arrived seraken Pln. Slept on board M.V. "Sapasa". 29th Day.
- 31st May. Left Seraken on same boat for Kunua. Arrived Kunua and remained overnight at Kunua Pln. 30th Day.
- 1st June. Left Kunua Pln for Patrel Post. Paid carriers and Police and Labourers. 31st Day.

Patrel to Keriaka Sub-Division Completed.NATIVE SITUATION.

The villages are situated between sea level and approximately 3000 Feet on mountain ridges running at right angles to the Emperor Range. Mt Balbi dominates the whole area and can be seen from every village. The Keriaka sub-Division is steep, rugged and the walking between villages is tough going. Between these ridges run fast flowing rivers which are almost impossible to cross in the rainy season. Some of the rivers are impregnated with sulphur. The nature of the country has helped to mould the native's way of life and the Keriaka Native is as independent as the mountain ridge on which he lives. Villages can not be all classed as much the same. The design of houses, their gardens, the design of churches, their little private traditions and the rate of their progress are all quite different. However, taking each village and noting all their different points, one can picture a Keriaka "type".

In-breeding is common here as in the neighbouring area of Kunda, but the natives are now just beginning to move about a little more and marriages outside the villages are occurring. It is pleasing to note that a

NATIVE SITUATION Gent.

few Keriakas have married girls from the Aita and Retekas Sub-Divisions. It is hoped that more of this will continue as a change of blood will obviously bring about stronger and healthier children. Polygamous marriages are quite common, some men having as many as four wives and one native of Akopai village has five. These marriages have occurred mainly among the village officials who are in most cases the hereditary chiefs. I feel that it is a selfish practice in an area that has such a shortage of girls of child bearing age, but it is the custom here and would be unpractical to stop it just now as the natives have not sufficient education to realise the disadvantage of Polygamy. Polygamous marriages in an area where the population is declining through the shortage of women and constant in-breeding.

The Keriaka Native, generally speaking, is primitive and not as virile or intelligent as his Kunua and Retekas neighbours. He has no idea of economic development or what it means to earn money. The only money he has seen is what he earns from cargo carrying for the various patrols. He is lazy compared to the Kunua Natives and what natives I have seen in the Retekas area, and he puts on a sulky attitude when reprimanded rather like a spoilt child. He carries the Patrol cargo with bad grace and only carries it because he is afraid of what action might be taken if he refuses to carry. Therefore, he does not welcome patrols to his area partly because he is lazy and does not want to carry cargo, and partly because he does not care if he remains ignorant, poor and under-developed; he is not in the least jealous of the more progressive natives of this Island, and he is not fully aware of the fact that the population is dying out and that the Government is trying to remedy this state of affairs. He seems to imagine that the sole purpose of patrolling is to find fault with their way of life and state of their villages and reprimand and punish them if the Patrolling Officer can find such faults. The Keriaka Natives do not understand that the object of patrolling is to find ways and means to raise their living standards, improve their health and better their way of life.

Being an independent people, cut off from our civilisation and constant Government influence, they naturally resent people prying into their affairs. This is the impression I got from this visit and also from my other two visits last year. As far as the situation is concerned, the Keriaka native has not the energy or necessary leaders to help him to progress; he is quite content to sit down and do nothing. Those that have sought work were found to be most unsuitable by their employers. For example, most of the labour line at Sehane were from Keriaka and they were despised by other natives working with them because of their weak-minded attitude to life and lack of initiative, drive and ambition. This Keriaka ^{line} completely ruined the Kekepe Gardens at Sehane because of their lack of gardening knowledge and idleness. Other employers on the Island who have had experience with native labour also agree that the Keriaka Native is a poor worker.

There is one solution that could help to overcome this situation. The Tul Tul of AKOPAI village, a solid character, an ex mission teacher in the Retekas area and the most co-operative Official in the Keriaka Sub-Division should be appointed a Iulusi and be made to patrol the Sub-Division as the chief Official. He would be able to exert his powers of leadership and his influence would be of great value to these people. He would have the backing of his own church and the Government. He is respected for his knowledge of Bougainville Island and success as a Mission Teacher. He has accompanied all patrols in the Keriaka since his appointment as Tul Tul from start to finish and escorted Mr W. Ryan and myself to Wakunai Patrol Post

NATIVE SITUATION Cent.

A Roman Catholic Missionary should be stationed at Kuraie as Father Dieme has not got sufficient time to really look after this area as well as the Natives centred around Terakina. A young missionary, keen to patrol could be of great benefit to these people and could help the Government by educating the natives sufficiently to realise that they must progress and develop their ~~economic~~ population. If the Tul Tul I mentioned is appointed he need have no fear of lack of help from the Missions. A visit by the Rev Cornwall would also be most beneficial as there is a small Methodist following in the area.

There are only three villages which showed any signs of progress and all three are head and shoulders above the rest in all matters. These are AMUN, BETARAIO and AKOPAI. This last point will be covered more fully in the Trade and Commerce section of this report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Whilst the Patrol was at Keriana village in the Buin Sub-District on route for Wakunai, opportunity was taken to trace the whereabouts of BITEREI, a male native who had not received his war damage compensation. It was found that this man had died recently, and the farms were returned to Sehane to be cancelled.

Two complaints were heard. One complaint was lodged by the Tul Tul of AKOPAI and concerned a woman of the Retekas Sub-Division married to a Keriaka Native who had just died, and by Keriaka custom the widow now belongs to the brother of her deceased husband. However, this widow has returned to Retekas but was followed by two Keriaka Natives who went to fetch her back. On their arrival, they were told by certain Retekas Natives to go back, and if they came again looking for the woman would be killed. The matter was reported to Mr G.B. O'Farrell during my visit to Wakunai and is being attended to during his Patrol of the Retekas area.

The other complaint was lodged by N.M.A. MARAMBO of PORITAI Aid Post who reported that the Luluai of TOKETEI and his village had not in any way helped with the construction of the Aid Post. Whilst the Patrol was at AKOPAI, all the village Officials were given a talking to and told to work together and help the N.M.A. build the Aid Post. The next day this Luluai asked MARAMBO why he had lodged a complaint against him and at the same time used threatening language to MARAMBO and then told MARAMBO the following:- "All the Keriaka village Officials now think that your medicine is no good, all the Officials now will not send their sick men to you for treatment, all of us think that you are an enemy of the Keriaka people and that you had better go back and leave this Aid Post." For the second time the Officials were spoken to and asked if they agreed with the Luluai's statement to MARAMBO, but all of them denied thinking such a thing or knowledge of other Keriaka Natives thinking along the same lines as the Luluai's statement. The Luluai, BISIARA was sent to Sehane for trial. No other complaints were brought to my notice.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Very little trade is carried on amongst the local natives and virtually no trade at all is carried on between the Keriakas and their neighbours.

A little copra is produced by AMUN and BETARAIO, but no market for this copra has been found as yet. Canoe adzes have been issued to enable these two villages to build large sea going canoes for the transport of their copra to places like Madagas Pln. It is hoped that this plan will be suitable, and I feel that the natives from the two villages will try and make it work as there is no other alternative plan at present.

There are large areas of flat country between Atsilima village and Keriana in the Buin Sub-District which would be most suitable for European or Chinese development.

TRADE AND COMMERCE Cent.

The disadvantage, of course, is the lack of suitable anchorages, and it would also be necessary for the Europeans or Chinese to have their own boats to transport their produce. However, I see no reason why the M.V. "Pellurian" can not call at Terekina in future years to pick up copra or cocea produced by the planters who happen to be enterprising enough to settle here and develop this part of the Island. It is suggested that a soil surveyor take soil samples of this ground and find out if it is suitable for any tropical crop. Employment problems would not arise as local labour is available from Keriaka, Kumua and around Terekina and Western Retekas area. Employment would benefit the Keriaka natives who, at present, are too lazy to leave their villages and seek work at distant plantations.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Every village and hamlet in the Sub-Division was visited with the exception of AMUN. At the beginning of this year fierce storms had done a great deal of damage to houses and, as a result, most of the villages in the area did not appear to be in the best of condition. Instructions were given to concentrate on housing until the standard is better and to repair damage immediately. Instructions regarding latrines given last October had been carried out and, generally speaking, all village sites were clean and tidy. However, no one can call village cleaning hard work as it is only a matter of brooming the ground a few hours before the Patrol Officer arrives. Apart from this there did not seem to be any other work for the villagers other than gardening. The roads had been cleaned the day before my arrival but were in good order.

Village sites are good, and although in most cases some distance from freshwater, are nevertheless situated in healthy surroundings. Pekuite is an exception to this last remark and I feel that they should be made to go back into the mountains. The health of this village is poor and three deaths have been recorded since last October.

Brief remarks on the Officials and their villages are listed hereunder:-

Amun.

A small coastal village. Housing and sanitation excellent. A certain amount of copra can be produced here. Natives not related to rest of Keriaka but to Terekina. Are far more co-operative and intelligent than rest of Keriaka.

Lulua, GUMANI Very helpful and obedient, a most capable and respected Official.

Betaraie.

About 6 miles inland from Amun. A large village with good labour potential. Copra potential here, natives fairly keen to advance. Housing and sanitation good.

Lulua, KELIHARA fair.

Tul Tul, LOLOGA best co-operative.

Kaubsitei.

Some members of this village desired to move to the coast. Were told not to move. A lot of men at work, but labour potential adequate at present, this will have to be closely watched. Housing damaged, sanitation good.

Tul Tul, KAMETO a good trier.

Aukei.

Housing fair, sanitation good. Both Officials non pidgin speakers. More intelligent here than Kaubsitei and village is improving gradually all the time.

Lulua, KOPWALILI fair

Tul Tul, HUBBIE Fairly intelligent and co-operative.

sigisigipai

The most backward village I have ever seen, their rate of progress is deplorably slow. People seem to have no ambition or initiative. Most unco-operative cargo carriers.

Tul Tul, BIBIERSI useless.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS Cent.Atlitai.

This village has 3 hamlets. All in good condition especially TOTOPAI which was an perfect example of cleanliness and order. Intermarriage with the Aita Sub-Division here, road to the Aita starts from this village. Village Officials were very co-operative and brought large supplies of feed for the Patrol.

Luluai, SIUREBA co-operative and a trier.

Luluai, MIKEI Non pidgin speaker, very primitive.

Tul Tul, Disin has worked at Sehane, fairly intelligent.

Kasiputai.

Quite a good clean village. People not very intelligent but cheerful. Housing has improved, good rest house here.

Luluai, BIARARA a trier but not intelligent.

Tul Tul, LONA has returned from Sehane Hospital, had T.B.

Teketai.

The dirtiest village I have ever seen. Housing was a disgrace, many had no roofs on them, village area was not clean. However, new latrines had been built.

Luluai, BIARARA is supposed to be the traditional chief of Keriaka. Appears co-operative but talks too much and gets nothing done. No attempt to help with Aid Pest or repair damage to houses had been made by his village. Is apt to spread wild stories about the area. Could be a most dangerous character if not closely watched. Should be removed from his office as Luluai.

Tul Tul, ATSIORI is completely overshadowed by Luluai.

Akepai.

One of the two best villages in the area, largely due to work of Tul Tul who should be the chief official of the area.

Housing excellent, sanitation good.

Luluai, DIKOI is overshadowed by Tul Tul.

Tul Tul, SOLOMILI is keen, virile and the most capable official in the Sub-Division.

Kekamenu.

Has improved since last patrol. Housing a lot better. sanitation fair.

Tul Tul, MAILUIPA most helpful to the patrol.

Pakuite.

This village is situated in a poor position, should be forced to move back into the hills. Housing and sanitation good.

Luluai, MOLIASI not very intelligent or capable.

Tul Tul, SILIVIEILI fair.

Atutekurui.

A small but clean village. People not intelligent, lazy and backward.

Tul Tul, SIWAIRA fair.

Atsilima.

A large and healthy village, population should be on the increase here as there are plenty of females of child bearing age. Housing good - good sensible design for hill conditions.

Luluai, DIDIOSRABA fair.

Tul Tul, MARIVAI fair.

It can be seen from these brief remarks how different each village is. If I were to enlarge on this point I would have to write about four pages of the one section, but I think one can see the individuality from these brief remarks. Taking the area as a whole, the housing is not good, the gardens show lack of work and imagination, the people are lazy and backward, there is no form of economic development or even any likely signs of it and the people resent Government help and influence. It is hoped that with more constant contact by the Missions and Officers of the Administration the area will advance a little more than its present state. A good local leader is also required; and there is one in the area who could do the job of a Paramount Luluai providing he got full support.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

From my inspection of village gardens I found that the Keriaka Native has a very primitive knowledge of gardening. He has shown no imagination in the lay out and choice of crops. The variety is limited to kankau and Heng Keng tare. A few pineapples and paw paws were available but mainly at Betarale and Akapai villages - two of the better villages in the Sub-Division.

Surely the Missions who have been in the area for fifteen years could have helped improve the Agricultural standard of the people. It is not a question of a shortage of food but lack of variety. It must be realised that the Keriaka native has to do most of his gardening on steep slopes and plant a crop which will hold the soil together and prevent erosion. However, there is no harm in planting tomatoes, beans, cabbages, onions and pumpkins close to the village sites or actually on the sites themselves.

The Keriaka native has no regular meat supply except for wild pig on very rare occasions and Flying Fox, and if he is a good shot with the bow and arrow, a pigeon now and again. He is able to catch fish when he visits the Mission at Kurale but I am afraid to say that he is a poor fisherman and is lucky if he is able to get a decent meal from his meagre catch.

Seeds were issued from my own personal supply to Betarale village and it is hoped that the plants are looked after and are successful. It would be helpful if future Patrols took seeds as well as money to pay the cargo carriers as I am sure the Natives would appreciate them just as much as a few shillings which they only spend on small, poor quality luxury goods.

Some of the villages have a few coconut trees for food supplies only and they have been encouraged to plant as many as they can.

Hens and Ducks are not too plentiful and a careful check should be made to ensure that the natives do not kill too many at the one time. This is the only area where I have not received a gift of eggs from Natives.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Father Dionne has made great progress in the field of education. Every village has a trained Native Teacher and some of these teachers are more influential than the village Officials. For example, Aukei village has improved largely because of the work of the Teacher from Neva Village, Small Buka Island.

However, there still remains a puzzling question regarding the education of the Keriaka.

Although the Missions have helped the people in the field of education, these "educated" natives do not appear to show any more signs of intelligence than the uneducated non pidgin speakers. I can not fathom why this should be so and naturally assume that it is because the Keriaka native is what one classes in Australia as a "no heper". This may be an unfair statement but it is made with sincerity and as a result of my personal observations of the Sub-Division.

A brief list of statistics listed hereunder does show that Father Dionne has tried his utmost to educate these people.

KURALE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

1940 40 Boys. After the war 40 Girls and 50 Boys.
6 Girls to Manahan for higher education, now transferred to Fereuki to be trained for Sisterhood.
4 Native brothers came out of Keriaka, one future priest from Betarale village being trained at Rabaul.
20 schoolboys for education at Kieta.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads linking the villages were in good condition although only cleaned the day before the Patrol entered the Sub-Division. The natives admitted that it had always been their usual practice to clean the roads just as the Patrolling Officer was about to commence the Patrol.

The bush track from Kaviki Aid Post to Betarale, a distance of approximately 10 miles, could be made into an excellent jeep road as the ground is flat and there are no large rivers to cross. From Betarale Aid Post there is also another similar track which could be made into a road, and if such a road was constructed, it would mean that Serakan Plantation could be linked up with Kurale Mission, a distance of 32 miles. Work is continuing every Thursday on the road from Serakan Pln. to Kaviki Aid Post, and in parts, it is wide enough for two heavy lorries to pass one another. It is hoped that the next Officer stationed here will take the matter up as it would open up the Keriaka Sub-Division and would link it with the neighbouring Sub-Divisions of Kunua and Hahen.

Where possible bridges were constructed in the area by felling large trees on the banks of the rivers. In most cases the bridges were strong and would last for many more years. The time taken to fell a large tree is one hour and it is surprising previous Officers had not made the natives do this before.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

It was interesting to find a Sing Sing house exactly similar in all aspects to those I saw in the Selus area of Small Buka Island. Whether the natives of Pekuite who had constructed this house copied the idea from Buka Island, or whether it is purely a Beugainville Island custom remains to be solved. I asked the natives of Pekuite about this house but they could not give a satisfactory reason as to why they built it or where they got the idea from. Such Sing Sing houses are not to be found in the Kunua/Hahen or Retekas Sub-Divisions and there is only one in the Keriaka Sub-Division.

Assorted stone axe heads of various shapes and sizes were brought to the Patrol from Akapai and Kekamanau villages. They were found on old village sites not far from the present sites. The Retekas Sub-Division have the same kind of axes, the size and shapes being similar to those found in the Keriaka.

This last point proves that at least two of the Keriaka villages have not moved far from former positions. There was not one single native who could remember using a stone axe or seeing one being used.

CONCLUSION.

Although I did not spend a long time in the Retekas area, I was able to see how much more advanced the Retekas Natives were compared to their Keriaka neighbours. This has shown me how important it is to have constant Mission and Government contact with primitive peoples. From Tsirege Mission to Terekina, a distance of 64 miles, there is one Roman Catholic Missionary stationed at Sipai. What it really amounts to is that there is one Missionary to 2,000 natives whereas in Buka Island there are 6 mission stations to 8,000 natives and a Hospital on Pereran Island. I feel that the Roman Catholic church should post a missionary at Kurale and that other religious denominations visit the area with a view to establishing stations on this coast of Beugainville. Although the population is small I still feel that these people would benefit from constant European influence and that more Mission stations would not be a waste of staff. It is also hoped that some Keriaka Natives send their children to the Government school at Kunua.

Finally, I sincerely hope there is a great improvement by the next Patrol.

Amator CPO

APPENDIX "A" TO PATROL REPORT.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

At the time of the Patrol the health of the entire Sub-Division was better than that of Kunua, and the number of natives receiving treatment was about half that of the Kunua Sub-Division. Although this Patrol did not include census revising in its programme, the natives were however, all lined and inspected. No minor sores or sickness was found in the villages themselves. The 3 Aid Posts were visited and thoroughly inspected, and the patients in them were looked at. Medical supplies were checked and found to be adequate. It is hoped that this supply of drugs will continue to be as adequate as it is now.

I feel that the Keriaka Sub-Division is suffering from the effects of constant in-breeding partly due to the shortage of women of child bearing age, and partly because the villages are all independent units and most marriages occur within the village itself. This has caused some very close marriages and as a result, many ~~children and~~ infants and young boys and girls are delicate and of poor physical standard. Malaria wiped out a great number because the natives were forced to assemble on the beach for numerical checks by the A N G A U Administration. Dysentery was also brought to the area by the retreating Japanese army, and just after the war no medical supplies were made available to these people. Most of the sick men were treated at the Kurais Base hospital by Father Dieme and the one N.M.A. stationed there.

The Missions could help the Government by going to the people rather than the people visiting them. Therefore it is most necessary to have a missionary stationed at Kurais who can afford to spend the time patrolling and holding church services in the villages themselves. Many Keriaka Natives, children included, spend three to four nights waiting for Father Dieme's arrival at Kurais Mission. During this time they are in constant contact with malaria carrying mosquitoes and thus many children return to the mountains with fever and eventually catch pneumonia because of the tremendous drop in the temperature at night. Having caught pneumonia, pleurisy takes a hold and the children die; this also applies to many adults too. During my stay at Akapai (3,000 feet above sea level) - I had to sleep with 3 blankets on top of my body and I was still cold. Imagine what a native suffering from fever must go through especially the ones who have no blankets at all.

During the patrol all the houses in the lower villages were sprayed with kerosene and D. D. T. issued to the Patrol Post by Dr K.H. Pike. Supplies of this were left at Peritei Aid Post where the most patients happened to be. The 3 Aid Posts were visited and brief remarks about their progress are listed hereunder:-

Batarais Aid Post.

Consists of:- 2 wards, 1 medicine store, N.M.A.'s house and several cook houses. All buildings are in good condition. Gardens not yet adequate. N.M.A. PERIAS doing an excellent job and is popular. Little progress here since last December. Water supply excellent.

Peritei Aid Post.

Only just opened up since last December, Kurais having been closed due to its unhealthy position. Father Dieme wants Kurais Aid Post reopened and a R.C. N.M.A. stationed there. Aid Post consists of:- 2 wards, 1 medicine store, Excellent Rest house, N.M.A.'s house and various cook houses. Most of this was constructed by the Tul Tul of Akapai and his village. Gardens not yet started but natives were assembled on 14th May to prepare a plot of ground. N.M.A. MARAMBO a most capable native and is working amongst the most unco-operative natives of the Sub-Division. He has had to do a great deal of work on his own. Water supply is not as good as the other Aid Posts. The site is healthy, no mosquitoes at night as there are at KURAIIO.

Atsilima Aid Post.

Consists of:- 1 ward, 1 medicine store, Rest house, Police quarters, N.M.A.'s house and various cook houses.

APPENDIX "A" Cont.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH Cont.

Atsilima Aid Post has another ward under construction. Gardens here are being prepared and the natives appear to be keen to improve the site and beautify the place a bit more.

The N.M.A. is capable and has improved since Mr Ryan and myself visited the Sub-Division last October. Water supply good and clean.

Finally, I would like to add this point to this section of the report.

Unless the Keraka Native can pull himself out of his rut, find outside employment, marry outside his boundaries and change his weak minded attitude, he will always remain an unhealthy and weak specimen of humanity. Constant in-breeding will in years to come wipe the population out. This is where the Missions and Government could work together and force the natives to open up their country and encourage them to change their present spineless attitude to life. They were given a brief lecture about this, but I have no idea if my remarks to them will have any effect. The future will tell the tale, and I sincerely hope the tale is not a sad one!

I.R. Milton

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APPENDIX "B" TO PATROL REPORT KNA 6 of 55/56

Report on Members of the R.F. & N.G. Constabulary.

<u>Reg No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Conduct</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
6722	L/CPL	TETEPOMA	Good	A quiet and efficient N.C.O. Has patience and handles natives tactfully.
9235	CONST	WAM	Good	A cheerful constable and is keen to please. Lacks experience but should improve rapidly.
8943	CONST	DILUA	Good	Has knowledge of local language. A most useful constable for patrols in areas where most of the Officials are non pidgin speakers.
3645	CONST	MANAROM	Good	This Constable has had much experience and gave an excellent account of his capabilities on this Patrol.

I.R. Milton

I.R. Milton. C/P.O.