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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Hutjena

VOLUME No: 8

ACCESSION No: 496.

1972 - 1973

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: HUTJENA KUNUA, TINPUTZ 1972-73.  
 ACCESSION No. 496  
 VOL. No: 8 : 1972-73 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 16

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[ ] HUTJENA					
[1] 1/72-73	01-04	J.F. Tierney (ADC)	Mortlocks and Tasmans		7.7.72-12.7.72
[2] 1A/72-73	05-06	I.M. Bates (ADO)	Buka - Part Selau, Hahon		18.7.72-4.10.72
[3] 2/72-73	07-52	P.A. Lodge (APO)	Atolls Census Division	3 maps	Dated 9.1.73.
[4] 3/72-73	53-55	P. Van Staveren (PO)	Carteret Island. Atolls Census Division	1 map	21.8.72-24.8.72
[5] 4/72-73	56-59	T.J. Barrett (ADO)	West Coast Buka	1 map	Dated 9.11.72.
[6] 5/72-73	60-65	R. McIlwain (ADO)	Part Selau, Buka Census Division		29.11.72-8.12.72
[7] 6/72-73	66-93	T.J. Barrett (ADO)	Solus Census Division	1 map	6.2.73-16.2.73
[8] 7/72-73	94-133	P.A. Lodge (APO)	South East Buka. Census Division	1 map	13.2.73-28.2.73
[9] 8/72-73	134-167	P. Van Staveren (PO)	Buka North Coast Road	1 map	26.2.73-16.3.73
[10] 8A/72-73	168-170	P. Van Staveren (PO)	Buka North Coast Road		26.2.73-16.3.73
[11] 9/72-73	171-173	J.F. Tierney (ADC)	Carterets, Nuguria & Nissan C.D		20.3.73-12.4.73
[ ] KUNUA					
[12] 1/72-73	174-225	F.J. Priestly (ADO)	Hahon and Islands Census Division	1 map	1.11.72-30.6.72
[ ] TINPUTZ					
[13] 1/72-73	226-227	J.T. Vosival (LGA)	Teop-Tinputz Census Division		14.8.72-2.9.72
[14] 2/72-73	228-232	R. McIlwain (ADO)	Teop-Tinputz Census Division		28.8.72-5.9.72
[15] 3/72-73	233-234	R. McIlwain (ADO)	Teop Tinputz Census Division		2.10.72-11.10.72
[16] 4/72-73	235-241	J.T. Vosival (LGA)	Teop Tinputz		3.1.73-24.1.73
[ ]					
[ ]					
[ ]					
[ ]					

DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF  
MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT  
ADMINISTRATION

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PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1972 - 73

HUTJENA

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-72-73	J. F. TIERNEY	MORTLOCKS & TASMANS
1A-72-73	I. M. BATES	BUKA Part SELAU, HAHON
2-72-73	P. A. LODGE	ATOLLS Census Divison
3-72-73	P. VAN STAVERN	CARTERET IS. ATOLLS C/D.
4-72-73	T. J. BARRETT	West Coast BUKA
5-72-73	R. MCILWAIN	Part SELAU & Part BUKA C/D
6-72-73	T. J. BARRETT	SOLUS Census Divison
7-72-73	P. A. LODGE	S. E. BUKA C/D
8-72-73	P. VAN STAVERN	BUKA North Coast Road
8A-72-73	P. VAN STAVERN	BUKA North Coast Road - jacket
9-72-73	J. F. TIERNEY	CARTERETS, NUGURIA & NISSAN C.D.
<u>KUNUA</u>		
1-72-73	S. F. J. PRIESTLY	HAHON & Islands Census Divison jacket only
<u>TINPUTZ</u>		
1-72-73	J. T. VCSIVAI	TEOP-TINPUTZ Census Divison jacket only
2-72-73	R. MCILWAIN	TEOP-TINPUTZ Cansus Divison jacket only
3-72-73	R. MCILWAIN	TEOP TINPUTZ
4-72-73	J. T. VOSIVAI	TEOP TINPUTZ - jacket only.

5877 67-11-1

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 1-1972/73	Objects of patrol: General Administration
District: Bougainville	Station: Hutjena
Patrol conducted by: J.F. Tierney	Subdistrict: Buka Passage
Area patrolled: Mortlocks & Tasmans	Designation: A.D.C.
Duration of patrol: 7.7.72 to 12.7.72	Personnel accompanying:
Last D.D.A. patrol: May 1972	Number of days: 5 days
Last O.L.G. patrol: N/A	Total population of area: 882
Map reference:	Council area: Nil
	House of Assembly Electorate: North Bougainville

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
ARAWA.....

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 2 To 3 ,	( x )
Patrol Instructions,	( )
The Report <del>and my comments,</del>	( x )
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's 1- ,	( x )
Patrol map,	( )

DATE: 18 / 7 19 72.

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1-	( ✓ )
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average ✓
	Below average

Date: 8 / 8 / 19 72.

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

JAW/JK

5

P.O. Box 2396 - KONE DOBU

67-11-1

19th September, 1972

The District Commissioner  
Bougainville District  
P.O. Box 123/124  
ARAWA.

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 1 - 1972/73

Reference your minute of the 8th August, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the Mortlocks and Tasmans Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments as submitted by Mr. J.F. TIERNEY, A.D.C.

Please forward me the photostat copy of the Co-operative Officer's Report of the 29th March which was not included in the papers forwarded.

It is now over two months since Mr. Tierney visited the Islands - would you please give me a quick Report on the situation at the moment.

*See also  
67-30-1*

(S.J. PEARSALL)  
a/Secretary

PATROL REPORT 1-1972/73

District Office,  
ARAWA  
Bougainville District

File: 67-1-3

DATE RECEIVED

27th July, 1972

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Mr. Tierney's appraisal of the situation is a well rounded one. I attach for your information photostat copy of the Co-operatives Officer's report of 29th March, 1972. The Tasman islanders have placed themselves in an invidious position. Because so many of them over the past three years have been working in Kieta and the Government trawler has been servicing the atolls more frequently, they have become critical of the high prices charged at Wong You's stores. The depressed state of the copra industry affects remote peoples such as Tasman and Mortlock islanders more than most and they cannot understand the economics of the situation wherein they receive less than half the price for a bag of copra at the atolls than they do in Kieta. This has caused them to "go it alone" without due regard to shipping upon which their whole economic future rests. You will note that the Co-operatives Officer's report arrives at the same conclusion. The Government trawler can carry some copra but not all of that produced at Tasmans. Unless the atoll people are to undergo severe economic hardship it behoves the Government to attempt to provide assistance for them to market their copra. I believe this could be done through the existing co-operative structure although its staff resources in the District are very meagre. Proper supervision in the processing and storage of Tasman copra may possibly justify the use of small commercial shipping every few months. This together with small amounts uplifted (and charged for) by the Government trawler may suffice. Even if the return on produce is only marginal the associated consumer turn-over would ensure that at least some form of service to the community is maintained.

*W. T. Kraun DC*  
.....  
.....

8th August, 1972

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

.....

Forwarded \_\_\_\_\_ Section

Project Officer.....

Date.....

DDA 67.11.8

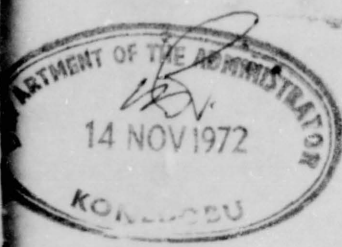
### PATROL REPORT

Report number: 1-72/73 Buka L.G.C.  
 District: BOUGAINVILLE  
 Patrol conducted by: I.M. DATES  
 Area patrolled: BUKA, Part Selau, HAHON  
 Duration of patrol: 18-7-72 - 4-10-72  
 (Broken period)  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: Aug. 1972  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: January 1972  
 Map reference:

Objects of patrol: Observe Tax collections.  
 Station: O.L.G. HUTJENA  
 Subdistrict: BUKA PASSAGE  
 Designation: Assistant District Officer  
 Personnel accompanying: Council Tax Committee  
 Number of days: 23  
 Total population of area: 19 054  
 Council area: Buka  
 House of Assembly Electorate: North Bougainville

The District Commissioner,  
 District,  
 BOUGAINVILLE  
 Box 123 ARAWA

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 3 To 5, 7, 8, 12, 14 (✓)
  - Patrol Instructions, ( )
  - The Report and my comments, (✓)
  - Area study, ( )
  - Updating of area study, ( )
  - Situation Reports No's 1- , (✓)
  - Patrol map, ( )



DATE: 24/10/72.

*[Signature]*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ( )
  - Updating of area study, ( )
  - Situation Report No's. 1- (✓)
  - ( )
  - ( )

District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report.....

Above average  
 Average ✓  
 Below average

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner

Date: / /19



WNL:SU

P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU

67-11-8

1st February, 1973

The District Commissioner  
Bougainville District  
P.O. Box 123/124  
ARAWA

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 1 of 1972/73.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report arising out of the above patrol of Buka and part of Selau and Hahon Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. I.M. Bates, Assistant District Officer.

I am in full agreement with your assessment but would add that the situation should be closely watched, particularly the more clandestine activities of the Hahalis Welfare Society. There is certainly hope in the attitude of John Teosin and we should capitalise on this new image concept in order to influence the H.W.S. to employ more rational means of achieving progress.

*C.G. Little*

C.G. LITTLE  
a/Secretary

No. 2

P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU

67-11-11

9th January, 1973

The District Commissioner  
Bougainville District  
P.O. Box 123/124  
ARAWA

HUTJENA PATROL NO.2 - 1972/73

Reference your 67-1-3 of the 13th November, 1972.

I acknowledge with thank, receipt of notification of the above patrol to the ATOLLS Census Division, and the Area Study compilation, as submitted by Mr. P.A. Lodge, Assistant Patrol Officer.

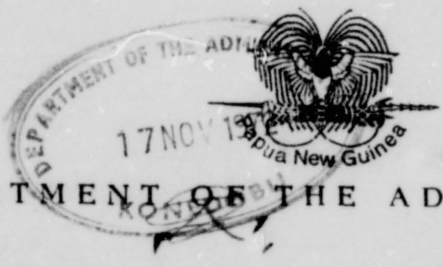
This Area Study is an excellent effort. Mr. Lodge is to be congratulated on such a comprehensive and informative study.

S.J. PEARSALL  
a/Secretary

*Area Study Done*

67-11-11

46



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams  
Telephone 67-1-3  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for JKK, BMW  
Mr.....

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

DISTRICT OFFICE  
P.O. BOX 123/124  
ARAWA  
BOUGAINVILLE  
P.N.G.

NOVEMBER 13TH 1972

The Secretary  
Department of the Administrator,  
P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1972/73

Two copies of the above report are enclosed herewith.

It is a very comprehensive and informative report in view of the fact that Mr. Lodge was on a very tight schedule. The late submission has marred what otherwise would have been a very good report.

The question of starting a co-operative requires a lot more detailed study before any firm submission could be made.

The monthly visits by the government trawler appear to be the only means of contact with outside area for the atoll community, apart from radio. Our political education is only conducted by field staff going on any of these trips. It seems that people are too bored with this approach. Unless some of the influential traditional leaders are taken on educational tours, their attitude will continue to remain so.

I refer you to my 19-5-2 of 7th November 1972 commenting the same subject on report by the District Government Liaison Officer, Mr. G. C. Delet.

For your information.

*W. T. Brown*  
W. T. BROWN,  
District Commissioner:

c.c. A.D.C.  
HUTJENA

N.B. reports forwarded under separate cover.

will devote time to discussing topical political matters giving particular emphasis to the present coalition government and emerging nationhood.

To be retained in Dist Office file 67/12

Your report will be submitted within three weeks of completion of your patrol in accordance with Adsec 67-1-3 of 25th November, 1971.

67-2-1

JFT/efd

Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA,  
P.O. Box 34,  
Buka Passage.

4th August, 1972

Mr P. Lodge,  
a/Patrol Officer,  
HUTJENA.

HUTJENA PATROL No. 2-1972/73

Please prepare to depart on patrol to the Atolls Census Division on the M.V. 'ARONA' leaving Buka on Sunday 6th August, 1972. The vessel has been allocated to the Education Department to visit the Atolls and you will have to fit in with the Education Inspector's itinerary. The vessel is scheduled to proceed BUKA-CARTERETS-NUGURIA-NISSAN-BUKA-MORTLOCKS-TASMANS-MORTLOCKS-BUKA.

NISSAN is not part of the Atolls Census Division, but you should deal with any general administrative work that arises there during your visit. PINIPEL Island, adjacent to Nissan, receives only infrequent attention and should the Education Inspectors be visiting there you will make a point of spending as much time as possible with the people concentrating on political education.

You will probably be pressed for time to carry out all the work required, particularly at the Carterets. However within the limits of time available you will revise the census and prepare an Area Study of the Census Division.

There will be N.M.T.A's and pensions to pay so take an advance with you sufficient to cover these.

At NUGURIA the Women's Club have commenced to construct a club building and have requested financial assistance to complete the project. This should attract a Rural Development Fund grant on a 50/50 basis. Determine the interest in the project, the amount subscribed by the people and the amount of volunteer labour and advise me on your return.

It has been reported through Mr D. Mola, Minister for Business Development, and Father J. Momis, M.H.A., that there is interest on the part of the people to build an airstrip at the Carterets. Land is at a premium on the atoll, and it is my opinion that even if there is an island sufficiently large to build an airstrip on the people cannot afford to have the land used for this purpose as the land available to them for food crops would be drastically reduced. However you are to assess the people's interest in constructing an airstrip and, if keen and unanimous interest does exist, determine whether a suitable site is available.

As already mentioned you will probably have insufficient time to carry out your workload, but when the occasion arises you will devote time to discussing topical political matters giving particular emphasis to the present coalition government and emerging nationhood.

To be retained in Dist Office File 7/2





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-4-8

Department of the Administrator,  
Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA,  
P.O. Box 34,  
Buka Passage.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA.

AREA STUDY - ATOLLS CENSUS DIVISION  
HUTJENA PATROL NO. 2-1972/73

This is the report of the initial Area Study conducted between the 6th August and 24th August, 1972. As can be seen from the Field Officer's Journal, much of this time was spent travelling and insufficient time was available for the work particularly at the Mortlock and the Tasmans.

During the short day at the Mortlocks, most of the people were absent from the village because a woman had died and the traditional 5 days of mourning was in progress.

Only five (5) hours were spent at the Tasmans and virtually all of the men were fully occupied unloading the landing craft chartered by P.W.D..

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) The Atolls C.D. comprises four groups - the FEAD, CARTERET, MORTLOCK and TASMAN Islands. There are 58 islands in the Fead group, 7 in the Carterets, 14 in the Mortlocks and 18 in the Tasmans. The Feads, Mortlocks and Tasmans have one village each and the Carterets have six villages on 5 islands.

All consist of raised coral with predominantly coral sand surfaces and little soil. Most of the original vegetation has given way to coconut plantings and food gardens. There is very little timber left - enough for housing and fuel only, the people relying heavily on driftwood for canoes. Some of the lowest parts are covered with mangroves, particularly at the Feads.

At times of very high tides and heavy seas, most of the islands are susceptible to flooding which causes erosion and reduces and salinates the soil. Until recently there were only six islands in the Carteret group but one was cut in two by the sea. It was reported that this has happened before so it is likely that the process will be reversed.

Rainfall is about 140 inches per year and is very erratic. No clear seasonal pattern exists. Temperatures climb somewhat higher than on the mainland and at times go into the 90's. There is no shelter from the winds because the Atolls barely rise above peak tides and for the same reason, the land mass is insufficient to cause localised rain.

(b) With the exception of the Feads, the only access is by sea. Distances and travelling times by M.V. 'ARONA' are shown below:

A. (b) INTRODUCTION (cont)

Buka Passage to Fead Islands	136 miles	23 hours
Carteret Islands	70 "	9 "
Mortlock Islands	140 "	19 "
Tasman Islands	305 "	42 "

47

These times can be greatly varied by weather conditions as in the case of the patrols trip from the Mortlocks to the Tasmans. M.V. 'ARONA' was slowed down by 5 hours and carried 35 miles off course by strong winds at night. Landfall should always be timed for daylight hours because of the dangerous nature of the reefs. It is preferable to plan to arrive 2 or 3 hours after day break because the islands are difficult to sight and in some circumstances may be missed.

The Fead Islands have three wharves - one at Bussuria Island (Nuguria Village) and two at Tikani Island, the Plantation station. There are no wharves at the other groups and ships must anchor off the islands.

Difficulty was experienced while at anchor in winds at the Carteret Islands. M.V. 'ARONA' was anchored just off Han Is. and began to drag her anchor as a S.E. wind rose. The ship was returned to her original position but dragged her anchor a second time. Eventually she was secured with two anchors. The following day she was anchored off Iesila Is., this time on the windward side, but the anchors failed to hold and she had to stand off further off in the lagoon.

There is a plantation owned airstrip at the Fead Islands which is suitable for planes like Piper Astecs and Britten Norsman Islanders. This strip is formed on coral sand, and being covered with moss, requires considerable caution.

(c) The Fead, Mortlock and Tasman Islanders are Polynesians, are very healthy and are happy and friendly. The Carteret Islands are inhabited by people who originated from Buka, are also very healthy and of similar disposition to those of the other groups.

All are co-operative with Administration officers but, particularly the Polynesians, are pro-Australian rather than pro-Papua New Guinea. There are no cargo cults in evidence, nor have I heard of any in the past. The people seem to be quite happy living at subsistence level.

Most of the Carteret people adhere to the Roman Catholic Church in contrast to the Polynesians who will not allow Missionaries on their islands.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(41)

(a) Village population register is attached.

(b) There are no roads on any of the Atolls except a few rough tracks on Tikani Island in the Fead group. The plantation there has a tractor to handle copra prior to shipping. Iulonahan and Tiarani villages at the Carterets are built side by side but all other villages are accessible only by sea travelling although it is possible to walk between Tiarani and Piul at low tide when the reef is exposed. This would be a walk of about one mile.

(c) Many of the men from the Carteret Islands were keen to go to Buka. Most of these wanted to find work but others had no particular reasons, and all intended to return to the islands. Fr. Mueller said there were a few instances of hardship for women whose husbands were absent and were not sending money home. I did not come across any cases of this.

Few of the Fead people leave the village except for visits to the Mortlocks and Tasmans.

A large number of Mortlock men are employed at Kieta and other centres. This does not cause great hardship as most send food or money home and many return after a period of work. It is difficult to keep track of who is absent because of the numbers coming and going with each ship. The Mortlock census was carried out with most of the population absent at a funeral and those providing the information seemed to know of all births and deaths but were confused as to who had returned and who had left. Mr L. Murray, the Head Teacher, placed the total number of absentees at 70. Far fewer people were absent from the Tasmans.

Neither will allow any other people from other Territory to land on their islands. When we sheltered on Ontong Java overnight, the 'ARGON' crew remarked that last time they sheltered there, the people chased them from the islands and instructed them to remain on the ship.

Carteret people have blood ties with the Buka people and take every opportunity to visit Buka. Various Buka villages have invited Carteret people to settle in Buka where they would have more land and not be so isolated. Very few have migrated so far.



C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) There is only one component social group at each of the four groups of islands. Mainly because their size prohibits otherwise.

(b) On all of the islands the simple family is now the basic social unit. Previously, the extended family was the social centre but the functions of this has merged with the functions of the whole community. People are still very much aware of their close relatives but most matters of any importance are affairs of the whole community. This is probably because the establishment of administration and law has removed the original status and functions of the various lineages. An example was the funeral at the Mortlocks. Traditionally, only the "line" concerned would have gone into mourning but on this occasion most of the members of all 5 "lines" were involved.

(c) Fead, Mortlock and Tasman Islanders speak a Polynesian language which only varies slightly from one group to the next.

The Carteret people speak a Buka dialect.

(d) The three Polynesian groups have a strong affinity and are intermarried. It is only distance that makes them three distinct groups. There are strong ties between the Tasman Islanders and the people of Ontong Java which is part of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. People from both groups travel backwards and forwards in outboard motor power canoes (the distance is only 20 to 25 miles). To close the international boundary would be almost like cutting the community in half. However neither will allow any other people from other Territory to land on their islands. When we sheltered on Ontong Java overnight, the 'ARONA's' crew remarked that last time they sheltered there, the people chased them from the islands and instructed them to remain on the ship.

Carteret people have blood ties with the Buka people and take every opportunity to visit Buka. Various Buka villages have invited Carteret people to settle in Buka where they would have more land and not be so isolated. Very few have migrated so far.

Sapel is about 55 years old, is married and has no dependent children. He has had no formal education. His influence and attitudes are similar to those of the other people generally quicker and less formal in their speech.

Wraeme Carson, an Australian, is about 40 years old and spent most of his life on the islands. He is married to a Tasmanian woman. When he is living at the islands he holds a strong influence with the people. He is the only European on the Fead Islands except part of the time.

Mr Carson shares the local view of the future of Papua New Guinea. He would like to see more of them. While I was at the islands at my disposal and also supplied the 'ARONA' refusing to take on board the administration officers are prepared to come here they are welcome to the fuel.

D. LEADERSHIP

29

(a) The Luluais and tultuls seem to have the most influence in all four Atolls.

At Nuguria, the Luluai Mona, is clearly the leader and the Tultul Sapai is not far behind. A younger man, Teame is quite outspoken but does not have much support. When Graeme Carson is living there they respect him as an adviser but he is not regarded as a leader in ordinary matters.

It was hard to distinguish the leaders at the Carterets, but generally speaking one is referred to Kosin of Iulonah n, the Luluai. No other leaders were evident except Father Muller of the Mission at Han. Walik and Buto of Han and Lausa of Piul who own the three trade stores and handle the copra trade, are probably fairly influential, but little contact was made with these.

Kaiposu, the Luluai, Jeki the Tultul and Bobi the Traditional Leader are the most influential at the Mortlocks. Len Murray, the Head Teacher also has a strong influence.

During the five hours spent at the Tasmans, Temoa the Tultul, officiated. There was not enough time to make a true assessment of leadership here.

(b) Mona is 32 years old, is married with four children and has had no formal education.

The majority of the people at Nuguria respect Mona and his office of Luluai and will follow his advice and decisions. Often when someone is asked for an opinion, he will be reluctant to answer and will refer the enquirer to Mona. He is pro-Australian and hopes that the Polynesian Atolls will become part of Australia and not part of Papua New Guinea. He is not directly opposed to an independent country but has little faith in the ability of Papua New Guineans to form a stable government without Australian control. He fears a loss of law and order. In spite of these views he is very co-operative with Administration officers.

It was suggested that Mr D. Mola, M.H.A., could be requested to speak to them, but Mona would not support this because he felt this would place them under some sort of obligation. He is always careful to state the opinion of the majority and sometimes suggests that all the men should be called before a question is answered. When this happens, a few of the men speak for themselves but most prefer to discuss the matter in their own language and let Mona speak for them.

Sapai is about 55 years old, is married but no longer has any dependant children. He has had no formal education. His influence and attitudes are similar to those of Mona, but he is generally quieter and lets Mona act as spokesman.

Graeme Carson, an Australian, is about 50 years old, has spent most of his life on the Atolls and is married to a Nugurian woman. When he is living at his Fead Island Plantation he holds a strong influence with the people. He owns all of the Fead Islands except part of Nuguria, the largest island.

Mr Carson shares the local peoples' pessimistic view of the future of Papua New Guinea but at the same time welcomes visits by Administration officers and says that he would like to see more of them. While I was there he put his house and boats at my disposal and also supplied 44 gallons of fuel to M.V. 'ARONA' refusing to take payment - "If Administration officers are prepared to come here they are welcome to the fuel".

D. LEADERSHIP (cont.)

38

(b) He takes a strong interest in the welfare of the local people and makes suggestions for their progress but prefers to advise and assist only rather than make decisions for them.

At the Carteret Islands Fr. Muller is influential and autocratic in his capacity of priest but I don't think this goes far beyond religious matters. He has aroused some resentment at times when he has forbidden some of the traditional rites.

Kosin the Luluai is old and sick and although he is obviously respected, I would hesitate to say how much influence he has over the people.

At the Mortlocks, Kaiposu, Jeki and Bobi are all old but with most of the population absent during the patrol there was no opportunity to observe the extent and sphere of their influence.

Temoa, the Tasman Tultul, certainly held sway over the women and children during the patrol, but all the men in the village were busy ferrying heavy materials ashore from the barge chartered by P.W.D. so a valid assessment was not obtained.

(c) The traditional leadership system definitely changed in favour of the Luluais and Tultuls. There are indications that business ability is gaining respect, but these atolls have very little scope for business.

The younger educated people seem to be becoming more independent from the leadership of the elders rather than influencing the rest to any great extent. This is probably because there is little scope to make use of education in the atolls.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE

57

(a) All the native owned land in the atolls is communally owned and cannot be inherited by individuals. Each family uses what ground is necessary for food production and the balance is used to grow coconuts on a communal basis.

(b) Mr G. Carson owns all of the land at the Fead Islands excepting part of the biggest island where the original village was.

At the Carterets there are two blocks of leased land. One of about two acres is held by the Roman Catholic Mission and the other of about one acre is held by Wong You of Buka Passage. The latter is no longer in use.

Taku Island at the Mortlocks is owned by Mrs P. Kroenig but the people seem to have a permissive occupancy and this is the site of Nukutoa Village.

(c) The only cash crops grown in the Atolls is copra and with the exception of thee alienated land all are communally owned.

There is one instance of communal efforts being applied to individually owned land at the Fead Islands Mr Carson gave the villagers permission to transfer the village to Bussiria Island for health reasons. The original agreement was that the use of Bussiria should be exchanged for that of the village owned land on Nuguria Island but the villagers are now using both and Mr. Carson has decided to leave the situation as is. In addition, he has allowed them to make use of one other island to produce copra.

F. F. LITERACY - Schools

36

(a) Nuguria (Administration)

Standard	Number
1	13
3	16
4	13
6	11

There are two teachers at this school.

Ten students sat for the Standard six exams this year. The people are building a new classroom but are short of cement. I was told that two tons were needed but since I was told just before departure, I was unable to check the quantities.

Carteret (Roman Catholic Mission)

2	30
3	21
4	23
6	23 - all sat standard 6 exams this year.

There are four teachers and forty new students are expected next year.

Mortlocks (Administration)

1	25
4	28
5	30

There are three teachers and between 7 and 13 new students are expected next year.

Tasman (Administration)

Insufficient time was available to collect information.

(b) At Nuguria, the only people not at school who were literate are last year school leavers and a Mortlock clerk working for Mr Carson.

The Carteret Islands have a more impressive number but I have doubts about the degree of literacy of these. Most can probably write reasonably well in Pidgin and very little in English.

The numbers are as follows:-

Iulonohan and Tiarani	79
Piul	17
Iolasa	9
Iesila	1

The school is also encouraging the children to read and write their own language and bible translations are being provided.

No information is available for the Mortlocks and Tasmans.

(c) No one in the area has completed any higher education.

(d) Absentee Students:

Nuguria	2 boys and one girl at Hutjena High School
	5 boys at Malaguna Technical School, East New Britain.
	1 boy at Lae Technical School.

F. LITERACY (cont.)

35

- (d) Carterets 4 boys at Hutjena High School  
4 boys at Rigu High School  
2 girls at Asitavi High School  
1 boy at Tinputz Vocational Centre  
1 boy at Primary School, Kieta  
1 boy at Sohano Primary School.
- Mortlocks 19 boys at Hutjena High School  
5 girls at Hutjena High School  
1 boy at Malaguna Technical School, East  
New Britain  
1 man at U.P.N.G.
- Tasmans 12 boys at Hutjena High School  
2 girls at Hutjena High School  
1 boy at Madang Marine School  
1 boy at school in Australia (further details  
not known)  
11 boys at Kieta Primary Schools  
3 girls at Kieta Primary Schools  
1 boy at Mahela Primary school.

(e) Nobody in the area shows any particular interest in newspapers and many have probably never seen them. For isolated areas like this the radio bulletins are far more suitable and quite a number of people have receivers. It was quite obvious that many of the men listened to the radio news and discussed it amongst themselves. This was particularly so in the case of the Nuguria men who favoured a permanent attachment to Australia. They often referred to Mr. Somare's speeches and incidents of crime - mainly violence and payback killings.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

34

(a) Nuguria is the cleanest and tidiest village I have seen in Papua New Guinea. The houses are all raised on legs about 4 feet long and are arranged in two lines with a broad path in between. Most houses are built of unsawn timber frames with pandanus roofs and woven coconut frond walls. Separate cooking houses are built at ground level, usually one per two houses. The paths and houses are bordered by miniature hedges and the whole area is regularly swept. There is a 10,000 gallon water tank at the school with a simple reticulation system providing taps at intervals along the central path. The materials for this were provided by the people themselves and installed by Mr Carson's staff free of charge. There are no latrines. The people wade into the sea when the necessity arises. Care is taken that the beach bordering the village is clean.

Villages in the other groups are laid out in a similar fashion to Nuguria but are less orderly and not quite so clean. Flies were reported to be a problem at Amotu village at the Tasman Islands and the Aid Post has to treat the people for gastric and bowel complaints regularly. This is the principle danger to babies.

The villages at the Carterets have a hap-hazard water collection system which uses old fuel tanks from a wrecked ship and miscellaneous bits of flat iron for catchment purposes. The supply often runs out and the only alternative is coconut milk. The Mission at Han has some tanks but these are not very large and much of the catchment area must be wasted. There are also large roofs on Mission buildings at Piul and Iesila but I doubt that the people could afford to buy tanks and spouting to make use of them.

Nukutoa and Amotu have tanks fed from the school roofs but these too run out partly because of wastage.

Most of the Carteret, Mortlock and Tasman houses are built at ground level with sand floors. This is because there is no timber for floors or piles. Construction is similar to Nuguria but planks made from the sides of old canoes are often used for the ends. The roofs are single gables the lower edges of which comes close to the ground. The sea is used for sanitation as at Nuguria.

There are many European artifacts in the villages. Most houses have metal plates, cups, saucepans and a little cutlery. Storm lanterns are plentiful and there are also a number of pressure lamps. Steel bush knives and axes are used, as are tools such as hammers and saws. There are a few shovels but these are not in general use for agricultural purposes.

Some of the people have European clothes but most of the people wear laplap.

(b) The diet at Nuguria is almost entirely fish, coconuts, kona-kona (swamp taro) and some leaves. Birds and their eggs are eaten when available but at the present their numbers are low and the people have decided to let them return to their former strength before hunting them again. There are few pigs, chickens and ducks but these have not been successful and form a very small portion of the diet. Rice and tinned fish is eaten when they have the money to buy it.

The Carteret people eat mainly fish, leaves and coconuts. They cannot grow taro but manage to grow some bananas. There are some pigs but feeding them cuts the copra production too much and their numbers are dropping. Trade store foods are eaten when money is available to buy them if there are any in the stores.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING (cont.)

(b) At the Mortlock and Tasmans the diet is mainly fish, leaves, taro and coconuts. More trade store foods are eaten here but quite a lot of money seems to be spent on sweet biscuits and so forth. At the moment there are no proper trade stores and most of the imported food is rice. The cargo loaded on board M.V. 'ARONA' for the Mortlocks seemed to be almost entirely rice and beer in roughly equal proportions.

(c) There is a Womens' Club at Nuguria but at present they have no meeting house, the old one having collapsed. The Club has collected over \$700.00 and plans to use some of this to build a new house. Assistance has been requested for this. The Club members have little idea of what sort of house they want or how big it should be. There are about 25 members but if a new house is built they may attract more. The men will probably make use of the same house and all those spoken to agreed that a community centre should be built. The men would provide the labour and would be aided by two of Mr Carson's carpenters at no charge. A new Aid Post is needed as well and this could possibly be incorporated in the same building. The existing Aid Post is too small, has a sand floor and is a long way from being aseptic. I recommend that financial assistance be made available on a subsidy basis. Plans and costs have yet to be done and a further report will be made at a later date.



H. MISSIONS

32

(a) The only Mission in the Census Division is the Marist Roman Catholic Mission at Han Island in the Carterets. Most of the people of the six villages here are adherents, particularly those at Piul, Iulonohan and Tiarani. There is no conflict with other groups because of their isolation.

The Polynesian people will have nothing to do with Missions. At Nuguria, a Mission could not be built anywhere near the village because the land is owned by Graeme Carson and he will not allow Missions on it.

(b) The Han Mission divides Iulonohan from Tiarani. It consists of a school building, a church and a house for the priest. There are also churches at Piul and Iesila but these are not used often.

This year the school catered for 97 students with prospects of more next year. There are four indigenous teachers and Father Muller hopes to get a fifth next year.

If accommodation and food was available at Han there would be even more students from Iolasa, Iesila and Iangain.

(c) As already stated, most of the Carteret people adhere to the Roman Catholic Mission while the Polynesians will have nothing to do with any Mission.

I. NON INDIGENES

(a) The only non-indigenous enterprise is Graeme Carson's copra plantation at the Pead Islands.

(b) At full strength the plantation employs about 60 people but at present with the low copra prices and the plantation losing money, only 33 are employed. Few of the Nuguria people are available for work and in fact only two domestics, one clerk and three boatscrew are employed on the plantation. There is one clerk from the Mortlocks and the balance come from the Sepik and Madang.

(c) Some konakona is bought from the Nuguria people and is carried by the plantation pinnace, M.V. 'WESTWARD HO'. This is only to supplement the diet of the plantation labourers. The plantation also buys all the copra produced by the local people. This market outlet cannot be expanded because all the locally owned land (and more) is already used to capacity.

(d) If copra prices do not rise soon, the plantation may have to cease operations. Mr Carson says, "The bank manager has stopped smiling".

The Carterets do not provide a good anchorage in strong winds because of the sandy bottom and limited shelter.

Access to the lagoons is by fairly narrow passages through the reefs. The Pead Islands have two passages, both relatively clear of obstruction. At the Carterets there are three. The South Passage and the South West Passage are best. I believe the North West Passage to be difficult. There is one passage at the Mortlocks and one at the Tasmans.

Mr Carson says that he has a ship come to the Peads about every six weeks or two months.

The only service to the Carterets is the infrequent Mission boats unless the people charter a ship. Few ships go to the Mortlocks and Tasmans, excepting the Administration tender, M.V. 'ARIMA', which goes to the Mortlocks about once a month and to the Tasmans perhaps once every two months.

(e) Carson's plantation at the Peads has a category 'C' airstrip. This has a sand base with moss growing on the surface. No regular service is provided but the plantation occasionally chartered a Piper Astec from Rabaul at a cost of about \$220.00.

Construction of airstrips at the other atolls would be extremely expensive because land is at a premium and sections of the reef would have to be raised. It is estimated that it would cost about \$30,000 to place rock filled wire baskets around the perimeter of a minimum sized airstrip at the Carterets. Filling the centre would be a serious problem because if the sand from the lagoon is used, the sea action may replace this with parts of the islands.

Only the Carteret people showed interest in the construction of an airstrip.

(f) There are no rivers in the area.

J. COMMUNICATIONS

30

(a) All of these islands are so small that roads are of no importance or use. There are a few walking tracks across some of the Islands and a tractor road a few hundred yards long at Tikani at the Fead Islands, This runs from one wharf past the copra store to the other wharf.

(b) There are three wharves at the Fead Islands. Two of these are on Tikani Island and are placed so that one or the other is always reasonably sheltered. The third is at Nuguria Village.

Wharves could be built at some of the other islands but these would be expensive because of the wide reefs to be traversed. They would certainly make copra handling far easier but canoe transport would still be necessary to bring it to the island with a wharf and there would be a long distance to carry copra from them to the ship. A more suitable structure may be an 'island' wharf with a copra store on top built on the edge of the reef. As copra is bagged it could be carried to the wharf by canoe and stored until a ship comes.

At the present, ships must anchor at the Carterets, Mortlocks and Tasmans. There are anchorages off Han and Iesila Islands at the Carterets, off Taku Island at the Mortlocks and off Amotu at the Tasmans.

The Carterets do not provide a good anchorage in strong winds because of the sandy bottom and limited shelter.

Access to the lagoons is by fairly narrow passages through the reefs. The Fead Islands have two passages, both relatively clear of obstruction. At the Carterets there are three. The South Passage and the South West Passage are best. I believe the North West Passage to be difficult. There is one passage at the Mortlocks and one at the Tasmans.

Mr Carson says that he has a ship come to the Feads about every six weeks or two months.

The only service to the Carterets is the infrequent Mission boats unless the people charter a ship. Few ships go to the Mortlocks and Tasmans, excepting the Administration trawler, M.V. 'ARONA', which goes to the Mortlocks about once a month and to the Tasmans perhaps once every two months.

(c) Carson's plantation at the Feads has a category 'C' Airstrip. This has a sand base with moss growing on the surface. No regular service is provided but the plantation occasionally charters a Piper Astec from Rabaul at a cost of about \$220.00.

Construction of airstrips at the other atolls would be extremely expensive because land is at a premium and sections of the reef would have to be raised. It is estimated that it would cost about \$30,000 to place rock filled wire baskets around the perimeter of a minimum sized airstrip at the Carterets. Filling the centre would be a serious problem because if the sand from the lagoon is used, the sea action may replace this with parts of the islands.

Only the Carteret people showed interest in the construction of an airstrip.

(d) There are no rivers in the area.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

There are quite a number of experienced boatscrew throughout the Atolls and even more are absent in this occupation.

At the Mortlock and Tasmans there are a number of men experienced in the hotel industry, having worked in hotels at Kieta. I found no other skilled people apart from a few who are over retiring age. Sele at the Mortlocks was employed by P.H.D. for many years. This, of course, is discounting those employed by the Administration, the Mission and the Plantation at Nuguria.

No time was available at the Mortlocks or Tasmans to discuss politics, but a day was spent on the subject at Nuguria and a little time at the Carterets. These people have little understanding of present system of government and often misinterpret news bulletins.

Some of the older men have been to Australia during the war but these were very brief visits and they had no time to comprehend the political or social system. A few of the younger boatcrew from the Carterets and Mortlocks have been to Australia on their ships. At present the crew of the "PACIFIC CARRIER" is from the Mortlocks and that of the "MESSENGER" from the Carterets.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

28

There is no Local Government Council in the area and because of the small size of the communities and islands there is not likely to be.

Generally the people are lacking in political education and the women seem to be almost totally ignorant of politics. Some form of political education programme is warranted because the people are not happy about the future.

At present the three Polynesian atolls are collaborating to make representations to the Australian Government and to the United Nations. They want to remain part of Australia because they feel that Papua New Guinea will not be stable in Independence and they fear either victimization or total isolation. Future teachers, Aid Posts and shipping are some of their main worries.

No time was available at the Mortlocks or Tasmans to discuss politics, but a day was spent on the subject at Nuguria and a little time at the Carterets. These people have little understanding of present system of government and often misinterpret news bulletins.

Some of the older men have been to Australia during the war but these were very brief visits and they had no time to comprehend the political or social system. A few of the absentee boatscrew from the Carterets and Mortlocks have been to Australia on their ships. At present the crew of the "PACIFIC CARRIER" is from the Mortlocks and that of the "WESER CARRIER" from the Carterets.

There is, however, an unknown amount of cash being sent home by absentee workers.

Cash earnings from other sources is dependant on the crops and on the quantities in (b) above, and on the sale of artifacts from the Mortlocks. These artifacts probably fetch about \$200 per month.

There are no co-operatives to date but the Department of Agriculture has completed a feasibility study at the Carterets. Establishment of co-operatives was recommended to avoid difficulty of economical shipping - see above.

It may be worth doing a feasibility study at the Carterets if shipping costs would probably be prohibitive.

There are no societies to date.

At the Ford Islands, teams asked about a Trade Store. Present all goods are bought at the Plantation Store. One man said he would like his own store in favour of the local store but that would mean that the foreign labourers would have to travel to the village frequently. This has been pointed out. It is believed that a store would be profitable and many of the village elders are in opposition to the idea. To obtain a licence, they don't want alcohol on the island.

There are three "Trade Stores" at the Carterets run by William Lausa. These are barely operative, charge huge prices only on the infrequent Mission boats for supplies. One man wanting to buy an article "Two bags of rice on a small boat" was discouraged. Walter Miller says that if the people tell him what they want and give him the money he will order goods for them and charge freight at cost.

Trade stores are operative in the Mortlocks and Tasmans but have been closed down.

The Carterets accounts - 21, averaging about \$100 per month. Information not available for last accounts contained up to 31.12.54.

27

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) The numbers of the trees in the area were not recorded. Most of those observed were mature trees. Coconuts are the only economic trees grown.

(b) At the Fead Islands the people produce only about 3 or 4 tons of copra per month and have no prospect of increasing this because of the land shortage.

The Carterets could possibly produce 12 tons per month if they did not feed some to the pigs. Most of this comes from the Iolasa people who have more land.

The Mortlocks produce seven tons per month and I believe the Tasmans production to be about 14 tons per month.

(c) The total number of trees is not known.

(d) Market gardening is not practised except on a very small scale at Muguria. Here the people sell a few dollars worth of Konakona to the plantation each month.

(e) Those employed by the Fead Island Plantation earn a total of about \$50.00 per week. It is not known how much the Carteret Mission teachers are paid. There is no other employment in this area apart from Administration teachers and Aid Post Orderlies (a total of 11). There is, however, an unknown amount of cash and goods being sent home by absentee workers.

Cash earnings from other sources is dependant on the copra prices on the quantities in (b) above, and on the sale of artifacts from the Mortlocks. These artifacts probably fetch about \$200 per month.

(f) There are no Co-operatives to date but the Department of Business Development has completed a feasibility study at the Mortlocks and Tasmans. Establishment of Co-operatives was recommended subject to availability of economical shipping - see Appendix 1.

It may be worth doing a feasibility study at the Carterets but shipping costs would probably be prohibitive.

There are no Societies to date.

(g) At the Fead Islands, Teame asked about a Trade Store Licence. At present all goods are bought at the Plantation trade store. Mr Carson said he would close his own store in favour of a locally owned one but this would mean that the foreign labourers would have to travel to the village frequently. This has been avoided to date. I think it unlikely that a store would be profitable and many of the village elders are in opposition to Teame's wish to obtain a Liquor Licence. They don't want alcohol on the island.

There are three 'Trade Stores' at the Carterets run by Walik, Buto and Lausa, these are barely operative, charge huge prices and rely on the infrequent Mission boats for supplies. Others are wanting to buy and sell a "few bags of rice on a casual basis" but I discouraged this. Father Muller says that if the people tell him what they want and give him the money he will order goods for individuals and charge freight at cost..

No trade stores are operative in the Mortlocks and Tasmans since Wong You closed down.

(h) Savings Accounts:

Feads - 72. Averaging about \$24.00  
Carterets - Information not available but most accounts contained up to \$10.00.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (cont.)

26

- (h) Mortlocks - 25, balances unknown.
- Tasmans - No information.

These figures do not take into account absentee workers, most of whom are believed to have savings accounts.

- (i) No taxes are levied in the area but a number of returned workers at the Carterets asked for advice in lodging tax returns for the last three years.

The men of all four groups are able boatcrew and are prepared to work but there are few vacancies left in the District. A number of men are already working for the Marine Division of the Department of Transport in other Districts. If more men leave the islands they will either have to take their families with them or send cash home for their maintenance.

- (d) If finance was available, it should be possible to establish a fishing industry at any of the Atolls. Mr Carson has already approached D.A.S.F. regarding a survey in the Fead Islands area but so far nothing has been done. This industry will soon be dominated by the Japanese.

There seems to be little else possible in the area unless a tourist industry could be established. This too has been considered by Graeme Carson who is contemplating the establishment of a holiday resort on one of the Fead Islands. Local people would be trained to operate it and it could be a popular spot if prices are reasonable. At least one flight per week would be operated between the Feads and either Rabaul or Buaka. The islands are an idyllic spot and if boats were provided should be popular for fishing.

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N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

25

- (a) All available land is fully planted but the Tasmans should be able to increase their production. Refer to Appendix One.
- (b) There does not appear to be any suitable ground for market gardening but there is no outlet anyway.
- (c) There is some scope for Nuguria men to work at the Carson Plantation but at present all are occupied with their own food production and copra.

The men of all four groups are able boatscrew and are prepared to work but there are few vacancies left in the District. A number of men are already working for the Marine Division of the Department of Transport in other Districts. If more men leave the Islands they will either have to take their families with them or send cash home for their maintenance.

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0. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There is really no scope for Local Government in this area. It could be incorporated in the Buka Local Government Council area for Administrative purposes but it is unlikely that a Council could do much in the islands.

I found no interest in Councils.

(27)

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

This has already been outlined in Sections A and L. It may be summed up as follows:

1. Few of the people understand much about the present political system.
2. The Carteret people are apparently indifferent but are a little apprehensive about isolation.
3. The Polynesian people are distrustful and prefer to maintain the status quo or become part of Australia.
4. Political education programmes are recommended.

Q. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

There is no public accommodation or rest-houses. Visitors travelling by sea stay on their ships, but if the need arose a house would be made available to Administration officers. At the Fead Islands Mr Carson is prepared to accommodate Administration officers and provide sea transport.

There is a trade store at the Carson plantation at the Fead Islands, two at Han and one at Piul at the Carterets. None carry much stock and those at the Carterets are often empty.

There are Aid Posts at Nuguria, Han, Mukutoa and Amotu. These are reasonably well supplied to handle minor ills and injuries.

Attached are:

- Appendix 1. - Feasibility Study for Co-operatives in Mortlocks and Tasmans.
- Appendix 2. - Anthropological study of Mortlocks
- Copy of Patrol Instructions
- Village Population Register

FEASIBILITY SURVEY - MORTLOCKS AND TASMANS ISLANDS

From the 12th. to the 19th. March, 1972, the writer visited the Mortlock and Tasmans Islands to conduct a feasibility survey into the possibilities of Co-operatives being established on the mentioned islands. The survey took the form of a fact finding mission and at no time was the Department consulted in the way.

The following report is submitted for your information and necessary action.

MORTLOCK ISLANDS

During two days at the Mortlocks, several hours of discussion were had with the village elders and a number of the entire population gathered on the afternoon of the 13th. The village elders were all male and were accompanied by their wives and children. Discussions were also held with the school teacher at the Mortlocks.

The people of the Mortlocks are very poor and are dependent on the Government for their basic needs. They are very poor and are dependent on the Government for their basic needs. They are very poor and are dependent on the Government for their basic needs.

It is not in their nature to complain the Government and are not at all satisfied with the services provided by the Government. They are not at all satisfied with the services provided by the Government. They are not at all satisfied with the services provided by the Government.

The people of the Mortlocks have very little. They are very poor and are dependent on the Government for their basic needs. They are very poor and are dependent on the Government for their basic needs. They are very poor and are dependent on the Government for their basic needs.

P.O. Box 150,  
Kieta.

29th. March, 1972.

District Co-operatives Development Officer,  
Department of Business Development,  
Division of Co-operatives Extension,  
KIETA.

FEASIBILITY SURVEY - MORTLOCK AND TASMAN ISLANDS

From the 12th. to the 19th. March, 1972, the writer visited the Mortlock and Tasman Islands to conduct a feasibility survey into the possibilities of Co-operatives being established on the mentioned Islands. The survey took the form of a fact finding mission and at no time was the Department committed in any way.

The following report is submitted for your information and necessary action.

MORTLOCK ISLANDS

During two days at the Mortlocks many hours of discussion were held with the village elders and a meeting of the entire village was conducted on the afternoon prior to departure. Also a trade store and copra purchasing facilities belonging to Wong You & Co., were visited and observed. Discussions were also held with Mr. Len Murray, the school teacher on the Mortlocks.

The reception that the Mortlock people extended to the visit was incredible. They must be one of the most colourful and cheerful groups of people in existence. They are also extremely honest and industrious.

Although it is not in their nature to complain the Mortlock Islanders are not at all satisfied with the services that are currently being rendered by Wong You & Co. They are very keen to establish a Co-operative and undertake to improve upon the services that are being offered by that Company.

At present the Mortlock people have very little. The facilities being offered by Wong You are indeed very meagre. They are so meagre that it would almost seem that Wong You is trying to phase himself out of the Mortlocks and by offering such a poor service is literally forcing the people to make alternative arrangements.

The people of the Mortlocks if they were not so deterred by this possibility, they most certainly would have established a Co-operative. They are very confident that the Co-operative would not fail but they don't have very much to lose. They are pointing out to the people that to establish a Co-operative they would have raised at least \$1,000.00 in their own capital. This caused some concern but after reference to the "Village Book" they were confident that they could raise the necessary capital. They also stated that they would have a potential membership of 340 persons.

The trade store was found to be very poorly stocked and prices were inexcusably higher than Kieta prices (refer appendix No. 1). As Wong You has been shipping his trade goods freight free on the Government trawler there is no legitimate reason why there should be a discrepancy between ~~and~~ Kieta and Mortlock prices.

The average monthly store sales approximately \$300.00 . It appears that a large percentage of the village income is spent in the trade store. If more money could be injected into the community then store sales would increase accordingly.

Wong You also utilises the Government trawler freight free, to transport copra from the Mortlocks to Kieta. At present he is paying \$3.20 for a 160 lb. bag of copra. At first glance it would appear that Wong You is underpaying the producers by a substantial amount. However, after researching the matter and a careful costing, it appears that he is in fact losing slightly on the initial copra payment but his losses would be more than made up after receiving the copra adjustment. (refer appendix No. 2)

The reason for the loss on the initial payment is because of the heavy reconditioning charges. All copra on the Mortlocks is sun dried. When it is sold to Wong You it is of excellent quality. However, due to infrequent shipping the copra is often stored for in excess of three months before being shipped to Kieta. Thus upon arrival in Kieta, the copra is infested and very dusty and it is necessary for the copra to be reconditioned. Unfortunately there are no reconditioning facilities in Kieta and the copra has to be shipped to Rabaul. If Wong You reconditioned the copra on the Mortlocks then his reconditioning charges would be much less and he would save the Kieta/Rabaul freight and could therefore afford to pay the producer a more attractive price. Thus under the circumstances Wong You is paying a reasonable price for copra but if his management was improved then he could afford the producer more and still, after the copra adjustment, make a reasonable profit margin.

It was found that approximately 3½ tons of copra is sold to Wong You each month. However, it is estimated that if a more attractive price was offered then sales would increase to about 7 tons per month. All coconuts on the Mortlocks are communally owned. During discussions with the people the entire mechanism of Co-operatives was explained in detail. It was pointed out that it was not uncommon for small dual purpose Co-operatives, such as the one envisaged, to collapse, and if this were to happen on the Mortlocks then they would be far worse off than they are at present. It being most unlikely that Wong You would re-establish himself on the Mortlocks if the Co-operative failed. The people appreciated this point but were in no way deterred by this possibility. They most emphatically stated that the Co-operative would not fail but even if it did then they didn't have very much to lose.

It was pointed out to the people that to establish a Co-operative they would have raise at least \$3,000.00 in share capital. This caused some concern but after reference to the "village book" they were confident that they could raise the necessary capital. They claim that they would have a potential membership of 140 persons.

They have already selected a prospective secretary. He is an ex-public servant and appears to be a reasonable chap.

The villagers stated that they envisaged the Co-operative not only trading in copra and trade goods, but also in artifacts and various types of shells. They also indicated that the Co-operative could well branch off into fishing at a later date.

Discussions were held with the school teacher, Mr. Murray. Mr. Murray was quite critical of Wong You and was optimistic of the success of a Co-operative providing that shipping could be arranged and the organisation in procuring and shipping trade goods from Kieta was sufficient. Mr. Murray is prepared to assist a Co-operative in any way that he can.

### TASMAN ISLANDS

As with the Mortlock people the Tasman Islanders are a very colourful race. However, they tend to lack the enthusiasm of the Mortlock people.

The writer received an excellent reception and every courtesy was extended by the people during his two day visit.

Long discussions were held with the men of the village and a general meeting with the entire village was conducted.

The Tasman Islanders have much more copra and are thus more wealthy than their Mortlock counterparts. As a direct result Wong You is making a greater effort to supply a more reasonable service to the Tasman people. His trade store, although far from well stocked, does supply some of the basic items required by the villagers. The prices charged for trade store items would be reasonable if Wong You was paying freight. However, most of the goods are freighted free of charge on the Government trawler. (refer appendix 1)

Wong You's average monthly store sales last year were \$1039.00 .

As with the Mortlocks Wong You is probably making a slight loss on the initial sale but the loss would be more than made up by the copra adjustment. (refer appendix 2) Also, as with the Mortlocks, the reason for the loss on the first copra payment is because of the infrequency of shipping and thus the necessity of high reconditioning charges. If reconditioning was carried out prior to shipping then quite a saving would result. Wong You arranges for commercial ships to call at the Tasmanians approximately once every 6 months or when there is about 1000 bags of copra in store. With this long period of storage reconditioning is inevitable.

Practically all the copra is sun dried. However, Wong You has provided, free of charge, drums and arc mesh and the people have constructed twelve copra driers. These are only used during exceptionally wet conditions.

Wong You's average monthly copra purchases for last year was \$820.00 .

As with the Mortlocks all the coconuts on the Tasmans are communally owned.

During discussions with the men of the village and at the meeting of all the village people all facets of Co-operatives were explained in detail. It was pointed out that a Co-operative is a business and that all businesses are not successful. It was further pointed out that they would be in a far worse situation if a Co-operative was started and it failed; it being unlikely that Wong You would go back to the Tasmans if the Co-operative folded up. Some of the people were concerned about this possibility and thought that it would be a good idea if ~~the~~ Wong You remained until such time as it could be seen if a Co-operative would be successful.

The people were told that to establish a Co-operative they would have to contribute at least \$4,500.00 in share capital. This will apparently present no problem as they have just under \$3,200.00 in a community owned savings bank account and this money would be contributed as capital in the Co-operative. The \$3,200.00 was accumulated from communal copra sales.

At the completion of the meeting the people were unanimous in their decision to request that a Co-operative be formed.

#### FACTORS CAUSING CONCERN

1. The major factor that causes concern as to the success of Co-operatives on the Mortlock and Tasman Islands is the uncertainty of shipping. Unless the islands could be serviced at least once a month by a reasonable sized vessel then a Co-operative would be in grave danger of collapsing.

The Government trawler "M.V. Arona" could not successfully service both Co-operatives. It is expected that the initial copra shipment would be in the order of 230 bags and this figure would increase over the first twelve months to approximately 350 bags. It is not known how many bags the "Arona" could carry but it is doubtful if it could handle more than 200 bags. The "Arona" could not be relied upon to carry out regular monthly trips. This matter has been discussed with the District Commissioner and he advised that it would be unwise to count on the "Arona" sailing to the Mortlocks and Tasmans more than once every three months.

However, Captain Dominic Koleman, the present captain of the "M.V. Arona" is currently negotiating with the Development Bank to obtain financial assistance to purchase the "M.V. Laudabada" or a more suitable vessel. Captain Koleman's intention, and it appeared as if he had some assurance from the Administration, is for his vessel to take over the functions of the "M.V. Arona" as well as other coastal shipping. The matter was discussed with the District Commissioner and he advises that although Captain Koleman's vessel would probably carry some Administration cargo, a Government trawler would be stationed in Kieta for the foreseeable future.



Captain Koleman advised that if he procures a vessel then he intends to run a regular monthly service to the Mortlocks and Tasmans. If this does eventuate then the major problems are solved. Captain Koleman would transport the bulk of the copra at a reasonable freight rate and the "M.V. Arona" would take a load freight free, each time it visits the area.

2. Another problem that would arise - only if the Government trawler was removed from Kieta - would be the difficulty that Registry staff would have in arranging Co-operative inspections. It would be necessary for Registry staff to inspect the Co-operatives at least once every three months. During these inspections the officer would want to be at the Co-operative for 3-4 days. Obviously a commercial vessel could not afford to be unproductive whilst the inspection was being carried out. Hence the Administration would have to compensate the owner for loss of time or the officer wait a month until the next ship arrives. Both alternatives appear to be out of the question. However, as stated earlier, this problem does not eventuate if a Government trawler is stationed in Kieta.

3. The establishment of Co-operatives on the Mortlocks and Tasmans would place a further strain on Registry staff. It would be necessary for an extra officer to be stationed in Kieta. It would require a lot of work to organise the procurement and shipping of cargo from Kieta. Some of this work could be done by Mortlock and Tasman Islanders who are working in Kieta, but a lot of the work would fall on the Co-operative Officers. Present Registry staff in Kieta would be prepared to undertake these tedious and manual tasks but future replacement officers might not be prepared to do so.

4. The present Administration is sympathetic towards the Mortlock and Tasmans people and may, if necessary, give preferential assistance to ensure that success of the Co-operatives and thus the well being of the people. However, time could well prove that an Independent Administration might not be so sympathetic. This possibility is also causing the people a lot of concern.

#### REASONS FOR BELIEVING A CO-OPERATIVE WOULD SUCCEED

1. Budgets (refer appendix 3&4) show favourable results.
2. The Co-operatives will not have any competition.
3. The people, particularly the Mortlocks, are very close-knit and industrious and would work to ensure the success of their Co-operative. They are well aware of the consequences if their Co-operative fails.
4. The Mortlocks have the added advantage of having a European school teacher on the island who is prepared to assist with the running of the Co-operative.

(15) 7.

5. The Tasmans could use the store keeper currently employed by Wong You. He has been working for Wong You for the past 10 years and is a very capable store keeper.

6. Both the Mortlocks and the Tasmans recognise the necessity of a trained secretary and are prepared to send students to the Co-operative College for training.

7. Both Co-operatives could over the buildings currently being used by Wong You for a minimum amount and would therefore only have to pay out a small amount of capital on initial fixed assets.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Assuming that the people can raise sufficient capital the question of should Co-operatives be formed on the Mortlock and Tasman Islands revolves around the availability of shipping. If sufficient shipping is assured then the writer has no ~~objection~~ hesitation in recommending that a Co-operative could operate profitably and be a service to its members. If shipping cannot be assured then the introduction of Co-operatives would be to the detriment of the people.

When policy on Co-operatives on the Mortlocks and Tasmans is formulated a Co-operative Officer must visit the area and explain the policy to the people.

W.G. COWIE  
Co-operatives Officer

- c.c. Assistant Registrar, Rabaul.
- District Co-operatives Officer, Kieta.
- District Commissioner, Bougainville District, Arawa.
- District Rural Development Officer, Kieta.

Appendix No. 1

COMPARISON OF TRADE STORE PRICES BETWEEN WONG YOU'S STORE  
TASMANS AND BETWEEN MORTLOCKS AND DARUMAI TRADING CO-OPERATIVE  
LTD. (Darumai is 20 miles south of Kieta)

ITEM	WONG YOU PRICE	DARUMAI PRICE
Tin Fish	30¢ tin \$9.00 carton	20¢ tin \$8.50 carton
Rice	\$5.80 bag	\$5.20 bag
Sugar 70 lb bag	\$7.50	\$6.30
Sugar 4 lb pkts	60¢ pkt \$4.00 bale	30¢ pkt \$3.20 bale
Oxo Palm	60¢ tin	50¢ tin
Steak & Onions	45¢ tin	40¢ tin
Dripping	40¢ tin	35¢ tin
Huttons corned beef	60¢ tin	55¢ tin
Navy Biscuits	3 for 10¢	4 for 10¢
Sweet Biscuits	30¢	20¢
5 gal drum flour	\$4.50	\$3.30
4 gal drum kerosene	\$4.00	\$3.25
S.P. Bottle kerosene	10¢	7¢
Carton Gold Leaf	\$4.00	\$3.50
5 ram torch batteries	20¢	10¢
Biro	20¢	15¢
Envelopes	20¢	15¢
Writing pad	20¢	15¢
Johnsons Baby powder	40¢	30¢
Gillette razor blades	25¢	20¢

As can be seen from the above comparisons Wong You's prices are consistently higher than Darumai prices. There is no legitimate excuse for the higher prices at the Mortlocks as all goods are carried freight free. Darumai works on a standard markup of 20% for food lines and 30% for trade goods. Darumai also has to pay road freight from Kieta to the Society, a distance of approximately 20 miles.

Most of the cargo shipped to the Tasmans is also freight free. However, Wong You has at various times used commercial ships to ship trade goods in, and copra out of the Tasmans. Thus, the increased price on some of the goods may be justified.

Darumai works on a standard markup of 20% for food items and 30% for trade goods.

It was noticed that prices charged by Wong You at both the Mortlocks and Tasmans were very similar.

APPENDIX NO. 2.

4

13

COSTING WONG YON COPRA PURCHASES  
MORTLOCK ISLANDS

C.M.B. price for Hot Air Copra	\$103.00 per ton
Wong You purchase price @ \$3.20 bag & 14 bags to the ton	\$ 44.80 per ton
Cost of bags @ 50¢ bag	\$ 7.00 per ton
Freight Kieta/Rabaul	\$ 15.00 per ton
Cartage & re-conditioning at \$2.00 per bag	\$ 28.00 per ton
Loss in weight after re-conditioning @ 10% weight loss	\$ 9.50
<u>TOTAL EXPENSES</u>	<u>\$104.30</u>
NET LOSS	\$ 1.30 per ton.

The only changes necessary from the above for a costing of copra purchases on the Tasman Islands is that Wong You pays freight from the Tasmans direct to Rabaul. It has been assumed that the freight rates Kieta/Rabaul and Tasmans/Rabaul are the same.

The costing has been worked out assuming Wong You uses new bags for copra. He is using new bags at present but it could be assumed that he uses second hand bags when they are available. If second hand bags at 20¢ each were used then Wong You would make a profit of \$2.90 per ton.

The above costing was carried out after discussions with the Kieta Produce Inspector.

When discussing Wong You copra purchases in the narrative of this report it was assumed that there would be a copra adjustment. With the present low copra prices the Copra Marketing Board pay a \$20.00 ton bounty to copra producers it could well be that there will be no adjustment this year.

Store Goods Purchased	1200	400
Freight Store Goods	120	40
Purchase Store Buildings	200	
Purchase Present Stock	300	
Copra Purchases	282	300
Copra Freight	63	67
Artifacts Purchases	105	130
Artifacts Freight	5	7
Small Purchases	50	50
Small Freight	23	23
Cash Balance	100	
Mages	50	50
Stationery etc.	53	
	2543	1067
	857	490

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APPENDIX NO. 3A  
CASH FLOW BUDGET

	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May
Bank Balance		857	490	580	701	1027	1255	1757	2091	2333	2407	2415
Sales Copra			433	460	525	590	660	660	720	720	733	783
Sales Artifacts		150	195	225	300	300	375	450	525	600	675	675
Sales Shell		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sales Store Sales		400	450	500	600	700	1050	850	950	1000	1050	1100
Share Capital	3000											
	3400	1557	1718	1965	2326	2717	3440	3817	4386	4753	5015	5073

EXPENDITURE

Store Goods Purchased	1200	400	400	400	400	500	600	600	800	1000	1000	1200
Freight Store Goods	120	40	40	40	40	50	60	60	80	100	120	120
Purchase Store Buildings	200											
Purchase Present Stock	300											
Copra Purchases	282	300	340	385	430	430	470	470	515	515	560	560
Copra Freight	63	67	77	86	96	96	105	105	115	115	124	124
Artifacts Purchases	100	130	150	200	200	250	300	350	400	450	450	500
Artifacts Freight	5	7	8	10	10	13	15	18	20	23	23	25
Shell Purchases	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Shell Freight	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Cash Float	100											
Wages	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Stationery etc.	50			20			10			20		10
	2543	1067	1138	1264	1299	1462	1683	1726	2053	2346	2600	2662
<u>BALANCE</u>	857	490	580	710	1027	1255	1757	2091	2333	2407	2415	2411

(2)

(4)

**APPENDIX No. 3B**  
**STORE STOCK LEVELS - MORTLOCKS**

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May
Balance B/F		1500	1550	1550	1450	1250	1175	875	775	825	1075	1525
Take over	300											
Purchases	1200	400	400	400	400	500	600	600	800	1000	1200	1200
Mark up @ 25%	300	100	100	100	100	125	150	150	200	250	300	300
Sub-total	1900	2000	2050	2050	1950	1875	1925	1625	1775	2075	2575	3025
Sales	400	450	500	600	700	700	1050	850	950	1000	1050	1100
Balance	1500	1550	1550	1450	1250	1175	875	775	825	1075	1525	1925

**NOTE**

Cash available  
 from produce  
 purchases and  
 wages

132	480	540	635	680	730	820	870	965	1015	1060	1110
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(11)  
 (4)

APPENDIX NO. 1A  
CASH FLOW STATEMENT - TASMANIA

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Bank Balance		1470	27	184	458	790	1087	1594	2041	2338	2805	2802	3329	3851
Sales - Copra (\$103 ton)			1380	1380	1445	1510	1510	1510	1580	1580	1580	1640	1640	
Shell		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Store goods	900	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1600	1100	1100	1100	1150	1100	1200	
Expenditure	5400	2570	2507	2664	3003	3300	4297	4304	4827	5118	5335	5642	6269	
Store goods purchase	1600	1200	1000	800	800	800	1200	800	1000	800	1000	800	800	
Store goods freight	160	120	100	80	80	80	120	80	100	30	100	80	80	
Copra purchases (3¢ 1b)	557	900	900	943	990	990	990	1030	1030	1030	1070	1070	1115	
Copra freight	190	200	200	210	220	220	220	230	230	230	240	240	250	
Shell purchases	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
Shell freight	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	
Cash Float	100													
Wages	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
Stationery etc.	100			50			50			50			50	
Purchase - 2 bldgs.	300													
Purchase Present Stock	500													
	3930	2543	2323	2206	2133	2213	2703	2263	2483	2313	2333	2313	2418	

APPENDIX NO. 4B

STOCK SALES - STOCK LEVELS - TASMAN ISLAND CO-OPERATIVE

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Balance B/F		1600	2100	2350	2350	2350	2350	2250	2150	2300	2200	2300	2200
Stock takeover	500												
Purchases	1600	1200	1000	800	800	800	1200	800	1000	800	1000	800	800
Mark up 25%	400	300	250	200	200	200	300	200	250	200	250	200	200
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>3100</b>	<b>3350</b>	<b>3350</b>	<b>3350</b>	<b>3350</b>	<b>3850</b>	<b>3250</b>	<b>3400</b>	<b>3300</b>	<b>3450</b>	<b>3300</b>	<b>3200</b>
Sales	900	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1600	1100	1100	1100	1150	1100	1200
Balance	1600	2100	2350	2350	2350	2350	2250	2150	2300	2200	2300	2200	2000
<u>NOTE</u> - Cash available from produce purchases and wages	957	1000	1000	1043	1090	1090	1090	1130	1130	1130	1170	1170	1215



This is an informal and somewhat personal account of my stay at the Mortlock Islands. I hope it will be of interest to future visits of officers to the island. Later I hope to send your office copies of such published matter as may appear.

My principal interests were in the language and oral traditions, but I was able to gather some additional information. What follows are brief sketches taken from eight notebooks of field notes. These have not been analysed, and all statements are tentative.

I arrived at the Mortlocks on February 7th, 1963 and left on March 22nd, making both trips on the M.V. 'NIVANI'. I stayed at the house reserved for visitors (house kiap). Everyone on the island was most co-operative, and life pleasant and easy save for hordes of mosquitoes, both in the daytime and at night, except during dry spells. Future visitors are advised to take long trousers, shirts with long sleeves, and stockings to serve as gloves.

The topics to be discussed include languages, social organisation, religion, economics, health, education, oral traditions and history and outside contacts. Finally are a few suggestions and queries and conclusions.

#### LANGUAGE

Detailed comparative studies may show that the language is most closely related to language spoken at Ontong Java, Sikiana, Pilene, Tikopia, Ellice and Tokelau. These languages are probably off-shoots of Samoan. With some knowledge of Samoan and fragmentary knowledge of the Ellice and Tikopian languages, I was able to communicate immediately. Nukumanu (Tasman), Nukuria and Takuu (Mortlocks) are dialects of a single language, and perhaps Ontong Java is also a dialect of this language.

The spelling I am adopting is based on the distinctive sounds (phonemes), and includes these letters: p, t, k, f, (or h), v, s, l, r, m, n, a, e, o, u. Both consonants and vowels are doubled to indicate significant length. For instance I write the name of the islet Takuu, this contrasts with take meaning "my" and "prayer". Te taa (the beater) contrasts with te ttaa (the canoe bailer). The plural of iloa (to know) is illoa.

I would recommend the following spelling for the islet names, beginning south east and continuing north and west.

Takuu, Nukutoa, Nukuafare, Karuteke, Nukutuuru, Fenuaitua, Maturi, Lotuma, Sano, Matiriteatea, Tefuaarupe, Teuaasei, Nukutapu, Nukerekia.

#### Social Organization

There are five hereditary elders (maatu) the first two bear the titles ariki and pura.

1. Apec (in the vocative, Peo), the religious and political leader.
2. Puuoo, traditionally almost the equal of the ariki, but with less influence today, except that he is in charge of the cemetery (kava).
3. Nukeria, formerly in charge of tattooing, and master of the passage between Takuu and Nukutoa islets.
4. Poopii, formerly the executioner. He and the males in his family are the only males allowed to touch the food pounder (tuki).
5. Tenehu, religious assistant to the ariki.

The five elders are always named in this order,

which represents the traditional order of arrival on the island. (7)

Before death an elder designates a successor, usually his oldest son. (The former pure (number 2 above) appointed his younger brother, Puuoo, instead of his oldest son, Siaki (now Tultul Jackie). This has been a source of some ill feeling. If Puuoo before his death designates his own son instead of his nephew Siaki, Siaki and his children will be resentful).

Each elder has an assistant (tautua) who acts for him, chants, and officiates at food distributions.

Each elder is the custodian of the traditions of his line. He may have considerable power within his family, and elders enjoy community prestige. The five lines bear no names, and a man may belong to more than one line. Uili, brother of Poopii (number 4 above) is assistant to Puuoo, (number 2 above). "Clan" is not a proper designation of these lines.

Marriage is between people not related (ilave). Young people, who have some freedom for experimentation, commonly select their own mates. The bride price is rather high, and is commonly given after the birth of the first child. Tredacna slabs (toki) are the most important gifts; these are buried in the houses. Also, the wife after her first pregnancy is attired with tortoise shell pieces about her neck, some carved like fishhooks (maatau tau habine) by her husband's female relatives. The girl takes these to her own parents.

There seem to be no divorced persons, and almost no illegitimate children. (None were designated so in the many genealogies I collected.)

A man and his daughter's spouse may not address each other by name. They observe circumspect behaviour with one another, as do brothers-in-law.

Adoption of infants by close relatives is very common, thus assuring couples with a few children of their own large family.

Inheritance is patrilineal. A man gives land to his children both male and female, when they attain maturity.

#### RELIGION

Formal prayers (taku, ttalo) are said by the elders on important occasions, and for curing certain sicknesses. Most or all adult males know family formulas (kavai) addressed to deceased relatives that are said when deep-sea fishing, especially for ravena (castor-oil fish?). Bonitos (atu) are offered ceremonially to these relatives. Close relatives are not appealed to, but second cousins and relatives by adoption. Ancestors choose to help those not closely related. No formal religious ceremonies are held except for burial. Possession by ancestors is said to be common, but none occurred during my visit.

The principal deities (aitu, atua) are Roatu, Tenuaarau, Teruittuila, Tefuilotuma, Taakao. Each elder has his own deities. Demogods (tipua) are numerous but not worshipped nor greatly feared.

The few taboos are not onerous, and in western eyes, many are highly ethical. They seem to be scrupulously obeyed. Each person apparently has a single food he may not eat. The cemetery may be only visited for interments or for weeding under the supervision of the pure. It is taboo to fight, kill, steal or lie. Some dances please the deities, as those assuring the well-being of a mother after the birth of her first child.

Both young and old persons seem united in their dislike of missions. The objections were principally alleged mission taboos on foods, smoking and working on the Sabbath ("What would we do on the Sabbath? Just sleep? If we couldn't go to Takuu for food, what would our children eat?"). A few feared that under the Missions they would have to give up dancing and ravena fishing because of the rituals.

#### ECONOMICS

Food supplies seemed ample if not lavish (the result of constant industry) and besides sea foods, includes taro, giant taro (kanokano) and bananas. Nearly the gardens are on Takuu islet. Most men are continually repairing canoes or making new ones, as well as carving bowls, stools, graters or handcraft for sale. Unfortunately there is no regular market. They also make copra (introduction of larger coconuts would help). During World War II the people were completely independent of European goods. Men wore banana bark gee-strings, and women the woven laplans. Today people want money for tobacco, cloth and rice. Many men are glad to work on ships and at Tasman to get money.

#### HEALTH

The high birth rate and the large numbers of old people are indicative of the fine health of the people. As an example, Apeo has 113 descendents, only two of whom are deceased; only one woman in his family was childless. He has eight children, 44 grandchildren, 60 great grandchildren and one great great grandchild.

Few, if any people seemed sick, save for a mild epidemic of coughing after the "NIVANI" left. (Colds follow every ship arrival). In marked contrast to my experiences in the British Solomons, almost no one appealed to me for medicine. They depend almost entirely on the aid post, which was well supplied and kept scrupulously clean. I wish to commend the Orderly, Sali, for his skill and dedication. (I had a tropic ulcer during my stay, and he took excellent care of it.)

Standards of cleanliness are high. At least once a week the women sweep the entire village. Every evening women empty the days trash into the lagoon. Defecation is below high-tide level. Everyone bathes several times daily (school children at 0700, 1200 and 1500). Cooking is very clean. (I ate much native food and had no gastronomic mishaps). Flies are scarce.

A possible source of rapid infection is the closeness of the houses to each other, averaging about 12 feet. I counted 60 houses.

The people are temperate. I saw no one drinking fermented toddy, which everyone effects to despise.

#### EDUCATION

This is the third year of government school. I was favourably impressed by the school; it has been enthusiastically accepted by the people. They beamed with pride when their children were able to speak English to me. The teachers were courteous and helpful, several serving as language informants. They all spoke well of the Takuu people, as indeed they should. They are given all their food. I told the Headteacher that I would be happy to receive an invitation to visit the various classes, and near the end of my stay did so. There followed some random impressions and queries:-

Is it proper for non-Christians to start the day with the Lord's Prayer? From the religious stand-point, it might be considered sacriligious. From another stand-point, it might be construed as a suggestion that Christianity be embraced.

Is it necessary to be so European-oriented? Must the

girls wear dresses, and the teachers stockings and shorts? (I am not one who wishes to preserve peoples as anthropological specimens, but do have apprehensions about overnight adoption of European externals, with the consequent distortion of values).

One class was learning by rote a poem about an elephant's trunk. No blackboard picture of an elephant's trunk enlivened the tedium.

#### ORAL TRADITION AND HISTORY

The elders agree that the ancestors came from the east (sopokana) and from the island called TTULLIA (this would be the present day pronunciation of Tutila, in American Samoa.) They travelled to Savaiki (S'avai'i in Western Samoa?), Lotuma (Rotuma?), Niua, Avai, Taputapu, Luaniua (Ontong Java). The oldest genealogy (that of Poopii) lists 18 generations of mortals descended from three generations of deities. Apeo could trace his line back only eight generations.

Some of the tales are found elsewhere in Polynesia, as those concerning Maui, Rata and Sina. At least one story (that of the bonito and the boxfish) is almost a duplicate of a Kapingamarangi story. (I hope to study possible contacts with this island, some 240 miles north of Nukuria in the United States Trust Territory.)

In the 1880's and 1890's great changes occurred. "Queen Emma" obtained the island and finally gave it to her protegee Mrs. Calder, a Samoan or part-Samoan, who was first married to Joseph Highly. Their child was the present Frances Kroening of Kieta, Bougainville. Highly died in 1894 at the age of 48. Mrs. Calder next married a German, Emil Altmann, who died in 1898 at the age of 28. The graves of these two husbands, with names and dates, are on Maturi islet. The population at this time was reduced to about 5 elders and nine other adult males with their families. They moved from their traditional home on Takuu Islet to Kapeatu Islet to work for Mrs. Calder, the remains of whose home stands today. They gave up their prayers and rituals. Labourers were brought from Buka, Manus and Samoa. After World War I the adult males numbered some 20, and the Australian Government moved the people to Nukutoa and made it possible for them to buy (they believe) the entire atoll. They admit that Mrs Kroening believes that she owns Nukutoa Islet, where the village stands, and that she allows free use of the land and coconuts. (The coconuts are free to everyone, and none are made into copra).

#### OUTSIDE CONTACTS

Ideas of geography and of the world are extremely naive. No one has heard of the United Nations or Indonesia. There seems to be no record of European aggression on the island, and the people speak well of all foreigners - European, Chinese, and Melanesian alike. They patronize the store and welcome ships. Captain Morgan of the "NIVANI" does many kind acts for the people and they have high regard for him. They will be fortunate if this friend of theirs continues to call there.

#### SUGGESTIONS AND QUERIES

1. Migration is a problem some day to be faced. The young people realise that eventually there will not be enough land. They would prefer Tasman or Nukuria (if land titles could be obtained). The men are glad to work for intervals at Tasman, and there is a feeling that they and the Tasmans are a single people.

2. I hope that the Missions will not be allowed entrance to the islands unless invited by the islanders. If Christianity brought a sudden end to taboos, it might at the same time with the ensuing demoralization bring an end to taboos against stealing, lying and adultery. Certainly, missions could not demand

access from a desire to improve the ethics of the people. (4)

3. The enthusiastic acceptance of schools indicates a desire to know something of the world. I hope that before many years some of the Takuu people may be qualified as teachers. It is good to have teachers from elsewhere to present new ideas, but they should be balanced by local teachers who can teach local culture. I think the people's lives can be enriched by attainment of literacy in their own language. Polynesians elsewhere derive great satisfaction from writing letters in their own language, and from writing down their traditions, genealogies and songs. A local man could teach reading and writing Takuu, and this recognition of a relationship of sound and symbol would accelerate the learning of English writing. Learning something of their own culture would foster a healthy pride in their own traditions. It is hoped that future Melanesian teachers be carefully screened to keep out any with a condescending attitude to "bush" natives.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Ordinarily I refrain from superlatives, but must state that I have never before seen a people whose way of life so closely approximates standards advocated by Christians. The people may not kill, fight, lie, steal, commit adultery or disobey a chief. They are temperate (except for smoking), industrious, clean, polite; they avoid gossip and are generous.

I greatly appreciate the co-operation of the government which made this study possible. I made a large collection of artifacts for the Bishop Museum at Honolulu, and obtained linguistic and anthropological data never before recorded.

I especially wish to thank Mr. Clancy, Mr & Mrs Kimmorley, and Captain and Mrs Morgan for their kind help and hospitality.

(signed) Samuel H. Elbert  
(Hong Kong)

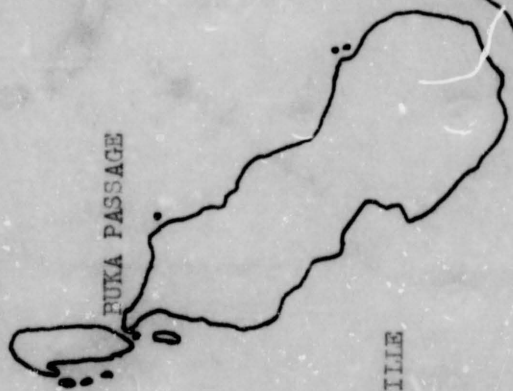
RELATIVE POSITIONS OF ATOLLS  
(Orientation is not accurate)

FEAD IS.

CARTERET IS.

BUKA I.

BUKA PASSAGE



MORTLOCK IS.

TASMAN IS.

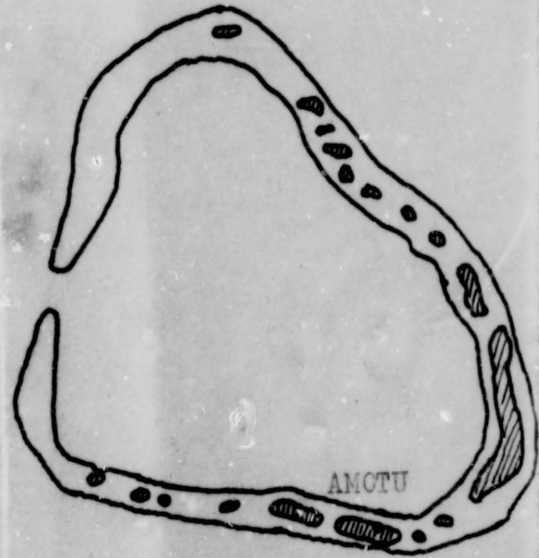
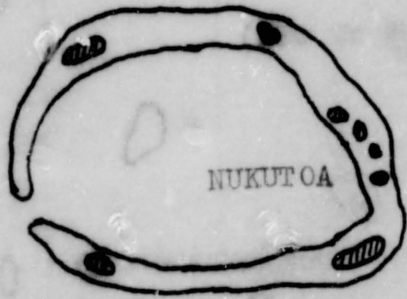
OTTUO JAVA

B.S.I.P.

BOUGAINVILLE

MORTLOCKS

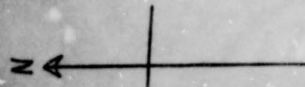
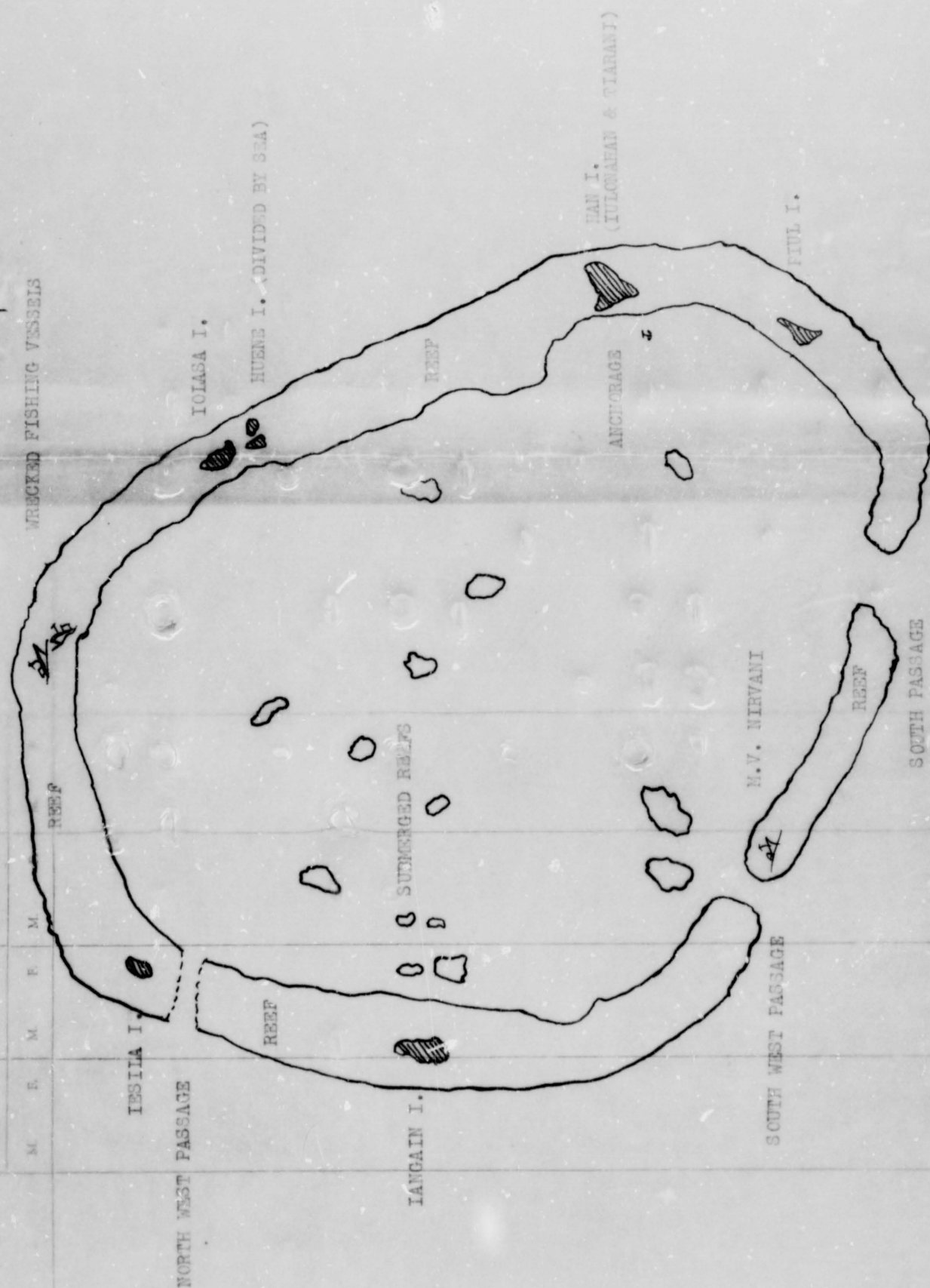
TASMANS



.../2  
... involved  
... for many  
years. The people of the two villages however are not very actively

POPULATION

Village	TOTALS (Including Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside District)				CARTEES				
	CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	





11-18

68A67-11-27

# PATROL REPORT

Report number: 3 of 72/73  
 District: Bougainville  
 Patrol conducted by: P. van Staveren  
 Area patrolled: Carteret Is. Atolls C.D.  
 Duration of patrol: 21st to 24th August  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 26-1-72 No. 4 of 71/72  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: Nil  
 Map reference: CARTARET

Objects of patrol: Census, general administration.  
 Station: Hutjena Sub-district Office  
 Subdistrict: Buka Passage  
 Designation: Patrol Officer  
 Personnel accompanying: Lodge, P - A.P.O.  
 Number of days: 2 days  
 Total population of area:  
 Council area: non-Council  
 House of Assembly Electorate: North Bougainville

The District Commissioner,  
 Bougainville District,  
 P.O.W.S.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 7 to
- Patrol Instructions
- The Report and my comments
- Area study
- Updating of area study
- Situation Reports No's 1-2
- Patrol map

DATE: 4/9/72

*[Signature]*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KONEDOBUE, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study
- Updating of area study
- Situation Report No's. 1-2
- 
- 

District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report.....  
 Above average  
 Average   
 Below average

Date: 18/9/1972

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner

involved  
 for many  
 very actively

11-18.

JAW:MKG

Grand Total

67-11-27

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

Officer

15th November, 1972.

ville

The District Commissioner  
Bougainville District  
P.O. Box 123/124  
ARAWA.

BUKA PASSAGE PATROL NO. 3 OF 1972/73

Reference your Minute of the 18th September, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 and 2 arising out of the above patrol of the Atolls Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. P. Van Staveren, Patrol Officer.

S.J. PEARSALL  
s/Secretary

... involved  
\* for many  
... very actively

.../2



### PATROL REPORT

Report number: 4-72/73  
 District: Bougainville  
 Patrol conducted by: T.J. BARRETT  
 Area patrolled: West Coast BUKA  
 Duration of patrol: 6 days  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 16/3/72  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: 4/10/72  
 Map reference: Fourmil Bougainville

Objects of patrol: Survey of proposed West Coast  
 Buka Road  
 Station: HURJENA  
 Subdistrict: BUKA PASSAGE  
 Designation: A.D.O.  
 Personnel accompanying: Nil  
 Number of days: 6  
 Total population of area: 3593  
 Council area: Buka  
 House of Assembly Electorate: North Bougainville

Officer  
  
  
  
  
  
  
inville

The District Commissioner,  
*Bougainville* District,  
*HURJENA*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios	To 33, 34	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,		( )
The Report and my comments,		(✓)
Area study,		( )
Updating of area study,		( )
Situation Reports No's 1-		(✓)
Patrol map,		( )

DATE: 9/11/1972

*[Signature]*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1-	(✓)
.....	( )
.....	( )
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average ✓
	Below average

Date: 16/11/1972 ✓

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner

ts for many  
 not very actively

JAW:JB

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
P.O. Box 2396, KONEKOBU

67-11-13

Officer

nd Total

9th January, 1973

The District Commissioner  
Bougainville District  
P.O. Box 123/124  
ARAWA

inville

MUTJENA PATROL NO. 4 OF 1972/73

Reference your 67-1-3 of the 17th November, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol to the West Coast of Buks Island, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. T.J. Barrett, Assistant District Officer.

Mr. Barrett accomplished a great deal during his 6 day patrol. I presume you are using this study as the basis for a formal submission for inclusion in the design list.

S.J. PEARCALL  
s/Secretary

alts for many  
e not very actively

- 11-18.

67-11.139



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams  
Telephone 67-1-3  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for JKK.BMW  
By.....

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

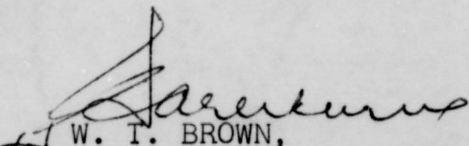
DISTRICT OFFICE  
P.O. BOX 123/124  
ARAWA  
BOUGAINVILLE  
P.N.G.

NOVEMBER 17TH 1972

The Secretary  
Department of the Administrator  
P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU

PATROL REPORT - BUKA PASSAGE

Attached please find Patrol Report No. 4-72/73  
for your information and records. This  
report was carried out by T. J. Barrett, A.D.O.

  
W. T. BROWN,  
District Commissioner

att.

cults for many  
re not very actively

.../2



Box 67 - 11-18

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
**PATROL REPORT**

Report number: 5 of 1972  
 District: Bougainville  
 Patrol conducted by: R. McIlwain  
 Area patrolled: part Selua CD  
 Duration of patrol: 28/11 to 8/12/72  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 11/72  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: 10/72  
 Map reference: Buka Island

Objects of patrol: Council Elections  
 Station: Hutjena  
 Subdistrict: Buka Passage  
 Designation: Assistant District Officer  
 Personnel accompanying: A Sagan RDA  
 T Tanu AFO  
 Number of days: 11 days  
 Total population of area: 4435  
 Council area: Buka LSC  
 House of Assembly Electorate: North Bougainville

The District Commissioner,  
 District,  
Bougainville

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios 178 To 180, ( ✓ )
- Patrol Instructions, ( )
- The Report and my comments, ( ✓ )
- Area study, ( )
- Updating of area study, ( )
- Situation Reports No's 1—, ( )
- Patrol map, ( )

DATE: 20/12 19 72

*[Signature]*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, ( )
- Updating of area study, ( )
- Situation Report No's. 1— ( )
- ..... ( )
- ..... ( )

District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report..... Average

Below average

Date: 12 / 1 / 1973 .

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner



WNL:SU

Grand Total

P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU

67-11-18

1st February, 1973

The District Commissioner  
Bougainville District  
P.O. Box 123/124  
ARAWA

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 5 of 1972/73.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report arising out of the above patrol of Part SELAU and part BUKA Census Divisions, as submitted by Mr. R. McIlwain, Assistant District Officer.

Please adhere to my Circular 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971, especially sections relating to Field Officers Journals and the submission of Situation Reports.

A copy of the Field Officer's Journal which was forwarded to this Headquarters with the above report is hereby returned for your records.

*C.G. Littler*  
C.G. LITTLER  
a/Secretary

PATROL REPORT No.

67-2-1

Station JFT/efd Officer Cummins  
 District WEST COAST Subdistrict Sub District Office,  
 Census Division Part Selau I.G. Council HUTJENA,  
P.O. Box 34,  
BUKA PASSAGE.  
 (For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, or District level), and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.  
 20th December, 1972

The District Commissioner,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 P.O. Box 123/124,  
ARAWA.


HUTJENA PATROL No. 5-1972/73  
 West Coast Buka & Selau - R. McIlwain, A.D.O.

Attached please find two copies of a report of the abovementioned patrol.

This patrol was mounted specifically for the conduct of Buka Local Government Council elections. The election report required by the Local Government Ordinance has already been forwarded to the Returning Officer, Mr D. Bretherton.

The tendency to re-elect only active retiring members of the Council was maintained throughout the whole area covered by the Council and only 15 of 34 retiring members were re-elected. The new council has generally younger and better educated membership than the old council and it can be expected that it will now be an even more vocal political body than in the past.

Mr McIlwain's comments on the reaction to the proposed West Coast Buka road will be passed on to Mr Mola, M.H.A..

  
 (J.F. Tierney)  
Assistant District Commissioner

The new Councillors represent a wide sphere of interests including Church, Society and traditional leadership. Perhaps the two most outstanding representatives will be Councillor Awa... of... and Councillor... of the First Buka Council in 1961, and Councillor... United Church Pastor...  
 With these and the other new Councillors...



(2)

standard of education, along with a younger and possibly more active approach to Council activities.

Prior to the patrol moving into the area Councillor A.H. Kearei had made a series of visits as part of a patrol to discuss activities of the proposed Bougainville Area Authority. On several occasions I mentioned this topic to which there appeared to be a general acceptance of the proposal to form the Authority, despite there being a minimal only understanding of its purpose and formation. At Matsungan where Mr. Kearei had not been able to visit I spoke with a group of the proposals to establish the authority and was engaged in a long series of questions mostly emanating from a University student on holidays. Most of the questions were directed toward establishing the administrative formation of the authority, and the avenues by which it would obtain finance for its operation and it became obvious that the questioners had little desire that it should replace functions presently undertaken by the Council, or be a substitute for the Council as a developmental body, such a move being seen as likely to remove or diminish control over government by the ordinary person; and that the authority should have power to impose further direct taxation.

There was no mention of self government or independence to the patrol, and accordingly it would be reasonable to assume that the inevitability of both these processes has been accepted. Also there was little comment on the activities of the coalition government of which Mr. D. Mola MHA is a member, with the exception of some criticism of the failure of Mr. Mola to obtain a commencement date for the construction of the West Coast Road. Perhaps Mr. Mola could prepare a Press Release detailing his activities relating to his efforts to have the road placed on the works programme.

#### MATTERS OF ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

Communications have long been a problem along the west coast of Buka Island and the Buka Local Government Council cognizant of these problems has budgeted to upgrade the wharf on Petats Island and to construct road linking the villages of Nova and Bei on the western coastal fringe to the main east coast road network. It is not expected to link Nova for another two years, however dependant upon the ability of the Council to hire heavy equipment late this financial year there is every likelihood of the Bei link being completed within twelve months. Unless the Council can hire equipment there is little hope of this road being completed as the people from Bei claim they have insufficient labour to dig out the batters required.

(1)

Despite the absence of a road network along the West Coast of Buka Island marketing of coora remains to be orderly, and similarly with foodstuffs. At Pororan and Petats there are well established Societies which ship direct to Rabaul, and other areas are able to freight produce to Buka Passage.

The West Coast continues to provide good quality foodstuffs for the twice weekly Buka Passage Market which operates under the guidance of the Buka Local Government Council. Producers are apt to complain of unnecessarily high charges laid down by canoe operators who are quick to charge charter rather than fare rates.

At Petats Island there is a repair centre with adequate facilities and a suitably trained repairman to make minor repairs to outboard motors. Outside the service provided by the Petats organisation the only recourse for outboard motor operators is to the Chinese owned trade stores through which they originally purchased their engines, and who rarely stock any spare parts for the line which they sell.

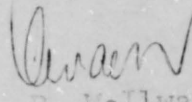
#### MATTERS OF SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Missions continue to provide most of the facilities connected with schooling in the area patrolled. Both the Catholic and United Church Mission have substantial educational institutions for primary, vocational and seminary schooling. At Pororan and in the Selau at Hantoa, Chabai, Talena the Catholic Mission have a variety of schools, whilst at Petats and Poka the United Church operate primary T schools. Administration Agency operated schools have been established at Saposa and Kahule.

During the Patrol I inspected the long standing 10,000 gallon tank project at the Kahule PT3. The tank is now partly constructed and I have placed an order for additional parts. The tank has however been built a long distance from any catchment and it will require the reconstruction of an old catchment before guttering can be connected. Presently the school has two one thousand gallon tanks connected to a catchment and another one thousand gallon tank placed adjacent to a rather large catchment area without guttering. An order has also been placed for fittings to make the additional tank operational.

Medical services are adequate with aidposts placed in close proximity to one another. The United Church continues to maintain medical services at the abandoned Skotlan Mission.

I understand there to be some latent cultist activity at Dei, however this activity does not seem to have had any notable effect on the inhabitants, and most certainly has not had any diminishing effects on the reputation of the Council.

  
R. McIlwain,  
Assistant District Officer

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 6-72/73	Objects of patrol: <u>Census</u> , Area Study
District: BOUGAINVILLE	Station: HUTJENA
Patrol conducted by: T.J. Barrett, A.D.O	Subdistrict: Buka Passage
Area patrolled: Solus Census Division	Designation: A.D.O.
Duration of patrol: 6/2/73-16/2/73	Personnel accompanying: Nil
Last D.D.A. patrol: 16/12/72	Number of days: 8 days
Last O.L.G. patrol: January 1972	Total population of area: 2354
Map reference: Fourmil Bougainville (Buka Island)	Council area: Buka Passage L.G.C.
	House of Assembly Electorate: North Bougainville

The District Commissioner,  
*Bougainville* District,  
*Aeswa*

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Field Officers Journal Folios 6 To 7 ,	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	(✓)
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's 1-- ,	( )
Patrol map,	(✓)

DATE: 14/3/73.

*[Signature]*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

*[Signature]*

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1--	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )
District Headquarters assessment of	✓ Above average
Patrol & Report 6-72/73	Average
	Below average

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner

Date: 27/3/1973

EES (Electorate)		Grand Total
ADULT		
M.	F.	
13	1	236
22	3	297
29	12	526
14	4	313
5		337
11	2	305
7		167
8		173
109	22	2354

The District Commissioner  
 Bougainville District  
 P.O. Box 123/124  
 ARAWA

5th July, 1973  
 67-11-27  
 R.G. Crwin  
 a/D.D.C.

HUIJENA PATROL NO. 6 - 1972/73

Reference your 67-1-3 of 27th March, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of SOLOS Census Division, and also the Initial Area Study compilation, as submitted by Mr. T.J. BARRETT, Assistant District Officer.

Area study and your covering comments have been read with interest.

I agree that Mr. Barrett is to be commended for his detailed and informative Area Study.

I regret the delay in acknowledging this Report.

*W. P. Ryan*  
 W.P. RYAN  
 a/secretary



67.11.27

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams  
Telephone JKN:CB  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67-1-3

DISTRICT OFFICE,  
P.O. BOX 123/124,  
ARAWA.



27TH MARCH, 1973.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Chief Minister and  
Development Administration,  
P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

HUTJENA PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 1972/73.

... Please find attached original and second copy of the above report.

I refer to Mr. Barrett's assessment regarding the cult activities in the Solus Census Division. It is pleasing to note that the long lasting friction which has existed between the Hahalis Welfare Society and the Council has gradually died out and the relationship is now good. I believe these changes were caused by the recent political and economic changes that have taken place in the Country.

Natural population increase of 11.3% over a period of two years is not an unusual event, because it has happened everywhere in the Territory at present, due to the better health services and the changes in the diet in the Villages.

The frictions between the Jehovah Witnesses and the Catholics in the Solus area are not an extraordinary thing. Whenever there are more than the one religious body operating in one area, there are always frictions. However, the Solus activities will be closely watched in the future.

The disinterested attitude of villagers towards immediate Administration personnel based on Buka is typical of longer contacted coastal villages. We must remember too that they are a subsistence community hence they must spend some time in their garden. However, with the present transitional economy, they have devoted most of their time attending committee meetings. Consequently, they hate to see any more of Administration personnel in the village as it may mean more meetings for them.

...../2



I feel that the only solution to this problem is for the Administration to replan its system of conveying messages to the village. I believe an appropriate way would be through some local authorities such as Local Government Council, unless it is an emergency message.

Mr. Barrett has compiled a detailed and informative report which portrays an encouraging situation in the sphere of the political, economic and social standing of the Solus people. I, therefore, recommend to you that Mr. Barrett be commended for his fine reporting.

REPORT NO. 6 - 1972/73

Please find attached original and second copy of the above report.  
Barrett's assessment regarding the relationship between the plus Census Division. It is noted that the long lasting friction between the Bahai's Welfare Society and the plus Census Division has gradually died out and the relationship is now good. I believe these changes were caused by the recent political and economic changes that have taken place in the Territory.

Natural population increase of 11.3% over a period of two years is not an unusual event, because it has happened everywhere in the Territory at present, due to the better health services and the changes in the diet in the Villages.

The frictions between the Jehovah Witnesses and the Catholics in the plus area are not an extraordinary thing. Whether there are more than one religious body operating in one area, there are bound to be frictions. However, the plus area is being closely watched in the future.

The disinterested attitude of the plus area towards the immediate Administration personnel is typical of longer contacted central villages. It must be remembered that they are a subsistence community hence they must spend most of their time in the garden. However, with the present transition to a cash economy, they have devoted most of their time to attending committee meetings. Consequently, it is to be expected that they will be more interested in the village as it may need more meetings.

W. T. BROWN, *W. T. Brown*  
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



JKN:CB

67-1-3

23

I feel that the only solution to this problem is for the Administration to replan its system of messages to the village. I believe appropriate way would be through some local authorities such as Local Government Council, emergency message.

27TH MARCH, 1973.

Mr. Barrett has compiled a detailed and informative report which portrays an encouraging picture of the political, economic and social life of the people. I, therefore, commend Mr. Barrett for his fine reporting.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Chief Minister and  
Development Administration,  
P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

HUTJENA PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 1972/73.

... Please find attached original and second copy of the above report.

I refer to Mr. Barrett's assessment regarding the cult activities in the Solus Census Division. It is pleasing to note that the long lasting friction which has existed between the Mahalis Welfare Society and the Council has gradually died out and the relationship is now good. I believe these changes were caused by the recent political and economic changes that have taken place in the Country.

Natural population increase of 11.3% over a period of two years is not an unusual event, because it has happened everywhere in the Territory at present, due to the better health services and the changes in the diet in the Villages.

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The disinterested attitude of villagers towards immediate Administration personnel based on Buka is typical of longer contacted coastal villages. We must remember too that they are a subsistence community hence they must spend some time in their garden. However, with the present transitional economy, they have devoted most of their time attending committee meetings. Consequently, they hate to see any more of Administration personnel in the village as it may mean more meetings for them.

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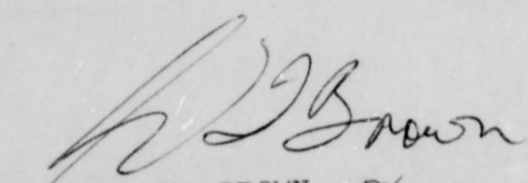
W. T. BROOKS  
DISTRICT

the village

22

I feel that the only solution to this problem is for the Administration to re-plan its system of conveying messages to the village. I believe an appropriate way would be through some local authorities such as Local Government Council, unless it is an emergency message.

Mr. Barrett has compiled a detailed and informative report which portrays an encouraging situation in the sphere of the political, economic and social standing of the Solus people. I, therefore, recommend to you that Mr. Barrett be commended for his fine reporting.

  
W. T. BROWN, *W.*  
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

JLN:CB  
DISTRICT OF  
P.O. BOX 4  
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The Secretary  
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Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for TJB/efd  
Mr.....

In Reply  
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No.

Department of the Administrator.

Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA,  
P.O. Box 34,  
Buka Passage.

26th February, 1973

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 6-1972/73

INTRODUCTION

AREA STUDY - SOLUS CENSUS DIVISION

(a) The Solus Census Division is located in the central region of Buka Island. The nearest village to the coast is Telatu which is approximately three miles inland whilst Hapan at the other end of the Census Division is located in the foothills of the Parkinson Range.

The country is undulating with the predominant vegetation rain forest. In close proximity to roads this rain forest has been replaced by gardens and coconut plantings.

Because of the nearby mountains the rainfall in the area is probably the highest on Buka Island. There is no official rain gauge however, 140" per year would be a fair approximation.

(b) There are no wharves or airstrips in the Solus Census Division, however all villages are connected to the facilities at Buka Passage by a main feeder road. Hapan is the furthest village from Buka Passage and it is approximately 25 miles away. The road is coronous and 40 M.P.H. a comfortable speed. The airstrip at Buka Passage is a Fokker Friendship strip and the wharf is capable of taking overseas shipping. The Sub District Headquarters are also easily accessible due to the road.

(c) Contact with the people of the Solus area has been constant since German times. The coming of the road has greatly intensified this contact and at least one Administration officer would be in the area every day, be he D.D.A., D.A.S.F or Co-operatives. The people are pro-Administration however they are very conservative and any idea put to them has to be really discussed before they will implement it.

Cults have always been present in the Solus area, however only in a small way. Most of the activities are localised to one or perhaps two villages and usually die out after a period of time. A few years later they are then replaced by another. The people of the Solus area, though they have a good road into the area, still follow their traditional ways to a large extent and this helps the cultist activities to flourish. Their neighbours of North East Buka are very rich material wise, all having taken up to a large extent the European style of living, and the Solus people would like to be able to do so also. This makes them easy game for any person wanting to set up a cult.

No people in the area actually admitted that there was any cultist activity in their village. It is known however that Hapan have a small cult going in their village and Nopan are involved with Anton Kiare who has been mixed up in small cults for many years. The people of the two villages however are not very actively

80

INTRODUCTION (cont)

(c) involved and enthusiasm is shown only on odd occasions. Other villages in the area have also been involved in similar pastimes before however at the time of the patrol nothing was heard to indicate that they were doing so at the present time.

The general attitude towards Hahalis Welfare Society is neutrality. With the exception of four families from Kohiso who openly pay tax to Hahalis, and who did not turn up for Census, a Hahalis policy for many years, most other people said that they did not know very much about the activities of Hahalis as they were not interested. A few sympathisers were seen in Kohiso, and Beikut however these people still pay their tax to the Council and have more interest in Council activities than in Hahalis ones. The attitude of the Kohiso people towards the four families who follow Hahalis is still good. They said that they were still good village citizens and did their share of the work in the village, gardens etc. They experienced no anti feelings against the families and summed it up with the saying "like bilong one one". This was the general attitude of nearly all the people in the Solus area towards Hahalis activities. The exception was at Gagan where the people were more against Hahalis policies, however they were not violently so, and it is felt that this reaction is brought about by the fact that Gagan village is in close proximity to Gagan mission.

Up until the present time Hahalis have confined their activities in the Solus to verbal instruction and persuasion. They have not carried out any projects such as water tanks or stores as they have done in other areas. Were they to do so they would probably gain more followers as the Solus people are very cult minded and would be influenced by the show of wealth. It is felt however that the Council would still retain the majority of the people because of the ground work they have already put into the area, and because of the disenchantment the North East coast people have shown after never having received any payment back from Hahalis after many years of contributing to the Society.

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Attached are the population figures for the census carried out while on patrol. It will be noticed that the population has increased greatly since the last census figures however it is actually two years since a census was done hence the big increase.

(b) All villages but two are on the feeder road that runs through the area. Hapan is approximately 2 miles from the end of the feeder and is joined to it by a four wheel drive track. Barikua is also approximately two miles from the feeder road and it also is a four wheel drive track. This track ends 200 yards short of the village due to a large gully. For details of communications see Section J and attached map.

(c) Most of the people absent from the electorate are either in Kieta-Panguna or Rabaul. The people absent from the village and working but still in the electorate are either in Duka Passage or at the two nearby plantations of Karoola and Dewau. There are not a large number of skilled people from the Solus and a large proportion of those absent are working as labourers. For details see Section K.

18

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) The people of the Solus are divided into major social groups, NABUIN and NAKARIPA. These two moities have each a sub clan - NAKAS for NABOIN and NATASI for NAKARIPA. The leaders of the major clans have more power than the leaders of the sub clans in most cases, the sub clan leaders some times having the say in land matters which concern their particular group. This system of clanship is standard on Buka Island.

(b) The operation unit for day to day activities is the simple family. For the heavier work such as clearing bush for gardens or cutting grass in a big coconut plantation the extended family is used, or sometimes even the lineage if the job is large enough. However in these times a lot of the work previously done by the extended family is being done by labourers hired by the people. These labourers are usually run-aways from plantations and migrants from Panguna and are usually Highlanders from the mainland.

(c) The language spoken is called HALIA. This is spoken all over Buka Island however each area has its own dialect. The Solus dialect extends out of the Solus into the West Coast area, however the people of the North East Coast have a different dialect and it is so different that the people quite often have trouble understanding each other.

(d) The villages of the Solus area are fairly closely tied and have no frictions between each other, other than normal squabbles that occur from day to day. Hapan and Kohiso tend to stick together mainly because they are slightly isolated from the rest of the villages, Gagan, Beikut and Barikua. Because they are grouped together centrally have close ties, and Nopan, Kohiso and Telatu stick together also because of close proximity. These groupings however are not rigid and are used mainly for trading of food and building materials. Inter-marriage is not affected as the Solus people marry freely throughout Buka.

(e) The village of Hapan has close ties with Bei on the West Coast and Telatu with Lonohan on the South East Coast. However on the whole the Solus people get on well with all other people on Buka Island. There are no particular frictions and quite often the people refer to themselves simply as 'Buka's'.

D. LEADERSHIP

(a) As previously stated there are two main clans or moities in the Selau, Nabuin and Nakaripa. Following is a list of the leaders of each clan in each village.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NABUIN</u>	<u>NAKARIPA</u>
HAPAN	MATARA. At present the Councillor. No schooling, no skills. Very influential.	KEHON. Aged, no schooling. No skills. Too old to be effective.
KOHISO	TUINO. No schooling, ex-plantation worker, fairly influential	KAMIK. Has worked around main centres as labourer. Absent at time of patrol.
GAGAN	KITI. Aged, no schooling no skills, fairly influential.	KIMET. No skills, no schooling, not very influential.
BEIKUT	HAKOKOT. Aged, plantation worker, no school, very influential.	PAS. Ex-catachist, minor schooling, no skills, talks a lot but not very influential.
BARIKUA	GOBI. Aged, no school, ex boss boy Soroken Pltn Very influential.	KARINGA. Minor schooling. Ex Aid Post orderly, ex pltn. worker. A good talker however not very influential.
N OPAN	KETAHON. Absent at time of patrol working in Rabaul.	NAHIA. The present Councillor. Minor schooling. Ex Plt, worker. Fairly influential.
KOHINO	HAUNI. Aged. Effective leader MOGON however he has not taken over officially. HAUNI too old to be effective. MOGON very influential.	BOMES. No schooling. Ex labourer in main centres, fairly influential.
TELATU	GAWA. Aged, no schooling No skills, not influential.	KALINA. Aged. No schooling ex pltn. labourer, fairly influential.

All of the above are influential only in their own village. Their power does not extend to other villages.

(b) At the present time the traditional leaders in the Solus area still have most of the say. However it is evident that the younger more educated men are trying to gain more power, and when the present lot of traditional leaders die, they probably will succeed in doing so. Councillors do have a reasonable amount of influence however when it comes to a point they nearly always defer to the traditional leader.



E. LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) All the land in the Solus is owned by the clans and the authority over the land is the headman of the clan. The land is divided up at village level, i.e. a Mabuin from Gagan cannot own land from Beikut just because they are from the same named clan. The headman allocates what land each family can use and can also give permission for bush to be cut down should the family wish to cut outside their allocated area.

Inheritance is matrilineal however a man can gain control of land by marrying back into his mother's family, i.e. patrilocal residence. This system of land tenure makes it very difficult trying to settle land disputes in the area.

(b) No individuals in the Solus own or lease land from the Administration.

It is doubtful whether any group would be willing to split up their land into individual ownership through land tenure conversion or everybody would be afraid that they may not get as much as the other person.

Most land disputes in the area are settled by Demarcation Committees.

(c) Cash cropping has been underway for many years. Most plantings are owned individually with a couple of the bigger plots being owned by the extended family. Plantings are mainly coconuts with a little cocoa. Clearing of bush is usually done by the individual with a few hired labourers, usually plantation runaways; however should the area to be cleared be extremely large the extended family is called upon. These people while working are fed by the owner as payment. The blocks that are owned by the extended family are cleared by all members of that family.

On individually owned blocks the trees are owned by the person who planted them, however the land still belongs to the group. This also does not help the settling of land disputes.

F. LITERACY

(a) All schools in the Solus area are Mission run and all teach in English.

Following is a list of students at each of the schools:

GAGAN

Standard	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Total	Teacher Rating	
2	18	12	30	T.1	
3A	21	18	39	T.1	
3B	19	19	38	T	
4A	21	16	37	T.1	
4B	15	18	33	T.1	
5	14	15	29	E.O.1	
6	9	9	18	T.1	
Totals	7	117	107	224	7

HAPAN

1	13	13	26	T
Totals	1	13	26	1

BEIKUT

2	18	6	24	T.1
Totals	1	18	24	1

KOHINO

2	21	14	35	T.1	
4	14	15	29	T	
6	25	10	35	T.2	
Totals	3	60	39	99	3

(b) Approximately 80% of the people can speak pidgin English and 20% are able to write in pidgin. English is spoken by about approximately 10% of the people and very few of these know how to write in English. Halia, place talk, is spoken by all people and 20% of people can write it.

(c) The Solus people tend to be tradesmen rather than highly educated. There are numerous carpenters, drivers and an electrician in the villages however anybody with higher education is away. There are a number of teachers however these are teaching in schools in the vicinity and not leading a purely village life.

(d) At present there are away from the Solus 25 students in high schools, two students at the Institute of Technology in Law and a student obtaining Teacher Training. There are no people at the present time studying in Australia.

(e) Radio is the main media of communication in the Solus area. Nearly all families have a radio or have access to a radio. Radio Bougainville would occupy 90% of the listening time, and mainly musical and request programmes are listened to. The popularity of Radio Bougainville is due to the fact that they speak in Pidgin and they speak on local topics. Newspapers are not widely read as they are unavailable to most of the people, and when they do receive them they are more interested in smoking them.

It is believed that a DIES mobile film unit will soon be sent to this area. If so it will be a definite asset for political education. Most of the people in the area have never seen a film and attendance would be 100% just to see it, thus creating a good opportunity to get at the whole population while they are interested.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

14

The people of the Solus while having the basic European artifacts like spoons and plates have held onto their traditional ways more than the other people on Buka. Houses generally are still made out of bush materials. The men wear a lap lap around the villages and shorts when they are dressing up. The women, especially the older ones, wear a lap lap tied around their waist only and very few dresses are seen, except on very special occasions and even then not a lot of them. The young women do wear a dress when coming to town etc. however around the village still wear a lap lap.

The basic European artifacts such as plates, spoons, pots, dishes and cups are used. Steel axes and knives are also in use. Lamps are not numerous and cooking is still done over an open fire.

Toilets are not numerous and those there are are not used regularly. The bush is more convenient and much less work. Most places have adequate water supplies. Health centres are situated at Gagan mission and Kohino.

There are three trucks in the area owned by the people, one at Gagan, one at Kohino and one at Kohiso.

The Mission also has a truck for its own use and a car.

(b) The main diet of the people is sweet potato, pig, coconuts, taro and various bush collages etc. Tinned foods are purchased when somebody comes into a bit of money however once it is gone the people go back to native food. Each family would probably eat tinned food such as tinned fish or meat and rice once a week. Tea and sugar are always on hand. There is only one trade store in the area, at Nopan, so most tinned foods have to be purchased from Buka Passage.

(c) There are no community centres or similar organisations in the Solus.

H. MISSIONS

(a) There are three Missions operative in the area - Roman Catholic, United Church and Jehovah's Witnesses. Following is a list of villages and their various demoniations.

- HAPAN 70% Roman Catholic, 30% United Church
- KOHISO 100% Roman Catholic
- GAGAN 100% Roman Catholic
- BEIKUT 90% Roman Catholic. The other 10% while still calling themselves Catholic say they are trying the Jehovah's Witnesses to see what they are like.
- BAP IKUA 100% Roman Catholic
- NOPAN 80% Roman Catholic, 20% trying the Jehovah's Witnesses to see what they are like
- KOHINO 100% Roman Catholic
- TELATU 90% Roman Catholic, 10% Jehovah's Witnesses. This village is the home base for the Jehovah Witness preachers.

The village people do not have any friction between themselves over religion however a number of people have expressed anger and open ridicule at the Jehovah's Witnesses preachers. They say they are teaching the people false stories about the Bible and that they should not be allowed to go around doing this type of thing.

(b) At Hapan the United Church has a native lay pastor who gives a service on Sundays. The Jehovah's Witnesses hold no regular services but travel around the villages talking to anybody who will listen to them. There are three males and one female, all expatriate who carry out this work.

The Catholic Mission is the only Mission station in the area. It has a school on the premises with seven teachers, a hospital with three native sisters who are trained nurses and a European father. The Mission also employs a carpenter, a driver and six labourers. The Father runs a cocoa buying business, buying copra off the people in the area (for details see Section M).

(c) The Catholic Church is by far the most influential in the area, 90% of the people following the faith. They are generally well liked by the people. The only complaints being, "why should they, the people, have to pay 10¢ for medicine", and "why do we have to help in the erection and maintenance of school buildings". A talk in economics and Education Departmental policy helped to straighten these things out.

The United Church at Hapan is accepted readily however they are a very small minority in the Solus being only in the one village.

The Jehovah's Witnesses are not well liked in the Solus area because of their radical faith. Their preachers come in for a lot of rubishing and ridicule however on most occasions they ignore what is being said. They have not made many in-roads into the people of the area and it is felt that they will not do so. The people they have impressed up to the present time are more listeners than actual followers of the faith. As they said themselves "train tasol"

I. NON INDIGENES

There are no European or Chinese businessmen in the Solus area. The Father at Gagan is the only European who does anything at all commercial in the area and he limits himself to buying cocoa from the local people. He hasn't even got a trade store running. Details of the Father's buying will be given in Section M.

(a) The Solus although being inland has access to the coast at Gagan. The main road to Gagan is a dirt road which is used for the transport of goods. All goods are transported by pack animals or by hand.

(b) There is no electricity in the Solus however because of the distance from the coast. The nearest power station is at Gagan which is about 2000 feet long and has daily services of Federal Airways. There would be no power in the Solus if it were not for the fact that the power lines are not yet laid.

(c) The Solus is a small village with a population of about 500 people. The people are of various tribes and are all of the same race.

(d) The Solus is a small village with a population of about 500 people. The people are of various tribes and are all of the same race.

(e) The Solus is a small village with a population of about 500 people. The people are of various tribes and are all of the same race.

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(l) The Solus is a small village with a population of about 500 people. The people are of various tribes and are all of the same race.

(m) The Solus is a small village with a population of about 500 people. The people are of various tribes and are all of the same race.

## J. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Roads All villages in the Solus area except for Barikua and Hapan are linked to the wharf and airstrip at Buka Passage by a main feeder road. The furthest village, Kohiso, is 25 miles from the Passage. The road is coronous and an average speed of 40 mph is possible. Hapan is two miles past the end of the road at Kohiso, however they have a coronous track joining up with the feeder road, so they have road access to the facilities. The track is only usable for four wheel drive vehicles or trucks. Barikua is approximately two miles from the main road. However they too have a branch road connecting them to the road. It also is usable only to 4 wheel drive vehicles or trucks. This road ends 200 yards from the actual village due to a steep gully however it is not a major inconvenience.

(b) Sea The Solus although being inland has access to the wharf at Buka Passage. The wharf is able to berth overseas ships. All produce is sent from the Solus by truck and then is shipped.

(c) Air There is no airstrip in the Solus however because of road access they use the airstrip at Buka Passage. This strip is over 5,000 feet long and has daily services of Fokker Friendships and D.C.3's from both airlines. There would be no practical reason for an airstrip to be built in the Solus as it would get little use and would be completely uneconomical.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Following is a village by village list of the number of skilled people still in the area.

<u>HAPAN</u>	1 teacher, 3 drivers, 2 carpenters, 1 clerk
<u>KOHISO</u>	1 " 2 " 1 " 1 mechanic
<u>GAGAN</u>	6 " 4 " 4 " 2 "
	1 nurse, 2 electricians
<u>BEIKUT</u>	1 teacher, 1 carpenter
<u>BARIKUA</u>	Nil
<u>NOPAN</u>	1 carpenter, 1 driver
<u>KOHINO</u>	3 teachers, 3 drivers, 1 mechanic, 1 carpenter
<u>TELATU</u>	1 carpenter.

Of the above a number of them have not got their tickets for their trades, however have worked as assistant to a carpenter or a mechanic and are quite competent, or seem to be.

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L. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The people of the Solus are pro-Administration however on the whole they are disinterested in the Government other than the immediate representatives of the various departments, i.e., the Administration officers based on Buka. Should something of importance take place outside Buka they will take note, however once the occasion is over they go back to living from day to day and being concerned only with their own local problems. They are not a very political aware group of people and although they know that self-government and independence are coming they do not have a lot of knowledge as to how it will affect them. On numerous occasions the patrol was asked who was going to look after them when independence came and all the Europeans left. Their concern was based on the supposition that the younger men do not care for the village life and would take no notice of people living in the villages. Talks were given to try and straighten out the matter however they have heard it all before and it does not seem to sink in. Each village said they were clear on the matter after the patrol had finished, however we will see what the reaction is when the next patrol goes into the area.

The attitude towards people of other races is good. The only people that do come in for criticism are the Jehovah's Witness preachers. There was some concern over the killing of the Bougainvillians in the Highlands however this has died a natural death as more pressing local matters come to light.

(c) The people of Kohiso have got a land problem with the people of Hanahan on the North East Coast over their common boundary however this does not affect relationship greatly as far as day to day matters go.

A number of people have been overseas probably the best known of these being Alex Holi of Gagan, the Chief Minister's personal Secretary at the present time. Most of the people who have been overseas are not living in the area at the present time.

(d) There are no market gardening enterprises in the Solus. Some people do take local foods when at Buka passage and take to the weekly market at Buka Passage however it is only on a very small scale and quite often they will trade their foods for other foods.

(e) The only people actually employed in the Solus are those employed by the Mission. The total of their wages is approximately \$100 per fortnight, i.e. \$2,600 per year. There are approximately 120 Solus people employed in other centres, both inside and outside the North Bougainville electorate. The majority of these are employed as labourers. If the average wage of these people was \$30 per fortnight that would mean they would earn a collective income of \$93,600 per year. Approximately one quarter of this would be brought back to the Solus area, i.e. \$24,300 would come back to the Solus area.

(f) There are no Co-operatives operating in the area and never have been. The nearest thing to it is the Gagan's cocoa buying business. He has a drier which the people use free of charge and he then buys the beans. The profits are then put back into the business or to improving facilities around the Mission station. The operation is well liked by the people. The usage of the drier is not restricted



M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) Following are the numbers of productive trees in the area. These figures come from Agriculture and are from the last tree count held in 1969.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NO. OF COCONUTS</u>	<u>NO. OF COCOA</u>
HAPAN	35,927	5,222
KOHISO	20,843	2,146
GAGAN	46,842	10,167
BEIKUT	17,837	1,258
BARIKUA	12,368	534
NOPAN	9,135	780
KOHINO	16,424	2,223
TELATU	13,933	2,995
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>173,309</b>	<b>25,425</b>

(b) It is not possible to ascertain the actual production as the majority of the produce is sold to the Chinese traders in Buka Passage. Very few of the people have copra 'T' numbers. The Father at Gagan Mission last year brought 7 tons of cocoa from the people. At an average of \$500 per ton that is \$3,500. The rest of the cocoa production was also sold to the Chinese traders whose figures are unavailable.

(c) With 173,309 coconut trees in the area the people of area should have been able to produce 722 tons of copra, i.e. 5 cwt per acre and 60 to the acre. However because of poor bearing potential in the Solus area, Agriculture estimate that they would have only got half of their crop, i.e. 361 tons. This means that if the Solus area produced 361 tons of copra at an average of \$100 per ton the amount of \$36,000 came into the Solus area from copra last year.

With 25,425 cocoa trees in the area the Solus people should have been able to produce 34 tons of cocoa i.e., 3 lb per tree. However, with half production this means 17 tons of cocoa should have gained approximately \$8,500 in value. Of this the Father of Gagan purchased \$3,500 worth and the Chinese traders at Buka Passage the rest.

(d) There are no market gardening enterprises in the Solus. Some people do take local foods such as sweet potato and taro to the weekly market at Buka Passage however it is only on a very small scale and quite often they only trade their foods for other foods.

(e) The only people actually employed in the Solus are those employed by the Mission. The total of their wage is approximately \$100 per fortnight, i.e. \$2,600 per year. There are approximately 120 Solus people employed in other centres, both inside and outside the North Bougainville Electorate. The majority of these are employed as labourers. If the average wage of these people was \$30 per fortnight that means they would earn a collective income of \$93,600 per year. Approximately one quarter of this would be brought back to the Solus area, i.e. \$24,300 would come back to the Solus area.

(f) There are no Co-operatives operating in the area and never have been. The nearest thing to it is the Father's cocoa buying business. He has a drier which the people use free of charge and he then buys the bean. The profits are then put back into the business or to improving facilities around the Mission station. The operation is well liked by the people. The usage of the drier is not restricted

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (cont)

to only the people of Gagan however the villages that are further away tend to sell their beans to the Chinese, thus cutting down on their work and their profits.

(g) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in the Solus. There is only one trade store at Nopan and this has no stock. The nearest thing to businessmen would be Thomas Main from Hapan who has a car and also 11 head of cattle, and Ambrose Keyson at Gagan who has 23 head of cattle. The cattle will be ready for sale and slaughtering next year, however it is not known as yet where they will market them.

(h) There are numerous bank books in the Solus area and the time used to see everyone of them would not be warranted.

(i) There have been no difficulties in collecting tax this financial year. The Council has set the rate of \$10,00 and the people are happy with it.

(j) The income of the Solus is made up of the following components:

Copra	\$36,100.00
Cocoa	\$ 8,500.00
Local Wages	\$ 2,600.00
Money sent back to the area	\$24,300.00
Total	<u>\$71,500.00</u>

(k) With a total population of 2,354 this makes the average per capita income approximately \$30.00 per person. This would be a fairly reasonable amount as women and children are taken into account. There are no villages in the Solus appreciably richer than any other so the amount of \$30.00 would be realistic for all the villages.

(l) All marketing facilities are at Buka Passage, the wharf and the airstrip. The people of the Solus have good road access to these facilities.

Cattle on the other hand has a very good chance to improve their economy. The initial work of getting up a fence is the only real manual labour involved. Beef cattle are fairly self sufficient and all that is required is constant checks for diseases etc. This could be done by old men or women and this would not be a strain on the village work. Land is in abundance for cattle, with a fair amount of grass available. Other strains of grass could also be introduced. There are at least 200 people in the area with cattle and agricultural tools and help. Marketing has not yet been settled however should present no problem with a ready market available at Kieta and Piarua. Should the people make reasonable profits on their cattle it is felt that the Solus people will become very cattle conscious and undertake off in a big way.

(m) There should be no problem with the reactions of the people towards improving the economy of the area. The incentive of an extra \$15 per ton on copra will make them self-activated.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) Land shortage is no problem in the area. The Solus is approximately 40 square miles in size and of this 25 square miles would still be bush. All this could be used if needed.

(b) At the present time market gardening is non-existent in the Solus. They could commence market gardening however it would be at the expense of their other crops of copra and cocoa. The population of the Solus is not large. If they were to take on market gardening as an economical basis a large majority of the work force would be needed to tend the vegetables, that type of crop needing constant attention. This means that the copra and cocoa industry would suffer. There are less losses in copra and cocoa than in market gardening, which is plagued by uncertain markets and losses through rotten food. The people also understand copra and cocoa and should they move to market gardening they would be going into an unknown field. Therefore it is felt that people should stay with the crops they have at the present time and not make an attempt to branch into the uncertain field of market gardening.

(c) Wage earnings could be increased however the people of the Solus would have to go out of their area to do it. There are no opportunities to obtain work in the Solus and the nearest centre that requires constant labour is Kieta-Panguna. However even at the present time there is a shortage of young men in the villages and were the Solus to lose many more then they would be short of the necessary numbers of young men to run village activities.

(d) The Solus people have two ways of improving upon their present situation. One is to increase present plantings. The other is to introduce cattle.

The copra Marketing Board is going to set up a depot in Buka Passage in the near future and will be shipping the copra directly overseas. Without freight charge and the extra handling charges that they now have to pay for it, it is felt that the people of the area will increase plantings and output will greatly increase. The people will be getting approximately \$15.00 per ton more and this will be incentive for more production. There will still be the problem however of the lack of manpower and even though they do hire some Highlanders as labourers the number is not great enough to make any big difference. The Solus will always have this problem and for this reason their production will never be of any great amount.

Cattle on the other hand does offer them a very good chance to improve their economy. The initial work of putting up a fence is the only real manual labour involved. Beef cattle are fairly self reliant and all that is required is constant checks for diseases etc. This could be done by old men or women and this would not put a strain on the village work. Land is in abundance for cattle, with a fair amount of grass available. Other strains of grass could also be introduced. There are at present two people in the area with cattle and Agriculture are processing two others and helping them to obtain Development Bank Loans. Marketing has not yet been settled however should present no problems with a ready market available at Kieta and Panguna. Should the people make reasonable profits on their cattle it is felt that the Solus people will become very cattle conscious and could take off in a big way.

(e) There should be no problems with the reactions of the people towards improving the economy of the area. The incentive of an extra \$15 per ton on copra will make them self-activated.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY (cont.)

(e) Cattle usually provide a large profit for a minimum amount of manual labour. All they require is constant surveillance. When the people see the actual profit that the present cattle owners get, it is felt that the interest in cattle will become very high and that they will not have to be encouraged to try the industry, but will be asking of their own accord for cattle. One of the main reasons any industry succeeds is self interest and if the people have that feeling towards a cattle project it would have a very good chance of becoming the major money winner for the Solus area.

The cattle industry is being brought up by several villages in the Council area based in the area. The tractor is for the use of all people however it will not only one village, Gagan, but will get the benefit from it, because the driver does not have to be there. This was a genuine complaint by the people and it has been brought to the attention of the Council.

On the whole the Council is well thought of in the area and the people are happy with the rate of \$10.00 per acre. The situation will continue to exist as long as the people of the area can see material value for the money they are getting up.

28

0. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Buka Local Government has a fairly rating in the Solus area. For the number of taxpayers the area has received its share of the projects. As stated earlier this is one of the main advantages it has over the Hahalis Welfare Society. Even though Hahalis has sympathisers they can see that the Council is at least putting material assets into the area and thus they continue to pay tax to the Council.

The people of the area have the normal grievances about how they are being neglected however they do it more as a matter of form rather than with genuine concern. There was a complaint brought up by several villages re the Council tractor based in the area. This tractor is for the use of all people however up until now only one village, Gagan, has been getting the benefit from it, because the driver comes from there. This was a genuine complaint by the people and it has been brought to the attention of the Council.

On the whole the Council is well thought of in the area and the people are happy with the tax rate of \$10.00. The situation will continue to exist as long as the people of the area can see material value for the money they are putting up.

3  
P. ACCOMMODATION AND FACILITIES

There is no accommodation available in the Solus area. This applies both to modern accommodation and rest houses. The patrol slept out one night and this was spent in a newly erected store.

Facilities are limited to two Aid Posts and four schools. There is nothing else that could be called a facility.

... of ... in the past ... They have ... the ...  
... that other ... have ...  
... place so accessible they will ...  
... a few years ...  
... modern way of life.

The Solus is a pleasant ... with the ...  
... being ... and thus being ... to sleep  
... in each village.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
T. J. [unclear]  
Assistant District Officer

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9. CONCLUSION

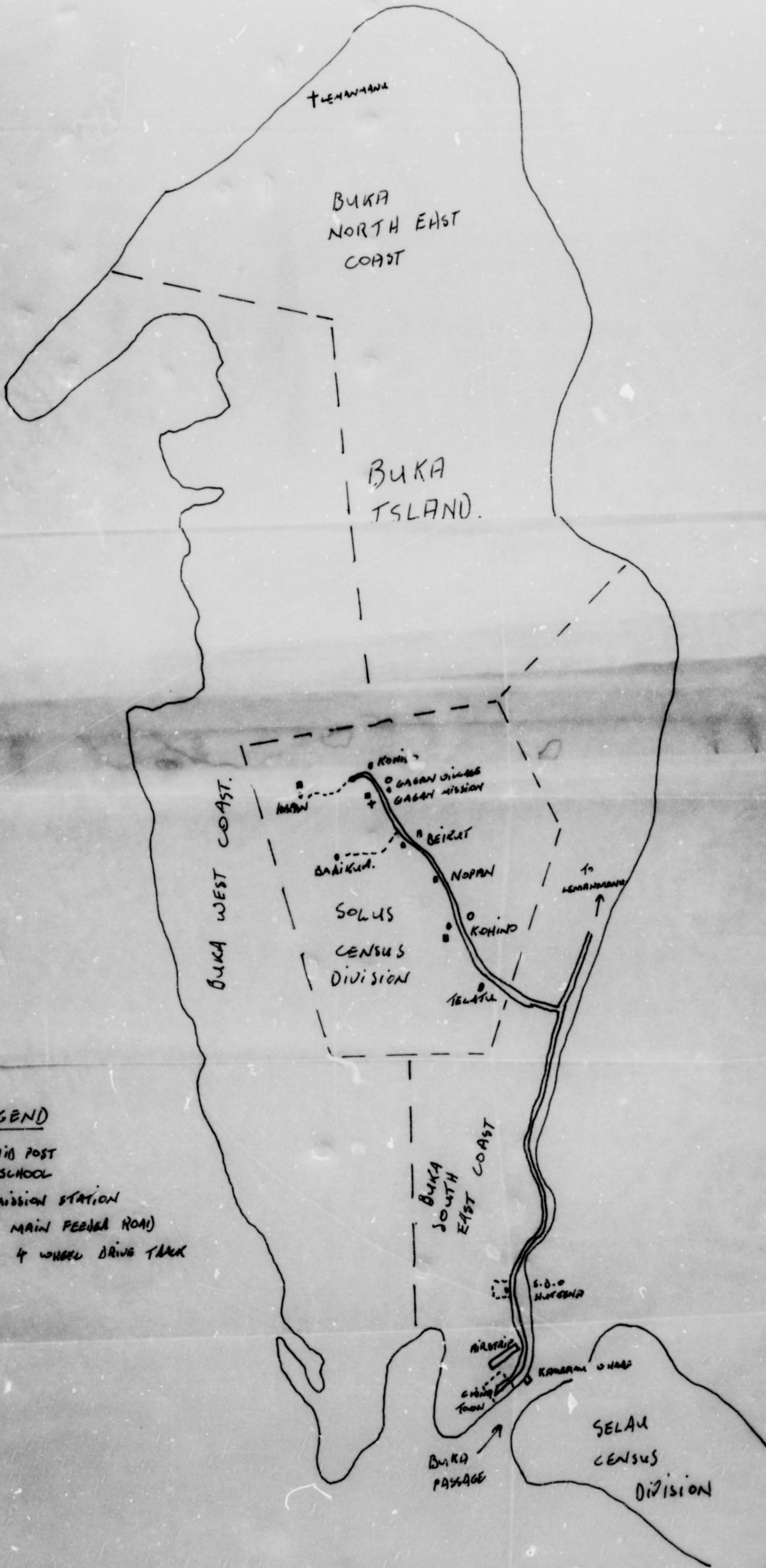
This report is an initial Area Study report, the Solus having been previously incorporated in the Buka Census Division, now split up into areas.

The Solus people still cling to their traditional ways much more than the rest of Buka Island. They are a superstitious people and are not as advanced either politically or economically as the rest of Buka. They have not had the constant contact that other areas have had however now that the road has made the place so accessible they will advance quickly and in a few years be much more orientated to the modern way of life.

The Solus is a pleasant area to patrol with the one disadvantage being no rest houses and thus being able to sleep in each village.

*T.J. Barrett*

(T.J. Barrett)  
Assistant District Officer



† LEMANAMA

BUKA  
NORTH EAST  
COAST

BUKA  
ISLAND.

BUKA WEST COAST.

KOKIN  
GAGAN  
GAGAN MISSION

BEKUT  
NAPAN

SOLUS  
CENSUS  
DIVISION

KOKIND

TELATA

to LEMANAMA

BUKA  
SOUTH  
EAST COAST

S.O.O  
MUTENGA

AIRPORT

CHANG  
TOWN

KANARU

SELAN  
CENSUS  
DIVISION

BUKA  
PASSAGE

LEGEND

- AIR POST
- SCHOOL
- † MISSION STATION
- == MAIN FEDERAL ROAD
- 4 WHEEL DRIVE TRACK



# PATROL REPORT

Report number: 7-1972/73	Objects of patrol: AREA STUDY
District: BOUGAINVILLE	Station: HUTJENA
Patrol conducted by: P.A. LODGE	Subdistrict: BUKA PASSAGE
Area patrolled: S.E. BUKA C.D.	Designation: A.P.O.
Duration of patrol: 13-2-73 to 28-2-73	Personnel accompanying: NIL
Last D.D.A. patrol: <del>1971</del> 1971	Number of days: 12
Last O.L.G. patrol: DEC. 1972	Total population of area: 4005 4088
Map reference: MILINCH OF BUKA	Council area: PART BUKA L.G.C.
FOURMIL OF BOUGAINVILLE NORTH	House of Assembly Electorate: NORTH BOUGAINVILLE

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ,	( )
Patrol Instructions,	( ✓ )
The Report and my comments,	( ✓ )
Area study,	( ✓ )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's 1- ,	( )
Patrol map,	( ✓ )

DATE: 21/5 1973.

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

*[Signature]*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( ✓ )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1-	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of  
Patrol & Report.....

Above average ✓  
Average

Below average  
*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

Date: 16/5/1973

67-11-47

6th October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA.

PATROL HUTJENA NO. 7/68-69.

Your reference is 67-1-3 of 24th September, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. D.I. MacDonald, Patrol Officer, to part Nissan and Pinipel Census Division.

3. Mr. MacDonald has made some very sound comments in this short report.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

CC: Mr. D.I. MacDonald, P.O.,  
Sub-District Office,  
HUTJENA,  
Bougainville District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

The District Commissioner  
Bougainville District  
P.O. Box 123/124  
ARAWA

9th July, 1973.

67-11-32  
R.G. Orwin  
a/D.D.C.

67-1-3  
16th May, 1973.

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 7/1972-73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket and documentation arising out of the above patrol of SOUTH EAST HUKA Census Division, and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. P.A. LODGE, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Contents of Area Study are adequately dealt with by covering comments.

I regret the delay in acknowledging this Report.

*W.P. Ryan*  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary



DDA  
67. 11 32

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67-2-1  
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

JFT/efd

Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA,  
P.O. Box 34,  
Buka Passage.

8th February, 1973

DISTRICT OFFICE,  
P.O. BOX 133/134,  
Mr P. Lodge,  
Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA.

16TH MAY, 1973

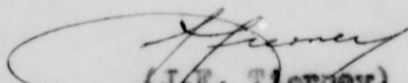
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS  
HUTJENA PATROL No. 7-1972/73 - SOUTH EAST BUKA C.D.

Please arrange to patrol the South East Buka Census Division commencing on 12.2.73. There are no rest houses in the area and you will probably have to work out from Hutjena unless village houses can be made available to you.

The purpose of your patrol will be to revise the census and compile an Area Study of the Division.

The villages of GOGONEBI No. 2, SING and TAHATEAHAI are non-Council and pro-H.W.S. The remainder of the division is in the Buka Council area. During the course of your patrol gather as much information as possible about the activities and attitudes towards the Mahalis Welfare Society. Also assess current attitude by both Council and non-Council residents to the Buka Council and the local government system in general. I particularly want the views of non-Council residents towards incorporation within the local government system. Over past years there has been keen competition between the Council (Buka) and the Mahalis Welfare Society. I require you to make a comprehensive comparison of the activities and achievements of both organisations.

Your report will be submitted within three weeks of completion of the patrol.

  
(J.F. Tierney)  
Assistant District Commissioner



DDA  
67. 11. 32

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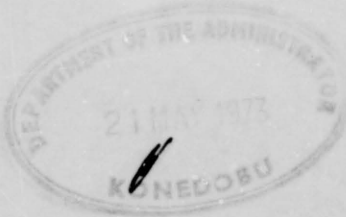
~~DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION~~  
DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Telegram  
Telephone  
Our Reference... RFH: IG  
If ~~any~~ ask for  
Mr.....

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-3

DISTRICT OFFICE,  
P.O. BOX 123/124,  
ARAWA  
BOUGAINVILLE



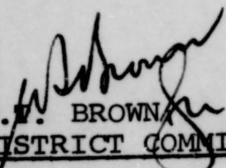
16TH MAY, 1973

The Secretary,  
Department of the Chief Minister and  
Development Administration,  
KONEDOBU  
Papua New Guinea

PATROL REPORT NO. 7 1972/73 - SOUTH EAST BUKA C.D.  
- P.A. LODGE, P.O.

I am attaching Patrol Report including Area Study with comments from the Assistant District Commissioner, Buka. The delay in submission of this report is mainly due to a backlog of work from period of absence occasioned by the A.D.C. being on patrol himself.

The reference to the Hahalis Welfare Society is one which is commonly talked about in the northern part of this District but no definite moves either way are being made. A constant watch is kept on these activities and where possible encouragement is given for members to be included in the Local Government System.

  
W. J. BROWN  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

JFT/efd



35  
67-2-1  
67-4-10

XXXXXXXXXX  
Chief Minister and Development Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA,  
P.O. Box 34,  
Buka Passage.

2nd May, 1973

The District Commissioner,  
P.O. Box 123/124,  
ARAWA.

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 7-1972/73  
SOUTH EAST BUKA C.D. - P.A. LODGE  
P.O.

Attached please find report of the abovementioned patrol in triplicate. The purpose of the patrol was to revise census and prepare an Area Study of the South East Buka Census Division.

This patrol was completed on 28th February and submission of the report is overdue as a result of my own absence on patrol.

During the two years and two months since the last census was conducted there has been a natural increase of 367 persons or 9.9%.

Mr Lodge has given a rather literal English translation of the Pidgin English terminology for the two moiety groups. The English equivalents are:

NABUIN = EAGLE; NAKARIPA = HORNBILL.

An adequate supply of 'Nius Bilong Yumi' is received as the Buka Local Government Council also receives and distributes this magazine.

As reported by Mr Lodge current thinking in this area is that Bougainville should have statehood status within a Federation of Papua New Guinea States. Most are not entirely clear about what political innovations they would like introduced, but do want more autonomy for Bougainville. The Secession issue has never been popular here except as a spontaneous and short-lived reaction to the deaths of Dr Rovin and Mr Moini. This latter incident does however appear to have reinforced thinking and demands for greater autonomy.

The Hahalis Welfare Society is amenable to incorporation on the local government system, but not to incorporation with the Buka Local Government Council as it exists now. The Hahalis group place a great deal of emphasis on the traditional leadership and communal activity which does not fit with the thinking of most other people and there would probably have to be some compromise in these areas before Hahalis and Council members could get together in one local government unit. Membership of the Hahalis Welfare Society is steadily eroding and many small groups are now expressing their wishes to leave the Society and join the Buka Council. The latter body is currently conducting a survey with a view to reconstituting some wards where new groups wish to join the Council.

.../2

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F.O.J. folios were not submitted with this report and, as Mr Lodge is now on leave, they cannot be located.

Mr Lodge has produced a good effort in this his second patrol.

*J. F. Tierney*  
(J. F. Tierney)  
Assistant District Commissioner

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

33

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for JFT/efd  
Mr.....

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67-2-1

Department of the Administrator,  
Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA,  
P.O. Box 34,  
Buka Passage.

8th February, 1973

Mr P. Lodge,  
Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS  
HUTJENA PATROL No.7-1972/73 - SOUTH EAST BUKA C.D.

Please arrange to patrol the South East Buka Census Division commencing on 12.2.73. There are no rest houses in the area and you will probably have to work out from Hutjena unless village houses can be made available to you.

The purpose of your patrol will be to revise the census and compile an Area Study of the Division.

The villages of GOGOHEI No. 2, SING and TAHATAHAI are non-Council and pro-H.W.S. The remainder of the division is in the Buka Council area. During the course of your patrol gather as much information as possible about the activities and attitudes towards the Hahalis Welfare Society. Also assess current attitude by both Council and non-Council residents to the Buka Council and the local government system in general. I particularly want the views of non-Council residents towards incorporation within the local government system. Over past years there has been keen competition between the Council (Buka) and the Hahalis Welfare Society. I require you to make a comprehensive comparison of the activities and achievements of both organisations.

Your report will be submitted within three weeks of completion of the patrol.

(J.F. Tierney)  
Assistant District Commissioner





Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr. PAL/efd

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,

Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA,  
P.O. Box 34,  
Buka Passage.

28th March, 1973.

AREA STUDY  
S.E. BUKA CENSUS DIVISION

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) Geography

The South East Buka Census Division stretches about 20 miles along the Buka Road from Chinatown in the south to Tahaitahati on the east coast. Sohano Island which lies a few hundred yards across the Passage is also included.

At the south end there is a low lying flat area part of which is swamp. Chinatown, wharf facilities, Ieta village and the aerodrome are located along the coast of this area.

The remainder of the Census Division is along the top of a cliff which varies in height from about 100 feet to perhaps 200 feet. There is only a narrow strip of land between the foot of the cliff and the sea and in some places no land at all. The high ground is raised coral. There is a coastal reef running the full length of the area but no barrier reef.

At Malasang and Hangan are what appear to be old river valleys but apart from a little localised run off no water flows down these now. From the cliff the land drops in height towards the west so drainage is towards the west coast rivers and some underground rivers. The ground is very porous and water seeps from the cliff face continually.

Soils are very poor mainly due to the heavy rainfall which erodes some of the soil away and leaches out elements of the remainder. The soil never gets a chance to build up.

The original rain forest is constantly being cut back and replaced by cash crops - mainly copra and cocoa. When one drives along the Buka Road, very little of the original bush can be seen.

This area has an average rainfall of 100 inches and a temperature range of 21°c - 32°c. Seasons are controlled by the monsoon systems, i.e. wet from December to June and dry from July to November.

(b) Access and Transport

At Buka Passage there is a free ferry service running between Sohano and Chinatown which also provides a link to Bonis on North Bougainville.

A coronous road runs from Chinatown north along the east coast and follows the coast to Kessa in the north west of the island. All of the villages in this census division, the aerodrome and Hutjena Government station are adjacent to this road. At

A. INTRODUCTION (cont)

(b) Access and Transport

Lonohan there is another road branching off into the central part of the island.

There are two wharves at Chinatown, one of which is suitable for overseas shipping.

Buka aerodrome is about one mile from Chinatown providing a terminus for local flights inside the District and an intermediate stop on Port Moresby - Rabaul - Kieta - Port Moresby flights.

Sub District Office is located at Hutjena about 4 miles from Chinatown. Hanahan Base Camp is on the Buka Road about 5 miles north of the Census Division. Other Government Departments are located at Sohano, Chinatown and Hutjena.

Access to District Headquarters of all Departments is by sea or, more usually by air to Kieta aerodrome and 14 miles by road to Kieta or 21 miles to Arawa.

(c) Administration Contact

The Census Division has been under Administration influence since the German times. In 1962 the Buka road was extended past Lonohan giving road access to the whole area and thus making contact more frequent and far easier.

In 1962 the Buka Local Government Council was established and with the exception of Sing and Tahaitahai villages the whole Census Division joined this.

The people co-operate readily with Administration Officers although at times there is some difficulty with Hahalis welfare society members. Most of the Society members are reluctant to discuss the Society and one is nearly always referred to John Teosin or a committee member.

On matters of routine administration Welfare people will usually co-operate if a committee member is contacted first. In the past there has been a lot of trouble over taxes but since no head tax is currently being levied this is no longer a problem. The biggest problem at the moment is disputes over ownership of land and produce. This occurs when a member leaves the Society in favour of the Council and the Society continues to take copra from that man's land. In such cases the Society refuses to acknowledge that the land belongs to the ex-member.

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) The census figures are shown inside the patrol report jacket.

(b) All villages in the census division are linked by the Buka road but most have hamlets on the beach at the foot of the cliff and these are accessible only by means of murderous tracks.

(c) There are considerably more males outside the electorate than females. This is balanced to a certain extent by the females who are absent from their villages but are still inside the electorate. Most of these are at Domestic Science Schools and are in the 15-19 years age group. Details are shown in Appendix 1.

The majority of absent males are employed and are aged between 16 and 25 years. It became obvious during the census that many men prefer to work for a few years and then return to their villages.

More males marry outside the Census Division than females. When the writer commented on the fact that the marriage age seemed to be increasing (not referring to those at school) the usual reply was that the girls wanted educated husbands who were earning good incomes. Some stated that a number of the girls were trying to find European men for this reason.

(d) Relationships between moieties are generally very good and only break down to any extent when there is a land or marriage dispute. Even in these cases loyalties are usually mixed because of marriage links, personal indebtedness, etc.

The major division in the area is that between Council supporters and the Hanalis Welfare Society. As far as day to day living is concerned though, these two groups mix well and in many cases do not even live in separate hamlets.

(e) The South East Buka area's closest relationship with adjacent areas is that with the north coast. They are thoroughly intermarried and communicate easily and regularly.

The west coast is not in such close contact mainly because of the need for water transport.

There is a certain amount of distrust between the Solus people and those of the area under discussion. This seems to be mainly on the part of the Solus people. There is however, a certain amount of intermarriage and plenty of friendships, the distrust being mainly confined to business.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS 29

(a) This area, as the rest of Buka Island, has two major moieties, each with a sub-moiety.

- i.e. Nabuin . . . - Big Bird  
Natasi . . . - Sea  
Nakaripa - Little Bird  
Nakas - Dog.

These are the main social groups which traditionally controlled land and marriage and were the basis of social control. Each is headed by a Tsunono (see Appendix 2). In this part of Buka the position is purely hereditary but the Tsunono held a great deal of power and is still very influential. Now they are much less powerful and cannot exercise the same control under the present laws - the fear of the axe or spear is no longer there.

(b) The operational social unit is the extended family. Work is generally shared by the extended family rather than the simple family and elderly or incapable people, orphans and children of absentees are cared for in this way. Adults will refer to nephews and nieces as "my children" and care must be taken to check who the real parents are. Little distinction is made between siblings and cousins.

(c) The language here is Halia which has only very small differences from north to south of the census division. Halia extends beyond the census division as far as Kotopan. The north coast people speak a slightly different dialect known as Haku. Halia and Haku speakers have very little difficulty in understanding each other but most can understand only a little of the west coast islands dialect and very few can understand the Solus language.

(d) Relationships between moieties are generally very good and only break down to any extent when there is a land or marriage dispute. Even in these cases loyalties are usually mixed because of marriage links, personal indebtedness, etc.

The major division in the area is that between Council supporters and the Hahalis Welfare Society. As far as day to day living is concerned though, these two groups mix well and in many cases do not even live in separate hamlets.

(e) The South East Buka area's closest relationship with adjacent areas is that with the north coast. They are thoroughly intermarried and communicate easily and regularly.

The west coast is not in such close contact mainly because of the need for water transport.

There is a certain amount of distrust between the Solus people and those of the area under discussion. This seems to be mainly on the part of the Solus people. There is however, a certain amount of intermarriage and plenty of friendships, the distrust being mainly confined to business.

D. LEADERSHIP.

(a) The most influential people in the area the Tsunonos (Appedix 2), the Local Government Councillors (Appendix 3) and the Hahalis Welfare Society Committee Members (Appendix 4).

Only the Tsunonos have a hereditary Leadership Status, as was discussed in Section C (a).

Councillors of course, are elected.

The Welfare Committees were appointed for the Welfare people of each village by their Leaders ( JOHN TEOSIN and the Council) at Hahalis village which is immediately adjacent to the Census Division. Although I may be expressing it a little strongly, their Leadership seems to depend on intimidation and vague promises.

(b) Details of the Leaders are as follows:-

TAHAITAHAI.

Local Government Councillor - only as small Section of TAHAITAHAI is inside the Council and this is represented by the GOGOHE Council.

POSONDIT is the spokesman. As with all Welfare Committee Members he was appointed. By the Society Leaders and has considerable power as a result. He is about 40 years old, is married and has six children. After finished standard 6 at Skotolan Mission School he then taught at Skotolan and later at Tahaitahai.

MUSEIN, the second Committee Member is about 44 years old and is married with 5 children. He was educated at Skotolan Mission to ann unknown level but has never been employed.

The other Tahaitahai Committee Member is DATSORI who is 37 years old and is married with 6 children. He was educated at Sohano Primary School before returning to his village.

TSUNONOS.

SUSUN is the Nabuin Tsunono and is a Local Government Council supporter. He is a 50 year old widower with only 1 child. He has had no formal education but worked as a Seaman at Rabaul in his younger days.

OHANA, the Tsunono of the Nakaripa Clan is 50 years old and is married with 2 wives and 10 children. He was educated to about standard 3 level at Hanahan Mission and worked as a driver for some Chinese people in Rabaul before returning to the village. He is a Welfare Society Member.

Tahaitahai has no Tsunono for the Sub-Clans NATASI and NAKAS.

GOGOHE.

The Local Government Councillor is MATTHIA TSIKOA who is 32 years old and married with 2 wives and 4 children. He completed his Primary education at Gogohe Mission and went to Hutjena High School. After finishing Form 4 he worked as a Training Officer with BCPL and then returned to Gogohe.

TARIA is the Welfare Society Spokesman and is married with 3 children. After being educated at Skotolan Mission he became a Teacher at Kunua before returning to Gogohe.

LIONI is the other Committee Member. He is married with 3 children and is about 50 years old. After leaving Skotolan School he taught at Ilutopan and then returned to his village.

PISAN is the Nabuin Tsunono. He is 60 years old and is married with 2 wives and approximately nine children. He underwent no formal education and has never been employed. PISAN is and Council supporter.

SUGAHA, the Tsunono of the Nakaripa Clan is another Council supporter. A 65 year old widower with 1 child, he has had no formal education. He has worked on plantations at Rabaul and Manus.

Gogohe has no Nakas or Natasi Tsunonos.

SUHIN.

JOACHIM NANGOI is the Local Government Councillor, now a subsistence Farmer and Planter he is aged 34 and is married with 7 children. He was educated to standard 5 level and became a Councillor in 1965. After Training as a Youth Worker in Port Moresby, he was employed by the Council as such from 1967 to 1970 when he resigned. He was re-elected to the Council for this term.

TSIBILE, a 50 year old widower, is the Nabuin Tsunono. He has had no education and was once a labourer on a plantation at Bainings.

The Nakaripa Tsunono is MAGATA (SOATERA). At 30 years old he will have less control than the older Tsunonos. He attended Primary School for a while, he runs a trade store and was employed as a Clerk at Numa Numa Plantation.

SING.

Being a predominately Welfare Society village Sing has no Councillor of its own. The few Council people are represented by the Suhin Councillor.

IGUA is the Welfare Society Spokesman. He is about 36 years old and is married with three (3) children. Educated to standard 3 or 4, he has not worked outside his village.

SEMOBO, a Welfare Society Committee Member is 30 years old and is married with 6 children. He was educated at Hanahan Mission Primary School but has not been employed.

The other Committee Member is 50 years old LEN who is married with nine (9) children. He completed Form 2 at Chabai Mission and later taught at Kuraio, Sipai and Gogohe Schools. He is no longer employed.

The Nabuin Clan here is divided and has two Tsunonos, Tsiperi and Kimile. Tsiperi is 50 years old and is married with 7 children. He has had no formal education and worked at Bonis Plantation for a few years. Kimile is 36 years old and is married with several children. He was educated to about standard 4 at Hanahan before working as a cook in Rabaul. He is no longer employed near Rabaul in this younger days.

longer employed.

HAI and MAJI are the Nakaripa Tsunonos. HAI is 50 years old and is married with five (5) children. Educated to standard 6 at Hanahan, he has never been employed. MAJI is also 50 years old and married with five (5) children. He is not educated and has not been employed except for a term in the Police Force during the war.

All 4 Tsunonos are Members of the Welfare Society.

LONAHAN.

Lonahan has two (2) Local Government Councillors, JAMES BILLY and ANTON KIAREI. Billy is 43 years old and married with three (3) wives and four (4) children. He was educated to about standard 2 level at Sohano Primary School before working as a Domestic for Administration Officers. In 1961 he was elected to the Council and he has been returned to the Council at each election since then. He has been a Member of the Liquor Licensing Commission for 2 years. Billy is also a Member of the Welfare Society.

ANTON KIAREI is probably the most experience Politician in BUKA. He is 53 years old and married with six (6) children. After 5 years at Chabai Mission School and 4 years at a Seminary at Kokopo he was employed as a Clerk by the Department of Education for three (3) years. Leaving this position in 1948, he became a driver for Wong You at Chinatown until he returned to his village in 1958. In 1958 he again worked for the Department of Education, this time for 8 years. When the Buka Local Government Council was formed in 1961, he was elected and became the first president. He continued at president until 1968 when PAUL HOLI of HANGAN was made president. Still a Councillor, KIAREI says he may retire at the end of this term.

GETSI is the Nabuin Tsunono. 47 years old, he is married with six (6) children. He attended a Primary School for 3 years and then worked for Missions as a cook and labourer.

MATORA, the Natasi Sub-Clan Tsunono is 51 years old and married with three (3) children. She has had no formal Education and has spent all her life in the village.

The Nakaripa Tsunono, PAGUS, is 67 years old, is married and has one (1) children still at home. He has no education but worked as an Aid Post Orderly before the war.

MAKIK of the Nakas Sub-Clan is 60 years old and is married with ten (10) children. He has no Education and served in the Police for a number of years before and after the war.

MALASANG.

JACOB MAGUM is the Local Government Councillor. He is 56 years old and has two (2) wives and nine (9) children. Educated to standard 4 level at Hanahan Mission School, he became a Medical Orderly during the war and then continued in this work at Sohano until 1954 when he returned to Malasang to plant coconuts. He was elected to the Council in 1972.

Mais is the Nabuin Tsunono. He is over 70 years old and is a widower with five (5) children. He worked on a plantation near Rabaul in his younger days.

25

(a) This is a matrilineal society and land is inherited by the women. **TANIRA**, the Natasi Tsunono, is 57 years old and is now a widower. All of his children have died. He has no education and has only worked a short time on a plantation at Rabaul.

**TSIRAHA** of the Nakaripa Clan is 61 years old and is married with four (4) children. He was educated to standard 3 level then went to Rabaul where he worked on a plantation before returning to the village.

**SAKUIN**, Tsunono of the Nakas Sub-Clan, is 60 years old and is married with three (3) children. She has no education and has never been employed.

The Hahalis Welfare Society regards members land as HANGAN property and as stated in Section A(c) this cause disputes when members leave the society.

Hangan is in the same Council Ward as Ieta and the (b) Councillor is shown in the Ieta Section.

There are two (2) Nakaripa Tsunonos were **SIRAKU** is 68 years old, widowed with one (1) adopted child, and uneducated. For a few years he cook at Bonis Plantation and returned to the village to plant coconuts and start a tradestore. He no longer holds a share in this.

**RAPHAEL**, also uneducated, is 48 years old and married with six (6) children. His only employed was a few years as a Seaman on one of the Catholic Mission Boats. He is business running a tradestore.

**RARIN** is the Nabuin Tsunono. At 60 he is widowed with five (5) children. He is uneducated and worked for a number on short periods as a cook and a labourer.

(c) IETA. Most plantings are individually owned although the work is generally done by the extended family.

**JOHN HAKENA** is the Councillor for Ieta and Hangan. 41 years old he is married with five (5) children. He was educated at Hahela Primary School and completed Form 2 at Rigu High School. When he left School he Trained as a Magistrate and served until will 1968. He was elected to the Council in 1968, was not available at for the 1970 elections and was re-elected in 1972. At present he operates a P.M.V. and is a Shareholder in the new Buka Passage Tavern.

**WILLIAM KERIACA**, the Nabuin Tsunono is 38 years old and has two (2) wives and children. Educated to class 3 at Hahela, he became a truck driver and now owns his own truck. He is a Shareholder in the new Buka Passage Tavern.

The Nakas Tsunono, **GIRINA**, is 37 years old and is married with one (1) child. He has no education and works for P.W.D. at the Airstrip. Being inexperienced, he is at present guided by the Nakaripa Tsunono.

**KELELE**, Tsunono of the Natasi Clan, is 40 years old and married with four (4) children. He completed class 3 at Hahela and became a Seaman for 2 years. He is another partner in the new Tavern.

**MOSES KERIA**, the Nakaripa Tsunono is 61 years old and married with six (6) children. Uneducated, he worked at Bonis Plantation for a number of years. He has a Development Bank Loan to clear land and plant coconuts. **JOHN HAKENA** asists him with Clan matters because he is not sufficiently familiar with the lineages.



E. LAND TENURE AND USE

24

(a) This is a matrilineal society and land is inherited by the women. When a man marries he has the use of his wife's land. If a woman dies her land goes to her daughter or, in the absence of a daughter, to a sister or her daughters. Priority of right to inheritance is based on age.

Each moiety has a Tsunono or Headman who regulates land ownership usually in consultation with other elders.

Now that land is a source of revenue (i.e. copra and cocoa) there are a number of disputes, mostly between moieties over ownership. This problem is far less serious than at the northern end of Buka.

The Hahalis Welfare Society regards members land as society property and as stated in Section A(c) this cause disputes when members leave the society.

(b) There are no individual holding leases although the Summer Institute of Linguistics is negotiating to lease a section at Hangan.

Few people understand tenure conversion and are generally distrustful about it. Most seem to want to retain the traditional system and become concerned when land laws are mentioned. The current talk about the Commission of Enquiry into Land Matters has some people worried about the possibilities of laws being passed which will alter the traditional inheritance system.

The only enquiries about tenure conversion which I have heard of have come from Europeans married to local girls.

Even Welfare Society members think of their land as belonging to the Society only as long as they are parents and they consider their children free to chose after the parents die.

(c) Most plantings are individually owned although the work is generally done by the extended family.

The work on Welfare Society land (members land) is under the control of the local committee members. All the Society members were "lined" every day and were instructed where they will work. Usually they all worked in just one or two places at a time.

This system has now lapsed and the Welfare Society members work their own areas in family groups. The copra and the proceeds of the cocoa still go to the Society.

	11	17	Tch. Gr. 1
	13	12	Tch. Gr. 2
	24	29	
<hr/>			
Hahalis R.C.M. Primary School			
6A	14	14	O'neal Sister
6B	15	11	P.).1
	28	25	
	15	12	Tch. Gr. 1 (B2)
	26	13	" "
	26	10	Teacher
	21	14	" "
	16	18	" "
Total	129	94	

Standards 5 and 6 are accommodated at the school.

F. LITERACY

(a) There are six Primary Schools in the Census Division, two of which have Domestic Science sections and one runs a correspondence service for High School subjects. There is also a Junior High School at Hutjena. These are as follows:

Gogohei Roman Catholic Mission Primary T School

Standard	Boys	Girls	Teacher
6A	22	7	E.O.1
6B	15	14	Tch. Gr.1
6C	16	13	Tch. Gr.2
	<u>53</u>	<u>24</u>	
5A	21	13	Tch. Gr.1
5B	<u>20</u>	<u>14</u>	Tch. Gr.1
	<u>41</u>	<u>27</u>	
4A	16	13	Tch. Gr.2
4B	<u>17</u>	<u>12</u>	Tch. Gr.1
	<u>33</u>	<u>25</u>	
3A	17	12	Tch.
3B	15	15	Tch. Gr.1
	<u>32</u>	<u>27</u>	
2	27	19	Tchr.
1	22	18	Tchr. Gr.1
	<u>208</u>	<u>149</u>	

Gogohei R.C.M. Domestic Science School

This school currently has no Sister in Charge as previously and the 9 girls are instructed by an ex-student.

Lonahan R.C.M. Primary T School

6	8	16	E.O.1
5	11	13	Tch. Gr.1
4	17	19	Teacher
2	26	20	"
1	21	17	"
	<u>93</u>	<u>85</u>	

Malasang R.C.M. Primary T School - a branch of the Hahela school till next year.

3	11	17	Tch. Gr.1
1	13	12	Tch. Gr.2
	<u>24</u>	<u>29</u>	

Hahela R.C.M. Primary T School

6A	14	14	O'seas Sister
6B	12	13	E.).1
	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	
5	14	12	Tch. Gr.1 (B2)
4	26	13	" " "
3	26	10	Teacher
2	21	14	"
1	16	18	"
	<u>129</u>	<u>94</u>	

Standards 5 and 6 are accommodated at the school.

F. LITERACY (cont.)

22

Hahela R.C. Domestic Science School

Here there are 19 girls who are instructed by an ex-patriate sister.

The Sister also teaches 8 boys aged from 15-18 years, 2 female teachers and one adult male who are studying form 1. subjects by correspondence. This is only for one day per week. The 8 boys are students who were not accepted at the High School.

Kamarau Administration Primary A School

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Teacher</u>
6	1	0	E.O.1
5	0	2	
4	1	2	
2	3	1	
1	1	1	
	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	

With the exception of two these children are all Australian and Chinese.

Sohano Administration Primary T School

6	20	18	E.O.2 a/3
5	17	10	Tchr. Gr.1
4	11	14	Tchr. Gr.1
3	10	11	Tchr. Gr.1
2	14	15	Tchr. Gr.1
1	18	21	Tchr. Gr.1
	<u>90</u>	<u>89</u>	

Hutjena High School - Administration

<u>Form</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
4	48	11
3	59	31
2	108	43
1	102	93
	<u>317</u>	<u>178</u>

Teachers are not assigned to individual forms but specialise in subjects. Hutjena High School has:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Grade</u>	
1	E.O.6	Headmaster
1	E.O.4	Deputy Headmaster
2	E.O.3	
5	E.O.2	
12	E.O.1	

256 boys and 129 girls board at the school.

(b) People were fairly vague about who could read or write but I found that generally speaking those adults up to about 30 years old have some knowledge of reading and writing. Most of these write with a very poor hand and have little skill with English. Their Pidgin is considerably better. The younger the person, the more literate he is, is the general situation, and it seems probable that if many adults had had occasion to read and write regularly they would have retained more of the skills they learned at school.

(c) Nearly all educated people from the area are absent at their places of employment. Once a person gains an education he makes use of it. The only people with any advanced skills in the area are merely home on leave.

F. LITERACY (cont.)

(d) Absent Students

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>
Tureel Sahaut	M	28	U.P.N.G.	TAHAITAHAI
Keivi Sahaut	F	18	Kambubu H.S.	"
Benjamin Sahaut	M	16	Inus	"
Bongatsin Rabi	M	16	Kambubu H.S.	"
Lahis Ohana	M	19	Malaguna Tech.	"
Gitei Rumina	F	22	Kevalio Train. Coll.	"
Lasi Rumina	F	19	" " "	"
Hakora Tsimo	F	23	" " "	"
Tobuna Ragu	M	12	Munu Miss. School	"
Baki Kusi	F	22	Kevalio Train. Coll.	"
Lesli Pitsik	F	12	Inus	"
Motsi Helolo	F	24	Inus	"
Kipanu Sali	F	18	Nonga Hospital	"
Samu Kunai	F	19	Kevalio Train. Coll.	Gogohei No. 1
Kisu Kunai	M	15	Arawa Technical "	"
Masi Alel	F	19	? Rabaul	"
Sonia Tsora	M	11	Inus	"
Marura Makira	F	24	Asitavi H.S.	"
Ratsuman Kopits	M	15	Rigu H.S.	"
Lomon Tseraha	M	21	Malaguna Tech.	"
Kusehai Balauga	F	16	Tawi, E.N.B.	"
Sahoto Nera	M	22	Papuan Medical Coll.	"
Sagama Holi	F	19	Vunapopi	"
Turi Hoping	M	15	Rigu H.S.	"
Gitei Topela	F	19	? New Britain	"
Sahauto Dabi	M	16	Rigu H.S.	Gogohei No.2
Kopariu Hasop	F	19	Rumba	"
Makots Hatete	F	22	Kevalio Train. Coll.	"
Nohu Petsi	M	20	Malaguna Tech.	Suhin
Kihi Hasana	M	19	Toboroi Voc. School	"
Gehari Nomi	M	18	Kerevat H.S.	"
Nakin Maris	M	21	U.P.N.G.	"
Katoen Ha-i	M	14	Arawa Tech.	Sing
Newara Kiarei	M	21	Malaguna Tech.	"
Nakin Lomoto	M	22	" "	"
Tanakuren Gira	M	22	Lae Tech.	Lonahan
Seimus Kiarei	M	19	Malaguna Tech.	"
Potol Jimi	M	19	Rigu H.S.	"
Saho Samo	M	20	Lae Tech.	"
Talio Kilas	F	22	? Rabaul	"
Maties Kobu	M	20	Rigu H.S.	"
Malis Kalanlatu	M	23	" "	"
Magi Gatana	M	20	Apprentice Rabaul	Malasang
Sawi Nohu	M	11	Kieta Primary	"
Tsili Gimots	F	13	Buin H.S.	"
Tobaso Tunomo	M	17	Toboroi Voc. School	"
Mariaraha Ngose	M	24	Apprentice Panguna	"
Helele Koros	M	22	Malaguna Tech.	"
Kihi Bes	M	17	Toboroi Voc. School	"
Gatana Mosanga	M	19	" " "	"
Komkei Mosanga	M	16	Arawa Tech.	"
Magoi Karus	F	23	Nonga Hospital	"
Kiarei Boboto	M	18	Rigu H.S.	Hangan
Nesi Hulagamo	M	20	Adcol.	"
Sagami Raren	F	21	Nonga Hospital	"
Magai Tsima	M	24	Agric. Coll. Moresby	"
Keinu Taboa	M	17	Rigu H.S.	"
Rena Ratsi	F	13	Asitavi H.S.	"
Takieri Golu	M	16	Arawa Tech.	"
Semoso Samo	F	14	Rigu H.S. Ie	Ieta
Naneoi Hakena	M	19	U.P.N.G.	"
Salaegona Namei	M	19	Port Moresby appren.	"
Mangui Keria	M	16	Toboroi Vocat. Sch.	"
Tasa Alai	F	15	Asatavi H.S.	"
Motsi Kumil	F	19	Madang Tech.	"

F. LITERACY (cont.)

(c) Few people in the area have any interest in newspapers excepting "Nius Bilong Yumi" which is read by the younger people whenever they find a copy. The only regular source of these is a relatively small number at Sub District Office. Most of these are taken by public servants and High School students. It may well be worth ordering a greater number for distribution at the market or tradestores.

Radios are numerous and a large number of people listen to the news regularly. Most other listening time is devoted to both local and western music.

Many people understand hygiene but few seem to worry about it unless they have a European visitor.

Most cooking is done over open fires in European pots. Cups, saucers, plates and cutlery are common but are usually in short supply. The variety of types in any one household are frequently broken, lost or given away. Some people use wooden spoons but still use European plates and bowls.

Hurricane lamps are common and many people use pressure lanterns but these are less popular because of the cost and need for maintenance.

European clothing is used extensively particularly by the younger people. Most still use the loalap when working or when other clothing is being washed. The majority of younger women wear blouses all the time. Few wear shoes although things are popular. Often will possess European clothing for church or work or visit of friends. Other things are poor quality or dirty. (The type of life they lead is in evidence in their clothing.)

A large number of bush knives, axes and saws are used in everyday life. Axes and saws are often used for building. Axes and saws are very popular.

(b) Tinned meat, tinned fish, rice, frozen fish and coconuts form the bulk of the diet. Figs are usually reserved for special occasions or when they are hit by cars on the road. There are a reasonable number of chickens in the area and these are eaten occasionally as are eggs. Opus, birds and flying foxes are eaten when somebody manages to shoot them.

Bread, biscuits, tea, coffee and sugar are popular and are eaten when available. It is not available in the area and consumption probably far higher if it was readily available in the village tradestore.

(c) There are no community centres in the villages. Dancing is done at night and sun dances are held.

Sport is confined mainly to school children and public servants. Australian Rules football, basket ball and a little tennis are played. The most popular game would be tennis which is played enthusiastically, noisily and sometimes violently at the Tennis Club at Rutjona. This club is a public place for men from the villages in this area and local Public Servants & Nations. Women rarely go there except when there is a dance (perhaps a tennis match).

Malasani village has a string band which plays dances at the Missions, Tennis Club and in the village.

19

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) The majority of houses are built of native materials either using the ground as a floor or with low stilts and rough planked or split bamboo floors. Roofs are made from saksak and in some cases so are the walls. Walls of other houses are made from hewn planks. Windows are usually small and shuttered. At night the houses are completely closed up, the only ventilation being that air which passes through the saksak and planks.

Cooking houses are separate from and adjacent to sleeping houses. These are usually made of saksak, have an earth floor and are often shared by several simple families (extended family).

Many people understand hygiene but few seem to worry about it unless they have a European visitor.

Most cooking is done over open fires in European pots. Cups, saucers, plates and cutlery are commonplace but are usually in short supply and judging by the variety of types in any one household are frequently broken, lost or given away. Some people use primus cookers but most still use open fires with plenty of smoke to repel insects.

Hurricane lamps are common and many people use pressure lanterns but these are less popular because of the cost and the need for maintenance.

European clothing is used extensively particularly by the younger people. Most still use the laplap when working or when other clothing is being washed. The majority of younger women wear blouses all the time. Few wear shoes although thongs are popular. Often people will reserve European clothing for going to town or church. Otherwise clothing is in poor repair or dirty. (The type of life they lead results in clothing becoming dirty very quickly).

A large number of bush knives, sarifs and axes are in everyday use. Hammers, nails and saws are often used for building. Gardening implements are not very popular.

(b) Karkau, tinned meat, tinned fish, rice, fresh fish and coconuts form the bulk of the diet. Pigs are usually reserved for special occasions or when they are hit by cars on the road. There are a reasonable number of chickens in the area and these are eaten occasionally as are eggs. Opossums, birds and flying foxes are eaten when somebody manages to shoot them.

Bread, biscuits, tea, coffee and sugar are popular and are eaten when there is cash available to buy it. Bread consumption would probably be far higher if it was readily available in the village tradestores.

(c) There are no community centres in the villages excepting the Missions which show films and run dances regularly.

Sport is confined mainly to school children and public servants. Australian Rules football, basket ball and a little tennis is played. The most popular game would be darts which is played enthusiastically, noisily and sometimes violently at the Tsunono Club at Hutjena. This Club is a popular place for men from the villages in this area and Local Public Servants from Hutjena. Women rarely go there except when there is a dance (perhaps once a month)..

Malasang village has a string band which plays for dances at the Missions, Tsunono Club and in the villages.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING (cont.)

(c) Buka Passage Golf Club situated adjacent to Kubu Agricultural Station is the main social centre for Europeans. The Club is open to local membership but there are few members from the villages, most local members being employed in the Hutjena-Chinatown area.

The same situation applies at the Sohano Club except that most members are Papuan New Guineans.

Hutjena High School has a Scout Troop and is starting a Guide group.

The United Church at Hutjena runs the Boys Brigade and Girls Brigade, but these don't appear to be very active.

(b) Roman Catholic Mission - Gogohai is a large station but has declined somewhat. At present there is no resident priest or sisters and the school boarding section no longer functions. Church services are conducted by the priest from Hanahan Mission. There is a large Primary school and a Domestic Science school, both run by local staff. There are no other employees.

At Lochan there is a church and a Primary school. There is no resident staff and the services are conducted by the priest from Gagan.

Habela is the principal Mission at Buka. Here there are two priests and two sisters. Services are conducted at Habela, Malasang, Iets and Sohano. There is a Primary School with boarding facilities and a Domestic Science school. Habela also runs a small school at Malasang. The staff includes three domestics, 2 priests, 2 sisters and 1 labourer. They run a Youth Club, sports, dances and films.

The Hutjena United Church has a resident minister (local). There are no employees apart from the Minister. A Women's Fellowship meets at the Church.

(c) Generally the people support the Missions very well. The Roman Catholic Mission is by far the strongest in the area.

(d) ...

(e) ...

(f) ...

(g) ...

(h) ...

(i) ...

(j) ...

(k) ...

(l) ...

(m) ...

(n) ...

17

H. MISSIONS

(a) The Roman Catholic Mission is very strong in this area. There are churches at Ieta, Malasang and Lonohan and Mission stations at Hahela and Gogohei. The majority of the people in the Census Division profess to be Roman Catholics but many cease to be practising Catholics after they leave school.

The United Church is established in Hutjena and has a fairly large following particularly amongst the women. A large proportion of the congregation is formed by boarding students from Hutjena High School. Many United Church adherents from the villages do not attend church because of the distance.

There is no significant conflict between religions.

(b) Roman Catholic Mission - Gogohei is a large station but has declined somewhat. At present there is no resident priest or sisters and the school boarding section no longer functions. Church services are conducted by the priest from Hanahan Mission. There is a large Primary school and a Domestic Science school, both run by local staff. There are no other employees.

At Lonohan there is a church and a Primary school. There is no resident staff and the services are conducted by the priest from Gagan.

Hahela is the principal Mission at Buka. Here there are two priests and two sisters. Services are conducted at Hahela, Malasang, Ieta and Sohano. There is a Primary School with boarding facilities and a Domestic Science school. Hahela also runs a small school at Malasang. The staff includes three domestics, 2 priests, 2 sisters and 1 labourer. They run a Youth Club, sports, dances and films.

The Hutjena United Church has a resident minister (local). There are no employees apart from the Minister. A Womens Fellowship meets at the Church.

(c) Generally the people support the Missions very well. The Roman Catholic Mission is by far the strongest in the area.



I. NON INDIGENOUS

(a) & (b) Non-Indigenous busniesses are tabulated below:

TERRY TYSAK - Tahaitahai. - Mr Tysak is married to a local woman and spends about equal times in and out of the area. He operates two P.M.Vs, one of which is at present unserviceable. He sometimes trades in copra, but has no regular employees.

LUIGI BETREMA - Lonohan - Operates a mechanical workshop in some sort of partnership with Councillor James Billy. At present he has no employees but may soon employ one man.

WONG KUI - Hutjena and Chinatown - runs two trade stores employing members of his family and indigenes. Up to 20 indigenes are employed in the stores and on the copra trading business. There are no skilled indigenes employed here apart from drivers. Wages range from \$12 to \$20 per fortnight.

JUSTIN SZETO - CHINATOWN - a similar business to Wong Kui's but there is just one store. 24 indigenes are on the payroll and are drawing wages on the same scale as at Wong Kui's.

WILBUR LEE - CHINATOWN - Also similar to Wong Kui's business but only 14 indigenes are employed here.

LAURIE CHAN - CHINATOWN - One trade store employing 7 indigenes.

WONG YOU - CHINATOWN - the biggest employer in the area. Out of a total of 52 employees there is one accounts clerk, 3 bakers 2 mechanics, 10 seamen and 2 drivers. Wong You trades in copra, bakes bread, manufactures soft drinks, runs a tradestore and has a small shipping business.

JOCK SHAW - IETA - a mechanical workshop employing 2 indigenes.

JOCK LEE - MADEHAS Island - operates a truck and buys cocoa in the area. Most of his cocoa comes from the North of the Census Division because the people prefer to sell their cocoa to their own society at Lonohan.

(c) The Chinese traders buy a large quantity of the copra in the area. They have a good road link to all the villages and the copra is readily shipped to Kieta or Rabaul by sea.

(d) Because of the political situation and an unknown future, the Chinese traders are reducing the scale of the trade-store operations. They also report that it is becoming increasingly difficult to purchase goods from Asia because importers in Rabaul are closing down their businesses.

J. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) As described in Section C, there is a good road linking all the villages in the Census Division with the airstrip and the wharves. This road continues north of the area, around the northern end of the island to end at Kessa Plantation. Most of the villages are close to the road and are linked to it by dirt tracks. Only those hamlets on the beach are inaccessible by road.

There is another road running from Lonohan towards the west coast. This provides easy access to the Solus villages.

Another road is under construction between Gogohei and Gagan and this will open up more land. At the airstrip a road has been started to provide a link with Nova and the west coast.

(b) At Buka Passage there is a new wharf capable of handling overseas ships. Wong You (Buka) Pty. Ltd. has a small wooden wharf here which is used by a number of small vessels and the Administration ferry serving Sohano.

The Passage is not a good anchorage because of the strong tidal currents.

Some small ships anchor between Sohano and the Bougainville mainland.

There are no other wharves or anchorages in the area except the Government wharves on Sohano Island.

(c) Buka aerodrome is serviced by aircraft up to Fokker Friendship size. Both major airlines provide regular flights to Kieta and Rabaul and on to Port Moresby and Australia. T.A.A. have one flight per week to Nissan Island when required and two flights per week to B.S.I.P. via Kieta.

Light aircraft fly to other airstrips in Bougainville regularly and are also available for charters.

The aerodrome could be lengthened but it is not likely to be worth it because bigger aircraft are not necessary. The airforce has landed Lockheed Hercules Transport planes here several times.

(d) There are no rivers in the area.

K. TECHNICAL SKILLS

Technical skills are listed in Appendix 6. Many of the tradesmen are experienced assistants and are not fully qualified.

There are still a great number of people who do not fully comprehend the operation of the Government or the meaning of Self Government or Independence. More time spent on Political Education would be time well spent. When people were asked if they listened to political programs on the radio, a common reply was that the officer doing the programs should visit the villages.

Secession does not seem to be very popular now but the current trend of thinking is towards Federation. The people here want to run no risk of being dominated by the Mainlanders. Most say that the Highlanders are incapable of maintaining law and order or unifying.

The Mahalis Welfare Society members do not talk readily except in very general terms. Even their spokesmen and committee members seem wary of saying anything which might be to the liking of the Society leaders. Possibly if I had stayed overnight in these villages I would have learned more. Individual opinions are usually suppressed.

There is a definite political division between the Welfare Society and the Buks Local Government Council. Socially the two factions get along fairly well but politically they are very different. The main divisions being over land and produce ownership and sometimes disputes over bride prices. (Welfare people do not pay bride prices). A common remark from Council people is "Pasin Bilong Welfare", but more often than not the matter referred to is a personal dispute rather than Welfare policy.

Although they don't often make statements, when asked directly, quite a number of Welfare members said they thought it would be a good thing if they joined the Council. This does not mean that they would leave the Welfare Society and all made reservations that the Council would have to compromise on some points. No-one specified which points but this would be a matter of the Society saving face after the Council and the Administration had "rubbished" them for so long.

There is very little evidence of any benefits from the Welfare Society in the 3 member villages. All I found were broken water tanks (unservicable) and some corrugated iron roofs and a disused tradestore. They have contributed nothing towards the Sukin Aid Post where they receive treatment and towards the schools. Promises to pay members' school fees have been broken and at the time of the patrol, the Sukin School was still crying to collect the promised subsidy for the school bus.

The Council on the other hand has built three Aid Posts in the area and has assisted schools. Some of their older water tanks are no longer serviceable but they have a program for the installation of 40,000 gallon tanks.

The Council section of Sing asked if the Council would install a tank for them. When told that the Council would probably only do this if the Welfare Society paid only half the cost, the Society committee said they were in favour of this but would have to consult the leaders at Mahalis.

The Regional W.H.A. is a Roman Catholic Priest and the member for North Bougainville was educated in a Catholic Seminary. This is a fair indication of the strength of the church in the area.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Most of the people in the area are co-operative with Administration officers and a large number say they want European officers to stay in the country. Most of the people I have spoken to definitely want independence but are afraid of getting it too soon.

There are still a great number of people who do not fully comprehend the operation of the Government or the meaning of Self Government or Independence. More time spent on Political Education would be time well spent. When people were asked if they listened to political programs on the radio, a common reply was that the officer doing the programs should visit the villages.

Secession does not seem to be very popular now but the current trend of thinking is towards Federation. The people here want to run no risk of being dominated by the Mainlanders. Most say that the Highlanders are incapable of maintaining law and order or unifying.

The Hahalis Welfare Society members do not talk readily except in very general terms. Even their spokesmen and committee members seem wary of saying anything which might not be to the liking of the Society leaders. Possibly if I had stayed overnight in these villages I would have learned more. Individual opinions are usually suppressed.

There is a definite political division between the Welfare Society and the Buka Local Government Council. Socially the two factions get along fairly well but politically they are very different. The main divisions being over land and produce ownership and sometimes disputes over bride prices. (Welfare people do not pay bride prices). A common remark from Council people is "Pasin bilong Welfare", but more often than not the matter referred to is a personal dispute rather than Welfare policy.

Although they don't often make statements, when asked directly, quite a number of Welfare members said they thought it would be a good thing if they joined the Council. This does not mean that they would leave the Welfare Society and all made reservations that the Council would have to compromise on some points. No-one specified which points but this would be a matter of the Society saving face after the Council and the Administration had "rubbished" them for so long.

There is very little evidence of any benefits from the Society in the 3 member villages. All I found were a few small water tanks (unservicable) and some corrugated iron roofing and a disused tradestore. They have contributed nothing towards the Suhin Aid Post where they receive treatment and very little towards the schools. Promises to pay members' school fees have been broken and at the time of the patrol, the Buka Council was still trying to collect the promised subsidy for the High School bus.

The Council on the other hand has built three Aid Posts in the area and has assisted schools. Some of their older water tanks are no longer serviceable but they have a program for the installation of 10,000 gallon tanks.

The Council section of Sing asked if the Council would install a tank for them. When told that the Council would probably only do this if the Welfare Society paid only half the cost, the Society committee said they were in favour of this but would have to consult the leaders at Hahalis.

The Regional M.H.A. is a Roman Catholic Priest and the member for North Bougainville was educated in a Catholic Seminary. This is a fair indication of the strength of the church in the area.

M. ECONOMY

(a) Economical Trees

<u>Place</u>	<u>Copra</u>	<u>Cocoa</u>
Tahaitahai	N.A.	170
Gogohei	59,000	9,000
Suhin	17,500	5,300
Sing	11,000	3,900
Lonohan	52,000	9,600
Malasang	30,000	10,400
Hangan	6,500	450
Ieta	6,300	500
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>182,300</b>	<b>39,320</b>

Approximately 10% of the copra and nearly 20% of the cocoa is not yet bearing. Copra should start bearing at 1 to 2% per annum and cocoa at about 5%.

(b) No definite figure is available for annual production but Agricultural officers say that most people harvest nearly all of the produce available. See Sub-section (c).

(c) For this area the total production should be:

Copra 690 tons per annum  
Cocoa 35 " " "

When all existing trees are producing:

Copra 760 tons per annum  
Cocoa 44 " " "

(d) Market gardening is run on a fairly casual basis. Many people take kaukau and a few other vegetables and fruits to the markets of Fridays and Saturdays but no one has really made a business of it.

(e) The main source of income in the area are the Administration and the Chinese businesses.

About \$1,400.00 would be earned per fortnight excluding Administration employees and "foreigners".

(f) The Co-operative Wholesale Society is operating at Buka Passage but this is not very popular in the area because people consider their prices to be too high. Many people now want their own wholesale organization.

At Lonohan the Hamuri Society with 120 members operates a fermentary. In the past it was not well run but it is now working at full capacity and there are plans for expansion. They made a profit of \$2,400.00 over the last 6 months and the Agricultural officers predict an annual profit of \$5,000 without expansion.

There are three Savings and Loan Societies in the area and one Savings Club. These are as follows:

Ieta Savings and Loans Society: Formed in 1966. It has 68 members with over \$3,000 saved. This Society slipped back while the Treasurer lived out of the area but it is picking up well now.

Hahamana Savings Club: Formed in 1971. It has 31 members and has saved about \$1,000. It is at present under observation before being registered as a Society. The members of this Club previously bought a small truck on a Development bank loan and want to buy a bigger one with another loan.

Suhin Savings and Loans Society: Formed in 1962, there are 35 members with over \$2,000 saved, part of which is in

M. ECONOMY (cont.)

(f) ... Territory Loans. It has been recommended that this Society be liquidated. The members here also own a truck.

Pikula Savings and Loans Society: Formed in 1967, it has 42 members and about \$2,000 saved. It has not been functioning well but is now improving.

There is a move under way to combine all of the Buka Savings and Loans Societies to cut down overheads. No definite decision has yet been made.

Many people are afraid to invest their money in Societies or businesses because there have been some spurious ventures in the past where they have lost all or part of their money. This is the problem of the proposed Buka Development Corporation which is trying to gain local support to promote business in Buka and North Bougainville.

Gogohei Development Society is quite successful. The 450 members put most of their incomes into the Society which to date has built about 20 permanent materials houses for members. They also operate a joinery shop making furniture and selling timber. At present the workshop is not functioning because the power plant has broken down. The Society is also plagued with bad debts. They operate two tractors and trailers to carry members' copra. Recently they invested \$4,000.00 in Territory Loans.

(g) HAKIOLO, the President of the Gogohei Development Society does not display great management skills but has a lot of money invested. He is the biggest shareholder in the Buka Passage Tavern and has invested in a proposed bakery at Kamerau. If the Buka Development Corporation gets under way he will buy shares in this too.

JOSEPH HAPISIRIA has a fairly new trade store at Gogohei which he stocked by getting a Development Bank Loan. At present he is struggling to make repayments, mainly because of the lack of ready cash in the Gogohei area (see Gogohei Development Society, sub-section (f)). He is also a promoter for the Buka Development Corporation.

CLETUS HAREPA, an ex-employee of the Department of the Treasury, initiated the Buka Development Corporation. So far he has demonstrated good planning but has not yet really proved his worth.

JOHN HEKENA and WILLIAM KERIKA are two more principals of the Buka Passage Tavern. Both have fairly new trucks which they operate as P.M.V's.

(h) No record of the number of Savings Accounts is at present available but the Savings and Loans Societies' Officer has applied for this information and it will be attached as soon as it is available.

(i) The Taxation Officer from Kieta recently visited the area and reviewed the tax returns of those liable. Many had no cash to meet the taxes but none were liable for more than a few dollars. The Buka Council always has some trouble collecting taxes but threat of Court action usually succeeds.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY 10

(a) There is plenty of land available for clearing and planting tree crops. I do not know accurately where the land boundaries lie but would estimate that there would be three times as much unused land as used land, i.e. 10,000 acres. Agriculture Officers recommend the planting of cocoa with leucena as a shade tree. After about 15 years the soil would have to be fertilised but at \$10-\$15 per acre per year, this should be well worth while.

(b) There is scope for a little increase in market gardening and more scope for some diversification. Further increases would be possible if more employment was available.

(c) Plantations in the Sub District rely heavily on labour from the mainland and employ few Bougainvilleans. The people here are not keen on labouring jobs and if they haven't the qualifications to get a skilled job, most prefer to stay in the village. Some of the people in the area even employ Highlanders to look after their plantings.

Quite a number of these people have worked on the copper project at Panguna but most returned after a year or two.

If they worked regular hours the people could manage considerably more plantings, especially if they made greater use of tractors and trailers. Hot air driers would both decrease working time and increase the income but these would have to be jointly owned or run as a separate business as the plantings.

(d) There is some good timber in the virgin bush part of the area but not enough to start an economical business. By joining with a project the Solus people are planning an industry that may well be set up.

A fishing industry is a possibility but the expense of research and establishment are prohibitive. A project to involve the whole district would be far more realistic than a localised one.

Cattle projects have been suggested but the main problem in this part of Buka is the lack of water. If bore water could be made available then cattle could be introduced by turning the bush areas into pastures (possibly after milling the timber).

The main problem which would be met by increased employment of these people would be adjusting them to regular working hours and constant work.

0. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

91

The majority of people in the Council area support the Council although quite a number are just not interested. Very few actually oppose the Council.

As previously mentioned, the three Welfare Villages are at present opposed to the Council but do not live inside the boundaries. I think it would be possible to persuade many of these to join the Council, particularly at Sing.

I would suggest that political education should be introduced into schools. This should not seriously disrupt school programs and would mean that school leavers would at least have a basic knowledge of Government.

A program for adult political education is also needed.

The general feeling in the Council area seems to lean towards Federation for Bougainville but some people have told me that they want Federation and then asked me what it means. Most realize that this would give Bougainville a government of its own but do not know what this would be with the rest of Papua New Guinea.

In the Welfare Society some still favour independence. They do not express this strongly though and I think it is the policy of the National leaders.



P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

In Section 10 I pointed out that most people do not understand the working of the Government. People often ask what will happen when self government comes and what changes will Independence will bring. Other questions are "Will all the Europeans leave and who will take their places?", "If Independence comes too soon, what will happen if Indigenous Government officials have not gained enough experience?", "Will the Highlanders start fighting?", "Where will the money come from to run the country? Not enough of us are earning money and paying taxes".

I would suggest that political education should be introduced into schools. This should not seriously disrupt school programs and would mean that school leavers would at least have a basic knowledge of Government.

A program for adult political education is also needed.

The general feeling in the Council area seems to lean towards Federation for Bougainville but some people have told me that they want Federation and then asked me what it means. Most realise that this would give Bougainville a government of its own but do not know what ties there would be with the rest of Papua New Guinea.

In the Welfare Society some still favour secession. They do not express this strongly though and I expect it is the policy of the Hahalis leaders.

Q. ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Accommodation is available at the Buka Luma Hotel at Sohano and at an Administration mess at Kubu.

Foodstuffs, a limited amount of clothing and some hardware and building materials can be bought from the Chinese stores and C.W.S.

Wong You, Justin Szeto and Peter Mamare of Gogohei sell petrol. Bulk petrol (drums) is available from C.W.S., Wong You and Justin Szeto.

There is a small mechanical workshop at Ieta village and another at Lonahan.

No hire cars are available but there are plenty of P.M.'s operating on the Buka road. They do not run to regular timetables.

Health services include the Sohano Health Centre and Aid Post at Malasang and Suhin. A dentist is established at Hutjena and a Clinic will open here in the near future.

M.C. H. nurses from Sohano try to cover all villages twice per month. The Hanahan Mission sends nurses to Tahaitahai.

There is no resident Doctor in the area or adjacent to it.

A variety of ships call at Buka Passage almost daily.

Air services were described in Section J.

Electrician  
Medical Assistant  
Plumber  
Warrior  
Soldier  
Aid Post Orderly  
Registrar  
Surveyor  
Teacher  
Agricultural Officer  
Announcer  
Printer

APPENDIX 1.

ABSENT WORKERS

OCCUPATION	VILLAGE Ieta	Hangan	Malasang	Lonahan	Sing	Suhin	Gohei 1	Goghei 2	Tahaitahai	Total
Typist	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Driver	5	4	1	5	4	1	2	-	-	28
Dentist	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1
Police	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	6
Domestic	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	7
Carpenter	1	1	2	-	-	3	1	1	2	11
Mechanic	1	3	2	1	-	1	3	4	3	14
Labourer	4	8	10	17	9	13	17	4	9	91
Doctor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cable Layer	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Clerk	1	1	4	1	1	3	6	-	3	20
Teacher	1	2	8	1	3	3	5	-	1	24
L.G. Assistant	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
Nurse	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	13
Electrician	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Medical Assistant	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Plumber	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	7
Warder	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Soldier	-	-	1	1	-	4	3	1	3	13
Aid Post Orderly	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Magistrate	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surveyor	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Seaman	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Agricultural Officer	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	5
Announcer	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Storekeeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3

APPENDIX 2.

TSUNONOS.

VILLAGE	NABUIN	NATASI	NAKARIPA	NAKAS
IETA	KERIAKA	KELELI	KERIA	GIRINA
HANGAN	RARIN	-	SERAKU KOLOBAKA	-
MALASANG	MAIS	TANIRA	TSERAHA	SAKUIN
LONAHAN	GETSI	MATURA	PAGUS	MAKIK
SING	KIMILE	-	MAJI	-
-	TSIPERI	-	HAI	-
SUHIN	TSIBILE	-	MAGATA	-
GOGOHEI	PISAN	-	SUGAHA	-
TAHAITAHAI	SUSUN	-	OHANA	-

OCCASION  
 APPENDIX 1  
 IETS  
 HANGAN  
 MALASANG  
 LONAHAN  
 SING  
 SUHIN  
 GOGOHEI  
 TAHAITAHAI  
 IETA  
 HANGAN  
 MALASANG  
 LONAHAN  
 SING  
 SUHIN  
 GOGOHEI  
 TAHAITAHAI



APPENDIX 4

HAHALIS WELFARE SOCIETY COMMITTEE.

SING	IGUA
	SEMOSO
	LEN
TAHAITAHAI	POSONDIT
	MUSEIN
	DATSORI
GOGOHEI 2	TARIA
	LIONI

2	2	1	1	2	1
Secretary	Administrative Officer	Storekeeper	Domestic	Driver	Dentist
				Baker	Sid Post Orderly
				Carpenter	Clerk

APPENDIX 5  
OCCUPATION

WORKERS INSIDE ELECTORATE  
VILLAGE

	Ieta	Hangan	Malasang	Lonohan	Sing	Suhin	Gohei 1	Gohei 2	Tahai Tahai	Total
Teacher	2	5	8	-	1	1	3	-	1	21
Nurse	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Labourer	14	2	7	51	-	1	-	-	-	29
Agricultural Officer		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Storekeeper	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Domestic	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Driver	-	-	4	-	-	2	1	-	1	8
Dentist	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Baker	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Aid Post Orderly	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	4
Carpenter	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Clerk	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	4





# PATROL REPORT

Report number: <b>8-72/73</b>	Objects of patrol: <b>Census, Area Study, H.W.S. (Study)</b>
District: <b>BOUGAINVILLE</b>	Station: <b>Hutjena S.D.O.</b>
Patrol conducted by: <b>Paul van Staveren</b>	Subdistrict: <b>Buka Passage</b>
Area patrolled: <b>Buka North Coast Road</b>	Designation: <b>Patrol Officer</b>
Duration of patrol: <b>26-2-73/16-3-73</b>	Personnel accompanying: <b>Admin. drivers only</b>
Last D.D.A. patrol: <b>17-11-72</b>	Number of days: <b>16 days</b>
Last O.L.G. patrol:	Total population of area: <b>6771</b>
Map reference: <b>Bougainville 2 ml</b>	Council area: <b>Part Buka L.G.C.</b>
	House of Assembly Electorate: <b>North Bougainville Open</b>

The District Commissioner,  
*Bougainville* District,  
*FRUIT*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios <i>28</i> To <i>30</i> ,	( ✓ )
Patrol Instructions,	( ✓ )
The Report and my comments,	( ✓ )
Area study,	( ✓ )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's 1— ,	( )
Patrol map,	( ✓ )

DATE: *6/6* 1973.

*[Signature]*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

*[Signature]*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( ✓ )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1—	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report... <i>AVERAGE</i>	Average
	Below average

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner

Date: / /19 .

..... members produce their copra and cocoa on communal basis where all products are trucked to Basbi where



Grand Total

524  
484  
249  
284  
280  
391  
243  
345  
409  
205  
400  
960  
977  
1020  
6771

The District Commissioner  
Bougainville District  
P.O. Box 123/124  
ARAWA

12th September, 1973  
67-11-36  
R.G. Orwin  
a/D.D.C.

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 8 - 1972/73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of NORTH EAST (BUKA) Census Division, and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. P. Van Staveren, Patrol Officer.

Mr. Van Staveren's claim for Camp Allowance is returned for processing.

I regret the delay in acknowledging this Report.

*W.P. Ryan*  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

31

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No. 67-2-1



Department of the Administrator  
Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA,  
P.O. Box 34,  
Buka Passage.  
5th June, 1973

The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
P.O. Box 123/124,  
ARAWA.

HUTJENA PATROL REPORT No. 8 of 1972/73 - BUKA NORTH EAST COAST CENSUS DIVISION - CONDUCTED BY Paul van STAVEREN P.O.

Attached please find the abovementioned patrol report. The purpose of the patrol was to revise census and compile an Area Study of the Division as well as make a comprehensive report on recent discussions on non-Council residents who wish to join the Buka Local Government Council.

The patrol was completed on the 16th March, 1973 and the submission of the report is overdue to the fact that the Assistant District Commissioner was absent on patrol to Nissan Islands. This gave Mr Paul van Staveren very little time to get on with his report as he committed most of his time managing the office during the absence of the A.D.C.

Mr van Staveren's assessment of H.W.S. supporters to some extent wish to join the Buka Council. However, this may occur very slowly in years to come. After all they state that the rubbishing of the H.W.S. over the years by the Council people will be embarrassing to them. The eroding of many of the Hahalis members is occurring slowly and it is pleasing that William Kunai and Francis Hagai, two of the most prominent men who keep the book keeping of the Society, have left. William Kunai is now taking up the position as Electorate secretary for Mr Donatus Mola, Minister for Business Development and Francis Hagai is believed to be working for B.C.P.L.

As reported by Mr van Staveren the people of this area have no objection to see self government to Papua New Guinea. Independence to Papua New Guinea with Michael Somare as the leader is accepted by many of the Buka people. The Buka's attitude to the secession is always the same - 'let the South break away, we will stay with Papua New Guinea'.

During the last Census in November/December 1970 there has been a population increase from 6147 to 6771 - an annual increase of 3.4%. There has been a natural increase in other Census Divisions which have been patrolled and having census revised.

The economy of the North Buka Census Division is tremendous as Mr van Staveren mentioned in his report. The produce of cocoa and copra in this area is either sold directly to Chinese businessmen at Buka Passage or on occasions people who have bigger plantations prefer to sell their cash crops to C.M.B. at Kamerau. The H.W.S. members produce their copra and cocoa on communal basis where all products are trucked to Basbi where


2/11/73

CCCA VBBE

it is sold in bulk for the H.W.S. When the cash is obtained it is for the whole and John Teosin has right to distribute or bank the amount.

The significant changes in this area as reported by the patrolling officer is the living standard of the people of North Buka and the number of permanent buildings in the area.

Mr van Staveren's F.O.J. folios are attached and he has compiled a very good report of the area patrolled as he has assessed in detail the major changes in social, economic and political situations.

  
(J.F. Tierney)  
Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Department of the Administrator,  
Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA,  
P.O. Box 34,  
Buka Passage.

8th February, 1973

Mr P. van Staveren,  
Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA.

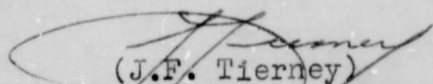
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS  
HUTJENA PATROL No. 8-1972-73. NORTH EAST BUKA C.D.

Please arrange to commence patrol of the North East Buka Census Division on 26th February, 1973. There are no rest houses in the area. You will base yourself at Hanahan Base Camp and obtain accommodation in the villages visited wherever available.

The purpose of your patrol will be to revise census and compile an Area Study of the division. I expect that the patrol will take about three weeks.

During the course of your patrol gather as much information as possible about the activities of and the attitudes towards the Hahalis Welfare Society. Also assess current attitudes of both Council and non-Council residents to the Buka Council and the local government system in general. There have been reports that some non-Council groups want to join the Council and I want a detailed assessment of these reports. Over past years there has been keen competition between the Buka Council and the Hahalis Welfare Society. I require you to make a comprehensive comparison of the activities and achievements of both organisations.

Your report will be submitted within three weeks of completion of the patrol. Your attention is drawn to Headquarters comments on your Patrol No. 3 of 1971/72 and I expect a better effort from you this time.

  
(J.F. Tierney)  
Assistant District Commissioner

67-4-11

PvS/efd

Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA,  
P.O. Box 34,  
Buka Passage.

27th April, 1973

AREA STUDY  
BUKA NORTH COAST CENSUS DIVISION

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) Geographical Description

The North Coast Division of Buka Island is generally flat, sloping to the west and in places undulating. The coast from Hahalis village to Lemanmanu village is dominated by limestone cliff, the remnants of a vast reef which formed the basis of Buka Island in centuries past. This cliff, continuous, varies from 70 to 95m, reaching its peak between Tohatsi and Kotopan villages near the northern most tip of Buka Island. The usual underground rivers and caves exist all along the coast and are used as a source of water by the village people. The cliff diminishes from Lemankoa onwards until at Kessa Plantation it is non-existent. From the coast the land slopes downhill to the west coast which is dominated by mangrove swamp.

The soils from this area suffer from leaching making them unsuitable for intensive agriculture. The people have to shift their gardens every few years to maintain production of food crops. When coconuts were first planted as a cash crop the people also planted food crops among the growing trees. After the coconuts had reached 5-6 years old the soil would not support two crops.

Rainfall for Buka Passage as recorded at Buka Aerodrome is 135" per annum. General observation indicates that the north coast is in excess of this amount. Buka Passage is also in the "Rains Shadow" from the North Westerlies due to the 2,000' Parkinson Range on the West Coast. This range does not obstruct the North Coast area.

The main portion of the area is covered by typical Equatorial forests, giving way to mangroves on the west coast.

(b) Access and Proximity to Transport Facilities

Cash crops are trucked from the area to Buka Passage where the new wharf is now in operation. Only the produce of Kessa Plantation is shipped via its private wharf direct to Rabaul.

The road link extends 50 miles from Kessa Plantation to Buka Passage where air and sea transport to the major ports of Rabaul and Kieta exist. Refer Appendix 4 and the reader can see that the road transport of cash crops is no problem with the 19 vehicles owned by the indigenous in the area. The road is an all weather, two lane, surfaced (coronous) road, maintained only by a grader and re-surfacing only after many years - present surface dates from 1964 and now needs re-surfacing.

A.(b) Access and Proximity to Transport Facilities (cont)

27

A new road from Lemankoa to Ketskets will shorten the route for carriage of produce from Lemankoa to Buka Passage. Construction will be carried out by BUKA L.G.C.. The Caroola/Hanahan road is to be re-constructed. These two roads will give access to many inland plantings and promote more cash crop development.

There is one airstrip closer to the area than Buka Passage. This is at Caroola Plantation but is used only for private flights by light aircraft. Caroola is on the west coast approximately 10 miles from Kessa. No access other than by water or walking track is available. The former road from Hanahan to Karoola was never completed properly and now is unserviceable. The Buka Council is planning to complete the road in the 73/74 financial year.

A little produce leaves the area via a small market at Kessa Plantation where vegetables are exchanged for fish from the West Coast people.

(c) The North Coast of Buka has had longer contact with European influence than most of Papua New Guinea. The German New Guinea Company acquired land in 1890 on the west coast of Buka Island and were closely followed by German Missionaries in 1900. Although not in this Census Division the German influence spread from the west coast and south east coast of Buka Island. After World War I in 1921 the Australian Civil Administration was established in Papua New Guinea. Its Headquarters for Bougainville was established on Sohano Island. The people of the north coast have been exposed to civilisation for 83 years. This has produced a very peaceable people, who talk things over, rather than take to their weapons as do most of the people of Papua New Guinea to this day.

The influence of the Administration is evident as above, and in the peoples' approach to life and development generally. As evident in the appendices attached the people of the North Coast use their money wisely for housing, transportation and businesses. They are content with the pace of development and all strive to advance. Parents get upset if their children do not obtain admittance to High, Technical or Vocational Schools even though they know it will put a strain on them financially.

As for Cargo cults etc. the H.W.S. is still thriving and was reported on in detail in my Confidential letters to the District Commissioner of the 27-3-73 and 4-4-73.



B. DISTRIBUTIONS AND TRENDS

Refer to the Patrol Report Cover for the present population of this area. The last Census was in November/December of 1970. The population has increased from 6147 to 6771 - an annual increase of 3.4% approximately. The Neo Natal Mortality rate is unavailable but with the good health services provided by Aid Posts and especially M.C.H. Clinics the rate would be low compared to the rest of Papua New Guinea.

All villages are connected by an all weather road.

The outward flow of labour needs no comment as there are only 64 labourers employed outside the area. The other absentees are all engaged in skilled or semi-skilled occupations (Refer appendix 5). There is quite an inward flow of labour into this area. The Buka people all have large plantings and employ run-aways from plantations on the West Coast of Buka and also men from the poorer areas of Bougainville such as Wakunai or the Kunua/Torokina areas e.g. D. Mola M.H.A., has 16 labourers working on his plantation and 11 on his sawmill, most from outside the Buka area.

Information not available

Hatsie	-	Helung	Kiali
Hagali	-	-	-
Sebu	-	-	-
Maita & Oled	-	-	Lontsi & Palin
Kanana	-	Gungo-Pinil	-
-	-	Moga-Taran	-
-	-	Malichana	-
-	-	Logan-Paro	-
Sawa	-	Ola-Eusi	Gerelu
Hagali	-	Marke-Susa	-
-	-	Kusu-Haraha	-
Hanina	-	-	Hasi
-	-	-	Lutuni
-	-	Krut	Musa
-	-	Tagis	Senia

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

25

(a) Social Groups

The people of the North Coast Census Division are divided into Moiety Groups of Big and Little Pidgeon as follows.

- 1) Nabuin - Eagle - Big Pidgeon  
Natsai - Sea
- 2) Nakaripa - Hornbill or Kokomo - Little Pidgeon  
Nakas - Dog

The Big and Little Pidgeon Groups have sub-groups as above. People from this area can find their allied groups all over Bougainville Island and Buka Island even to the extent of having step-fathers, mothers etc.

Below is a list of land leaders or 'Tsunonons' who control their groups land in the various villages.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NABOIN</u>	<u>NATASI</u>	<u>NAKARIPA</u>	<u>NAKAS</u>
Hahalis	Information not available			
Hanahan	Hatsia	-	Helung	Kiali
Hanpan	Hagali	-	-	-
Iltopan	Sebu	-	-	-
Tandeki	Maita & Gisa	-	-	Lontsi & Palin
Ketskets	Kenehe	-	Gameo-Pinil Moga-Teran Malichana	-
Hagus	-	-	Logan-Paro	-
Tohatsi	Sawa Magahi	-	Ola-Kusi Murko-Suma Kusu-Hamahe	Gerelu
Lemanamnu	Henina	-	-	Masi Latuni
Lemankoa	-	-	Kurut	Musos
Lontis	-	-	Tagis	Sonia

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(b) The operational or functional social unit varies from the extended family amongst Council supporters to communal efforts on the part of the H.W.S. supporters. As mentioned in my Confidential of the 27/3/73 land is communally owned and divided into two sections. The first is used for Society purposes and the second is supposedly for the community. All work on both areas is done communally except for cases where one person applies to the spokesman for some bags of copra to pay for school fees, clothing etc.

(c) The language used in this Census Division is called HALIA. The Summer Institute of Linguistics through Mr Jerry Allen and his wife have made a study of this language, forming a book titled Halia Language Course. Mr J. Allen is now in the process of leasing a block of land at Hangan Village in the South East Coast Buka Census Division for use as a base for translation of the bible and similar books.

(d) The various social groups live harmoniously together and occasionally call upon one another for financial or physical assistance when large scale projects are involved. Normally the family groups or individuals with their hired labourers are involved in cash crop production.

(e) The people of the area have close links with people of the other Census Divisions of Buka Island. The road link with Buka Passage means a great deal of contact with the people of the South Coast, Solus and Selau Census Divisions. The people trade produce with the West Coast people at Kessa Plantation market for fish and other sea foods. In times gone by the North Coast people also had trading and marital links with the people of Nissan. Until the practise was forbidden by the Administration after the loss of a canoe, the people of Lontis to Tandeki would travel in large plank canoes called 'MONAS' with up to 20 paddlers. They communicated by sign language until slowly they began to understand each other and built up a very good trading relation.

...the most interesting matter to consider ... of authority in H.W.S. or B.L.S.C. are resp- ... by members of the other body. This ... particularly in Lontis, ... and Tandeki where the young Councillor ... and listened to by H.W.S. and B.L.S.C.

D. LEADERSHIP

The area as a whole has a strange leadership situation and significant changes can be observed between H.W.S. and Buka L.G.C. villages.

In H.W.S. villages and H.W.S. sections of villages the spokesmen rule the lives of the people through the power of the society and the old men as a group. It is difficult to ascertain the relationships and power distribution between the elders and the spokesmen. The Society as a whole is run by a council of elders over which Teosin presides as per my Confidential Report on the activities of H.W.S. As for normal village life and just who holds sway over daily activities it is difficult to say. During the patrol the spokesmen were the most active talkers and assisted a great deal in the census work. As previously stated most of the old men were not evident in the villages, but were living at Hahalis villages and so their influence was not assessed to any great degree. Due, however, to their absence from the villages it is the opinion of the writer that the spokesmen, who are nearly all educated or semi-educated young men, actually allocate work and run the semi-communal society way of life. They have 'Village books' in which all deaths, marriages, births etc. are recorded.

In the Buka L.G.C. villages the councillors seem to be gaining in their influence. Recent elections saw a great change from older men to younger more educated men. The writer feels that the people appreciate more than ever the importance of the Council and so have put in better men to represent them instead of electing merely men who are by custom the leaders of the country. It was noted that the Councillors, having accepted their positions now use that position to push themselves to the forefront of village life. Naturally, persons such as retired policemen and other former notables hold considerable sway over the opinions and attitudes of the people.

Perhaps the most interesting matter to consider is that persons of authority in H.W.S. or B.L.G.C. are respected for their influence by members of the other body. This is evident throughout the area but particularly in Lontis, Lemankoa, Lemenmanu and Tandeki where the young Councillor Hamac was respected and listened to by H.W.S. and B.L.G.C. followers alike.

E. LAND TENURE and USE

(a) The people of North Coast Buka C.D. follow a typical Matrilineal Land Inheritance system. Land belongs to one moiety group and a male marrying out of that group loses his right to the land his father may have worked upon. The only way he may retain his father's land (which his father gained by marriage) is by a cross cousin marriage thereby keeping within the same lineage and moiety group. This system has been gradually breaking down and in some cases a son has held his father's land after paying his mother's clan in the form of a feast, a gift of pigs, money etc or both. This traditional system is only closely followed by the Buka L.G.C. supporters as Hahalis Welfare supporters have no inheritance system any more due to the pooling of their land for the society. This makes it very difficult for members of the society who wish to break away.

(b) There are no individuals in the area who hold land on lease from the Government.

(c) Cash crops cover a large extent of the census division spreading inland from the coast (refer to figures in M) to an extent where people of Lontis, Lemankoa and Lemenmanu are a little short of bushland. Some have many miles to walk to obtain firewood and so use driftwood in preference. The people in other villages, having much smaller populations and some more land than the above villages have no problems with land shortages or proximity to bush land. H.W.S. people work communally on all their society's plantings and on plantings originally belonging to an individual. Council supporters work individually on their crops often having a labour line of New Guinea mainlanders or men from the more backward areas of Bougainville District.

F. LITERACY

(21)

(a) All schools in the Census Division are run by the Roman Catholic Marist Mission. They are listed below:-

Tohatsi	Std.	4	Iltopan	Std	3
Lemanmanu	"	6	Lemankoa	"	4
Lontis	"	5	Tanamalo	"	6
Hanahan	"	6			

(b) The people, due to long contact with Europeans have a good understanding of English. Literacy would run as high as 60% in Pidgin and 20% in English, though maybe not of Oxford standard. This is easy to understand when one considers that the majority of the people are young people (55% of the population is under 15 years of age).

c)d) Refer to Appendices 5 and 5A for the number of students at various educational institutions, including those who are at University level. There are many who are not listed who have received such an education but are not listed due to the large numbers which would be difficult to obtain accurately. However it is obvious for an area of its population, this C.D. has a share of the Territories Educational facilities far beyond most others.

e) Radios would be impossible to count in this area. Some family groups have 4 or 5 after their sons return from working in other areas. The people use their radios all the time, preferring the lighter programmes. Radio Bougainville occupies 90% of their listening time. There are no newspapers but one or two people subscribe to "Time" magazine or the "Bulletin". The "Nius bilong Yumi" is read when available.

Tinned food other than meat/fish is purchased by all people. These include the many types of cooked poultry prepared by Chinese companies, puddings, rolls etc.

(c) There are no functional community organisations in the area other than Youth Sports Clubs organised by the Missions. The people are very interested in sports such as soccer, basketball and volleyball. Competitions take place on the area.

HEALTH SERVICES OTHER THAN MISSION

<u>Aid Posts</u>	<u>Const. By</u>	<u>Attended By</u>
Tohatsi	S.L.C.C.	Qualif. Aid Post Orderly
Lemankoa	H.W.S	" " "
Lontis	H.W.S	" " "

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) Refer to Appendix 4 where 81 permanent material houses are listed according to the villages. Note this refers only to the two and one half thousand Council supporters as no H.W.S. supporters have the money to put into such luxuries. Appendix 2 is also relevant where permanent material trade stores are listed. The H.W.S. ones are owned by the Society and not by individuals. European clothing and other articles are used extensively. It is ludicrous to talk about how many use saucepans etc. when many have kerosene or wood stoves, pressure lamps, tape recorders, record players etc. These people are well into the diffusion of cultures. At Lemankoa there is even a band of electric guitars who play for dances at the Mission stations and in their villages. They have a 1500 Honda power plant which makes them mobile.

The people dress quite well. Normally the men wear shorts and the women wear skirts/laplap and blouse. For occasions of importance men turn up in long trousers etc. some wear ties. Young people dance in flared pants and all the latest gear.

(b) The staples of the diet are still sweet potato and taro. Quite often rice, tinned meat or fish and other trade store items are added to the diet. A lot of fish, shell fish, turtle etc. is consumed, with pigs kept for celebrations, not infrequent, and chickens for visitors. Younger people prefer the rice etc. and will spend quite an amount of money on european style meals, including the purchase of frozen meat etc. from Chinese traders at Buka Passage. Not just sausages or some cheaper meats, but buying chickens, steaks etc. European potatoes are not readily obtainable, the people prefer the sweet potato taste and so this is one item that may never catch on.

Tinned food other than meat/fish is purchased by all people. These include the many types of cooked poultry prepared by Chinese companies, puddings, rolls etc.

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<u>Aid Posts</u>	<u>Const. By</u>	<u>Attended By</u>		
Tohatsi	B.L.G.C.	Qualif.	Aid Post	Orderly
Lemankoa	H.W.S	"	"	"
Lontis	H.W.S	"	"	"

## H. MISSIONS

(a) The Missions present in the area are the Roman Catholic and United Church.

Village	R.C.	U.C.
Hahalis*	-	-
Hanahan 1	100%	-
Hanahan 2*	-	-
Ielelina*	-	-
Hagus	80%	20%
Ketskets	100%	-
Kotopan	100%	-
Tohatsi	100%	-
Iltopan	50%	50%
Hanpan	50%	50%
Tandeki	70%	30%
Lemanmanu	70%	30%
Lemankoa	60%	40%
Lontis	70%	30%

\* These three villages profess adherence to "LOTU BILONG TAMBUNA" as a group. Individuals do say that they follow one or the other of these two religions but in the presence of other members of the society say they follow the H.W.S. religion. There is a large house bone referred to in my confidential letter where their 'religion' is practised. The leaders refer to it as a meeting house only. There is no conflict between the two religions. However recently the Jehovah's Witnesses entrenched in TELATU village in the SOLUS C.D. have started trying to extend their influence into the area. They are not liked by either of the religious groups or by the H.W.S. leaders and followers. This is just not a religious dislike as the Jehovahs rubbish the Government, the flag etc. They have been reported as having said, when told to get out of a village, "Not even Michael Somare can make me move". This resulted in a punch to the jaw of the Missionary. This incident was out of this area under study, however gives an idea of the situation being created by the Jehovah's Witnesses.

(b) Services in the area are all provided by the Catholic Mission through their stations at Hanahan and Lemanmanu. Hanahan has a Primary School to Standard 6, an Aid Post staffed by a registered nurse (American Nun) and two M.C.H. assistants and a Vocational School for girls. Lemanmanu provides a Primary School to Standard 6, and Aid Post staffed by 2 M.C.H. assistants, shows weekly films and delves a little into water tank construction and carpentry training, but this work is nearly dead now due to waning interest on the part of the priest in charge.

(c) The people appreciate the work of the Missions both past and present. There is no 'anti' feelings present other than to the Jehovah's Witnesses as previously mentioned. The most influential mission is the Catholic Mission. The two priests at Lemanmanu and Hanahan are old and do not involve themselves in politics to any great extent.





J. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Roads - Refer to attached patrol map. There is only one main road in the Census Division. This road runs from Kessa Plantation to Buka Passage on the Southern end of Buka Island. Two other roads are shown. One is a partially completed road which has fallen into disrepair, the Hanahan/Karcola road. The other from Lemankoa to Ketskets is shown roughly as it is a proposal of the Buka Council to construct this road in the next few years.

The main Buka road carries all traffic in crops, goods and passengers in and out of the area. Crops are carried to Buka Passage where a good wharf exists for shipping.

It has been to the advantage of the area that all villages are located along the cliff edge and not spread over the Census Division. This allowed the easy locating of coronous, speedy progress due to very few hills and no rivers to cross. Also all villages could be reached by the one road instead of, as in most cases, a network of roads.

(b) Sea - The only functional wharf in the area is the Kessa Plantation wharf which is used by the plantation only. 200 yards from this wharf is a 'native wharf' which was constructed some years ago but now is far beyond repair. As mentioned previously all goods and produce is trucked to the Government Wharf at Buka Passage.

(c) Air - No airstrip within the area however, the Buka road leads to the Buka Airstrip where regular services are provided by T.A.A., Ansett and Bougainville Air Services.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Refer to Appendix 5 for a full list of people actually involved in their skilled occupations. Those who have the skills but are not employed outside their own villages are not listed. The above Appendix does however give an accurate picture as it was taken from Census figures. To find the numbers in the villages would be relying on the memories of a few people and would therefore be open to gross inaccuracies.

There are many ex-nurses, clerks etc. who after only a few years have married and returned to their villages. Tradesmen generally find employment in the villages. Mechanics repair village trucks and carpenters, painters, plumbers etc. work at constructing permanent material houses, trade stores and copra driers.

From these discussions and from the lack of fear and curiosity I feel the people are quite satisfied with Papua New Guinea's course at the moment, with one reservation. Quite a few wondered if Mr Whitlam would force or could force Papua New Guinea into Independence when she was not ready for it yet, in the opinion of the country's leader Mr Somare.

The Buks people are satisfied that Self Government is coming this year, they have stated that they wanted it earlier but now think it a wise choice. They are content to observe the country functioning after self-government pending the difficulties etc and particularly how Mr Somare, whom they now have confidence, runs the country. Then they will decide when they want Independence and will use the Council and Mr Mola, M.H.A. to convey their feelings on the subject to the Central Government.

Mr Somare's stand on Independence has been welcomed by the people of this area. They fear it a little as they do not wish to lose Australian assistance and control altogether until they have more confidence in their own Government.

(b) Local Government

The people of Buks use the Council as a political platform and realize fully its value as such, rather than just a distributor of water tanks etc. They follow closely all news broadcasts and developments in other countries in a similar position to their own. The Councillors often discuss local topics in their meetings and have very lively discussions on those relevant to Buks itself. The people respect the Council and even N.W.S. supporters realize its worth. They realize that South Bougainville has a big mouth at the moment and everything that comes out of there is taken by the media as being the opinion of Bougainville District. The Council is their only hope of preserving their political and social values which are totally different to South Bougainville.

(c) Attitude

This is an old topic and much has been written on the attitude of 'let the South breakaway, we will stick to the G.P.' The writer found that this attitude exists in all the villages of the North Coast with the exception of some. Many people perhaps feel that they would have much more freedom and to do as they please under a weak Bougainville Government.

(d) Travelling of Government

Some people of Buks North have travelled overseas to Australia or other countries of the South Pacific. Mr D. Mola, M.H.A. is a former Minister well travelled. Top public

(5)

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Attitude to Central Government, Self Government and Independence.

The writer patrolled this area in November, 1971 and the change in the attitude of the people since then is remarkable. Previously the writer was plagued with questions on what was going to happen, when is self government and who will run the country. Naturally, lengthy explanations were given and often lively discussions took place on these subjects.

During this patrol only twice did the people refer at all to these subjects of their own accord. When the writer introduced the topics then some discussions did take place. From these discussions and from the lack of fear and curiosity I feel the people are quite satisfied with Papua New Guinea's course at the moment, with one reservation. Quite a few wondered if Mr Whitlam would force or could force Papua New Guinea into Independence when she was not ready for it yet, in the opinion of the country's leader Mr Somare.

The Buka people are satisfied that Self Government is coming this year, they have stated that they wanted it earlier but now think it a wise choice. They are content to observe the country functioning after self-government pending the difficulties etc and particularly how Mr Somare, in whom they now have confidence, runs the country. Then they will decide when they want Independence and will use the Council and Mr Mola, M.H.A. to convey their feelings on the subject to the Central Government.

Mr Somare's stand on Independence has been welcomed by the people of this area. They fear it a little as they do not wish to lose Australian assistance and control altogether until they have more confidence in their own Government.

(b) Local Government

The people of Buka use the Council as a political platform and realise fully its value as such, rather than just a distributor of watertanks etc. They follow closely all news broadcasts and developments in other countries in a similar position to their own. The Councillors often raise political topics in their meetings and have very lively discussions on those relevant to Buka itself. The people support the Council and even H.W.S. supporters realise its worth. They realise that South Bougainville has a big mouth at the moment and everything that comes out of there is taken by the outside world as being the opinion of Bougainville District. The Council is their only hope of preserving their political identity and ideals which are totally different to South Bougainville.

(c) Secession

This is an old topic and much has been written on Buka's attitude of 'let the South breakaway, we will stick with P.N.G.'. The writer found that this attitude exists in all the villages of the North Coast with the exception of some H.W.S. leaders who perhaps feel that they would have much more of a free hand to do as they please under a weak Bougainville Government.

(d) Workings of Government

Many people of Buka North have travelled overseas to Australia or other countries of the South Pacific. Mr D. Mola, M.H.A., is a Senior Minister well travelled. Top Public

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT (cont.)

(d) Workings of Government -- servants who come from this area such as John Banono, R.P.N.G.C. and Leo Morgan a/Secretary of Department of the Administrator. Many retired sailors and people who have travelled through Public Service doing courses at A.S.O.P.A. There is one student at Hawaii University. With such a number of people going overseas, the people of Buka are quite broadminded and possess a sound basic knowledge of the workings of government. It is unreasonable to expect every person in the country to understand the workings of this government. Even in Australia many are ignorant of this.

The Buka people possess a good insight into Political Affairs, understand what a Political Party is and know the basic functions, duties and responsibilities of democratic government.

	8,600	350
Levuka	30,200	21,000
Levuka	49,800	25,800
Levuka	33,500	9,606
Estimated Total	122,100	90,590
Actual Total	345,000	146,000

(b) Actual production is estimated at only 1,400 tons of copra per annum. It could even be less as the people have not been happy with the price of copra or cocoa over the last 12 months and so many have not worked hard at producing.

(c) D.A.S.F. Buka estimates that production of copra should be 2,000 tons per annum and cocoa should be 90 tons per annum if well worked using the better methods of production.

(d) The people of North Buka due to the distance from the Passage don't make much money from the market. A lot of their vegetables etc. are traded for fish with the West Coast people at the Kessa Plantation Market. A reasonable estimate of the number of North Coast people who come to the market would be 100, each person would sell on an average \$3.00 worth of goods giving a weekly earning for the area of \$300 and an annual income of \$15,600 a year. This is slightly over estimated to cover what little is said to Kessa Plantation and the two Mission stations.

(e) The total number of people absent from the census who were working as per Appendix 5 is 448. Average salary would be \$25.00 a fortnight. Each earner would send back to his area approximately \$5.00 out of each pay which gives a total amount of \$22,400.00 coming into the area.

(f) There are no active Co-operative Societies in the area. The MANU Society at Iltopan went bankrupt some 3-4 years ago through mismanagement, and through difficulties over purchasing land on which the society is located, has now been started again. Thomas Laves of Iltopan owns the land and used this influence to run the society his way resulting in its downfall. Until the Society can purchase the land off Laves there is no hope of it ever functioning again.

(g) There are many entrepreneurs in this area, but few are men who have gone beyond just a trade store or just a truck business etc:

1. B. NOLA, M.H.A. of Levuka village has a coconut/cocoa

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) Below is a village by village list of the number of economic trees as counted in 1968:-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>COCONUT PALMS</u>	<u>COCOA TREES</u>
Hahalis	49,900	10,100
Hanahan 1)		
Hanahan 2)	23,400	5,200
Ielelina	14,900	3,300
Hagus	12,400	4,600
Ketskets	14,200	6,200
Kotopan	7,900	1,200
Tohatsi	16,200	5,800
Hanpan	8,400	840
Tandeki	8,600	350
Lemenmanu	30,200	21,000
Lemankoa	49,800	25,800
Lontis	33,500	9,606
Estimated Total '68	269,400	90,990
Estim. Total '73	344,000	146,000

(b) Actual production is estimated at only 1,400 tons of copra per annum. It could even be less as the people have not been happy with the price of copra or cocoa over the last 12 months and so many have not worked hard at producing.

(c) D.A.S.F. Buka estimates that production of copra should be 2,000 tons per annum and cocoa should be 90 tons per annum if well worked using the better methods of production.

(d) The people of North Buka due to the distance from Buka Passage don't make much money from the market. A lot of their vegetables etc. are traded for fish with the West Coast people at the Kessa Plantation Market. A reasonable estimate of the number of North Coast people who come to the market would be 100, each person would sell on an average \$3.00 worth of goods giving a weekly earning for the area of \$300 and an annual income of \$15,600 a year. This is slightly over estimated to cover what little is sold to Kessa Plantation and the two Mission stations.

(e) The total number of people absent from the census who were working as per Appendix 5 is 4+8. Average salary would be \$25.00 a fortnight. Each earner would send back to his area approximately \$5.00 out of each pay which gives a total amount of \$58,240.00 coming into the area.

(f) There are no active Co-operative Societies in the area. The MANU Society at Iltopan went bankrupt some 3-4 years ago through mismanagement, and through difficulties over purchasing land on which the society is located, has not been started again. Thomas Lawes of Iltopan owns the land and used this influence to run the society his way resulting in its downfall. Until the Society can purchase the land off Lawes there is no hope of it ever functioning again.

(g) There are many entrepreneurs in this area, but below are men who have gone beyond just a trade store or just a truck business etc:

Mr D. MOLA, M.H.A. of Lemankoa village has a coconut/cocoa

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (cont.)

12

(g) .. plantation, a sawmill which supplies the area with sawn timber for permanent material houses and is a partner in a licenced trade store with Herman Halihu of Tohatsi.

Mr MATHEW GAGESIN of Lemanmanu village has a licenced trade store, trucking business, an unlicenced trade store and a large plantation.

Mr HENINA ROITS of Tanamalo village has a licenced trade store, mechanics workshop and a large plantation.

Mr HERMAN HALIHU of Tohatsi village runs a licenced trade store in partnership with Mr D. MOLA (above) and in this store sells some clothing goods shipped direct from Singapore. He also runs the sawmill business for D. Mola and his own plantation.

All the above businessmen/planters employ outside labour to a great extent on their plantations etc. Mostly plantation runaways or other Highlanders or Sepiks whose contracts on expatriate plantations have expired and they have opted to stay in Buka. Some are from the more backward areas of Bougainville District.

(h) The enormity of Rabaul and Kieta branches of all the Banks going through their accounts looking for 13 village names makes the information requested virtually impossible to ascertain.

(i) There has been little difficulty for privately owned businesses to pay tax but H.W.S. has problems where its books are so poor as to render assessment of tax a difficulty, however they do pay their tax as assessed by the Taxation Department.

(j) The per capita income could be estimated as follows:-

Monies from wage earners	-\$	58,240.00
" " market sales	\$	15,600.00
" " copra sales	\$	184,800.00
" " cocoa sales	\$	<u>40,800.00</u>
TOTAL AREA INCOME	\$	299,440.00

TOTAL POPULATION IS 6771

Therefore per capita income = \$ 44.04 approximately

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) The North Coast Census Division covers some 31,000 acres. With only 8,000 acres planted this leaves 23,000 acres of unused land, not counting village gardens, per head of population. Of this land 5% could be unsuitable to planting of cash crops as it is swampy. This area is the back of Lontis Village facing onto the West Coast of Buka Island.

(b) Market gardening could be increased but it is regarded as 'womens' work' and is only a side issue to copra and cocoa.

(c) There exists now an imbalance of labour where there are not enough Buka people to work all the cash crops and so imported labour is used. Kessa Plantation is the only expatriate concern in the area and uses very little local labour as it is generally unavailable and too unreliable as they will leave to work on their own plantings.

(d) The only new income earner which could be introduced at the moment would be beef cattle. This has begun but has met with the problem of water supply. All water is underground and pumps would be needed to bring it to the surface.



P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

As has been previously stated the area has been divided into H.W.S. and Buka L.G.C. Each of the two, although basically on opposition, co-exist peacefully. The balance is in favour of H.W.S. with over 60% of the population following them. In spite of being the minority the Council supporters are in the forefront of any meeting and have more definite ideas about the future. They see their Council as a voice by which they can express their ideas to the House of Assembly and to people of other areas of the Territory.

The H.W.S. supporters to some extent appreciate the Council and realise its worth. They realise it has a political identity and national standing that they do not possess. Some of the leaders expressed a willingness to join the Council. They state that after all the rubbishing of their ideas over the years by Council people they could not simply join but would like to see an amalgamation of both bodies. No idea as to what sort of body could result were put forward or on what would have to change in the Council for them to accept it. They feel they could lose too much face in simply joining Council ranks.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The attitude to central government must now mean the attitude to the Coalition Government. The people of Buka are observing with interest the works and words of the Chief Minister and his Ministers.

The writer gained the opinion that the people were quite satisfied with the Government of Papua New Guinea so far. Also they are quite happy with the way things are developing towards Self Government and Independence.

... Society is constructing a 'guest house' at Saabi hamlet (which will probably be nothing more than accommodation for 'guests' at the Baby Garden.

*[Signature]*  
(P. van Staveren)  
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 1.  
COMPARATIVE STUDY - BICC & BCC

8

Q. ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

There is very little to offer in this area. Most of the services etc. are located at Buka Passage.

There is a bulk (1,000 gall) petrol tank and bowser going to be installed at Lemamanu, a mechanics workshop at Tanamalo and Mahalis Welfare Society is constructing a 'guest house' at Basbi hamlet (which will probably be nothing more than accommodation for 'guests' at the Baby Garden.

Hagus	280		4 w.t. (2 u.s)
Kotakete	391		4 w.t (u.s)
Kotopua	243		4 w.t. (u.s)
Tohatai	345		Aid Post 1 10,000 gln w/t 2 w/t (u.s)
Itogea	209	200	4 w/t (u.s) Cement for school (10 bags)
			1 T.S. incompl- etc
Hanga	155	50	1 w/t (u.s) 1 T.S. incompl- etc
			1 w/t (u.s) + corrugated iron for catchment
Tandee	200	200	1 w/t 1 T.S. incompl- etc.
			2 w/t 1 T.S.
	768	192	1 well pump
	830	97	1 w/t 1 T.S. 10 sheets corr. iron for sch- ool.
			1 well pump 10,000 gln w/t cement + corrug. iron for school
	918	102	1 T.S. 1 well pump
	4,187	2,384	

*P. van Staveren*  
(P. van Staveren)  
Patrol Officer

- Calculations under both bodies estimates only.
1. Assistance given by both bodies only what village people remember - could be more in some villages.
  2. Council also donated corrugated iron, or cement, or both for stand and catchment for water tanks.
- Water tank 1-2,000 gallon  
Trade Store

(7)

APPENDIX 1.  
COMPARATIVE STUDY - BLGC & HWS

VILLAGE	POP. HWS*	POP. BLGC*	HWS ASSISTANCE	BLGC ASSISTANCE
Hahalis	524		T.S. Poor stock	
Hanahan 1		484		4 w/t (u.s). Ass- istance for Missio Aid Post + school (only minor)
Ielelina	284		1 w/t (u.s) 1 t.s. inoper- ative	
Hagus		280		4 w.t. (2 u.s)
Ketskets		391		4 w.t (u.s)
Kotopan		243		4 w.t. (u.s)
Tohatsi		345		Aid Post 1 10,000 gln w/t 2 w/t (u.s)
Iltopan	209	200	1 w/t (u.s) 1 T.S. incompl- ete	4 w/t (u.s) Cement for school (10 bags)
Hanpan	155	50	1 w/t (u.s) 1 T.S. incompl- ete	1 w/t (u.s) + corrugated iron for catchment
Tandeki	200	200	1 w/t 1 T.S. incompl- ete.	2 w/t (u.s)
Lemenmanu	768	192	2 w/t 1 T.S.	1 well pump
Lemankoa	880	97	1 w/t 1 T.S. 10 sheets corr. iron for sch- ool.	1 well pump 10,000 gln w/t cement + corrug. iron for school
Lontis	918	102	1 T.S.	1 well pump
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>2,384</b>		

\* Populations under both bodies estimates only.

N.B. 1. Assistance given by both bodies only what village people remember - could be more in some villages.

N.B. 2. Council also donated corrugated iron, or cement, or both for stand and catchment for water tanks.

w/t Water tank 1-2,000 gallon

T.S Trade Store

APPENDIX 2.

PERMANENT MATERIAL TRADE STORES IN THE AREA  
(NATIVE OWNED)

(6)

VILLAGE	NUMBER	WITH REFRIGERATION	WITH STORE-KEEPERS LICENCE	OTHER BUSINESSES/REMARKS
Hahalis	1	1	1	Stock always low. Has elec. power
Hanahan 1	2	-	-	Small bakery w/tank construction.
Hanahan 2	1	-	1	-
Ielelina	1	-	-	T.S. inoperative
Hagus	2	-	-	-
Ketskets	-	-	-	Large bakery - \$800 D.B. Loan
Kotopan	2	-	-	-
Tohatsi	2	2	1	-
Iltopan	3	1	-	H.W.S. incomplete
Hanpan	1	-	-	H.W.S. inoperative
Tandeki	1	-	-	-
Lemanmanu	5	3	2	Mech. workshop
Lemankoa	1	-	-	-
Lontis	2	-	-	-
	25	7	5	

(5)

APPENDIX 3.

Number and Location of Motor Vehicles in area

VILLAGE	NO. OF VEHICLES	REMARKS
Hahalis	none	All former vehicles now U.S.
Hanahan 1.	"	1 Mission truck used to carry copra sometimes
Hanahan 2.	"	
Ielelina	"	
Hagus	1	U.S. at the moment
Ketskets	2	1 belongs V. Chan, Buka Passage 1 " P. Hunter - $\frac{1}{2}$ now purchased by Ketskets
Kotopan	1	
Tohatsi	1	
Iltepan	2	1 truck, 1 tractor
Hanpan	1	
Tandeki	2	1 Holden S/Sedan, 1 truck
Lemanmanu	4	Including 3 Toyota Dynas
Lemankoa	3	1 tractor, 1 truck, 1 sedan car
Lontis	2	
	<u>19</u>	

APPENDIX 4

④

NUMBER AND LOCATION PERMANENT MATERIALS HOUSES  
(Native owned)

VILLAGE	NUMBER	FACILITIES
Hahalis	None	
Hanahan 1.	4	All with water tanks
Hanahan 2.	None	
Ielielina	None	
Hagus	6	3 water tanks
Ketskets	6	4 " "
Kotopan	5	2 " "
Tohatsi	10	3 " "
Iltopan	10	1 " "
Hanpan	1	
Tandeki	5	1 " "
Lemenmanu	18	15 " - one house has power but generator u.s. now.
Lemenkoa	12	8 " "
Lontis	4	7 " "
	<u>81</u>	

(iii) Mr D. Mola - M.N.A., Minister for Business Development  
 Mr L. Morgan - Secretary, Department of Administration  
 Mr J. Banono - R.P.N.G.C. Post senior local Police Officer

APPENDIX 5.

ABSENTEES

3

B) Students at Hutjena Education Institution, skilled workers not mentioned in 5.A and those holding notable positions.

1)	<u>Students</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Institution</u>
		1	-	Hawaii University
		6	-	U.P.N.G.
		-	1	Papuan Medical College
		6	-	Malaguna Tech
		10	1	Lae Tech
		1	-	A.E.S.O.P.A
		1	-	Admin. College
		13	2	Teachers College
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4</b>	

ii)	Refrigerator Mechanic	1	Painter	1
	Welders	2	Machine Operator	1
	Butchers	2	S.P. Brewery	
	Chefs	2	Mach. Operator BCP	3
	Correctional Officers	2	Conc. Plant	
	Pilot in Training	1	Typist/Secretaries	4
	Telephonist	1	Co-Ops. Officer	1
	Naval Officers	3	Malcon. Officers	2
	P.I.R. Soldiers	4	D.A.S.F. R.D.A's	2
	Ships Captains	2	D.A.S.F. A/R.D.O	1
	(50 ton Admin. vessel)		L.G.C. Adviser, in	1
	Education Inspectors	4	training	
	Draftsman	1	Tourist Officer	1
	Marist Brother (R.C.)	1	Civil Engineers	4
	Mission - now studying		(2 BCP trained)	
	in Fiji)			
	R.C. Mission Nuns	4	Dental Assistants	3
	R.C. Mission Seminarians	3	T.A.A. Traffic Officer	1
	Patrol Officer	1	Officer	
	X-Ray Technician	1	Health Inspector	2
			Forestry Officer	1

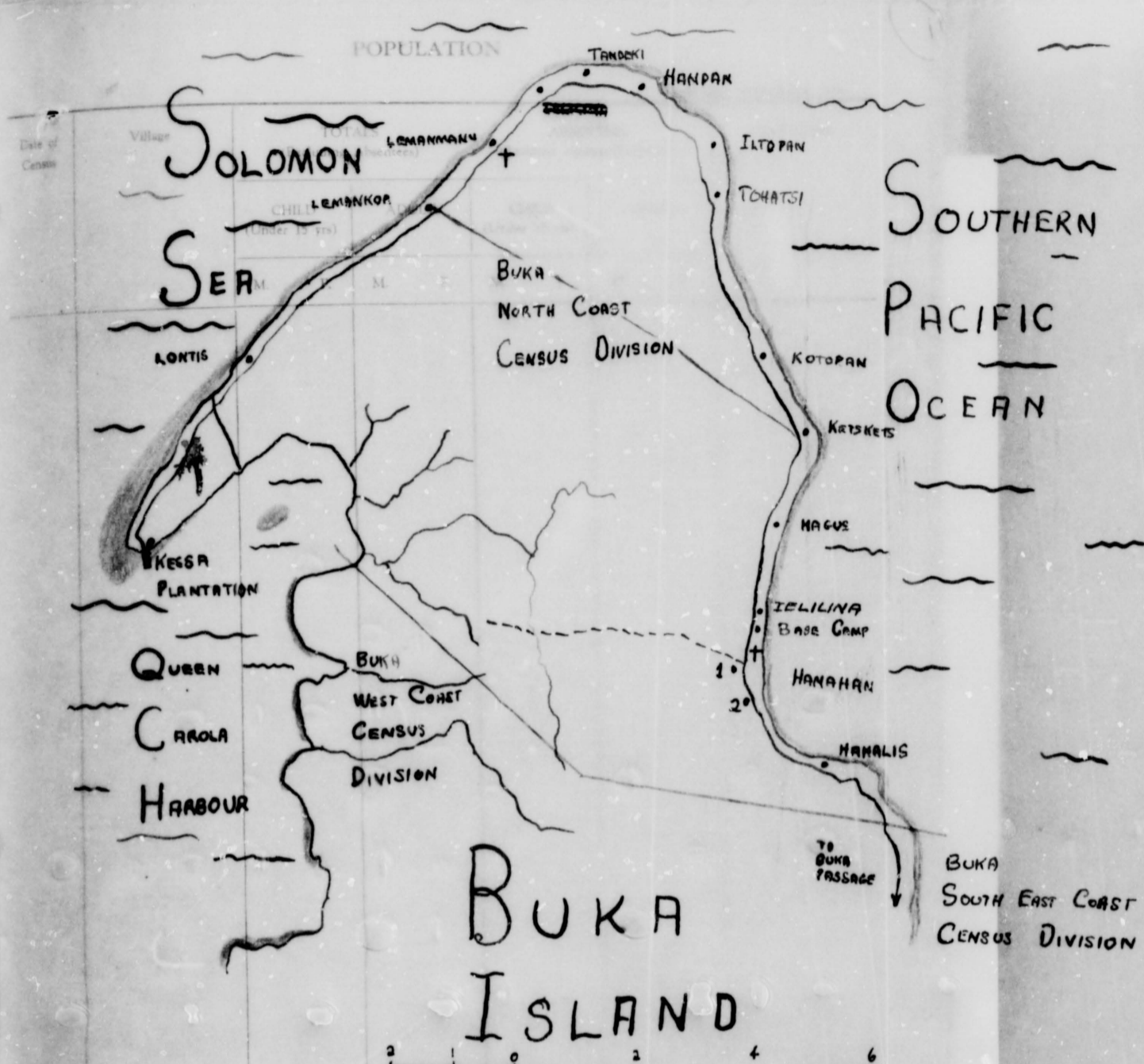
iii) Mr D. Mola - M.H.A., Minister for Business Development  
 Mr L. Morgan - as Secretary Department of Administrator  
 Mr J. Banono - R.P.N.G.C. Most senior local Police Officer



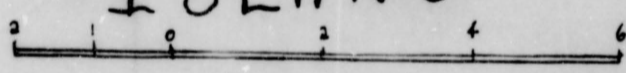
APPENDIX 5. (A)

SKILLED WORKERS AND STUDENTS ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN THEIR OCCUPATIONS

OCCUPATION	VILLAGE Hahalis	Hana-	Hana-	Ieli-	Hagus	Kets-	Koto-	Toh-	Ilt-	Han-	Tan-	Lem-	Lem-	Lontis	TOTALS
		han 2	han 3	lina		kets	pan	atsi	opan	pan	deki	enm- anu	enk- or		
Mechanics	-	6	-	1	2	1	-	1	4	-	2	8	6	7	38
Carpenters	2	4	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	1	2	4	2	6	31
Teachers	-	6	1	-	1	2	5	6	1	-	8	8	4	7	49
Clerks	1	3	3	1	1	2	5	-	-	3	4	8	13	4	48
Nurses	2	3	3	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	20
Medical Orderlies	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	2	4	16
Earthmover operators	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	2	1	2	6	17
Drivers	5	2	1	-	1	-	1	3	3	1	1	10	15	8	51
Labourers	12	5	2	7	1	2	3	3	-	2	-	7	8	12	64
Electricians	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	3	-	13
Power/H Operat. P & T & Radio Technician	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	7
Radio Announcer	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Police	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	5	4	24
Plumber	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>386</b>
Vocational Schools	M. 2 F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	7	7	5	7	32
Mission High Schools	M. 4 F. -	5	2	2	3	3	4	2	1	2	-	4	10	15	57
Government High Schools	M. 1 F. -	7	2	-	3	2	2	2	2	-	7	16	10	9	63
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>217</b>



# BUKA ISLAND



SCALE 2 mb = 1 inch

### LEGEND.

- MISSION STAT. ———— †
- EXPT. PLANTATION ———— \*
- ALL WEATHER 2 LANE ROADWAY ————
- UNSERVICABLE ROAD ————
- PLANNED ROAD ————

OCCASIONALLY ALLIANCE  
 RECEIVED THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE  
 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DDA 67.11.36

### PATROL REPORT

Report number: 8472/73  
 District: BOUGAINVILLE  
 Patrol conducted by: Paul van Staveren  
 Area patrolled: Buka North Coast Road  
 Duration of patrol: 26-2-73/16-3-73  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 17-11-72  
 Last S.L.G. patrol:  
 Map reference: Bougainville 2 ml

Objects of patrol: Census, Area Study, H.W.S.  
 Station: Hutjena S.D.O. (Study)  
 Subdistrict: Buka Passage  
 Designation: Patrol Officer  
 Personnel accompanying: Admin. drivers only  
 Number of days: 16 days  
 Total population of area: 6771  
 Council area: Part Buka L.G.C.  
 House of Assembly Electorate: North Bougainville  
 Open

The District Commissioner,  
*Bougainville* District,  
*Hutjena*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 28 To 30 ,	( ✓ )
Patrol Instructions,	( ✓ )
The Report and my comments,	( ✓ )
Area study,	( ✓ )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's 1- ,	( )
Patrol map,	( ✓ )

DATE: 6/6 1973.

*[Signature]*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.

*[Signature]*  
*[Signature]*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( ✓ )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1-	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report *Average* .....  
 Above average  
 Average  
 Below average

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner

Date: 4/7/1973.



X

## POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
26-2-73	Hahalis	104	115	124	117	10	2	45	7	524
27-2-73	Hanahan 1	121	104	85	90	10	5	50	19	484
27-2-73	Hanahan 2	56	55	51	65	3	0	14	5	249
28-2-73	Ielelina	53	81	60	69	1	0	17	3	284
1-3-73	Hagus	76	68	49	48	1	5	24	9	280
2-3-73	Kets Kets	110	78	73	76	1	6	25	12	391
5-3-73	Kotopan	54	57	42	46	6	4	25	9	243
6-3-73	Tohatsi	75	74	73	81	4	0	28	10	345
7-7-73	Iltopan	122	74	75	89	6	5	21	17	409
8-3-73	Hanpan	44	40	34	47	6	4	21	9	205
9-3-73	Tandeki	96	73	65	82	10	8	40	26	400
12-3-73	Lemarmanu	184	201	164	189	27	32	104	59	960
13-3-73	Lemankoa	221	227	155	188	19	17	108	42	977
14-3-73	Lontis	244	218	148	205	31	26	100	48	1020
										6771

10000  
 9000  
 8000  
 7000  
 6000  
 5000  
 4000  
 3000  
 2000  
 1000  
 0

Total

4  
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3  
5  
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6  
7  
0  
71

The District Commissioner  
Bougainville District  
P.O. Box 123/124  
ARAWA

1st August, 1973  
67-11-36  
R.G. Orwin  
a/D.D.C.

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 8 - 1972/73

Reference your minute of 4th July, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of Buka North Coast Census Division, also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. P. VAN STAVEREN, Patrol Officer.

*W.P. Ryan*  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary

# PATROL REPORT

*DP 67.11.31*

Report number: 9-1972/43  
 District: Bougainville  
 Patrol conducted by: J. F. Tierney  
 Area patrolled: Carterets, Nuguria & Nissan C.D.  
 Duration of patrol: 20.3.73 to 12.4.73  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: July 1972  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: Nil  
 Map reference:

Objects of patrol: *Comm*  
 Station: HUTJENA  
 Subdistrict: BUKA PASSAGE  
 Designation: ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER  
 Personnel accompanying:  
 Number of days: 24  
 Total population of area: Nissan  
 Council area: Nil  
 House of Assembly Electorate: North Bougainville

The District Commissioner,  
 Bougainville District,  
 ARAWA

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 36 To 40, (x)
  - Patrol Instructions, ( )
  - The Report and my comments, ( )
  - Area study, ( )
  - Updating of area study, ( )
  - Situation Reports No's 1-4, (x)
  - Patrol map, ( )

DATE: 4 / 5 1973.

*[Signature]*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ( )
  - Updating of area study, ( )
  - Situation Report No's. 1-4 (✓)
  - ..... ( )
  - ..... ( )

District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report.....

Above average  
 Average  
 Below average  
*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner



Date: 16/5 /1973

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
9-3-73	Dallil	92	67	65	68	2	-	23	8	394
4-3-73	Lihan	49	91	50	59	-	-	9	1	235
26-3-73	Nantola	60	46	55	62	2	3	8	2	262
3-3-73	Napiri	61	92	58	76	-	-	16	3	245
6-3-73	Porivan	47	47	41	41	-	-	7	2	181
20-3-73	Rokus	25	31	25	22	-	-	5	-	116
6-3-73	Salapen	25	27	25	31	1	2	8	2	137
7-3-73	Siar	25	25	25	33	1	1	9	2	135
5-3-73	Sinton	22	37	34	33	2	1	4	1	146
10-3-73	Siroi	20	20	14	23	1	-	4	2	85
30-3-73	Tanahoran	54	39	63	93	5	1	25	9	250
2-3-73	Tansegilit	45	46	45	91	2	-	9	1	212
31-3-73	Tapungan	25	28	35	32	2	3	14	5	166
27-3-73	Tean	46	47	40	44	-	1	5	-	194
2-3-73	Teruntap	51	47	43	53	-	-	14	5	221
29-3-73	Yotchibol	42	41	24	32	1	-	12	3	166
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>703</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3,170</b>

The District Commissioner  
Bougainville District  
P.O. Box 123/124  
ARAVA

9th July, 1973.  
67-11-31  
R.G. Orwin  
a/D.D.C.

MUEVENA PATROL NO. 9/1972-73

Reference your Minute of 16th May, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 4 arising out of the above patrol of ATOLLS Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. J.F. TIERNEY, Assistant District Commissioner.

Matters raised in Situation Reports 1 to 3 are mainly of local interest.

I am surprised that Mr. TIERNEY appears confused as to what is required of a Situation Report.

I regret the delay in acknowledging this Report.

*W.P. Ryan*  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary