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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: BOUGAINVILLE

STATION: KONGA, 1967 - 1968

Original documents bound with reports
for: Boku, volume 7.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT 1967-68

BOKU, BUIN, KONGA

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
3-67-68	J.M. Gordon-Kirkby	Torokina area of Banoni C/D.
4-67-68	G. Schweinfurth	Nagovisi north of Nagovisi C.D.
6-67-68	J.W. Gordon-Kirkby	Beretimba/Morotona Rd
9-67-68	G. Schweinfurtj	Banoni C.D.
11-67-68	G. Schweinfurth	South Banoni and part Bagovisi
12-67-68	H.L. Balfour-Ogilvy	Part Siwai and part Baitsi C.D.
14-67-68	J.W. Gordon Kirkby	Nagovisi C.D.,
15-67-68	G. Schweinfurth	Baitsi & Banoni C.D.
17-67-68	H.L. Balfour-Ogilvy	Part Banoni C.D.

BUIN

1-67-68	P.B Laming	Kono C.D.
2-67-68	H.L. Balfour-Ogilvy	Lugakei and Konon C.D.

KONGA

1-67-68	R.E. Dargie	Siwai C.D.
2-67-68	R.E. Dargie	Siwai C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....BOUGAINVILLE..... Report No.....KONGA I of 1967 / 68..

Patrol Conducted by.....H. M. Dargie Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....SIWAI Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....N/A.....

Natives.....one member N. P. & N. G. C.....

Duration—From...25 / 9 / 1967...to...20 / 11 / 1967..

Number of Days.....27.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...22 / 5 / 1967..

Medical...October / / 1967..

Map Reference.....BOUGAINVILLE SOUTH FOURMIL.....

Objects of Patrol.....POLITICAL EDUCATION IN VIEW OF COMING HOUSE OF

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

9-13	Over 13	Female in Child Birth
M	F	M

67/1/2 Part 2.

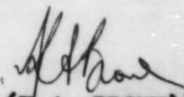
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

15th December, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KOHEDOBU - PAPUA.

KONGA PATROL No. 1 OF
1967/1968

1. Report of above patrol by Mr. R. Dargie, Patrol Officer and comments by Assistant District Commissioner, BUIN for your information please.
2. It has now been confirmed that Mr. Joseph LUE of AMIO village will contest the Regional Electorate.
3. The report is a very useful one by providing up to date information on the Siwai area.


(K.A. BROWN)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(2) c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
BUIN

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MINISTRY OF DISTRICTS AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-11



Ministry of Districts and New Guinea
Bougainville District,
SOHANG

8th January, 1968

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANG.

XONGA PATROL 1-67/68

Receipt of the above report with comments by
yourself and the Assistant District Commissioner, Buin,
is acknowledged with thanks.

The SIWAI Council should consider applying
for assistance for development of the feeder roads as advised
by Local Government Circular No. 5 of 1967, 39-13-1 of the
25th July, 1967. Applications on the appropriate forms
should be submitted in January, 1968.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

Assistant District Commissioner,
SOHANG



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 11. 11

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Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67/1/2 Part 2.
If calling ask for
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,

Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

15th December, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU - PAPUA.

KONGA PATROL No. 1 OF
1967/1968

1. Report of above patrol by Mr. R. Dargie, Patrol Officer and comments by Assistant District Commissioner, BUIN for your information please.
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3. The report is a very useful one by providing up to date information on the Siwai area.

K.A. Brown
(K.A. BROWN)

A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(2) c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
BUIN

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

In Reply Please
Quote No. 67-2-3

ML.ML

Sub-District Office,
B U I N,
Bougainville District,
1st December, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
District Office, S C H A N O.

KONGA PATROL REPORT NO. I OF 1967/68
SIWAI CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached in duplicate, original and one copy, please find the abovementioned Report, submitted by Mr. Dargie, Patrol Officer. This is a very informative report, containing a great deal of up-to-date information about the Siwai area. The following points warrant some comment.

2. POLITICAL EDUCATION. Both the Boku and Konga Administrative Areas have been very well covered by publicity patrols. Extensive use has been made throughout of the leaflets "Government in Papua & New Guinea" and of the booklets "Government in Papua & New Guinea" and "Lokal Gavman". Some of these leaflets have been translated into the Siwai language and distributed. I agree with Mr. Dargie that little difficulty should be experienced with the actual mechanics of poll-taking for the House of Assembly Elections. However, it is doubtful if the electorate has, at the superficial of the Political Education Campaign, more than a superficial appreciation of the actual principles on which democracy is based.

3. WESTERN SIWAI. The fact that 7 or 8 villages in the western part of the Siwai Local Government Council Area have ties with the Nagovisi people should keep the Siwai Council on its toes. This element will be particularly critical of the ways in which council revenues are expended. This is not necessarily a bad thing.

4. CARGO CULT. The references at page 5, para. 3, to the practice of ancestor worship, draping of bones in white calico etc., has all the characteristics of incipient cult activity. Mr. Dargie will be asked to keep a sharp lookout for further manifestations of this type of activity.

5. PANGU PATI. Both Mr. Robins and Mr. Dargie have previously reported that funds have been raised in the Boku Administrative Area and the Konga Administrative Area on behalf of the Pangu Pati. Certain individuals have requested advice as to the legitimacy etc., of such collections. They have been advised that fund-raising for political activities is legitimate, and whether or not contribution is made is a matter for the individual persuasion.

6. INCOME TAX. The Chief Collector of Taxes is taking an increasing interest in native businessmen, and in other commercial enterprises managed by natives. A Taxation Inspector recently visited this area and interviewed a number of native businessmen. To date, such persons have not paid income tax. Nor have they kept any accounts. They have now been instructed to keep accounts, and have been advised that in the absence of such accounts then under the Income Tax legislation, the Chief Collector has power to make an estimate of the subject's income and to assess the amount of tax accordingly. Also, the operations of many unincorporated associations, eg. "Development Societies", "Rural

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Progress Societies", "Welfare Societies" etc., may be governed by the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, particularly where the capital of the association has been raised by contribution from its members. This is principally a matter of interpretation. If the answer in a particular case should be in the affirmative, then such an association would be under a statutory duty to publish annual accounts etc., and would also be liable for taxation at the special company rate. It is the opinion of this writer, that in the case of those associations etc., which in the Bougainville District have rejected the advice and guidance of the Administration to pursue their own policies, there should be an insistence that (1) they observe the statutory requirements of both the Income Tax Ordinance and the Companies Ordinance, and suffer the penalties prescribed for failure to do so, and (2) pay income or company tax, if necessary, upon an estimate of income in the absence of records.

7. COUNCIL REVENUES. Many people in the Siwai Council Area would obviously prefer to see council revenues expended on capital projects which will produce tangible benefits to the whole community eg., on cocoa fermentaries, driers, motor transport, etc., rather than on small-scale village projects such as wells, aid-posts, etc., which provide benefits of a fringe nature only. This is a realistic attitude deserving support. The economic welfare of the Siwai and Nagovisi areas depends on cocoa, and the policy of any Local Government Council in this area should be to encourage cocoa production. Thus a major diversion of council revenues to production, processing and marketing of cocoa, is warranted. In addition, as Mr. Dargie points out, if the people of the council area see revenue being expended on this sort of activity, they would be prepared to accept a higher rate of taxation, which of course has many desirable features, not the least being the increased ability of the Council to pay off loans raised for the acquisition of capital equipment.

8. MINING. The attitude expressed in the Siwai area is typical of the response generated in those other parts of Bougainville already affected by mining activity. The principal concern is that land on which mining operations are carried out may be permanently ruined for agricultural use, and a rather sceptical attitude towards compensation. In addition, there is a fairly prevalent attitude that minerals should not be developed by an expatriate company, but should be left in the ground for the development by the next generation of Bougainvilleans, who will be more sophisticated and better educated than the present one. The principal task of Community Education patrols is to expose the flaws in this type of reasoning to the people themselves, but unfortunately, success to date has been limited.

9. PAPUA & NEW GUINEA DEVELOPMENT BANK. Keen interest has been displayed throughout the Nagovisi and Siwai areas, particularly by Rural Progress Societies etc., who wish to install cocoa fermentaries, driers, etc., in central locations. The activities of these societies is supervised by the Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries, and such loan projects should raise no difficulties. However, in respect of loans to individual native entrepreneurs, and unincorporated native associations etc., the rather sanguine attitude adopted by the Bank may be proved illusory in practice. Should this in fact prove to be the case (and credit in this country has an unhappy

to Siwai and Nagovisi, and the villages of...

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history) then the supervisory and arrears clauses in the agency agreement between the Bank and this Department may prove burdensome.

10. Mr. Dargie's Claim for Camping Allowance attached for your signature please.

.....
(M.Lang.)
Assistant District Commissioner.

Cc. Officer-in-Charge, Konga Patrol Post.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was carried out to cover the following aspects; (a) political education and information on the forthcoming House of Assembly elections, (b) extension of the feeder road to MIHERU to IRU, and (c) considerations for future Council works projects.

The patrol covered the entire Siwai Census Division, being twenty miles West of Main Town. The Siwai consists of sixty five villages, all of which are within Local Government Councils. Sixty three villages are in the Siwai Council, and the remaining two villages elected to become members of the BANONE / MAGOVISI Council. The Siwai is bounded by the MIVO and SIROKORO rivers, being thirty miles apart, and bounded by the South West coast of Bougainville and extending sixteen miles inland to the villages of IRU and MOROKAIMORO.

The country is flat, being a gradually ascending coastal plain. Because of the flat conditions it has proved quite easy to build roads in the past. The coastal plain rises gradually to the feet - hills of the Crown Prince Range, approximately twenty miles inland. The top soils in many places are thin, with great depths of fine gray sand underneath. At MOROKAIMORO village a large land slide has developed, showing at least fifty feet of this gray sand in the strata. These predominant deposits of sand could have been deposited by slow meandering rivers, or a gradually rising coast line.

PATROL DIARY

Monday 25/9. Departed Kenga for SININAI. Thence to MISIMINOI village with Council tax collection team. Council tax collected, and talk given on new electoral boundaries for Bougainville District. MISIMINOI village found to be one of the nearest villages in the Siwai. Returned to SININAI.

Slept SININAI.

Tuesday 26/9. Departed Sininai for IRU 0730, arriving 1130. Talks given on new electoral boundaries. New rest house to be built.

Slept IRU.

Wednesday 27/9. Departed IRU 0800. Route of new road marked out from DOMONEI to MIHERU, and line cut in the bush. Arrived SININAI 1500.

Slept SININAI.

Thursday 28/9. Returned to AMIO for Council meeting.

Friday ²⁹29/9. To MIHERU village with Council tax collection team. Tax collected from the villages of IRU and MIHERU. Talk given on amended electoral boundaries, and House of Assembly.

Saturday 30/9. To SININAI. Lined the villages of HORINO, KUMUKI, and SININAI for talk on electoral boundaries and House of Assembly. Discussions held on road work on the road to SININAI and MIHERU.

Monday 10/10. Departed Kenga for HAISI village. Set up gear in rest house. To TOKONUTU and KIMAKU villages to advise people of meeting next day.

Slept HAISI.

Tuesday 11/10. To TOKONUTU village. Talk given on new electoral boundaries and political education. Inspected buildings at Tokonutu Aid Post, thence with A.F.O. to inspect water supplies and houses at the villages of KUMUKI and KIMAKU. Further discussions with people in evening regarding topics in the "Government in Papua New Guinea" leaflets.

Slept HAISI.

Wednesday 12/10. Villagers of HAISI and HIRUHIRU lined at HAISI meeting house. Talks on new electoral boundaries aspects covering political education. To Tokonutu and Hiruhiru villages to inspect work on new bridges. Further discussions on aspects of political education in evening.

Slept HAISI.

Wednesday 25/10. To MINERU village with Council President XANUAZ, Vice President PIRAN, and Counciller TOM to inspect work on new road to DOMONBI. Work progressing slowly.

Monday 30/10. To KOTU village. Talks given on aspects of political education, and amended electoral boundaries, to the villagers of AITARA, KOTU, RUMAI, and TORU. Leaflets in pidgin on government, and in Siwai language on electoral boundaries given out.

Tuesday 31/10. To TONU village. Villagers of NUKUI, OSOKOLI, TOAVI lined. Talks on aspects of political education given. Future Council works considered. With village Counciller to inspect and plan improvements on road beyond TONU village.

Wednesday 1/11. To HUKANA village. Aspects of political education and amended electoral boundaries discussed. Discussions on future Council projects, pig wire to keep pigs enclosed and out of the village suggested.

Thursday 2/11. To PURIKOLI village. Talks given to people of PURIKOLI, KAKATAKOLI, and MAINOITA villages. Discussions on future Council projects, no suggestions given.

Friday 3/11. To RABARU village. Talks given to people of RABARU, MATUEKOLI, and KUPINGU villages. Few questions on elections. Leaflets in pidgin and Siwai languages given out. Inspected proposed Council water project, but it was found unsuitable to put in a polythene type pipe to the village, as there was no suitable stream near by.

Monday 6/11. To KUHINO rest house. Set up gear in rest house. To LAKU Aid Post to give talks on aspects of political education to villagers of LAKU, HINO, and KUHINO. No suggestions for Council works in villages. Checked supply of medicines in Aid Post. Inspected villages of LAKU, HINO, and KUHINO. Further discussions in evening.

Slept KUHINO.

(13)

Tuesday 7/11. To MCRONEI village to give talks to people of HANONG and MORONEI villages. Roads being kept well this area. Inspected MORONEI village. Returned to rest house at KUHINO. Discussions with people in evening at rest house.

Slept KUHINO.

Wednesday 8/11. To rest house at MAISUA village. Majority of people attending general meeting of Siwai R.P.S. today, so only informal talk given to people in evening at village meeting house.

Slept MAISUA.

Thursday 9/11. Meeting held in morning at Maisua for the people of MOROKAIMORO, NARONAI, and MAISUA. Thence to MOROKAIMORO to inspect village and road to MOKOLINO village. Meeting held at MOKOLINO village for people of ROKUSE and MOKOLINO. Inspected houses in the villages of ROKUSE, NARONAI, and MAISUA.

Slept MAISUA.

Friday 10/11. Discussions held at rest house on aspects of political education with some men who put forward questions on previous talks. To IEGU village to give talks on aspects of political education for the people of IEGU, TURUNGUM, and MATERAS. Returned to Kenga in afternoon.

Saturday 11/11. To PANAKEI village. Talks given to people of KAPANA, SILARUHO, and PANAKEI villages. No suggestions on Council works.

Monday 12/11. To MUNU village. Talks given to people of SIKORAI, KINIRUI, and MUNU. In afternoon to inspect damage caused by heavy rains on main road. Damaged parts repaired and made safe.

Tuesday 14/11. To KOKUI village. Talks on aspects of political education and amended electoral boundaries given to the people of KOKUI, KUTIN, and KUNU villages.

Wednesday 14/11. To MUSIMINOI village. Talks given to people of RUSEI and MUSIMINOI villages.

Thursday 16/11. To HARINAI village. Talks given to the people of MOIBINBI, LAKEMBA, SULUHINO, and HARINAI villages. No suggestions offered on future Council works projects.

Friday 17/11. To UNUNAI village. Talks on aspects of political education given to the people of UNUNAI, MAMAGOTA, and HARIKAGU. One suggestion that the Council purchase paint to protect the water tank at the coastal village of Mamagota. Inspected incomplete water tank project at KOROPO village.

Saturday 18/11. To HIRE village. Talks given to people of HIRE, TOITOI, and KOROPO. Visited site of wrecked Australian aircraft shot down during war. Village well inspected and found to be damaged. Pump and pipe removed and found that the well can be repaired with spares held at AMIO.

Monday 20/11. To AMIO village. Talks given to the people of KAPARO, SIROI, and AMIO villages.

PATROL ENDS

RECEPTION OF PATROL

All people were informed of the patrol in advance, a programme of the patrol having been sent out before hand. Interest was shown in all talks given.

VILLAGES

Housing. In the majority of villages the standard of housing maintenance leaves something to be desired. It is evident that repairs have been neglected for some years. In a few cases people have let their houses run to such a state of disrepair before replacing that the house is almost collapsing. This is caused by two evident factors; firstly, the system whereby all villagers or clans people work together to repair or rebuild each house on a reciprocal basis which does not always work. The second factor is related to the first, in that a number of Siwais are absent at work in other parts of the District. These absentees cause the system to break down to some extent, and are thus leaving wives in deteriorated houses.

Reeves are made from foulded sage palm leaves, as are the walls in a number of cases. Bamboo does not appear to grow well in the Siwai, except near some of the villages further inland, thus it is popular to use sage palm leaves for walls as a substitute. There are still a few houses built on ground level, but in the main these houses are being replaced with better houses on posts above ground level. One point in favour of houses on ground level was suggested by a man at Kusuki village, who said there was less chance of old people falling out of their houses and hurting themselves; it is simply a matter of how far you build your house above ground level. It does not get really cold at night in the Siwai so reasons for building houses on ground level are limited.

Old houses are being replaced by a bigger and better designed dwelling.

Village sites. For health reasons there are no disadvantages of any village site.

Water supply. With the exception of the villages MAMAGOTA and AITARA on the coast, all villages have ideal water supplies from numerous springs. Two village wells were built by the Siwai Council three years ago, but neither well has functioned satisfactorily. One well at PANAKEI was never properly completed, and the pump was broken on the well at HIRE village. It should not be too difficult to repair the well at HIRE. One thousand gallon tanks have been installed in eleven villages by the Council, however these tanks are seldom full as one thousand gallons is quite insufficient for a village of one hundred people, which on the average is just over the population of each village in the Siwai.

Cleanliness - hygiene and sanitation. Pit latrines were inspected in the villages, in most cases with an A.P.O. from the local Aid Post. Some were not deep enough, and orders were given to dig deeper pits. The Siwai Council has passed a Village Sanitation Rule to impose standards of village hygiene. The system of one pit latrine for each family is not really satisfactory, as it is not customary for people of different clans to use the same latrine. In this case husband and wife are not of the same clan.

People tend to spend a larger portion of their time residing in houses in their gardens, especially if their garden land is some distance from the village. These houses in the gardens are often of poor standard, but by improving the standard of hygiene and housing in the villages an example can be set for people to follow. Refuse and rubbish is being disposed of or burnt in all cases.

OUTLINE POLITICAL SITUATION

On the West the Siwai is bounded by the NAGOVISI Census Division. People residing in the Western part of the Siwai have strong ties with people of the Nagovisi through migrations and marriage. Two villages within the Siwai linguistic area, namely HAIISI and HIRUEIRU have joined the Baneni / Nagovisi Council, in preference to the Siwai Council, and now wish to become members of the Nagovisi R. P. S. There are eight in the Western part of the Siwai, in the Siwai Council whose ties with the Nagovisi people is not so strong. Bitter arguments have arisen between these people and the remainder of the Siwai over how Council funds should be spent. Arguments have also arisen because the Siwai Society tractor does not come into their area frequently enough to collect produce. Because of these reasons a certain amount of animosity has developed between the people in the West, and the remainder of the Siwai. Although a minority, there are a number of men who have a persistent and outspoken nature who make their presence felt in matters concerning the Siwai as a whole.

As mentioned in a previous patrol report (Kenga number 1 of 1966 / 67) beliefs in the occult remain in certain communities, being KOTU, TOHU, RUNAI, KAPARO, and SIROI villages. It was reported to me by a man from UNUNAI village that in 1963 some people in these villages, mainly TOHU had dug up bones of their dead and covered them with white calico for worship. All people involved are of the Catholic faith. The present activities have not risen to the stage where trouble or unrest has developed amongst the people. Should cargo cult type thinking arise in the Siwai, these communities may in all probability be the first to take up such ideas.

Political education. As mentioned in the introduction of this report, the main purpose of the patrol was to carry out a political education programme. Two leaflets were translated into the Siwai language, and duplicated on the Siwai Council duplicator. Copies of these leaflets in English are attached (see appendix). The leaflet explaining the changes in electoral boundaries was highly successful, but the other explaining laws and the House of Assembly was a bit drawn out and many people failed to grasp the whole meaning of the leaflet. The most literate person in each village was asked to read out the leaflets in the Siwai language so as illiterate persons could hear the story in their own language. Talks were given on the basic structures of government, i.e. 1, the House of Assembly where laws are made, 2, the Administration or executive to these laws, and 3, the courts which settle disputes according to these laws. The powers of members of the House of Assembly were also explained, and majority rule. All these points were successfully conveyed. Talks on elections were given, but as most people have voted several times before in Council elections and the first House of Assembly elections it was not necessary to enlarge to a great extent, other than pointing out that the same principles exist in both Council and

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House of Assembly elections.

The leaflets, "Government in Papua New Guinea" in pidgin, numbers 1 to 19 have been distributed either through the Siwai Council, or by myself during the patrol. Care was taken to allow an even number of each leaflet to reach each village. Distribution averaged four to each village. Few questions were asked on these leaflets. Some questions were asked on Income Tax, and "Do political Parties mean independence", and, "Is the Pangu Pati a good thing" (HAISI area); to the latter it was explained that it was up to the people to decide for themselves on the merits or downfalls of such organisations. It appears that in the HAISI area some people are interested in joining the Pangu Pati and pay the membership fee of 20 cents.

The booklets in English "Government in Papua New Guinea" were given out to the most suitable persons who could read them and appreciate the meaning of them. The booklet in Pidgin "Lokal Gavaman" was distributed to each Councillor, one to each village, and twenty to the adult education class at Kenga Primary School.

Meetings were held for each Council ward for the political education programme. Currently there are only four rest houses, plus one being built, but almost all villages are accessible by road. Where there are rest houses, informal meetings were held in the evenings after the main meeting held during the day. This gave the people a few hours to think things over and prepare a few questions. It is usually at such informal meetings that most of the questions are asked and more ground can be covered.

Council works and projects. The purpose of bringing the people together for meetings by Council Wards was for two reasons. Firstly, the constitution of the Council has been changed, and as at July this year the number of Councillors was reduced from 38 to 22. This brought the people of the new wards together to consider future Council projects in their wards. The people had been asked to consider these matters before the patrol arrived so they would have come to some conclusions. Attached in appendix "B" is a list of suggestions that some people put forward. These suggestions will be put to the Siwai Council for consideration in the Draft Estimates for 1968 / 1969. The majority of people consider that the Council should not waste its funds on small projects which benefit a few, but rather purchase a tractor or build small cacao fermentaries which will enable them to earn money, and at the same time the Council may gain revenue from the hire of either a tractor, or fees for fermenting cacao.

Council Tax. People realise the benefits of Councils and that the only way a Council can function is for the people to pay Council tax regularly each year. It is now recognised that if the Council is to progress the tax rate must be raised. The Council was started in 1960, and a tax levy of \$4-00 was imposed on all males, and 50 cents on all females. In the past eight years cash crops have developed considerably, and a rise in tax will cause no hardship. Although many people are in favour of a rise in tax, they are afraid that should the tax be raised the money may not be spent for the benefit of all. This attitude indicates that should the Council consider purchasing a tractor or fermentary to help people gain money and at the same time gain revenue from hire, a rise in tax will be popular.

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Total tax collections in the past have amounted to \$4150 on an average. This amount excludes back taxes. During the past three years the Council has been tied down on commitments to loans for a Land Rover, and the Council Chambers. If the tax rate were raised such long standing commitments to loans would be obviated, and the Council not so restricted in its functions.

C.R.A. Fears were expressed by some people in the villages of IRU, MIHERU, MOKOLINO, and MOROKAIMORO who had heard rumour that the mining company C.R.A. were about to commence exploration in the Siwai. These rumours were started by Siwais working at PANGUNA who had sent letters to their people at home to this effect. They state that they do not want their lands damaged by the machinery of exploration. Despite explanations that such ventures are of considerable value to the economy of the Territory as a whole, there remain elements against mining ventures in the Siwai. Attitudes expressed show that they do not desire their lands to be damaged, and what they consider as their minerals being mined for the benefit of other people in the Territory. "We are Bougainville people, why should other people benefit from the riches of our lands". Although not openly expressed as such, I believe such sentiments to be strong. Siwais consider themselves apart from people in the New Guinea mainland and other Islands, but recognise some form of relationship with other groups in Bougainville. This I consider is because they are darker skinned than other people in the Territory.

Women's Clubs. There are three active women's clubs in the Siwai. These clubs are at MUSIMINOI, MOROKAIMORO, and RABARU villages. There are other clubs in the Siwai but their activities are limited. Despite a set back when the men refused to build a club house for the club at MOROKAIMORO, this club has proved to be the most active and progressive; they are now making curtains for the Siwai Council Chambers. The Siwai Council employs a trained Welfare Assistant who assists these clubs in their activities. Activities are mainly confined to sewing and making clothes.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Other than cash cropping, the following activities are carried out in pursuit of money. (a), basket ware, (b), trade stores, and (c), bakeries. In the past baskets were only made by men, but now some women are beginning to manufacture these products, the quality of which is equal to that made by men. Items of basket ware are usually made in spare time, and not during the day when working in the garden or cacao blocks takes preference. Money earned from basket ware is regarded as supplementary to earnings from cacao or copra unless the person does not have any such plantings. Few people are engaged full time making basket ware as a primary source of income. It takes about three to four weeks to make the average sized basket, thus most people average in the vicinity of \$30-00 a year from baskets if they work on them all the year round.

Trade stores. There are a number of small stores in fifteen villages, but stocks are limited and in small quantities. Two men have gone beyond the small village store level, they being P. TUPANA and J. HATAH (ARTHUR). HATAH has built up a business consisting of two stores of permanent materials with a good range of stock, plus earnings from the sale of basket ware and fermenting cacao bean for sale to the

Siwai Rural Progress Society. HATAH has received financial backing in the past from a Chinese business man in Rabaul, and should be able to develop a successful business if he learns to pay his accounts on time before his creditors take court action. P. TUPANA has developed a business on slightly different lines to HATAH, but his aims are the same. TUPANA has collected over \$1000. from various people in the Siwai, and hopes to set up a chain of trade stores in villages. TUPANA and his assistants are not very literate, and his books of account can only be described as chaotic. Of the amounts that have been collected, only a small amount has been spent on building up the business to date. TUPANA'S business practices are not consistent with usual methods; one being that dividends of "shares" shall be paid out in the form of cargo.

Bakeries. There are four small village bakeries in the Siwai. LUKE PAURU, a clerk employed by the Methodist Mission has commenced a bakery on a full time basis. He has applied for a \$400. loan from the Development Bank to purchase a sink, building materials, water tank, and for carpenter's wages. PAURU has a trade store as well, and should prove to be a good business man with his knowledge of accounts and education.

COURTS

No courts heard on patrol. No complaints received.

REST HOUSES

Five rest houses serve sixty five villages. For such a patrol covering political education this number of rest houses is inadequate. The five existing houses cover twenty one villages, which is one third of the area. Full advantage was made of the existing rest houses for this patrol. Rest houses are situated at IRU (new house), SININAI, HAISI, MAISUA, and KUHINO. Rest houses are built with adequate accommodation for two officers.

HEALTH

Aid Posts are situated at SININAI, TOKONUTU, LAKU, and KONGA which is a Rural Health Centre. Each is staffed with an A. P. O. with the exception of KONGA which has one Medical Assistant, one A.P.O. and three Infant Welfare nurses, who conduct daily clinics in the villages. Supplies of medicines at TOKONUTU and LAKU Aid Posts were checked and found to be sufficient. The A.P.O.s in these Aid Posts, especially at LAKU are doing very good work, visiting villages in their areas to check on housing, latrines, and village water supplies. The Catholic Mission at MONOITU, and the Methodist Mission at TONU have hospitals staffed by qualified sisters. Health services in the area are covered well, and if there are any serious cases the Council Land Rever is standing by to take any person to the hospital at Buin.

EDUCATION

There are twelve Primary I Schools in the Siwai, standards and attendances are as follows -:

7

School	Standards taught	Attendance
Konga Administration.	To Standard 6	244
Haisi Catholic M.	" " "	220
Moneitu	" " "	307
Sininai	" " 2	31
Kekui	" " 1	21
Rabaru	" " 2	62
Kataku	" " 2	60
Tonu Methodist H.	" " 5	214
Maisua	" " 3	96
Matukeli	" " 3	67
Harinai	" " 2	29
Hurai	" " 4	146

These figures show a total of 1697 children attending schools in their home area during the school year 1967. Very few children are not attending school.

Average age of children entering the preparatory level of school is seven years. This comparatively late start in schooling is based upon a change in environment from every-day village life to the atmosphere of a school, and that parents are holding back children to this age as they consider they are too young to leave the village, even if the school is only a short distance. Average ages in standard 6 are fifteen to sixteen years, thus in the seven levels of primary schooling, the average child must have repeated two years. Levels repeated are usually in the standards 2, 3, and 4.

Nearest secondary schools are at Kieta and Buka. A boy's vocational school is situated at Buin.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads in the Siwai are shown on the patrol map.

Main roads, being the through road from Buin to Beku runs for thirty miles through the Siwai. The loop road to Konga and Amie is ten miles long. Both roads are all weather, except when unbridged rivers are in flood. There are three feeder road net works, as shown on the patrol map. Total mileage of feeder roads is in the vicinity of thirty miles. These feeder roads are un surfaced, and in wet weather they can be treacherous. People are beginning to realise that if they do not wish to carry produce to points on the main road for collection, they should be improving their roads so as tractors can reach the villages to collect the produce. Quite a lot of work has been put into the roads in the areas TONU, MATUKOLI, and MATERAS, but much more work is required to make these roads reliable in wet weather.

In two places feeder roads are being extended. The Siwai Council is spending \$193 for payment of extending the road to MIHERU further to DOMONEI, a hamlet of IRU. There are three difficult hills to be overcome before the road can reach DOMONEI. Work is going well on this road. When at IRU and DOMONEI the proposed route was marked out and a line cut in the bush. Upon completion of this work the road will be approximately three miles longer. The other new feeder road being worked on is an extension of the road to MOKOLINO, and will eventually reach MOROKAIMORO. This new road is of latter importance to the road to IRU, as MOKOLINO is only half a mile from MOROKAIMORO.

(6)

A Roads Maintenance Rule has been passed by the Siwai Council, and is being enforced by the Council Roads Committee.

Four bridges on the main road from Buin to Boku were replaced by P.W.D. during the time of the patrol. One bridge is to be replaced on the feeder road to HUKAHA as it is too old and narrow. Timbers in other bridges were inspected and found to be in good order.

MISSIONS

Catholic Mission stations are at MONOITU and HAISI, and a Methodist Mission station at TONU. Percentage of followers is 60% Catholic, and 40% Methodist. Adherence is strong in both cases. There are a small number of Baptists, confined to half a village, and a hand full of S.D.A.s.

Based on education figures under the heading "Education", both missions carry out 85.9% of primary education in the Siwai. The Methodist Mission at TONU, and the Catholic Mission at MONOITU carry out health services.

AGRICULTURE

Cacao is the main cash crop in the Siwai. Cacao bean is marketed through the Siwai Rural Progress Society. Some cacao is fermented in the villages in small fermentaries, but people in villages near the Society tend to sell their cacao unfermented to the Society, who ferment the wet beans before shipment to Rabaul. Coconuts do not appear to grow well in the Siwai, and only a small amount of copra is produced.

The following is a table of cacao plantings in the

Siwai -:

<u>AREA</u>	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
KONGA	24287	15487	14129	7029	60932
SININAI	28286	10831	5372	1638	46127
HANONG	25516	7441	6095	2244	41296
AMIO	43298	28859	16638	7378	96173
HUKAHA	44008	---	28382	4002	44194
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>132395</u>	<u>62618</u>	<u>70616</u>	<u>23093</u>	<u>288722.</u>

This table shows a total of 288722 cacao trees in the Siwai at the last D.A.S.F. census. Cacao blocks are being started all the time, and the realisation is that cacao is the crop which will return the best earnings. In the seven months to the end of October 1967, the Siwai Rural Progress Society paid out approximately \$6,000. to growers of cacao for the purchase of wet and dry bean.

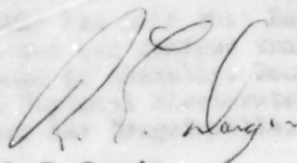
ANTHROPOLOGY

A very old cooking pot was collected at UNUNAI village, and the following legend is associated with the article. No one in the Siwai has any knowledge of how to make these pots, or by whom they were made. The people of UNUNAI have given this stone cooking pot so as it may be put in the Territory Museum.

"A long time ago when the first man and his wife came to the Siwai there were no gardens or villages and they

had to find their food and shelter in the bush. They had many children, who when they grew up went out into the bush to build their homes, which became the first villages. PANAGAH was one of these children, and he made the best houses, and also made the first "garamut" or slit logs which are made for drums. PANAGAH then made a set of customs which the Siwai people followed. PANAGAH married a girl named IRIRA. It was during these times that when a woman was pregnant, and about to give birth to the child, they would cut open the woman's abdomen to take out the child, and the mother would die. It was when IRIRA was pregnant that all the women of the village came to PANAGAH's house to cut her open with bamboo knives that PANAGAH sent them away. After a while the people heard a baby cry, and were very pleased when they found that IRIRA was still alive, and that she had given birth naturally. They called her child MITIKOM. A big party was held near PANAGAH's house, and the people cooked their food in stone pots. This stone pot was found on the spot where PANAGAH's house is believed to have stood. The party lasted for so long that as they danced around PANAGAH's house they wore away the ground into a depression around the house. The depression with the mound in the centre can be seen to this day near UNUNAI village.

After the party had ended PANAGAH said it was a good idea if saucepans were made from clay, as stone saucepans were too hard to make, and used up too much fire wood to get the food hot. PANAGAH then showed the people how to make clay pots for cooking food. The people in the UNUNAI area of the Siwai regard PANAGAH as their original leader.



R. E. Dargie
Patrol Officer

South Queensland electorates covers all the people in Queensland, except the Torres Strait Islands. The people of North Queensland do not vote for the candidates in South Queensland, and you can not vote for the candidates in South Queensland.

1. All the people who have lived in Queensland for at least one year will be able to vote for the candidates in the Regional Electorate. The voter wants to be a candidate in their own area can stand for the Open Electorate for South Queensland. All candidates must be at least 21 years old.

2. Who ever wants to try for the Regional Electorate for Queensland must have at least passed Intermediate level or Form 3. Candidates for the Regional Electorates must also be 21 years old.

3. Before the elections you will be told of the names of all the candidates for these elections.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

APPENDIX "A" Leaflet distributed in the Siwai language on amended electoral boundaries, and the House of Assembly elections.

1. Think back to the House of Assembly elections in 1964. New elections will commence in February and March 1968. It is getting near. We are now getting all the names of the people who will be able to vote in the elections. Some people have died, and others have moved to other places so their names will have to be taken out of the book. The names of the people who have just reached 21 will have to be put in the new book.
2. In the House of Assembly elections during 1964 54 men were elected, and 10 men were put in the House of Assembly by the Government. This made 64 members in the House of Assembly.
3. In the elections in February 1968 84 members will be elected, and the Government will nominate 10 men. This will make 94 members in the House of Assembly. These 94 members are as follows - 69 Open Electorate members (in 1964 44) 15 Regional Electorate members (in 1964 10) and 10 members of the Government.
4. In the elections in 1964 you voted for two members - one for New Guinea Islands (Mr J. Grese of Kavieng won) and another member for Bougainville (Mr P. Lapun won).
5. The House of Assembly has said that Bougainville has quite a lot of people, and has decided that there should be two members for the House of Assembly. Bougainville will have another member for the Regional Electorate. This will make three members altogether for Bougainville.
6. In February 1968 you will vote for two members for the House of Assembly. One member will be for South Bougainville, and one members for the Regional Electorate. South Bougainville consists of Kieta, Buin, Siwai, Nagovisi, and Torekina.
7. North Bougainville electorate covers all the people in Wakunai, Tinputz, Kunua, Buka and Islands. The people of North Bougainville can not vote for the candidates in South Bougainville, and you can not vote for the candidates in North Bougainville.
8. All the people who have lived in Bougainville for at least one year will be able to vote for the candidates in the Regional Electorate, Who ever wants to be a candidate in their own area can stand for the Open Electorate for South Bougainville. All candidates must be at least 21 years old.
9. Who ever wants to try for the Regional Electorate for Bougainville must have at least passed Intermediate level or Form 3. Candidates for the Regional Electorate must also be 21 years old.
10. Before the elections you will be told of the names of all the candidates for these elections.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

APPENDIX: Leaflet distributed in the Siwai language, taken from the booklet "Government in Papua New Guinea"

A long time ago the big men made laws for the people in the villages. All these laws were made so all the people were safe in their community. These laws were for land, who you could marry, and many other things. The big men made sure that all the people followed these laws. Before the Government came there were no laws which were the same for all the people of Papua New Guinea. The Government has brought a set of laws which are the same for all the people of Papua New Guinea. This has helped to bring the people of Papua New Guinea closer together. Papua New Guinea can become stronger if the people can come closer together and forget all the old animosities, and the fighting.

If the people of Papua New Guinea are to help themselves to develop their own country, then they must have a big council for all of Papua New Guinea. This council is called the House of Assembly. The members of the House of Assembly come from all over Papua New Guinea. All the people of Papua New Guinea elected these members for the House of Assembly. The work of these members is to think of good laws for Papua New Guinea. If the members do not make good laws then the people can change these members at the elections.

The work of Local Government Councils is also to help the people to develop themselves. A good Councillor is the representative of his people. It is not a good thing if a Councillor thinks only of his own area, but must think of things which are good for the whole area of the Council. If Councillors only think about their own villages, then arguments can start at meetings.

In 1951 the Government of Australia started the Legislative Council. The members for the Legislative Council were found by the Government. After a while the Government decided that the people of Papua New Guinea were ready to vote, as there were many people who had voted in Council elections. In 1964 all the people of Papua New Guinea voted in the first elections of the House of Assembly. All the members of the House of Assembly held this work for four years. Four years have almost elapsed since the first elections, and in 1968 there will be another election. In these elections the people can put back the present members if they think the members did good work, but if the people think their members did not work well, then the people can change them in the elections.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

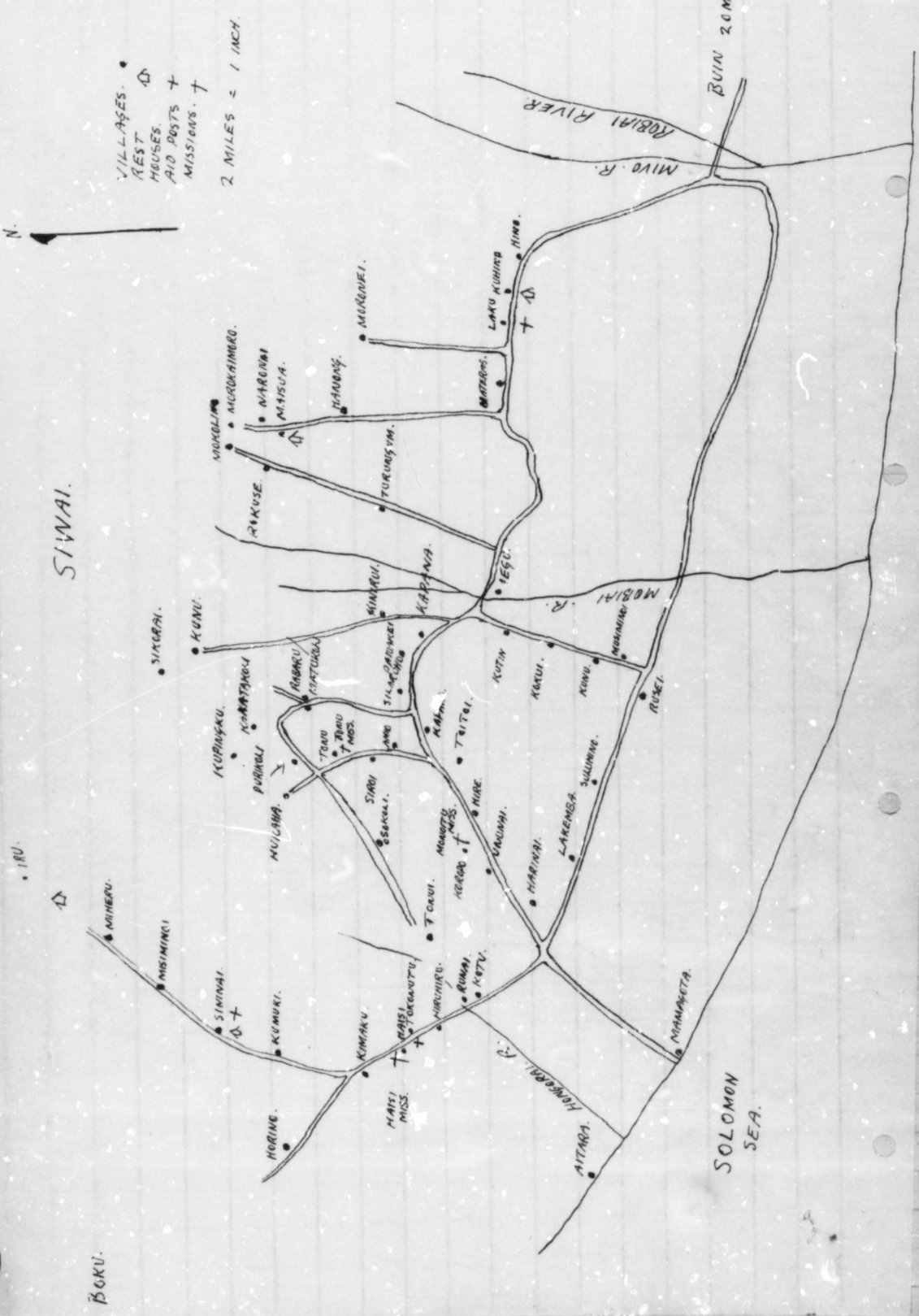
APPENDIX "B" : List of suggestions for future Council works.

1. HUKAHA: Assistance in purchasing wire for pig enclosures.
2. PURIKOLI: Assistance with building cepra drier.
3. UNUNAI: Paint to protect water tank at the coastal village of MAMAGOTA.
4. MATUKOLI: Twenty shovels to help the people maintain the feeder road back to the main road.
5. LAKU -- KUHINO: Assistance in building a cacao fermentary.
6. MORONEI: Assistance in purchasing wire for pig enclosure.
7. MAISUA-NARONAI-MOROKAIMORO: Forty shovels for the people to maintain the road.
8. TOKONUTU: Collaboration with the BANONI / NAGOVISI Council on work for an Aid Post at TOKONUTU. TOKONUTU is adjacent to a NAGOVISI Council village, and the people of both Councils use the present local material Aid Post. This project will not be encouraged unless the NAGOVISI Council considers it.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1. TOKORU...
 2. KORO...
 3. KORO...
 4. KORO...
 5. KORO...
 6. KORO...
 7. KORO...
 8. KORO...

SIVAI.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

In Reply Please
Quote No. 67-2-1

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
BUIN,
Bougainville District,

19th July, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
S O H A N O .

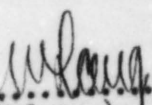
LATE SUBMISSION PATROL REPORTS - BUIN.

Your memoranda 67-1-2 of 8th July 1968, refer. There are in all, eight or nine Patrol Reports dating from the period February/March 1968 which were forwarded to you from this office during the month of June. Any diminution in the value of the reports resulting from the lapse of time between the actual patrol and submission of the report to your Headquarters, is regretted. Some attempt at compensation was made by ensuring that covering comment was restricted to general topics whose interest may be expected to continue beyond the period of the patrol, e.g. comment concerning some aspects of the 1968 General Elections might be of some assistance in the continuing function of political education.

2. The reports in question had been held up at Buin as a consequence of the transfer of Departmental archival material from the old Sub-District Office to the new building recently occupied by this Department. For the last couple of months this material had been stored for safe-keeping in patrol boxes while a new set of files and other similar storage facilities were being set up. During this period conditions in the Sub-District Office at Buin were not conducive to efficient clerical activity.

3. Conditions are now back to normal, and there is no possibility of this sort of delay occurring again. As the officers who conducted these patrols and prepared the reports were in no way responsible for the subsequent late submission of the reports, Claims for Camping Allowance are re-submitted for your consideration, please. Your ultimate paragraph refers.

Att.


.....
(M. Lang.)
Assistant District Commissioner.

10

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-11-28

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. Papua.

1st August, 1968.

District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
KIRIA.

PATROL NO. KONGA 2-67/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Memorandum
* of Patrol/Patrol Report covering patrol by R.E. DARGIE P.O. ...
to... SIMAI Census Divisions.

Please ask Mr. Dargie, or whoever was responsible, for
the reason this report was so tardily submitted.

If the purpose of the patrol was solely for House of
Assembly elections (although no copy of the relevant instructions
was received), the report should have covered any other matters
raised on the patrol. It would not seem usual for a patrol
officer to spend 11 days in villages and have no communication
of importance with the people apart from formal polling duties.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

* Delete as necessary.

c.c. Mr. R.E. Dargie,
Konga Patrol Post,
BOUGAINVILLE.

The feeder roads is increasingly important. It is antici-
pated that the action mentioned above will substantially
contribute.

5. Messrs. Dargie and ... have not
submitted Camping Allowance claims because as mentioned above,
the patrol consisted of field days only.

M. Lang
(M. Lang.)

Assistant District Commissioner

67-1-28

(9)

67-1-2
DWA/efd



Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

8th July, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
BUN.

KONGA Patrol No. 2-1967/68.

I am suprised that you have forwarded the above Patrol Report submitted by Patrol Officer R.E. Dargie without some appropriate comment as to its late submission.

Whilst a report of a patrol completed more than four months ago may perhaps not be considered as an historical document it is, as far as I am concerned, completely useless. I have more than sufficient work to do at this District Headquarters than to read reports more than four months old. From the report and your covering memo 67-2-3 of the 12th June, 1968 I am unable to determine where the fault for the delay really lies.

You will ensure please, that there is no repetition of this delay in the submission of reports from the Bun Sub District in the future.

(Handwritten signature)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c.
The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOHU - Papua.

... system of ...
... roads is increasingly important. It is anticipated that the action mentioned above will substantially contribute.

... Dargie and Godard have not submitted Camping Allowance claims because as mentioned above, the patrol consisted of field days only.

Att.

(Handwritten signature)
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 11. 28

8

Telephone.....
Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-1-2
If calling ask for DNA/efd
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

8th July, 1968.

The Director,
Department of
District Administration,
KONE DOBU - Papua.

KONGA PATROL REPORT

No. 2-67/68.

The above report is forwarded
together with a copy of my memorandum
to Assistant District Commissioner,
BUN.

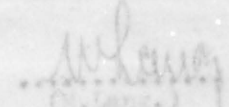

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONE DOBU - Papua.

... Feeder Roads is increasingly important. It is anticipated that the action mentioned above will substantially contribute.

5. Messrs. Bargo and Gedyard have not submitted Camping Allowance claims because as mentioned above, the patrol consisted of field days only.


Assistant District Commissioner

67-1-2

DNA/efd

Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

8th July, 1968.

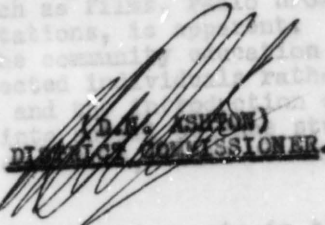
Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
BUIN.

KONGA Patrol No. 2-1967/68.

I am surprised that you have forwarded the above Patrol Report submitted by Patrol Officer R.E. Dargie without some appropriate comment as to its late submission.

Whilst a report of a patrol completed more than four months ago may not have been considered as an historical document it is as far as I am concerned, completely useless. I have more than sufficient work to do at this District Headquarters than to read reports more than four months old. From the report and your covering memo 67-2-3 of 12th June, 1968 I am unable to determine where the fault for the delay really lies.

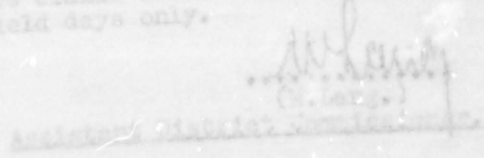
You will ensure please, that there is no repetition of this delay in the submission of reports from the Buin Sub District in the future.


DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU - Papua

An interesting note in this report is that each polling station has a responsibility of vehicle, on a day-trip. A special effort is now under way in this Sub-District to bring secondary roads up to an acceptable standard of maintenance by utilising the provisions of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance. Failure in the past to enforce regulatory obligations of this sort has adversely affected the primary producer in some areas by making it more difficult for him to process and market his crop particularly during peak periods. With the establishment of central criers and ferries, the need for a reliable system of secondary roads is increasingly important. It is anticipated that the action mentioned above will substantially contribute.

5. Messrs. Dargie and Godward have not submitted Camping Allowance claims because as mentioned above, the patrol consisted of field days only.


Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

In Reply Please
Quote No. 67-2-3

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
BUIN,
Bougainville District,

12th June, 1968.

The Deputy District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KIETA.

KONGA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1967/68 - DARGIE.

Attached please find original and duplicate copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report, submitted by Mr. Dargie, Patrol Officer.

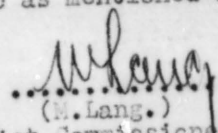
2. The object of the patrol was to conduct House of Assembly elections for the South Bougainville Open Electorate in the Siwai Census Division which is administered from Konga Base-Camp, Mr. Dargie being the Officer-in-Charge. Mr. Dargie was assisted by Mr. Godward, Cadet Patrol Officer.

3. Mr. Dargie's report is very brief, and with the exception of some information concerning roads and bridges, deals only with the subject of the elections. Mr. Dargie, in common with other officers involved in the elections in South Bougainville, reports a high percentage of voters requiring assistance in filling in their ballot-papers. In addition, the requirements of the preferential system of voting seems to bewilder most voters. (See other remarks on this subject at paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assistant District Commissioner's comments to Buin Patrol Report No. 2 of 1967/68, and at paragraph 4 of comments in respect of Buin Patrol Report No. 3 of 1967/68.) In view of the low rate of literacy throughout the electorate, the need to introduce more effective mass communication media into the political education campaign, such as films, radio broadcasting through Administration radio stations, is apparent. Additionally, more positive use of the community education method aimed at small groups of selected individuals rather than at the mass of the community, and the introduction of special courses in government into social science studies through the general system of education, could be expected to yield dividends.

4. An interesting note in this report is the fact that the patrol was able to visit each polling station within its area of responsibility by vehicle, on a day-trip basis. A special effort is now under way in this Sub-District to bring secondary roads up to an acceptable standard of maintenance by utilising the provisions of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance. Failure in the past to enforce statutory obligations of this sort has adversely affected the primary producer in some areas by making it more difficult for him to process and market his crop particularly during flush periods. With the establishment of central driers and fermentaries by the various rural progress and development societies, the need for a reliable system of secondary and feeder roads is increasingly important. It is anticipated that the action mentioned above will substantially contribute.

5. Messrs. Dargie and Godward have not submitted Camping Allowance claims because as mentioned above, the patrol consisted of field days only.

Att.


(M. Lang.)
Assistant District Commissioner.

KONGA PATROL NUMBER 2 OF 1967/1968.

PREAMBLE

STATION: KONGA

SUB-DISTRICT: BUIN

DISTRICT: BOUGAINVILLE

AREA PATROLLED: SIWAI CENSUS DIVISION.

PATROL NUMBER: 2 OF 1967/1968.

CONDUCTED BY: R. E. Dargie, Patrol Officer.

PERSONNEL: E. A. Godward, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Constable Brune Reg No. 2565.

DURATION OF PATROL: Saturday February 17th 1968 to Monday 4th March 1968.

FIELD DAYS: 11

NIGHTS CAMPED: Nil.

LAST PATROLS: D.D.A. October and November 1967.
P.H.D. Continuous daily visits to villages from Konga Rural Health Centre.
D.A.S.F. October 1967.

RESULTS OF PATROL: House of Assembly Elections 1968.

MAP REFERENCE: Milinch - South Bougainville.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

5

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PATROL DIARY

Saturday 17th February. By Toyota to the rest house at SININAI village. Set up Polling Booth and gave brief talk on how to vote through an interpreter. Electors from the villages of SININAI, HORINO, KUMUKI, MISIMINOI, MIHERU, and IRU came in to vote. Polling continued from 8.30am until 2.30pm. Returned to Kenga by Toyota.

Monday 19th February. By Toyota from Kenga to HAISI village. Set up Polling Booth in the old rest house, and gave talk on voting through an interpreter. Electors from the villages of HAISI, KIMAKU, HIRUHIRU, and TOKONUTU came into vote. Polling continued from 9am until 2.30pm. To Boku Patrol Post and spent night there.

Tuesday 20th February From Boku to KOTU village. Set up Polling place in village. Gave talk on how to vote: electors from the villages of KOTU, TOHU, RUNAI, and AITARA came into vote. Polling continued until midday. Thence to Kenga via UNUNAI village to find suitable Polling Place in village for next day.

Wednesday 21st February. To UNUNAI village by Toyota from Kenga. Set up Polling Booth. Polling continued from 9am until 2.30pm. Electors from the villages of UNUNAI, MAMAGOTA, HARINAI, HARIKAGU, SULUHINO, LAKEMBA, and MOIBINEY came in to vote. Returned to Kenga.

Thursday 22nd February. To Siwai Council Chambers at AMIO. Set up Polling Place in rest house near Council Chambers. Polling commenced at 8.30am. Polling continued until 3p.m. Returned to Kenga.

Friday 23 February. To TONU village. Electors from the villages of TON U, NUKUI, NUKANA, USOKOLI, CSOKOLI, and TOIRA came in to vote. Polling continued from 8.30a.m. after setting up Polling place until 2.15p.m. Returned to Kenga by Toyota.

Saturday 24th February To MATUKOLI village by Toyota. Polling place set up in the village, and polling continued until 12 noon. Returned to Kenga.

Monday 25th February. Set up Polling place in old building at Kenga Primary "T" School. Polling conducted for the people who lived at the villages of KINIRUI, KAPANA, PANAKEI, KUTIN, MUNU, and SIKURAI.

Tuesday 27th February. Polling continued at Kenga Primary "T" School, for the villagers of MATERAS, IBCU, and TURUNGUM.

Wednesday 28th February. By Toyota to MUSIMINOI village. Polling conducted for the villagers of RUSHI, KOKU I, KUNU, and MUSIMINOI. Polling continued until 3.p.m. Returned to Kenga.

PATROL DIARY (cont)

Thursday 29th February.

To SIWAI Council Chambers to attend Council meeting. No polling set down for this day.

Friday 1st March

To MAISUA village. Set up Pelling place in village. Pelling continued until 12 noon. Thence by Toyota to MOKOLINO village, and then along new road being built to MOROKAIMORO village. Inspected land slides at Morokaimere; this village may have to be moved if any further land slides occur. Returned to Kenga.

Monday 4th March

To KUHINO village by Toyota. Pelling conducted for the villagers of HINO, KUHINO, LAKU, and MORONEI. Visited Council Aid Post, and then returned to Kenga.

Patrol Ends.

INTRODUCTION

The object of this patrol was to conduct polling for the 1968 House of Assembly elections in the Siwai Census Division. The patrol commenced on February 17th, being the date set down for the commencement of the elections, and polling continued for a further 11 days.

As the patrol was exclusively for the House of Assembly elections, only relevant comments regarding the elections shall be covered.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

A programme of days on which polling would be carried out, and at what places, was fully distributed throughout the Siwai Census Division prior to the elections, thus giving electors ample notice of when and where to vote.

Upon arriving at each voting place each morning, there was always a number of people waiting to vote, by the time polling was under way all were present except the aged and infirm who because of the distance to walk were unable to be present. If, for some reason some people missed the polling team in their home area, would present themselves on a following day at another polling place.

The majority of people had decided upon their first preferences before voting, however they had not decided upon either second or third preferences. Although the people in the Siwai have voted at least five times before in the Siwai Council elections, and once before in House of Assembly elections, few people showed understanding of the preferential voting system.

Over 90% of electors required assistance in filling out their ballot papers. Some that tried on their own spoilt the ballot papers, mainly because they did not know where to place the number. An interpreter was required for almost all female voters, and to explain how to vote. After having voted in five Council elections, and one previous House of Assembly elections, this should not have been necessary for most people.

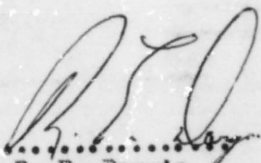
Altogether 67.2% of electors enrolled voted in their home area. The remainder who did not present themselves were either working in another part of the Territory, or were absent due to illness.

HEALTH

During the patrol it was noticed that quite a number of people from the villages in the central Siwai were suffering from conjunctivitis, an infection of the eye. This outbreak was bad for about two weeks, however there are few new cases asking for attention at the two mission hospitals, or Rural Health Centre in the area at this time. According to the Medical Assistant at Konga Rural Health Centre the type of outbreak was not of a serious nature.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

As will be noted from the patrol diary, the complete patrol was covered by vehicle. This was only possible due to a good net work of roads covering the Siwai. Feeder roads are being maintained to the best condition where tractors or other vehicles frequently use them. Roads to the East of the MOBIAI river are improving in condition, mainly through the personality of two Councillors; being SIUMAI at NARONAI village, and KURIOKU at MORCNEI village. Elsewhere, to the West of Konga, Councillor HEKUSA at MATUKOLI village has caused the people in his ward to valuable repair work on the road to his village, and which also leads on to several other villages. It is important that the village people maintain feeder roads into their area - although these roads are not being used very much today, it is essential that in the future when these roads are really needed they are in good order.


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R. E. Dargie
Patrol Officer