

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICE
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: BOUGAINVILLE

STATION: BUIN, 1964-1965

Original documents bound with reports
for: Tinputz, volume 1.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

PATROL REPORT OF: TINPUTZ
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 1: 1964-1965 NUMBER OF ~~REPORTS~~ Items 11.

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[] TINPUTZ					
[1] 1-64/65	1-13	Pamplin, J. P.O.	Teop-Tinputz LGC area.		1/9/64-9/11/64
[] BUKA PASS					
[2] 9-64/65	1-10	Hunter P.R. PO	West Coast, Buka Is.	-	23/3/65-2/4/65
[3] 10-64/65	1-9	Hunter P.R. PO.	Nissan & Pinepil Islands	-	26/4/65-5/5/65
[] BOKU					
[4] 3-64/65	1-8	Grier J.A. CPO	Special Patrol of Pts Banoni & Nagovisi.	-	22/5/65-3/6/65
[5] 4-64/65	1-13	Reading J.M. PO.	Banoni Census Division.	1 map	24/1/65-2/3/65
[6] 5-64/65	1-9	Reading J.M. PO	Makio Census Division	1 map	9/12/64-17/12/64
[7] BHIN					
[7] 11-64/65	1-16	Reading J.M. PO.	Lugakei Census Division	1 map	28/4/65-14/5/65
[8] 12-64/65	1-10	Pamplin J. ADO	Sinai Census Div.	1 map	1/6/65-3/7/65
[9] KINUA					
[9] 4-64/65	1-12	Staples R.J. PO.	Keriaka Census Div.		24/9/64-25/1/65
[10] 6-64/65	1-6	Tabua C.J. TPO	Keriaka Census Division	1 map	14/1/65-25/1/65
[11] 9-64/65	1-10	Tabua C.J. TPO	Hahon & Islands Census Div.	1 map	24/2/65-3/3/65
[]			end		
[]					
[]					
[]					
[]					
[]					
[]					

FOLIOS:

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

TINPUTZ, BUKA PASSAGE, BOKU, BUIN, KUNUA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>TINPUTZ</u>		
1 - 1964/1965	J. Pamplin	Teop Tinputz Native Local Gov. Council Area
<u>BUKA PASSAGE</u>		
9 - 1964/1965	P.R. Hunter	West Coast Buka Island
10- 1964/1965	P.R. Hunter	Nissan & Pinepil Islands
<u>BOKU</u>		
3 - 1964/1965	J.A. Grier	Parta Banoni & Nagovisi Special Report
4 - 1964/1965	J.M. Reading	Banoni Census Div.
<u>BUIN</u>		
5 - 1964/1965	J.M. Reading	Makis Census Div.
11- 1964/1965	J.M. Reading	Lugakei Census Div.
12- 1964/1965	J. Pamplin	Siwai Census Div.
<u>KUNUA</u>		
4 - 1964/1965	R.J. Staples	Keriaka Census Div.
6 - 1964/1965	C.J. Tabua	Keriaka Census Div.
9 - 1964/1965	C.J. Tabua	Hahon & Islands Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....BOUGAINVILLE.....Report No.....11 of 64/65.....BUIN.....

Patrol Conducted by.....J.M. READING (PATROL OFFICER).....

Area Patrolled.....LUGAKEL CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NO.....

Natives.....1 B.A.P. & N.G.C.....

Duration—From 28./4./1965 to 14./5./1965.....

Number of Days.....12.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical/...../19.....

Map Reference.....EXTRACT FROM BOUGAINVILLE SOUTH FOURMILE SERIES.....

Objects of Patrol.....1. CENSUS REVISION.....2. TALKS ON DECIMAL CURRENCY.....

.....3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSIONS.....4. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

8/17/1965

R. J. M. Allison
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-11-36

16th July, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

BUIR PATROL REPORT NO. 11-64/65

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of
Mr. Reading's patrol report covered by your memorandum
67-1-2(Part 2) of 8th July, 1965.

2. Mr. Reading is certainly showing a keen
interest in field work and submits an interesting
and well prepared report.

3. Your comments and those of Mr. Hardy have
been noted and I agree with them.

T. G. Aitchison,
A/DIRECTOR.

67. 11. 36 (16)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

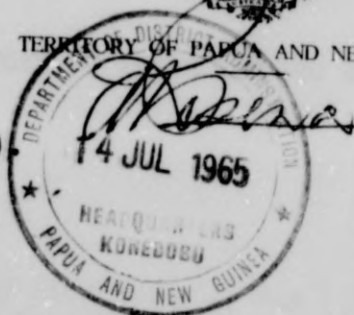
Telegrams DISADM

Telephone

Our Reference.....
If calling ask for

Mr.....

67/1/2(II)



Department of District Administration.

Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

8th. July, 1965.

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

BUIN PATROL REPORT NO. 11 OF 1964/1965 - LUGAKEI
CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached hereto please find a Report of a Patrol to the LUGAKEI Census Division of the BUIN Sub-District. The Patrol was carried out by Mr. J. READING. Patrol Officer.

The Report is a good one and contains much thought that is sound and worth while. His comments on the need for early District Development Committees is well taken. It is a pity that action in this regard has been so slow, but when eventually the 'green light' is given to their formation, co-ordination of District Plans for organised development will be much easier.

I do not agree altogether with everything that Mr. READING says but considering his age and experience he has given a very well balanced Report of conditions in the LUGAKEI Census Division, and in fact for most of the District.

There has been insufficient time as yet to evaluate the consequences of the present low price of cacao but from reports that are coming in it can be expected that the reactions will be most unfavourable. Both sections of the District Producers, ex-patriate and local, are very worried and there is a rising feeling that it is scarcely worth the expense of picking and processing the beans. Some of the newer and smaller Australian Producers may have their backs to the wall in the very near future, especially those who have specialised in cacao, and this must also apply to the indigenous Producers, who are nothing, if not vociferous at such times of economic stress. Unless something can be done to alleviate the present situation I anticipate that there could be serious unrest in the Bougainville District. The obvious, and perhaps only remedy in the immediate present and future is for consideration to be given to some form of subsidised production, whether straight out or indirect. This matter is probably already receiving considerable thought but it cannot be over stressed that the situation is such that drastic action should be taken to bolster up the peoples' faith in Administration Projects. Cacao has been planted to the tune of 800,000 trees in the BUIN Sub-District alone.

The Report is tendered for your information.

P. J. Mollison
(P. J. MOLLISON).

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

GPH/SP

Sub District Office,
Buin. Bougainville.
23rd. June, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
SOHANO..... BUDGAINVILLE.

BUIN PATROL REPORT NO.11 of 1964/65: LUGAKEI CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached please find the abovementioned report submitted by Mr. J. Reading, Patrol Officer.

The Report is interesting and well prepared. Mr. Reading has shown a keen interest in his field work and has submitted pertinent comments on possible improvements in the fields of economic, social and political development.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: The information submitted in this report is worthy of consideration at the next Economic Development Committee meeting, who could then submit its recommendations. With encouragement and assistance from the Administration towards a progressive economic development plan I consider that a great deal more could be achieved in this area and indeed the rest of the Sub-District. The establishment of small sawmills for instance, is certainly worthwhile considering. The timber could be used immediately for the improvement of village housing and its sale would help to cover running costs and possible profit. Furthermore, the establishment of small sawmills would show the people that sawmilling is not limited to large companies, and it would foster the feeling that they are taking part in this field of development. It is quite ridiculous when one considers the fact that all sawn timber required by the Administration, Local Government Councils and private enterprise and most Missions has to be imported from other areas, mostly Rabaul, because the few sawmills in the Kieta Sub-District cannot meet the overall demand. It is of course fully realised that once the Tonolet Timber Company is established these anomalies will no doubt be overcome, but this would not interfere with the establishment of small village sawmills for use by the people to improve housing standards.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: In conjunction with the abovementioned comments on the improvement of village housing, consideration could be given to the posting of a specialised officer to undertake housing projects and Community Education Courses. I consider this is necessary if any developmental scheme is to be successful in a relatively short space of time. Present staff can, of course, from time to time, hold Community Education Courses, but the numerous agency functions which are a necessary prerequisite to overall effective administration at Sub-District level preclude a continuous concentrated effort of this nature.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT: I concur with the comments by Mr. Reading concerning our local member of the House of Assembly, Mr. Paul Lapun. Whilst it has been explained to the people that, of necessity Mr. Paul Lapun is obliged to spend a great deal of his time at Port Moresby, and as Under Secretary for Forests, has to also visit other parts of the Territory, this does not convince them. As their Local Member they naturally expect to see more of him and hear what he has to say about the House of Assembly and so on. It is considered important for the political development of the District, and in fairness to Mr. Paul Lapun, that arrangements should be made for him to visit the area more frequently than he has to date.

Whilst I do concur with Mr. Reading that it would be a good idea if there were two members for the Bougainville District, it is realised that this would probably not be possible when comparing the members available for larger areas. Consideration could, however, be given to the direct

14

/âirect

For your information, please.

Assistant District Commissioner.

Map Hoferndale-

att.

[illegible]

Sub-District Office,
BUIN,
Bougainville.

9/6/65.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
BUIN,
Bougainville.

BUIN PATROL REPORT No.11 of 64/65.

LUGAKEI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Conducted by:-	J.M. Reading, (Patrol Officer).
Duration of Patrol:-	28/4/65 to 14/5/65. Seventeen days.
Personnel Accompanying:-	Constable KAMI.
Last D.D.A. Patrol:-	November 1964 (part Lugakei).
Objects of Patrol:-	1. Revision of Census. 2. Decimal Currency Talks. 3. Economic and Social Discussions. 4. General Administration.
Map Reference:-	Extract from Bougainville South Fourmile Map.

INTRODUCTION.

The Lugakei is an average sized census division of some 112 square miles and a population of about 2,200, very similar to the neighbouring Makis, in the hilly north of the Buin Sub-District. The extensive PORO/SILIBAI River, originating from the overflow of Lake Loloru, geographically dominates the region forming deep gorges in the strata as it cuts its way down to the coast.

Population and development is unevenly distributed with nine villages and a population of 1,200 residing in the small area between PARIRO and KUGUMARU within six miles of Buin Town. The remaining twelve villages and 1,000 people are scattered to the west and north and are located in the less developed and more mountainous regions of the division.

Many adjustments were necessary to the census books since the previous compilation in February 1963. This period should be borne in mind when considering the large nett increase of 206 and the natural increase of 8%. 60% of deaths occurred in the over 46 group and there were 30% more male births than female.

The patrol proceeded smoothly without haste in generally fine weather. Three nights were spent in the northern village of MATSIOGU and seven at KUKUMARU in the more heavily populated area. Roads and paths were clean and in good condition which is again attributed to enthusiasm by local councillors.

INTRODUCTION Continued.

While spending the weekend at MATSIOGU, this officer visited the large volcanic crater, Lake Lolaru, high in the southern extremity of the Crown Prince Range. This involved a steady uphill walk of some four hours along a rough but quite well worn track.

A party of villagers from KAPIKAVI, in the Kongara Division, were encountered on the slopes of the crater. These people reported that the lake was almost equidistant between their village and their destination of MATSIOGU. I have since been advised that this track forms one of the main thoroughfares from northern Buin to the Kongara and other areas of the Kieta Sub-District.

This interesting, but rather sinister, lake curves for about a mile and a half and about half a mile wide. No estimation could be made of its depth. From a near vertical descent to the waters edge from the crater lip, the water appeared to be fresh and had a surface temperature of 69.5° F, 0.5° F above atmospheric temperature. Photographs taken from the vicinity of Lolaru were all found to have been damaged by humidity.

On the northern slopes of the crater an area of about an acre has been scorched of vegetation, apparently through emission of hot toxic gases. This is the only obvious sign of the lake's past volcanic origin.

Flora in the vicinity of the lake and near the top of the crater was rather atypical of Bougainville jungle. Abundant ferns, decaying and moss covered logs, stunted trees and bushes, and very numerous orchids easily accessible and sometimes growing out of the ground, coupled with a cool stillness produce a rather weird atmosphere.

The remains of three wartime aircraft were inspected and a near functioning machine cannon was retrieved from a Japanese "Zero" near BURABURINA. Villagers report that all pilots parachuted to safety. I would be interested to know if there were exact figures of aircraft shot down in this area and a map of their location. I would expect that not all have been found and accounted for.

DIARY

<u>APRIL</u>	28th.	Late afternoon the patrol departed Buin by Landrover for PARERONO Village, Slept PARERONO resthouse.
	29th.	Census and discussions held this morning at PARERONO and KUMIROGU. Villages inspected during the afternoon and informal talks on topics of general interest held during the evening. Slept PARERONO.
	30th.	Departed PARERONO for OKOMO resthouse. Villages of NUMAKEI and OMITARO inspected en route and discussions held. During the afternoon the small villages of OKOMO and BORUBI were lined and inspected and further discussions held. Slept OKOMO.

DIARY Continued.MAY

- 1st. Arrived BURABURINA Villagers this morning for census before proceeding on to MATSIOGU. During afternoon TOGULEGU lined for census and discussions held with this village and BURABURINA. Slept resthouse at MATSIOGU.
- 2nd. This Sunday proceeded along rough track to inspect Lake Iolaru returning MATSIOGU late afternoon.
- 3rd. MATSIOGU villagers lined for census and discussions held. Village hamlets inspected during afternoon. Again slept MATSIOGU.
- 4th. Arrived FAMAIUTA this morning from MATSIOGU. Discussions with two European linguistic workers stationed in the village. During afternoon villagers lined, inspected and talks held. Slept resthouse at FAMAIUTA.
- 5th. Patrol crossed the Silibai River this morning and proceeded to KUGUGAI and KONIGURU with hamlets inspected on route. Discussions and census with both villages. Slept in back of store at KONIGURU in lieu of resthouse.
- 6th. Inspected distant hamlet of KONIGURU this morning before departing down road to PARIRO, inspecting hamlets of KUGUGAI and PARIRO near the road. Slept PARIRO resthouse.
- 7th. Large village of PARIRO lined to-day and discussions held. During afternoon had talks with local Administration teacher Mr. Bennets. Completed inspection of main hamlet and on arrival of Landrover from Buin moved camp down to resthouse at KUKUMARU. Slept resthouse.
- 8th. KUKUMARU hamlets inspected this Saturday morning and general discussions held with local leaders. Observed afternoon at Buin Town but returned by motorbike during evening to sleep KUKUMARU.
- 9th. Sunday observed Buin Town. Returned KUKUMARU by motorbike during evening.
- 10th. People lined at KUKUMARU for census, inspection and discussions. Later inspected SIUL hamlet and also second hamlet of KUKUMARU. Returned resthouse for night.
- 11th. Proceeded to SIUL and Laitaro for census and discussions. Returned KUKUMARU late afternoon by motorbike. Slept resthouse.
- 12th. IPILAI Village inspected and people lined before proceeding on to MORIU for further census and talks. Returned evening by motorbike to KUKUMARU.

DIARY Continued.MAY

13th.

Proceeded by motorbike from KUKUMARU to IULA No.1 near the main road. Villagers lined for census and discussions before moving back down the road to IULA No.3. During afternoon proceeded inland to inspect and hold census at IULA No.2. Returned and slept KUKUMARU.

14th.

Completed comments in village books and other work before returning Buin Town on completion of Lugakei Patrol.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POTENTIAL.

Sources of income for the Lugakei people are at present limited to the sale of pigs, rice, cocoa, basketware and labour. In meetings held at each village on economic development the people were asked which of these was their most important money earner.

<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Basketware</u>	<u>Labour</u>	<u>Cash Crops</u>	<u>Undecided</u>
7	10	1	1	2

The pig sellers reside mostly in the more mountainous villages to the west and north. Ground is not unfertile for these people but communications are poor and the basketware vine does not thrive much above 1,000ft.

The fact that some villages have named pigs as their best money earner does not mean that pigs are very profitable or a thriving industry. In most cases these villages have very little present alternative. Although pigs generally sell for between \$5 and \$10, and sometimes even \$20 considerable work is involved and few men tend more than four or five.

Demand is uncertain and the seller must rely on the sporadic purchase of his pigs by relatives and nearby villages for celebrations and feasts. Native customs prevent competitive sales and it is not uncommon for a seller to be boycotted for some offence against custom.

Another strange occurrence concerns the average villager who would sooner not make a sale than part with some of the purchase price to pay for assistance in delivering the pig. Relatives are expected to assist one another without payment but rightly also wish to share in the profit. However if the seller pays out part of the purchase price to relatives he can lose face by, in effect, not getting full price for his pig. This is the result of modern values imposing on traditional systems of village interdependence. This example emphasises that such trade is handicapped and that village values can be completely alien to our capitalistic economics.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POTENTIAL.

Basketware is the prime money earner for almost half of the villages of the Lugakei. It is important too, in several of the others and production in the remainder is limited inly by the absence of the basketware vine. From observations the vine does not grow much over 1,000 ft. Refer my comments on production in Buin Report No.5 of 64/65.

This is a most popular industry which permits the villager to maintain his ordinary village activities while working on basketware in wet weather or his spare time. However the hourly wage ratio is very low, probably much less than a shilling, and I have yet to find someone who is prepared to work full time on this production. This is one industry which would certainly not be economical in an advanced society.

There are no sepearte figures for the Lugakei but these people whuld probably have earned about a third of the £7,900 sold to the Buin Rural Progress Society during the last year. This would come to about £4 per head for the total adult male population, a figure which would increase to over £10 after deducting non producing villages.

It is regreted that the District Commissioner has misunderstood my remarks in his comments to Buin Report No.5. I would hardly maintain that the Department of Agriculture,,Stock and Fisheries is discouraging the basketware industry, it certainly encourages it and always has. I do reiterate, however, that this assistance is not sufficent in relation to the vulnerability and potential of this product.

Basketware production is unorganised and its marketing unreliable. There is at present a glut of baskets and a shortage of handbags. It is quite obvious that the only way to temporarily curtail the production of baskets is for the Society to refuse to purchase some; a clumsy method which could easily damage confidence in the Society.

In India, Pakistan, Nigeria, and in most other underdeveloped countries which produce similar products, there are strong associations, unions and cartels, often government sponsored, which protect the interests of producers and develop production. While it is true we are dealing with countries more developed than Papua and New Guinea, the people of these countries are not that much more sophisticated. It could be that this type of organization would be somewhat premature for Buin and that basketware is not an altogether ideal example, but it is felt that a modest start should be made. It is not desirable that unions and possibly militant associations should start with a jolt, as they surely will, after independence. I will deal further with this under the heading of Political Development.

Cash crop plantings are progressing in the Sub-District but money earned by the Lugakei villagers is not, as yet, very significant. Buin cocoa plantings have increased by 70,000 to a quarter of a million. However of the £2,500 earned in the Buin area not more than five or six hundred would have gone to the Lugakei people. A few pounds were earned from rice but coffee and copra are negligible.

I have been reminded that the future of the Buin people lies with these crops. Very probably it does too because as things stand these people have very little alternative. I might also add that this future could be very shaky indeed.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POTENTIAL.

It is very tempting to make use of statistics to prove a crop's potential. Buin's 250,000 cocoa at five shillings a tree would give us an admiral yearly income of £82,500. However, in actual fact, we have 50,000 mature cocoa earning a total of £2,500 or about a shilling per tree, and this occurring during the boom prices of 1964. At the very maximum the people of Buin could earn £12,500 from 250,000 mature cocoa; little more than 25/- per head. Even this effort would require five times the labour which I doubt would be forthcoming.

I have been approached many times this year by planters complaining of the low prices they have been receiving for cocoa beans. Local Agricultural Officers have consoled growers that the price will rise in the near future. I am not convinced that this will necessarily occur.

Papua and New Guinea is in competition on the world market with Ghana, Malaysia and most other tropical developing countries which look on the past good prices of cocoa as an indication of a sure road to prosperity. There has always been limited uses for cocoa and without doubt plantings are far exceeding the gradual rise in world demand.

The 57,000 rubber trees, to be shortly introduced to Buin, are an excellent scheme provided, however, that there will still be a demand for natural rubber by the time they mature and that there will still be a reasonable price for the grower. Coconuts are safer because there are a wider range of bi-products from copra and world demand is increasing faster than new plantings. However coconuts do not grow successfully in the Buin area. Coffee is negligible but rice is a useful crop although susceptible to pests and involves considerable work. Rice is not likely to be a really big money earner but there is always a fair local demand.

I have painted a fairly bleak picture of Buin agriculture but only to emphasize that one should not rely blindly on a few standard crops. Undoubtedly things will work themselves out but not through complacency or, for that matter, pessimistic resignation.

However it is much easier to criticize than construct. The Lugakei does not have the striking potential of parts of the Banoni but does have the advantage of greater manpower. The following are a number of projects which should be considered.

1. The establishment of a district economic advisory committee as mentioned in Boku Report No.4 of 64/65. There is a most pressing need for this committee, which is well established in some districts, and consideration for its formation should be given earliest attention. At present one may offer numerous suggestions but unless there is some authoritative body to consider them they may as profitably be whispered to the sea.

2. Sawmilling and logging. While it may appear that I have a fetish for this industry, I do consider that its establishment would do a great deal to raise the living standards of the village people. No statistics are available but I am sure one would be amazed at the amount of time spent by villagers continually replacing old housing. I have seen excellent sawn timber village housing at Daratui and Gagan and there should be no insurmountable problems to the general introductions of local sawmills.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POTENTIAL.

3. Organization of the basketware industry. Under conditions of close co-ordination of techniques and supply and with a vigorous sales promotion committee there is no reason why there would be further gluts. Basketware is a commodity of great interest and utility in Australia and overseas and with the right publicity and market outlets it is likely that ten times the present volume could be sold.

4. Introduction of new cash crops. One should never say we now have sufficient. While Papua and New Guinea may never have a balanced economy new crops would at least help to correct our present vulnerable imbalance.

(a). There are a number of tropical cash crops whose cultivation should be attempted. These include hemp, vanilla, quinine, avocado pears and various nuts.

(b). Reafforestation with Mahogany, Ebony and other valuable woods. This is a common practice overseas. Are these and other valuable woods a monopoly of African and Asian countries or are these trees unsuitable for introduction? Has anyone considered them?

5. Pottery. An industry which is often very successful with semi sophisticated people. A manual potter's wheel would be inexpensive, evans no great problem to build and various types of clay are quite abundant in this sub-district. Forms of pottery are even traditional with the local people who commonly produce a large cooking pot. This would, of course, require the introduction of modern pottery techniques either through the school system or through adult education.

6. Cattle. While Buin does not have the potential of Torokina, cattle are already successfully bred at the mission stations of Kahili, Monoitu and Tonu. It is expected that there would be a number of villagers who would be prepared to buy cattle as an alternative to the pig.

Before leaving the subject of economic development mention should be made of the average villager's conservative attitude and his reluctance towards change. In some instances, such as law and order and simplicity of administration, this is to the Administration's advantage. In others, such as political and economic development, it is decidedly not. The best schemes for development are of no use unless the villager can comprehend and be convinced of its potential to such an extent that he will actively support it. This acceptance can be brought about by the following.

1. Education of Schoolchildren. This is of long term importance and does not, at present, effect the leaders of the community.

2. Adult Education. Although until recently much neglected this is the best medium for conveying to village leaders new ideas, innovations and suggestions on development.

3. Forced introductions. This method was used extensively until recently to introduce new cash crops to a village on the excuse that the ends justify the means. When the villager eventually receives an income from the crop he becomes convinced of its benefit. This has certainly brought tangible results but for obvious reasons is no longer practicable or even desirable.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POTENTIAL.

There are no cash crops which offer certain success, or for that matter, any industry. Some do offer more apparent potential than others. In considering perennial crops one should consider, not some fancy price brought about by freak circumstances in the world market, but the following factors.

(a). The suitability of a crop to its environment, the area's cost advantage in production and the ease in which it can be marketed.

(b). The increase in world demand in relation to the increase in world supply. If supply is overtaking demand, as with cocoa and coffee, then prices will fall and eventually production. But unless we are producing the crop at a very low cost, mainly brought about through extensive mechanization, then we would be among the first to suffer and least able to wait until decreased production increases prices.

(c). The variety and extent of uses of the product. Cocoa is used mainly for chocolate and a very small range of oils. Copra is used for soap, margarine and a very wide range of oils. It is generally possible to see by this method which crop will be of more permanent value.

(d). The degree of foreseeable substitution and replacement of the products of the crop. Rubber has been systematically replaced by nylons and plastics since the War. Only its so far unreproducible elasticity has prevented it from being completely replaced by these synthetics. It seems likely that even elasticity will be duplicated in the near future.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In the fifty years of Australian administration in New Guinea there have been insufficient improvements to the average villager's standard of living. Housing, village agriculture, diet and general adult education have not yet improved to a standard which would reflect favourably on the Administration in the eyes of the world.

There have been noticeable gains in health, child education and a small increase in the average income. This, however, has occurred worldwide. Possibly Papua and New Guinea standards compare favourably with those of other African and Asian underdeveloped countries but, as the spotlight of world attention has focused on Australian effort in the Territory, standards should be superior.

It is all very well blaming past slow progress on lack of finance, few natural resources and the indigenous peoples themselves. Basically it is the responsibility of the Australian Administration for all shortcomings. The following are a few suggestions on local improvements.

(a). Village Housing. Village housing is generally poor and is constructed of materials that require periodic replacement with a very substantial waste of time. A suitable, low cost permanent village house could be on the following lines.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Sawn timber frame and floor with posts resting on small cement foundations. Split bamboo walls and a bamboo ceiling for insulation under a corrugated iron, or preferably aluminium, roof. This type of house would require little maintenance and only the replacement of the bamboo at intervals of two or three years.

A specialized government agency should be established concerned with improvements to village housing. It would be the function of this agency to make available to the village people suitable designs for housing. These designs would be in simple language and take into account the availability of local materials. This agency would give advice on where materials could be obtained, the respective prices and all other assistance outside actual construction.

On certain building materials such as cement, corrugated aluminium and sawmilling equipment the Administration should provide a subsidy. It could be the duty of the housing agency to recommend the extent of this subsidy and who would be eligible. Although at considerable cost it could be expected that within a short period of time there would be a very noticeable improvement in village housing.

(b). Adult Education. The prime cause of the present low standard of living of the average villagers can be traced back to the adult's poor general education. Although it would be impracticable and probably almost impossible to give a good general education to older village people various types of adult education courses could give excellent scope for health, political, economic and social discussions and propaganda.

These courses should be staffed by a trained lecturer equipped with a film or slide projector and a wide selection of appropriate films. It is generally considered that films and other visual aids make a very definite impression on village people and I am rather surprised that they are not used more extensively than they are.

While it is realized that economic development would eventually stimulate social progress it is preferable that the Administration take the initiative with bold plans of social progress in the villages. It will be the villages as much as the towns that will form the backbone of a stable independent Papua and New Guinea. I doubt whether we will have the time to await a viable local economy.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Buin Sub-District is divided into three political units comprising the Buin Local Government Council, the Siwai Local Government Council and the area on the west coast which will form the Boku/Nagovisi Council. The Lugakei Census Division is one of the four census divisions incorporated in the Buin Council.

The second Buin Council elections were successfully completed late last year. This, with the experience from the House of Assembly Elections, has given the Lugakei people a fair basic idea of voting and democratic elections.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

At present there are no signs of political activity in the sub-district and no great interest in matters of politics. There is certainly very little nationalistic feeling and most villagers are apparently quite content with the Australian Administration. This is, of course, mainly the result of little sophistication and virtual political isolation. Buin has fortunately been free of "black messiahs" and their accompanying unrest and cargo cult activity.

There is a fair popular dissatisfaction with the failure of the Bougainville member for the House of Assembly, Mr. Paul Lapun, to revisit the villages and once again hold discussions with his electors. While he is undoubtedly busy with his duties and the elections are still years away, the image of the House of Assembly has somewhat dimmed in the eyes of the villagers and more intercourse with the people is very definitely expected of him.

It is hoped that for the 1968 General Elections either the Bougainville Electorate will have two representatives or Bougainville will be split into two electorates, probably by a dividing line west of the Kieta Peninsula. This is important if the people are to have a more intimate knowledge of their candidates and representatives.

CONCLUSIONS.

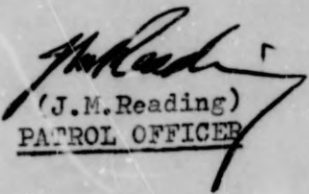
The changeover to decimal currency was discussed in all villages. No effort was made to explain the complicated pence-cent relationship. Coins less than sixpence are uncommon in village circulation. Emphasis was made that 1/- is 10cents and 10/- is one dollar.

I do not consider that the village people will have any great difficulty with the new currency. Native peoples generally have a very great awareness of money. The coins that they mainly use now will be the exact equivalent and will be completely interchangeable with the decimal coins.

Most leaders stated that they were confident that their people would quickly understand the new money once it was in circulation. One further round of meetings with suitable charts and diagrams before "D" day, should be all that would be necessary.

The Lugakei is a very typical Bougainville census division and is not outstanding in any way. It should develop only in proportion to Administration interest as I doubt if the area has any great natural resources.

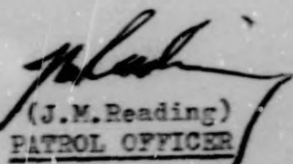
I have indulged in theorizing to an extent in this report, probably at the expense of straight out reporting. However, to avoid repeating that which is well known and has already been adequately expressed, I have used the format of this report to my own convenience. I trust with your approval.


(J.M. Reading)
PATROL OFFICER

APPENDIX.SURVEY OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The following is a surprisingly short list of crippled children encountered in the Iugakei Census Division by this patrol.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Handicap</u>
BURABURUNA	ORULA-POROPOR	M	16	Leg deformed by polio.
IPILAI	TAKUA-MOIMO	F	8	Leg deformed by polio.
IULA No. 1	TAIPAR-UAPE	M	16	Leg deformed by polio.


(J.M. Reading)
PATROL OFFICER

Crown Prince Range

Lake Lohoru

LUGAKEI CENSUS DIVISION

1 INCH = 4 MILES

Patrol Route = ---

Vehicular Roads = —

Villages = .

Rest Houses = o

MAKIS

KONO

1. Laitaro
2. Siuh
3. Ipihai
4. Moriu
5. Iuha No. 2
6. Iuha No. 1
7. Iuha No. 3

PAUBAKE I

To Suva
and
Cebu

Povo River

Silika River

BUIN TOWN

Mukino River

BUIN PORT

Moila Point

ENTERING P.O.
JUNE 1965

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

BY A. WALLENSKY CADET PATROL OFFICER.

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. 12 of 64-64 - BUIN.

Patrol Conducted by J. PAMPLIN (ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER).

Area Patrolled SIWAI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans A. WALLENSKY (CADET PATROL OFFICER)

Natives 3 MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 1 / 6 / 19 65 to 3 / 7 / 19 65

(BROKEN PERIOD)

Number of Days 29

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services APRIL 1965

Medical / / 19

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS REVISION. 2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

3. COUNCIL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

12/8/1965

P. J. Wallensky

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-11-38

23rd September, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
S.O.H.A.N.O.

HUM PATROL REPORT NO. 12/1964-65:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a patrol report written by Mr. Wallensky covered by your memo 67-1-2 of 14th August, 1965.

2. Your comments are noted.

3. Although Mr. Wallensky's report is neat, tidy and informative, I would have liked to have read his observations on the political situation.

4. This is a very good effort for a first report. Advise the officer to keep the standard high in subsequent reports.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram DISADM

Telephone

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

67/1/2



Department of District Administration,

Bougainville District,

*SOHANO.

14th August, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
MONEDOEU.....PAPUA.

Buin Patrol Report No. 12 of 1964/1965 -
Siwai Census Division.

Please find enclosed a copy of a Patrol Report
submitted by Mr. A. WALLENSKY, Cadet Patrol Officer.

This was Mr. WALLENSKY'S first patrol and the report
is neat, tidy and informative. He accompanied Mr. A.B.O.
Pamplin on the trip which extended over 29 days of camping.

The heavy rainfall has played havoc in the BUIN
Sub-District and damage to gardens seems to be even more
severe than elsewhere in the District. The full extent will
not be known for some time out it appears from present
indications that the people will require some sort of material
assistance to tide them over predictable food shortages in
the next couple of months.

As a matter of interest, no aircraft has landed at
BUIN since 30th June, 1965, and the only road open to vehicles
is that which connects BUIN to the old station on the coast.

P. J. Mollison
(P. J. MOLLISON)

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office.
BUIN.
Bougainville,
13th. July 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
BUIN.
Bougainville.

BUIN PATROL REPORT No. 12 of 64/65.

SIWAI CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Conducted by:- J. Pamplin. (Assistant District Officer)
Duration of Patrol:- 1/6/65 to 5/6/65; 9/6/65 to 12/6/65.
15/6/65 to 19/6/65; 21/6/65 to 3/7/65.
Twenty seven days.
Personnel Accompanying:- A. Wallensky. (Cadet Patrol Officer).
Constable KINDAM 1/6/65 to 12/6/65.
Constable SEMBE 15/6/65 to 19/6/65.
Constable ARAPI 21/6/65 to 3/7/65.
Last D.D.A. Patrol:- April 1965.
Objects of the Patrol:- 1. Census Revision. 2. Routine Administration. 3. Council Administration.
Map Reference:- Extract from Bougainville South Milinch Map.
Attached:- Appendix 1.

INTRODUCTION.

The primary purpose of this patrol was to revise the census within the Siwai Census Division.

The Siwai Census Division is an area located approximately in the middle of the Buin Sub-District, with the Boku Administrative area on the western side and the Makis Census Division on the east. The Eastern border of this area runs roughly parallel with the Mivo river, while the Western border begins on the coast to the North of the mouth of the Puriata river, and runs North-East in an almost straight line to join the Eastern border just South of the border of the Buin and Kieta Sub-Districts.

The Majority of the sixty-five villages to be found in this region are located almost in the centre of this particular Census Division. The most notable exceptions being Iru-in the more elevated regions in the North-West, and Aitara down in the South-West of the region, on the coast.

The 528 square miles (Approx) of this Division, are drained by five rivers, the major systems being the Mivo and the Mobiai.

The vegetation in the area consists of thick, lush tropical growth, except along the rivers, where due to frequent and excessive flooding, tall grasses grow along the river flats.

The day to day weather pattern was spasmodic, with heavy rain being the predominating feature.

DAIRY.

JUNE.

- 1st. Departed Buin for Amio resthouse 1000hrs. Arrived Amio. Travelled to Tokonoitu - discussed problems arising from taxes. Night spent at Amio resthouse.
- 2nd. Census revised in villages of Amio and Kaparo. These villages were also inspected.

DAIRY Continued.JUNE.

3rd. Walked to Toi-Toi (Approx. 30 mins. from Amio rest-house) revised census and inspected the village. Also carried out census and inspections in villages of Koropo and Hirei.

4th. Census revised in Harikagu and Unanai. Went onto Mamagota where census was revised and the village was inspected.

5th. Census revised at Siroi village-also inspected. Departed Amio resthouse for Buin 1300 hrs.

9th. Departed Buin 0630 hrs. for Amio resthouse. Revised Census in Kotu and Runai. Night at Amio.

10th. Revised Census in Rabaul, Matukoli, Kurinku, Tonu and Nukui, all these villages were also inspected. Night at Tonu resthouse.

11th. Villages Mainoita, Kakatakoli, Purikoli and Osokoli visited. Census revised and villages inspected. Night at Tonu resthouse.

12th. Three villages revised for census. Also inspected Tohu, Tonui and Toira, departed Tonu resthouse for Buin at 1230 hrs.

15th. Departed Buin for Amio. Census revised in two villages, Tohu and Usokoli-these villages were also inspected. Night at Haisi resthouse.

16th. Census revised in villages of Haisi, Kimaku, Toko-noitu and Hiruhiru. Villages also inspected, night at Haisi resthouse.

17th. Kumuki and Sinanai villages revised for census. Walked to Horino (25 mins. from Sinanai resthouse) revised for census and inspected. Census also revised in Misiminoi (Approx. 35 mins. from Sinanai resthouse) Night spent at Sinanai resthouse.

18th. Departed Sinanai resthouse for Miheru-revised census and inspected same. Departed Miheru for Iru (Approx. 2 hrs. walking time) Village census revised and inspected. Night spent at Sinanai.

19th. Departed Sinanai resthouse and travelled by land-rover to Konga resthouse. Census revised in Kinirui and village inspected. Departed Konga for Buin.

21st. Departed Buin for Konga resthouse. Census revised in Munu and Sikurai.

22nd. Census revised in villages of Panakei, Kapana and Silamuho.

23rd. Visited villages of Kutin (25 mins. from Konga resthouse) Kohkui, Kunu and Musiminoi (Approx. 65 mins. from Konga resthouse) for purpose of census revision.

DAIRY Continued.JUNE.

24th. Census revised in Turugum, Rokuse, Iegu and Mataras these villages were also inspected. Night at Konga.

25th. Departed Konga resthouse for Maisua, Villages, Maisua and Hanong visited for Census revision and inspection. Night spent at Maisua resthouse.

26th. Villages Morokaimoro and Noronai visited for census revision and inspection.

27th. Sunday observed at Maisua.

28th. Census revised in Mokolino No. 1, and Mokolino No. 2. Departed Maisua resthouse for Kuhino. Census revised in Kuhino. Night spent at Kuhino resthouse.

29th. Villages Laku and Hino Visited for census revision and inspection.

30th. Departed Kuhino resthouse 0800hrs. for resthouse at Amio in the landrover, arrived at 0915 hrs. Census revised in Rusei, also inspected. Night at Amio.

JULY.

1st. Four villages visited for purpose of census revision and inspection-Moibinai, Hari, Lakemba and Suluhino. Night at Amio resthouse.

2nd. Travelled by landrover to Runai, then walked to Aitara (Approx. 2 hrs) Census revised and Village inspected. Returned to Amio resthouse.

3rd. Returned by landrover to Buin.

REMARKS.HOUSING AND SANITATION

This being my initial patrol, it would be unfair for me to criticise, because criticism may be unwarranted. However in some instances the housing was deplorable, and did not require an experienced eye to draw this same conclusion. Houses built on the ground are being condemned and every effort is being made to have houses built on foundations above the ground.

It was pleasing to note that this trend towards more hygienic housing had already taken place or was well under way.

The water supply in the majority of the villages, came from rivers. With the apparent lack of sickness amongst the people, it can be assumed that the water supply is clean. In many villages large corrugated iron water tanks were in use, these being there due to the work of the Local Government Council.

The Majority of the villages were clean and orderly, and there were few cases where the matter of cleanliness, and in turn hygiene and sanitation had to be brought to the notice of the councillor.

AGRICULTURE.

Due to the current low price of cocoa, the previously neglected coffee industry has had new life breathed into it.

AGRICULTURE Continued.

This has been still further assisted by the fact that all coffee marketing has, in this division, been placed in the hands of the Siwai Rural Progress Society.

However cocoa is still being grown in large quantities but a great deal more work will have to be put in on the garden management, to get the results desirable from this crop.

Rice in this area has also received a set back due to the fact that the rice hulling machine was out of order for almost two months, and in turn rice planting fell off. However with the machine now again in action and the renewed planting campaign, rice production should be back to the previous level.

A small quantity of copra is grown in this area however all this is sold to a private dealer, a Mr. O'Donell.

COMPLAINTS.

Numerous complaints regarding pigs and gardens were heard. All cases were of a minor nature, and settlement between the parties concerned was reached without any difficulty.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

RESTHOUSES.

A total of seven resthouses were utilised on this patrol. All resthouses were well situated and in good repair, with the exceptions of the resthouses at Sinanai, where a wall fell out, and Konga, where one wall has been badly damaged by fire. This resthouse is being rebuilt in the very near future.

Thus with the exceptions, housing was well catered for on this patrol.

EDUCATION.

Located in the census division are three large missions, with schools on each of them. There are two Catholic Mission Stations, one located at Haisi and the other at Moncitu, both of these have facilities to teach up to standard six. At Tonu there is located the Methodist Mission Station which teaches up to standard seven. Scattered throughout the Census Division are numerous small village schools set up by the missions. Generally these teach Preparatory classes and standards one and two.

An Administration School is situated at Konga. The staff here consists of the head-master, Mr. Edmondson and six native teachers. The 208 students attending the school are able to continue their education through to standard six. Mr. Edmondson has been carrying out an adult education scheme for approximately six months. The classes consist of 65 adult males. Up till now the females have been reluctant to attend, but it is hoped that this situation will alter in the near future.

A survey of children attending school has been submitted by separate memorandum in accordance with the District Commissioners 26-1-1 of 15th. January 1965.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

The Siwai Census Division is renowned for its fine basketware. The sale of this basketware is handled by the Siwai Rural Progress Society, which in turn sells them to the Rabaul Trading Company.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE Continued.

Figures available up until March 1965, showed a return of £2,250 from the sales of these baskets, and with the improved marketing facilities the returns are expected to rise even higher.

Trade stores were extremely numerous throughout the Division. At one stage there were five stores serving two villages (Rabaul and Matukoli). It was explained to these store owners that five stores serving such a small community was not an economic proposition. However the owners were not to be discouraged and all were renewing their licenses. Perhaps a loss of capital will illustrate our warnings more clearly.

A number of the trade stores did not comply with the licensing inspectors regulations and the licenses were to be withheld until the appropriate changes had been made. Very few, if any of the store owners, have any knowledge of basic business principles, and a capital loss is foreseeable in the near future for the majority of them.

There two bakeries operational in the region at the present time, one at Konga and the other at Iegu. Two others are nearing completion - one at Hari and the other at Runai.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads and bridges in this area are in good condition, and were suitable for vehicular travel after heavy and prolonged rain. The work carried out by the villages on these roads is of a satisfactory nature. In some parts the roads show a sudden marked improvement for a number of miles, then as suddenly as the improvement appeared the road undergoes a marked deterioration. It is clearly evident that some villages approach the road work with more enthusiasm than do others.

On the whole however the roads and bridges in the Census Division were in good condition.

HEALTH.

Health in the Division, as mentioned before, is good. This can be attributed to two main factors. Firstly the greater awareness, of the people, of the factors which contribute to sickness, and secondly, the aid-posts scattered throughout the area.

At the present time there are six aid-posts in the Siwai census Division, these are located at Laku, Tonu (Methodist Mission Station) Monoitu (Catholic Mission Station) Tokonoitu and the Health Centre at Konga. Another aid-post is being built at Sinanai by the Council.

Thus with the medicines and medical advice being brought to the people, health in the Division should become even better.

A survey of handicapped children was carried out Refer to 76-4-1 of 13th. July 1965.

PERSONAL TAX.

Tax for the financial year 1964-1965 was collected by the Siwai Local Government Council. All villages paid their taxes with the exceptions of Haisi and Hiruhiru. These two villages are going to join the Nagovisi Local Government Council which is going to be formed later on this year.

CENSUS.

This was the primary purpose of the patrol.
Enclosed find the census figures for the Siwai Census Division (See Appendix 1.)

PERSONNEL.

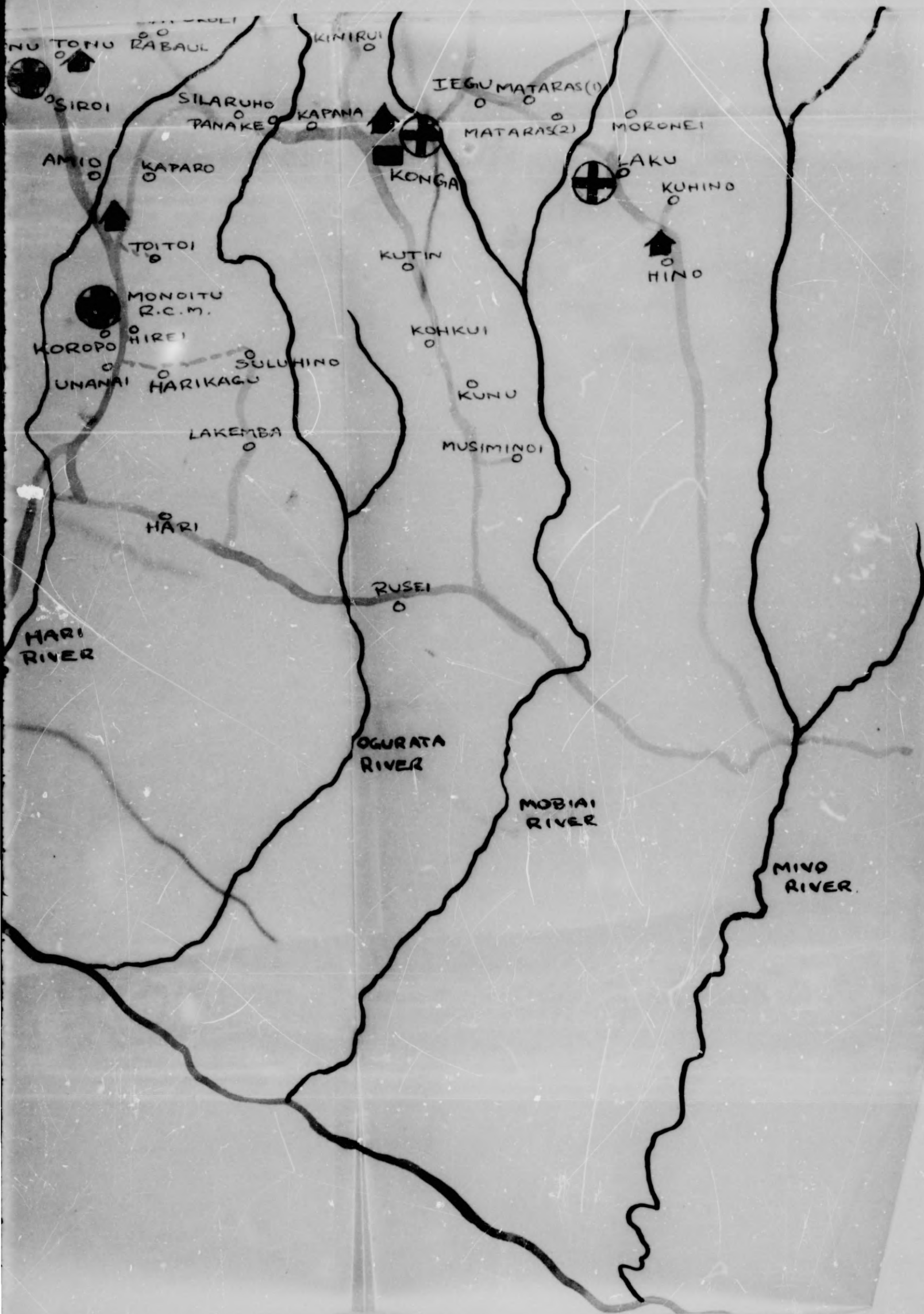
A report regarding this subject has been submitted by Mr. Pamplin (Assistant District Officer). See his reference 68-1-1 of 13th July 1965.

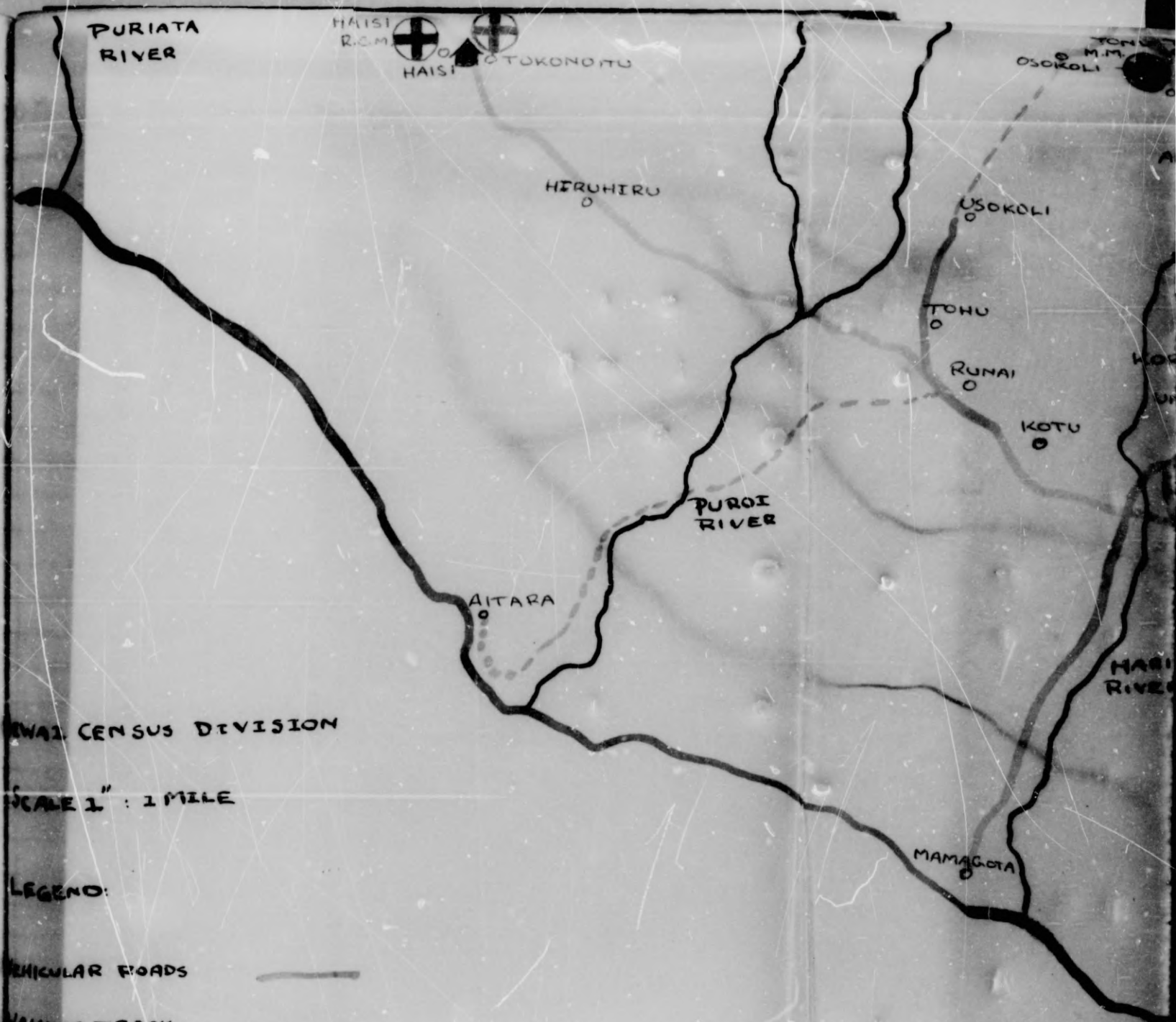


P. Wallensky.

(CADET PATROL OFFICER)







KWAJALENSIS CENSUS DIVISION

SCALE 1" : 1 MILE

LEGEND:

- VEHICULAR ROADS
- WALKING TRACK
- RIVERS
- VILLAGES
- RESTHOUSES
- MISSIONS
- AID POSTS
- ADMINISTRATION SCHOOL
- AID POST UNDER CONSTRUCTION