



· A D A R O ·



**T**hese dangerous creatures, half man and half fish, come from the evil part that all people have. When dying, the good part ('Aunga') is separated from the bad part ('Adaro'), and while the first one goes to the beyond, the second one goes to live in the Sun, from where it returns occasionally to the earth to torment to the living.



They have small stature, fins instead of feet, a horn shaped like the dorsal fin of a shark and a spear of swordfish that grows on their heads. They return to tsashe earth through the rainbows and harass the fishermen. They can even kill them by throwing flying fish.



Adaro is a creature originating from **MALAITA**

Current population: 137.596





**M**alaita is one of the main islands of Solomon Islands. This archipelago was populated in Paleolithic by peoples of Papu, currently in New Guinea, and yet, the westernmost islands. Thousands of years later, the Austronesian expeditions colonized the rest of the Solomon Islands, including Malaita. The Papuan and Austronesian peoples shared territories, alternating periods peace and trade with wars and exterminations, while each people divided and fragmented into multiple tribes and languages.

In Malaita the population was distributed in small settlements that moved frequently. They practiced agriculture, in a communal system without private property. The tribes of the north and center of the island lacked class divisions, while in the south there was a certain form of social hierarchy.

Its main crop was taro, and its diet was basically vegetarian, although



it could include some meat from hunting or fishing.

Although these Melanesians believe in the existence of a unique Creator God, they consider that he was no longer active or that he is unattainable, so they direct their cult to the ancestors. From them comes the 'mana', the spiritual energy. The taboo and sacrifices are also regulated.

It is necessary to clarify that the practice of head hunting, famous in the Solomon Islands and in Borneo, belongs to the Western Islands, not to Malaita.

The first sighting of Malaita by Europeans occurred in 1568 by Spaniards, who landed and faced gunfire with the natives. More than three hundred years passed until other Europeans set foot on the island, whose existence was doubtful. In the 19th century many Malaitians were sent to work in Queensland, Australia, and the United Kingdom took control of the island. However, the natives gained the fame of a warrior people, and the skirmishes were constant.

Although they are still subjects of the English crown and most of the Malaitians have converted to Christianity in the last century, there are tribes, like the Kwaio from the interior of the island, who maintain their language, their religion and their way of life.

