

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Hutjena

VOLUME No: 7

ACCESSION No: 496.

1971 - 1972

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1971 - 72

HUTJENA

REPORT NO.

OFFICER CONDUCTING  
PATROL

AREA PATROLLED

1-71-72

I.M. BATES

Selau and part Tinputz C.D.

2-71-72

M. WIDDUP

Selau C.D.

3-71-72

P. van STAVERN

Buka Passage C.D.

4-71-72

\_\_\_\_\_

Not used.

5-71-72

J.F. TERNEY

Kunua and Keriaka C.D.

6-71-72

P. van STAVERN

Buka C.D.

7-71-72

T.J. BARRETT

Nissan Island C.D.

8-71-72

P. van STAVERN.

Banoni C.D.

KUNUA

1-71-72

S.F. PRIESTLY

Keriaka-Kunua C.D.

TINPUTZ

1-71-72

\_\_\_\_\_

Not used

2-71-72

R. McILWAIN

Teop-Tinputz C.D.

3-71-72

\_\_\_\_\_

Not used

4-71-72

R. McILWAIN

Teop-Tinputz C.D.

5-71-72

R. McILWAIN

Teop-Tinputz C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report No. 1 - 1971/72 (CONFIDENTIAL)

Sub District Buka Passage

District ~~Dongai~~ Bougainville

Patrol Type of Patrol Special Investigation

Patrol Conducted by Ian M. Bates (A.D.O.)

Area Patrolled SELAU and part TINPUTZ Census Divisions

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

Const i/c Tuware	2 days
Constable Tovagere	2 days
Constable Labun	2 days
Constable Tapoi	6 days
Constable Arau	4 days

Duration of Patrol 9/9/71-10/9/71 and 13/9/71-17/9/71

No. of Days 6

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area Patrol No. 7 of 70/71 HUTJENA  
Patrol No. 1 of 70/71 TINPUTZ  
10-8-70 to 28-8-70.

Objects of Patrol Investigate rumours of unidentified expatriate in Baniu area, and alien Patrols into Tinputz area.

Population of area Patrolled Undetermined

Map Reference Fourmil Bougainville North

Village Population Register Not enclosed.

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 .....

.....

.....

.....

copy to A.I.  
16/12

Pop

12	Females in Child Birth
F	

P.O. Box 2396,  
KORISOBU

67-11-1

20th December, 1971.

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

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1971/72

Your reference 67-1-3 of 5th October, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr.  
I.M. Bates of SELAU and Part TINPUTE Census Divisions.

The conclusions of the A.D.C. Hutjena seem appropriate.  
Mr. Bates has conducted as thorough an investigation as is possible  
(and warranted) in all the circumstances.

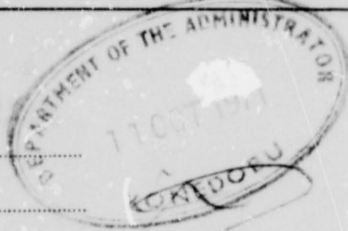
(S.J. PEARSALL)  
a/Secretary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-1

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Mr.....



In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67-1-3

Department of the Administrator,  
DISTRICT OFFICE,  
P.O. BOX 123/124,  
ARAWA  
BOUGAINVILLE

5th October, 1971

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU  
Papua

HUTJENA SPECIAL PATROL NO. 1 OF 371/72

Forwarded herewith are the original and duplicate copies of the Report of the above Patrol conducted by Mr. I.M. Bates, Assistant District Officer. Copy of a comprehensive covering memorandum from the Assistant District Commissioner, Buka Passage Sub-District is also attached.

2. I concur with the comments of the Assistant District Commissioner in that the persistent rumours of the presence of a "wild" expatriate wandering around the Selau-Tinputz area were sparked off by the PIR Patrol in April-May of this year and were lent weight to by the actions of Father O'Sullivan, who is unfortunately becoming senile.

3. Since the patrol, a young, long-haired, barefooted student of Czechoslovakian extraction has been in the Baniu area. He was "arrested" by some local villagers and brought round to the Baniu Plantation. He has since departed. A similar fate overtook an administration malaria control officer of somewhat non-descript appearance.

4. I have de-classified this report from Confidential. Further comments in respect of the Hahalis Welfare Society were forwarded to you under cover of my confidential C8 dated 4th October, 1971.

*W. T. Brown*  
W.T. BROWN  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

cc: Assistant District Commissioner,  
Buka Passage Sub-District Office,  
HUTJENA

CONFIDENTIAL

JFT/efu

Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA,  
Buka Passage,  
Bougainville District

27th September, 1971

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

SPECIAL PATROL - HUTJENA No. 1 of  
1971/1972

1. Attached please find in triplicate report of the abovementioned patrol. This patrol was conducted by Mr. I.M. BATES, A.D.O., as a result of persistent rumours of the presence of unidentified, non-indigenous persons in the Teop/Tinputz Census Division.
2. Mr Bates has carried out a thorough investigation of these reported sightings and I concur with his conclusions. I can add nothing more that would not be pure conjecture. It seems beyond doubt that it was a P.I.R. patrol which led to the reports of 'Indonesians' and 'Russians' being present in the area. It is also fairly clear that most of the rumours were expanded and expounded by Father O'Sullivan of Tinputz Mission who is the only person actually concerned about the possible presence of aliens and who seems to have let his imagination get the better of him. It is possible that there is more substance to the report of a European wandering around at the back of Baniu, but the matter will have to remain in abeyance until further reports (if any) are received. (It is also possible that Mr. Bate's enquiries might frighten some schizophrenic of the area into behaving himself).
3. Work is continuing at SIARA on the road. I inspected the work on 23rd September and am very impressed with the peoples' efforts. As suggested by Mr Bates in his report, vehicle owners have been requested to keep off the section of road under construction to give it a chance to consolidate. A total of approximately \$2,500 in cash has been paid out in connection with this road construction programme - \$500 by John Teosin and the Mahalis Welfare Society and the remainder from funds held by Kerrol (which he claims to be his own, but which have probably been collected from the Siara people over past years) and from the Siara Credit Union Fund (This latter fund was reported on in my Intelligence Report of 1st September, 1970, paragraph 4). In addition to this cash expenditure I estimate that approximately \$1,000 worth of free labour has also been given to date.
4. I have gathered the impression over the past week that the Siara people, and particularly Kerrol and William Kunai (of Mahalis W.S. working in the Siara area), have come to realise that road construction is not as easy or inexpensive as they may have originally thought. There has been a certain amount of agitation by John Teosin, William Kunai and Kerrol for the Buka Council and/or the Administration to re-imburse the group for the money spent on the road. I have told them that this cannot be



8


done. As an alternative, and in view of the work already done, I intend requesting an allocation from Rural Development Funds to assist with koronous surfacing of the road. This suggestion was put to a meeting of the Siara people at Siara on the 24th September and they requested that consideration be given to allocation from R.D.F. in 1972/73. Part of the road south of TARBUT runs through Council area and the Buka Council will also be applying for an R.D.F. allocation on this section.

5. There has been some talk of a toll being levied on users of the road now being constructed at Siara. I don't think this is seriously being considered, but have made it clear that the road is a public road and that a toll cannot be imposed.

6. After making further enquiries I am reasonably certain that a 'baby garden' has not been established in the Siara area. However, there would almost certainly be some open prostitution (which would account for the remarks reported on by Mr Bates) as there is throughout most of this sub-district.

7. Collections made by the Hahalis Welfare Society have already been reported in various Intelligence Reports from this office over the past two months. The \$1 collection referred to by Mr Bates is a 'share' collection for the Credit Union Fund and the \$10 collection is the H.W.S. 'tax'.

8. Forwarded please.

  
(J. A. Tierney)  
Assistant District Commissioner



## TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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In Reply  
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No.

Department of the Administrator,  
Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA,  
Buka Passage,  
Bougainville District.

22nd September, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Buka Passage Sub District,  
HUTJENA.

SPECIAL PATROL - HUTJENA 1 - 71/72

Following your verbal instructions of 6th September 1971, I departed on Thursday 9th September, in company with four members of the R.P.N.G.C, to investigate rumours of an unidentified bare-footed expatriate sighted at BANIU Plantation and reports of submarine landings and alien patrols into the bush near Tinputz.

In addition I was able to observe Hahalis Welfare Society activity in the Siara area, especially in relation to road work. The following is a summary of my findings.

BARE-FOOTED EXPATRIATE - BANIU AREA

Although rumours about this gentleman have been rife in the Tinputz area for several months it was not reported officially until a recent letter from Mr. Jones, manager of Mackiwi Plantation was received by Police Sohano. The letter complained of an unidentified expatriate being found adjacent to the Manager's house at Baniu and also a few miles from Mackiwi, and claiming to be from Mackiwi.

"Sightings" date from late last year to early August 1971. There is only one person in the area who claims to have spoken to the expatriate and this is the most recent report. Mr. Jones claims that a group of his Mendi labourers spotted the man near Kunua hill, about a mile from BANIU about 3 months ago. The labourers have been repatriated to their villages and cannot be interviewed about the matter. Rumour has it that he was bare-footed, walking with his shoulders hunched and a rolling gait. When spoken to by a labourer he continued to peer towards the ground and muttered that he was from Mackiwi Plantation, which the labourers knew to be incorrect. Their opinion was that he was demented.

There are several unsubstantiated rumours at BANIU regarding unlawful use of vehicles and supposed sightings of the same man. In the course of my enquiries I was inclined to regard these reports as a station myth, bred by superstition and fear of the night.

PELPIN MALKIOL of Wewak, and domestic servant at Baniu for the past years claims to have spoken to the man and the following is his statement.

"I saw him early one morning a few weeks ago (estimated to be about early August) when I came to Mr. Courte's house to strike the bell. When he saw me he was standing near the front steps. He indicated I should follow him and he led me about 20 yards from the house. He asked me who lived in the house and I told him. He then asked about the other two houses and I told him they were occupied

.../2

by the assistant manager and the Bulldozer driver. He spoke good pidgin without an accent but did not look towards me when he spoke. He kept his head turned to one side. He was about 5' 10" tall (indicated height) with fair skin and blond hair combed straight down to his shoulders. He was fairly young, clean shaven and bare-footed. He wore pyjama-type clothes - the top having long sleeves and a zip front. I asked him the time and he showed me his watch which indicated 4.45 a.m. His watch had a black face with jewel markers instead of numerals. I excused myself to go and strike the gong and when I returned to the spot there was no sign of him. This was a Saturday morning (possibly Aug. 7th)"

PELPIN was cross-examined on this statement. He seems a sensible type of person but I cannot discount the feeling that his statement is just too clear and unshakeable and his description meticulous considering the time and the lack of light.

Mr. Courte & Mr. Jones followed footprints from BANIU that day and claim they were similar to those of a European. The tracks were lost about 2 miles up the Chindpats river when they entered the water.

Following these reports I made extensive enquiries in nearby plantations and surrounding villages. All had heard the rumours but there were few believers. Village people were adamant that they would not harbour any expatriate in their villages without mentioning his presence to the O.I.C. at Tinputz. They led me to believe that this applied even more if the man was insane. My belief had been that they would possibly adopt an insane man out of sympathy whereas they would be wary of a normal man.

The negative answers received from village people and my inability to uncover any evidence for myself left me the task of drawing conclusions.

1. If we accept PELPIN'S statement as fact and assume that the footprints followed by Courte & Jones belonged to the same person he must have entered the bush behind Mackiwi Plantation, in the near vicinity of TETAKUTS, ARAVIA and LUMSIS Villages. People from these villages are adamant they have not seen the person described and claim he could not live in their bush for more than a few weeks without being discovered.

2. Baniu Plantation labourers are notorious for rumour mongering (according to the Managers of RAUA and DEOS plantations) and this whole affair could be another concocted story to draw attention to the Plantation. No-one except mainland labourers is reported to have seen the man and reports have not been received from any plantations except BANIU and MACKIWI which are closely allied due to close proximity.

3. Despite strong Plantation rumours to the contrary I could find no villager who claims to have seen the man semi-naked on the beach at Chindpats.

4. I cannot disregard entirely the possibility that such a person could exist and be harboured as a cultist status symbol in the partly H.W.S. orientated villages of ARAVIA or LUMSIS, although it seems almost impossible for them to conceal his presence from non-cultist villagers.

5. After six days of investigation I have concluded that something strange has occurred but I am not inclined to believe that it is as described. I feel most of the story has come from the imagination of labourers and that they have twisted something fairly natural into a story which has grown out of all proportion as it has passed from place to place.

6. I am in no position to state that the stranger does not exist but I feel a logical explanation will eventually be found.

ALIEN LANDINGS - TINPUTZ

Investigations were instituted following advice from Father O'Sullivan that a group of Russians were established in the mountains behind Tinputz. Father O'Sullivan's intentions are good and his vigilance with regard to coastal defence has dated from World War II. Regrettably I gained the impression from discussion with him that his age is causing lapses of memory and on several occasions he slipped back to American submarine pick-ups during W.W.II while discussing the current rumour. From statements made to me he appears to be the main instrument on circulating the rumour about the aliens. I support him on several points as I will show below. Extensive enquiries located only one person in the area who had claimed to have seen the aliens. This man, POSAMIN, from TEABUIN was questioned and stated that he had met an expatriate near the Tinputz river about 3-4 months ago. He claims a submachine gun was trained on him and he was told to walk forward and release the bayonet he was carrying. He did so and the expatriate then lowered the machine gun and told him he was on Patrol with a group of friends and that he wished to keep his movements secret. He admitted gathering food from native gardens and stated that he had entered the bush at the mouth of the Ramazon river. He spoke pidgin without an accent and the description of his uniform and equipment fitted that used by the Pacific Islands Regiment

After some discussion POSAMIN retreated hastily to his village and told his Councillor and village people. No direct report was brought to Administration officers at Tinputz or Buka. (See Conclusion below).

A woman at TUKURINA (behind TEROUKI C.M.) also claims to have sighted 17 armed and uniformed soldiers, also 3-4 months ago. She was not contacted by my Patrol but her report was checked out by Fr. Pelletier of Terouki C.M. and he came to the conclusion that it was a P.I.R. Patrol.

Fr. Pelletier has patrolled the area extensively and made private enquiries into the rumours. His opinion is that the only strangers sighted in the area have been members of the Pacific Islands Regiment.

A letter R617/70/3 dated 4th February 1971 from 1st Battalion, Pacific Islands Regiment TAURAMA Barracks, to the District Commissioner KIETA, copy to you, outlines the army's intentions regarding a Patrol in the Tinputz area between 14th April and 14th May 1971.

I understand this to have been a "combat" exercise. POSAMIN claims he was told by the armed expatriate that he had begun his Patrol from the mouth of the Ramazon river. A cursory search by myself at the mouth of the Ramazon on 15/9/71 revealed the remains of a camp fire and evidence of at least 8 persons having consumed army rations there. Salt packets were identified as belonging to A.M.F. ration packs.

CONCLUSION

Following these investigations it is my opinion the the rumours of aliens in the Tinputz area are unfounded. I could find no witnesses to substantiate the rumours of submarine landings. Sightings of flares appear to co-incide once again with the P.I.R. Patrol and lights flashing from shore to the sea and back could be explained by local fishermen taking their bearings at night.

Although Father O'Sullivan has, I feel, spoken freely on the rumours I agree with him that our Intelligence contacts in villages have proved to be inadequate. Reports did not reach you officially until this month, and then through Father O'Sullivan. Theoretically the report should have reached the O.I.C. Tinputz via the Councillors for TEABUIN and TUKURINA in early May. Had any

unauthorized persons been in the area they would have had four and a half months to establish themselves and make friendly contacts before my Patrol.

TEABUIN village people claim they were warned by Radio Bougainville of the proposed P.I.R. Patrol but state they were not sure who was Patrolling or what their intentions were. Perhaps better publicity in future would prepare village people for sudden appearances of armed soldiers who are likely to use them as part of an exercise (i.e. hold them up with weapons and disarm them before deciding they are "friendly" and releasing them.)

Whilst attempting to allay any fears in the area I have also advised village people to report all sightings of strangers in the future.

The P.I.R. Patrol was no doubt a success as they appear to have been sighted only twice between the Ramazon River and Wakunai. It also appears that anyone else with similar training could do the same thing. The fact that both sightings were not reported officially by village people leads me to the conclusion that propoganda value would be lost if the success of the P.I.R. patrol is not emphasized to villagers in an attempt to tighten up the intelligence network.

KAHALIS WLFARE SOCIETY

Due primarily to the efforts of the H.W.S at Siara I was able to use an Administration Toyota from BONIS through to Tinputz during this Patrol.

I was not welcomed along the new section of road and in fact was told to move on by labourers one day and found the road blocked by felled coconuts and a "TAMBU" sign on my return on 17/9/ I was forced to leave my car, seek permission to use the road and then detour through the village to rejoin the road a hundred yards further on.

Premature use of the road before it was gravelled has caused sections to become extremely boggy. My recommendation to the Council through you on 17/9, that the road be closed to all traffic except tractors carrying gravel was in support of the efforts of the people in the Siara area to have the road gravelled before the rain sets in. Much of the work is being done by hand. I counted up to 60 people at a time carrying bags of gravel on their shoulders. Various tractors and trailers are also working.

Ex Sereant Tuger of Tarbut mentioned to me that he had heard rumours about H.W.S intentions to levy a toll on the new road, as did several other people. The use of Plantation and Administration tractors and trailers on the section should have a negating effect on the H.W.S. thinking that they are doing all the work and therefore can control usage.

Whilst receiving assistance from the Baniu Toyota in extricating my vehicle from a bog near Baniu I overheard the Manager Mr. Courte "jokingly" mention the Siara "Baby garden" to his assistant. Mr. Courte preceded me to Siara where he detoured around the road block without opposition. His tyre marks left the road at Siara proper and his vehicle was nowhere in sight. Although I realise the lack of evidence for the inference made above his tone and the fact that he even thought to mention "Hahalis meri's" does indicate that this aspect of H.W.S activity could be established at Siara.

A recent Patrol by H.W.S. officials seems to have been well received. Stated collections differ from \$1 to \$10 per head. Several Councillors have contributed. At Tsisiko.. My Police were told the people were advised by the H.W.S. that the Buka Council has contributed too, and that all Council villages actively support the Society. They believed this and apparently paid heavily. They are now wondering what the money is for.

SUMMARY

As a result of the Patrol I recommend the following -

1. Any reports of fresh sightings of the barefooted ex-patriate should be followed up immediately in an effort to settle the matter.
2. Forthcoming Patrols in the Tinputz area explain the purpose of the recent P.I.R Patrol and use it as propaganda to tighten up intelligence contacts.
3. Patrols make an effort to discuss the lies promulgated by H.W.S. regarding collections of capital and sound out the wishes of the people - that is, do they wish to remain involved in both Council and Society or withdraw from one?
4. The TARBUT to BANIU road be officially closed until carting of gravel is completed.
5. Casual enquiries be made to determine if a brothel has been established at Siara, and if so, where are prostitutes being recruited from.

For your information, please.

*Ian M. Bates*

(Ian M. Bates)  
Assistant District Officer

PATROL DIARY

- 9-9-71 Depart 0900 by speedboat to BONIS. Depart BONIS 0930 by Admin. Toyota. Arrive Baniu Plantation 1100. Interviewed labourers. Arrive MacKiwi Palntation 1315. Discussed rumours. To Rugeh C.M. and Tsisiko Sil. To Deos. Arrive Tinputz 1900. Slept Tinputz.
- 10-9-71 Discussed rumours with Fr. O'Sullivan. Departed 1115. Questioned village people at Chindpats. Discussed rumours with Mr Courte (Baniu) and Mr Jones (MacKiwi). Returned Bonis 1615. To Buka by speedboat.
- 14-9-71 Depart 0900 by speedboat. Depart Bonis by Toyota 1000. Held up by roadwork between TON and BANIU. Questioned village people between BANIU and TINPUTZ. Arrive Tinputz 1500. To Tearouki. Discussed rumours with Father Pelletier. Questioned village people.  
Slept TINPUTZ.
- 15-9-71 Questioned Tinputz people. To TEABUIN villages 1 and 2 and TSIPOTOVA. Extensive enquiries. Depart 1300. Discussed rumours at RAUA Plantation.  
Slept TSISIKO.
- 16-9-71 Depart by foot 0730 and arrive LUMSIS 0850. Discussed rumours with LUMSIS and ARAVIA people. Returned TSISIKO 1215. Depart TSISIKO and made enquiries all villages to TOROTEI.  
Slept TOROTEI.
- 17-9-71 Depart 0715. Enquiries through SELAU area and TSIROGE C.M. Arrive BONIS 1030.  
By speedboat to BUKA.  
  
End of Patrol.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. 2 HUTJENA 7/72

Patrol Conducted by M. WIDDUP P.O.

Area Patrolled SELAU CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2 POLICE

Duration—From 9/11/1971 to 3/12/1971

Number of Days 24

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/16/1969

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol SEE INSTRUCTIONS.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*Area checked  
filed.*

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

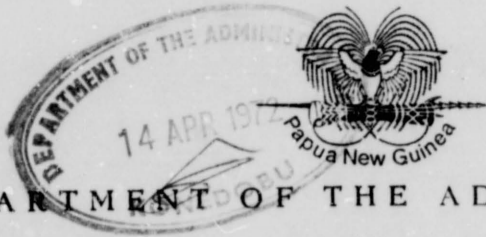
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

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



DBM/IG - 11-8

(5)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

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

7th April, 1972

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 KONE DOBU

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1971/72

I forward herewith original of the above specified patrol report/area study of the Selau Division conducted by Mr. M. Widdup, Patrol Officer in November 1971. The report has only recently arrived at this headquarters. You will note that the covering memorandum to the report by the Assistant District Commissioner, Buka Passage, makes note of the fact that Mr. Widdup's first submission was rejected. This report was ~~accepted~~ <sup>completed</sup> prior to receipt of your circular 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971 introducing new patrol reporting procedures. I am therefore commenting on it under the old style.

2. Mr. Widdup has an unusual writing style and I feel that many of his conclusions are personal ones and perhaps not backed up by the facts. You will note too, that a great deal of the area study has been lifted in toto from the earlier comprehensive study compiled by Mr. McDonald.

3. Rural development funds and a major project submission have already been allocated or admitted to design list status in respect of the Selau road system - this will form an integral part of the major internal road system of Bougainville. Programming is well under way.

.../2

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4. The feeling of the people over depressed prices in the rural sector is very real and I am currently preparing a full submission on this matter.

5. The matter of late submission of reports has been taken up in a circular direct to all field staff in the District who has been advised that they will be assessed in their staff reports among other things on the tardiness and otherwise of their patrol reports.

*R. F. Hearne*  
R. F. HEARNE  
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-2-1

DIMacD/efd

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

10th February, 1972

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

HUTJENA PATROL No. 2 71/72

I enclose three copies of the abovenamed. In order to expedite onforwarding due to the pressure of elections I will make only brief comments.

1. AREA STUDY

I rejected the first submission on the grounds that it had been submitted in the wrong format. It had been submitted as per page 32 of the Departmental Standing Instructions despite Mr Widdup having a copy of the original area study with him on the patrol. The completed report in the correct form was submitted at the beginning of this month.

- a) Introduction: a direct quote. No comment.  
b) Population : figures quoted are out of date. Correct figures are:-

Umun	85
Ruri	219
Siara	270
Chundawan	137
Tabut	244
Tapsanwara	200
Torotei	271
Anakei	187
Katsinkoveri	176
Gohi	223
Sorum	159
Ramundata	113
Manob	209
Porpor	44
Ratsua	81
	<hr/>
	2,618

An increase of 113 on the old figures.

- c) Social Groupings: A direct quote. No comment.  
a) II is incorrect - ALOYSIUS WAWERE is now the Councillor for TOROTEI and ANAKEI.  
d) Leadership: A quote.  
e) Land Tenure and Use: A quote.  
f) Literacy: No mention is made of the Umun school referred to in the previous report. Does it still exist? Teachers qualifications are not mentioned. There has been no amendment to F(c) of the previous report. The one P.N.G.U. student they had before dropped out and completed a course at Goroka Teachers College and is now teaching on the mainland.  
g) Standard of living: Minor amendments made.

- (H) Mission: Amended.
- (I) Non-Indigenes: Amended
- (J) Roads: Amended. The SIARA to KUNAPOPO road will provide a good link for the west coast road to the rest of the island.
- (K) ESOROGI would still appear to be the only place with a pool of technical skills.
- (L) Amended.
- (M) New figures on coconut and cocoa trees are not available however an indication of C.M.B. numbers and sales to traders could have been obtained.
- (N) The branching into cattle projects is of interest however, as mentioned, water supply will be a problem.
- (O) The attitude towards Local Government has not changed a great deal it would appear despite recent developments.
- (P) & (Q) Amended.

An unsatisfactory amendment overall. Despite having the initial report with him throughout the patrol the Area Study was first submitted in the wrong form and the revised submission had many facts omitted that had the initial report been referred to throughout the patrol could have been obtained. In my opinion the amendment will have to be done again.

All this appears to have come about through lack of training on the one hand and the failure of the officer to listen read and obey instructions on the other, e.g. "the main purpose of your patrol will be to update the Area Study".

2. PATROL REPORTS: A better effort and much of the material of which would have been better directed to the area study. The introduction is a little incorrect as the cliffs on the east coast rise to nearly 300'.

The present labour set <sup>up</sup> will eventually have to be changed and more attractive wages paid to attract labour.

The Aid Post Orderly at GOHI is paid by the Buka Council who are in turn subsidized by the Administration.

The attitude to Education would appear to be unchanged. The teacher at SIARA, Flora BUTSI is I believe a granddaughter of Kerro.

3. SITUATION REPORT: Again a much better effort. The Council apparently has yet to see the \$260 collected by Mr B. Cheung.

For the present I think enough effort has been made in endeavouring to get KERRO and his people to join the Council. Further efforts could lead to a build up of more resistance.

The report would perhaps be improved if sources of information were given e.g., the History of Kerro - as told by who, Kerro?

The efforts of the Siara people to improve their road link to the north is a good self-help attitude. I believe Kerro and the H.W.S. have been under some pressure from the people to get this link through.

The SIARA-KUNAPOPO link will be an important asset to the District road network perhaps even more so with the establishment of a C.M.S. depot at Buka.

58

It should be noted that SOROKEN and KUNAPOPO are not part of the Selau C.D. as the maps would appear to indicate.

Forwarded.

(D.I. MacDonald)  
a/Assistant District Commissioner

Encl.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams  
Telephons 67-2-1  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr. JFT/efd

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.


Department of the Administrator,  
Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA,  
Buka Passage,  
Bougainville District

5th November, 1971

Mr. M. Widdup,  
Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA.

PATROL INSTRUCTION - SELAU CENSUS DIVISION  
HUTJENA PATROL No. 2  
1971/72

1. Please arrange to depart on patrol to the Selau Census Division on 9th November. You will be accompanied by C.1c GOROBISA and Const. TAPOI.
2. The main purpose of your patrol will be to update the area study of the Selau Census Division. You will also liaise with Mr D. Cameron, P.W.D. Sohano, and give any assistance required to locate and clear the road route between Siara and Kunapopo.
3. During the course of your patrol gather as much information as possible about the activities of and attitudes towards the Hahalis Welfare Society. Also assess current attitudes by both council and non-council residents to the Buka Local Government Council and the local government system in general. As you are aware there is 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.
4. As already mentioned to you, the people at SIARA (non-council) have commenced upgrading the road along the east coast between TARBUT and BANIU Plantation. A lot of effort and \$2,500 cash have been voluntarily put into this project by the people. They have requested Administration assistance and an application has been made on their behalf for an allocation of Rural Development Funds.
5. It is probable that a new Patrol Report format, as indicated in the Secretary's Circular 1-20-31 of 11th October, 1971, will have been devised before you complete your patrol. If not, your report should be submitted within one week of completing the patrol in accordance with circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968.
6. I expect that the patrol will take you two to three weeks to complete. The Toyoto utility positioned in the Selau will be available to move your patrol.

  
(J.F. Tierney)  
Assistant District Commissioner

P.O. Box 2396, KONE DOBU.

67-11-8.

17th April, 1972.

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

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1971/72.

Reference your 67-1-3 of the 7th April.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. M. Widdup, Patrol Officer to the SELAU Census Division.

The Reports are a lot better than those written after Patrol 4-71/72 (see my 67-11-7 of 23/3/72) but considering that this was the second submission I would have expected something a little more factual and conclusive, and a much more comprehensive updating of the Area Study.

I notice that one of the Patrol Instructions was an interesting comparison of the "activities and achievements" of the Buka Local Government Council and Hahalis. Unfortunately Mr. Widdup has documented the latter but little of the former, particularly in achievements.

Mr. Widdup's suggestion of a statement of expenditure of Buka Council, on a village basis, certainly has its merits and would be an interesting exercise for him before he commences his next patrol in the Sub District.

Would you please follow up the information that KERRO is, or has been collecting his own Tax, and let me have a more detailed report.

I concur with your comments and those of the Assistant District Commissioner, Hutjena.

Only one copy (original) of the Reports were received here - please forward the duplicate if available.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Folio No. 20

Name WIDDUP

Station WUTJENA

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print.—A8243/1,000 books.—6.69.

Date	Para No.	
9/11/71	23	ARRIVED BONIS BY SPEEDBOAT 10.30 AM.
	24	DROVE TO TABUT.
	25	FUNERAL IN PROGRESS SO SET UP CAMP WITH A MINIMUM OF DISTURBING THE VILLAGE.
	26	TALKED TO FATHER HEAS (LOCAL MAN) WHO CONDUCTED THE FUNERAL. HIS INFORMATION & ADVICE WAS FOUND VERY VALUABLE - HE SEEMS QUITE DOWN TO EARTH, GENUINE & INTELLIGENT.
	27	<u>C/N TABUT COUNCIL HALL.</u>
10/11/71	28	DROVE TO BILL CHUNG'S PLANTATION (THE AREA COUNCILLOR) - NOT HOME.
	29	DROVE UP THE WEST COAST TO BONIS STOPPING AT THE MISSIONS TO SEE THE CATHOLIC PRIESTS
	30	DROVE FROM BONIS TO MANOB, AN AID POST, & TAPSANWARA + TOROTEI SEEING LOCALS & TALKING.
	31	ARRIVED BACK @ TABUT
	32	GAVE TALK TO TABUT PEOPLE ON POLITICS + TRIED TO GET THEM TO ASK QUESTIONS.
	33	<u>C/N TABUT COUNCIL HALL.</u>
11/11/71	34	TOLD OF ASSAULT AT TOROTEI SO WENT TO INVESTIGATE SAME.
	35	TOOK VICTIM TO AID POST.
	36	DROVE TO SELAY TALKED TO LEADER KEROL.
	37	WAS GIVEN TRACTOR RIDE BACK
	38	TALKED TO LOCALS TILL 2100 WITH TEA BREAK
	39	<u>C/N TABUT COUNCIL HALL.</u>
12/11/71	40	MET A.D.C. TIERNEY @ BONIS 0730
	41	SPEED BOAT TO SOHANO TO SEE W.D. BOSS MR D. CAMERON RE WORK TO BE DONE ON ROAD NEAR RATSUA.
	42	SAW S/I TASIO RE CONST TAPOI NOT HAVING UNIFORM.
	43	RETURNED TO BONIS & DROVE TO TOROTEI. ARRANGED MEETING FOR NIGHT
	44	ALSO ASKED IF MAGIN HAD RETURNED FROM HIDING TO GO TO COURT.

Total Field Days recorded this Folio =

To be made out in Triplicate.  
ORIG.: D.F.C. and A.D.C. to forward to D.C.  
DUP.: Other officers to A.D.C.  
TRIP.: Officer's file.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Folio No. 3

Name WIDDUP

Station KUTSENA

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

ON PATROL

Date Para No.

Govt. Print.—A8243/1,000 books.—6.69.

- 12/11/71 45 DROVE TO TABUT. REST OF  
CONT. 46 MAPPED OUT PROGRAM FOR PATROL  
47 WROTE FINDINGS TO-DATE.  
48 HELD MEETING AT TOROTEL.  
49 O/N TABUT.
- 13/11/71 50 O/N TABUT
- 14/11/71 51 O/N TABUT.
- 15/11/71 52 OBOO DROVE TO BONIS THEN TOOK  
FERRY TO SOHANO.  
53 SPEED BOATED WITH PWD BOSS DOUG  
CAMERON TO RATSUA TO EXAMINE  
ROUTE OF PROPOSED ROAD FROM SIARA TO  
KUNUPOPO.  
54 SPEED BOATED BACK TO SOHANO.  
PICKED UP TENT & RETURNED TO  
BONIS & THEN TABUT.  
55 TALKED TO LOCALS @ NITE. O/N RATSUA
- 16/11/71 56 DROVE TO TASUI RIVER & HAD CARRIER  
CARRY GEAR TO RATSUA  
57 HELD SMALL MEETING & PAID OUT \$130  
FOR ROAD WORK DONE TO DATE.  
58 WENT TO "WARASIN" PLANTATION & SAW  
OWNER O. BOND ABOUT LOCAL CONDITIONS  
& HIRE OF HIS SPEED BOAT. O/N RATSUA
- 17/11/71 59 WALKED TO MOBE RIVER & INSPECTED  
WORK DONE & TO BE DONE TO THIS POINT  
60 TOOK CANOE TO PORU-PORU @ NIGHT &  
HELD MEETING & RETURNED O/N RATSUA.
- 18/11/71 61 CANOED TO NARGUM RIVER & WALKED TO  
"NO7" VILLAGE.  
62 HELD SMALL TALK & WALKED UP &  
DOWN PROPOSED ROAD ROUTE  
63 RETURNED O/N RATSUA.
- 19/11/71 64 WALKED UP PROPOSED ROAD TOWARD  
& TO TASUI RIVER.  
65 AFTERNOON -- WENT TO SOROKEN  
PLANTATION TO INVESTIGATE HAHAKIS  
INFILTRATION TO SOROKEN WORKBOYS.  
66 CONTINUED ON TO KUNUPOPO FOR  
MEETING BUT NO ONE THERE.  
67 RETURNED RATSUA O/N RATSUA.

Total Field Days  
recorded this Folio =

To be made out in Triplicate.  
ORIG.: D.D.C. and A.D.C. to forward to D.C.  
DUP.: Other officers to A.D.C.  
TRIP.: Officer's file.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Folio No. 4

Name WIDDUP

Station HUTJENA  
ON PATROL

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print.—A8243. 1,000 books.—6.69.

Date	Para No.	Description
20/4/71	68	ON RATSUA.
	69	PAID SOME WORKMEN FOR ROAD CLEANING ON RATSUA.
22/11/71 MON	70	CARRIERS TO SIARA / WARASIN RD
	71	CAR TO SIARA VILLAGE - SET UP CAMP.
	72	WALKED ALONG PROPOSED ROAD SIARA / KUNUTOPPO TO TASUI RIVER
	73	MEETING OF SIARA PEOPLE @ NIGHT ON SIARA.
23/4/71 TUES.	74	WENT TO UMUM VILLAGE FOR MEETING WITH THEM.
	75	WROTE UP SOME FINDINGS TO DATE & TALKED WITH KERRO.
	76	NIGHT - MADE MEETING @ CALINDAWAN. ON SIARA.
24/11/71 WED.	77	MEETING @ SOKELA ON MORNING
	78	SAW JOHN CHUNG CO-PLANTATION OWNER (PORTON) RE AREA - COUNCIL FEELINGS.
	79	SAW FR KONVUL @ CHABAI RE AREA FEELINGS & HIS MISSION STN.
	80	SAW FR LEGRETTON @ TAKENA. FOR AREA FEELINGS - HIS MISSION STN.
	81	DROVE TO EAST COAST & SAW BILL CHUNG ALONG THE WAY. TALKED TO HIM ABOUT HIS COUNCILLOR DUTIES & HIS FEELINGS
	82	DROVE TO BONIS & SAW S. CAMPBELL MGR BONIS PLANTATION.
	83	ADVISED VILLAGES OF INTENDED VISIT FOR NEXT DAY ON ROUTE BACK HOME. ON SIARA.
25/11/71 THURS.	84	TO GOHI - HELD MEETING.
		TO SORUM - ✓
		TO MANOB - ✓
		TO RAMANDATU - ✓
26/11/71	85	MORNING MEETING AT RURI.
	86	TALKED WITH KERRO [ SIARA LEADER ]
	87	1300 RETURNED TO SONANO.
	88	ON SONANO. - ADMIN ALLOCATED HOUSE

834 MEETING NIGHT AT TON VILLAGE.

} SAT  
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Total Field Days recorded this Folio =

To be made out in Triplicate.  
 ORIG.: D.D.C. and A.D.C. to forward to D.C.  
 DUP.: Other officers to A.D.C.  
 TRIP.: Officer's file.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Folio No. 5

Name WIDDUP

Station HUTSENA  
O/N PATROL

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print.—A8213/1,000 books.—6.69.

Date	Para No.	Description
27/11/71	88	SAT @ SOHANO.
28/11/71	89	SUN @
29/11/71	90	TO RATSUA & ALONG PROPOSED ROAD SIARA/KUNUPOPO, TO SEE CLEARING DONE TO DATE.
	91	PICKED UP TWO CONTRACT LABOURERS RUN AWAYS FROM SOROKEN & CONVINCED THEM TO RETURN.
	92	TO SOHANO VIA SOROKEN.
30/11/71	93	TO PORUPORY RE ROAD CLEARING INSTRUCTIONS AS GIVEN BY D. CAMERON PWD SUPERVISOR.
	94	RETURN TO S.D.O. — WROTE UP PATROL FINDINGS TO DATE.
1/12/71	95	WROTE UP PATROL REPORT FINDINGS.
2/12/71	96	TO PORTON/SIARA/MANOB RE SIARA ROAD & OIL EXPLORATION 2 MAN TEAM
	97	RETURN TO HUTSENA. — WROTE UP DRAFT OF PATROL REPORTS
3/12/71	98	PATROL REPORT COMPILATION & GENERAL OFFICE DUTIES.
4/12/71	99	WEEKEND @ SOHANO
5/12/71	100	

Total Field Days recorded this Folio =

To be made out in Triplicate.  
 ORIG.: D.D.C. and A.D.C. to forward to D.C.  
 DUP.: Other officers to A.D.C.  
 TRIP.: Officer's file.

SITUATION REPORT.

AREA STUDY

14

Introduction:

Due to lack of patrol experience and a lack of knowledge of the North Bougainville area by the patrol officer, this report may be found wanting. However it is hoped that a fresh approach has been applied to observing the area and to assessing its problems.

As with any patrol difficulty was encountered when trying to combine hearsay backbiting and vague rumours into a cohesive report.

Heavy reliance was made of an excellent report written by Mr D.I. MacDonald (then P.O.) which was compiled after a 100 day patrol some two years ago.

In some cases in this report it will be noticed that no conclusions have been drawn by the author for it is his belief that many native matters are considered in traditional native logic and are incomplete or hinge on some small factor which may escape the notice of a European.

## COUNCIL

### Northern Selau or the Council Area

Some discontent was expressed regarding the lack of Council activity in the area but the general feeling was one of passive apathy.

There were a few specific instances of concern expressed by the people, these being:

- (i) At Manob village where there are no fresh water streams nearby, they felt that they had been neglected in that after repeated requests they had not received any water tanks. A talk with their Councillor revealed that as they have no galvanised roof for collection of water any requests for tanks is frustrated. The Manob people pointed out too that the Council road extending down the coast is of little use to them as they live on the northern most extremity of the Bougainville mainland and require only boats to transfer themselves and their belongings to and from the area's commercial centre across the Buka Passage.
- (ii) A certain amount of disappointment was expressed by Councillor B. Cheung concerning the recent theft of \$1800 of Council funds by the Council Clerk. Mr Cheung has collected \$260 which he plans to give to the Council to help return the loss. He hopes to collect a lot more to give to the Council and maintains that many of his people will refuse to pay next year's tax if the money is not made good.
- (iii) At Ramandatu village there are only 5 Council members out of the whole village. They of course would receive no attention from the Council and it is felt that something should be done to rectify this ridiculous situation.

### Council Southern Selau

The main theme of these Southern Selau people is that Councils are a good thing, but they wanted to wait until they had progressed a little more economically before they joined. When asked to nominate a date they declined. The whole answer was considered a ploy by the villagers to express their feelings in the nicest possible way.

Never-the-less some genuine Council supporters are to be found amongst the people. Kerro, the traditional leader for the whole area maintains that he would like to join but he must respect the wishes of his people. He cannot be believed.

The completion of the Tarbut/Siara road will go a long way to allowing Kerro and his people to join a Council. It is felt that Kerro wants to join a Council on his own grounds, i.e., having completed his own road. Perhaps advantage could be made of this point.

There is a feeling that the people of the Southern Selau would like to join with the Tinputz/Teop Council and in the interests of getting them to join a Council this idea might be worth the Administration's consideration. They feel more related with the people of Teop/Tinputz area, perhaps more so in the light of recent historical events as mentioned elsewhere in this report.

The Southern Selau area is involved with the H.W.S. and pays tax to them. They also pay tax to a local businessman and leader Kerro. Some Selau villagers say they cannot afford to pay yet another lot of tax and this would be a fact of life. However, many villages would be able to join a Council. Hahalis is known to have started with its resistance to paying a tax to a governmental instrumentality, opting to form their own system. It seems to that the business man and leader Kerro also has his own system to duplicate a Council.

There is then some comparison of Kerro and Hahalis vs the Buka Council.

However to the author's mind the Buka Council should be encouraged to avoid direct competition with the H.W.S. The two are separate in some of the peoples' minds. The legal powers of the Council must be emphasised.

As suggested by the author in an earlier patrol report (concerning another area) a statement of funds expended to the benefit of each village (since the Council's inception) should be compiled and compared with those taxes paid by the people through the years. In this way a field officer could accurately comment on the council's investment of monies to specific areas. Such a document could prove an "eye-opener" with the discrepancies it would no doubt highlight.

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## The Hahalis Welfare Society

The Hahalis Welfare Society has its origins in the early sixties when it received a good deal of attention, opposition and publicity when its members refused to pay Buka Local Government Council tax. Police in force jailed many men and the sympathetic Australian press and the Trade Unions opposed the Administration such that the Hahalis Welfare was able to live and strengthen.

The Society is largely the creation of one John Teosin who has a Mission/teaching background and who is obviously a great orator. He has about three deputies. One of these, Francis Hagai is said to have gone to Rabaul at one stage, to have seen the wealth of the town and decided that such a set up was wanted for Buka.

In the last few years the Society has staged demonstrations of its power and functions. For example traditionally this area used to have men designated as "ROKA's". Such a man is shrouded in mystery and has unlimited power. He is able at his own discretion to kill anyone without opposition. Some few years ago people were invited to come to an exhibition where a Roka would appear for all to see. The people all had to fall to the ground and not allow attention to be drawn to themselves.

As recently as 1969 in sympathy with a then current pseudo supernatural doctrine children were designated as belonging to the stars, womenfolk belonging to the moon and the menfolk belonging to the sun. All were charged with seeking the cargo from their symbol. Presumably men then had to pray to the sun for wealth to be miraculously sent.

Today there are "spokesmen" for Hahalis areas. Meetings are held regularly where the leaders of the Society come to speak to the villagers. Attendance of youngsters at these meetings is very high and the addresses are quite lengthy.

The Hahalis W.S. is spreading and consolidating its influence in the Selau. Incidentally it has gone a fair way further South even to Inus Plantation. The Selau as yet has no affiliation with the "Baby Farm" - free love and prostitution activities of the Society. Attempts have been made to introduce this activity into the Selau but at each attempt a powerful local leader Kerro of Siara has vetoed the move.

The Selau preoccupation with the H.W.S. is then mainly concerned with its business objectives.

The Society plans to open two "Banks" which will offer loans from monies invested. Some people - notably in the south, have passbooks which allow them to invest all their money in the organization.

The Hahalis Welfare Society hopes to earn quite a bit of money through prostitution. Girls can be hired at \$20.00 and a room for \$7.00. The main consumers are at CRA's venture at Panguna. Overseas workers and New Guinea mainlanders are said to come from Panguna. The mine construction nears completion and policing of the Hahalis activity should become considerably easier. VD and pregnancies will no doubt have their toll on the H.W.S. prostitution activities and there is little doubt that Hahalis free love will become just a local pastime until social pressures and ethics eventually prevail.

Other influences of the H.W.S. are probably related to the leader's (John Teosin's) special areas of misguided knowledge. Most children do not attend school. John Teosin was a school teacher. Roman Catholic church involvement is low. John Teosin was involved with the Missions. Perhaps John Teosin feels that any contact with the schools or missions would be a challenge to his authority and "intellectual superiority". Perhaps too he has it in mind to formalize and propagate his peculiar way of thinking.

In fact there are rumours that there are Hahalis schools and religious services. 10

It would be a difficult matter indeed to try and predict the H.W.S.'s future in the Selau.

It seems as though the influence the Society has in the Selau just puts the Selau 5 years behind. Rumour has it that the H.W.S. will not remain much longer on Buka Island, due to their disenchantment and the failure of "cargo" to arrive.

One can only wonder if the leaders of the Society will be able to further prosper by moving their activities to the northern sector of the Bougainville mainland.

#### HAHALIS WELFARE SOCIETY

Northern Selau Area Interest was shown in this the Council area concerning the Society. Many have become members paying their tax money of \$10.00. These people asked the patrolling officer many questions and their attitude seemed to be one of trying to reassure themselves. That is, to hear the opposition to the Society and deem it insignificant in the light of their own feelings. Some too would have been reassuring themselves that they had done well to stay out of the Society.

No direct evidence was found in the field that Hahalis Welfare Society still has cult ideals. However the people feel sure that their \$10.00 membership tax will entitle them to considerable wealth.

The Southern Selau is also interested in great returns for their tax payments. Many southern Selau villages are quite fanatical about their H.W.S. membership. They gladly pay their money and invest further money in the Hahalis 'Bank'. Ideologically too they fully support the Society's activities.



PLANTATIONS - CHINESE - COPRA MARKETING BOARD

It has been said that a C.M.B. for North Bougainville will not work too well because too much responsibility will fall onto the heads of the native grower, i.e. purchasing and collecting copra bags, correctly drying the copra, sewing up the bags, making sure the bags are of correct weight and being prepared for the contingency that their produce may not be accepted.

No doubt suitable organizations have looked into these problems when considering the introduction of a Copra Marketing Board for North Bougainville. The fact that the C.M.B. is giving \$25.00 per ton (backlog of earlier profits) may lead the locals to think that they can get much higher prices by trading with the C.M.B.

There are some C.M.B. members in the Selau area. At Siara there are four members who (like the Hahalis Welfare Society on Buka Island) handle most of their people's copra.

Plantation owners in the Selau area however buy a great deal of copra from the locals. They take into account the poor quality of the copra and the possibility of having to redry the copra. Also they take into account what the locals owe them for services rendered, e.g. freight, help with vehicles, medical care and sundry favours. The buyer then has ample opportunity to use to excess his bargaining power. It is difficult to see another system being operational and any planter set on exploitation obviously does not want to stay in the Territory after independence.

In this regard there is a certain amount of animosity towards the chinese traders at Buka Passage for one-sided business transactions.

The people in the Selau want the Copra Marketing Board to be established at Buka and there are a certain number of conscientious locals who should be allowed the opportunity. There will no doubt be those who will be unable to meet the standards of the Board,

## SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The Selau area still maintains a traditional system of leadership. In each village there is a Tsunon (sometimes he has a deputy) who controls the village's grounds and maintains traditional laws. The Patrol Officer was informed by a Roman Catholic teacher who lives and works in the area that he was wasting his time talking to the ordinary villager. Social change has to be aimed at the leaders.

By tradition the Tsunon must be the best off in each village. This means that if the Tsunon has a small sac sac roofed house then no one in the village can have a better house, e.g.: one with a galvanized iron roof.

Traditionally too, it is most important to be able to give good feasts/parties. So much money is frittered away on bought food, beer and spirits.

The abovementioned school teacher has embarked on a surreptitious campaign to remove all sac sac trees in the area. This will mean that single sheets of G.I. roofing will have to be purchased gradually replacing sac sac roofing.

## ECONOMIC SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The traditional system operating in the Selau works in such small confines that the peoples involvement with Hahalis and Kerro are understandable.

Considering the fate of many trade stores in P.N.G. where giving unlimited credit to relations/friends kills the business because the money is never repaid. This applies to the Selau too. Secondly by tradition no one can have assets that are greater than the village headman.

It becomes easy to see why only those with a ruthless or unscrupulous nature can effectively run businesses. Hahalis takes money from everyone and gives little or nothing in return. For the 3 or 4 men running Hahalis this must be considered a successful venture although the inevitable consequences may not be so pleasant. Kerro too will soon open a trade store. He has stockpiled considerable amounts of money - taking this from his people by not paying wages and by imposing a tax. His business affairs will run smoothly probably until his death. His heirs will be the ones to inherit the trouble.

As unsavoury as these two enterprises are it is felt by the author that both these Businesses will have a resulting good effect on the people.

If they come to understand that they have to buy things from chinese and european businessmen because a store in their own village is not viable then progress will have been made.

If they can modify their traditional leadership ideas then those wishing to pursue the more worthwhile of european materialistic ideals will be free to earn and save beyond the existing limitations.

No one can expect a rapid breakdown of their retarding traditions and a natural death of say the H.W.S. could be quite soon enough.

Beer is a problem in the Selau. The Manob people openly expressed their drinking habits and their lack of concern for the problem is in itself a worry. Maybe the House of Assembly can legislate for some control but until that time many men will continue to spend a greater proportion of their cash on liquor to the exclusion of their families.

KERRO - Traditional leader of Southern Selau and areas further south in the Hahon, Teop and Kunua Census Divisions.

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Kerro can be described as proud, shrewd, cunning and clever - a man bent on building a financial empire, manipulating his people towards his own goals.

As pointed out some two years ago in Mr MacDonald's patrol of 100 days Kerro claims to be pro-Council - anti-Hahalis; also stated that the man was a perfect gentleman and proud of his clean record with the law.

Mr MacDonald further stated that Kerro had lost much allegiance to those villages of northern Selau that opted for the Buka Council.

Any attempt to assess this man is frustrated by the obvious complexity of his character. For this reason efforts were made to go into the history of this man in a hope to gain some insight to his way of thinking.

Pre war Kerro was elected or chosen to become the Area's leader (this included the Northern Selau area). During the second World War Kerro worked with the famous coastwatcher Jack Reid. The Northern Selau area was pro-Japanese and developed cargo cult beliefs when seeing the Europeans flee and the sudden influx of Japanese war machinery and supplies. The Japanese suppressed cargo cultism rather drastically by beheading a few of the locals. A good deal of looting and betraying Allied causes was done during this time by the locals and Mission staff suffered accordingly. Mr Jack Reid's activities were hindered by pro-Japanese activities and as a result several northern Selau villages were bombed. Whether historically justifiable or not Kerro is linked with the reprisal bombings. After the war Kerro was the undisputed leader of the area, either officially or unofficially Paramount Lululai (some dispute). Today there is a certain amount of conflict between Kerro's village Siara and the villages of the Northern Selau.

Post war cargo cultism was revived. Long ceremonies were conducted in cemeteries trying to call back the dead. Kerro tells the story of a young man who had himself buried alive instructing his friends that he would resurrect himself after three days bringing the cargo. According to Kerro Administration investigations proved fruitless. (The story has not been checked for its authenticity). The Administration fought the cargo cult very effectively and leaders were sent to Kieta for 6 months jail. Late in the fifties Kerro was sponsored by the Administration to go to Rabaul to see first hand the workings of a Council. Kerro says that on return the (to-be) first President of the Council told certain villages to reply to those asking that they did not want to join the Council. Whatever the truth or psychological reason for this story being told that it is fair to assume that there was a power struggle going on at this time between Kerro and his opponents. It is apparent too that Kerro was forced to stay out of the Council because he would be surrendering some of his power.

The early sixties saw again a revival of cargo cultism with the formation of the Hahalis Welfare Society. The crux of Administration intervention at this time was that the Hahalis area refused to pay Council tax. A full scale police offensive captured many men and these men were subsequently jailed. Australian press/Trade Union interference resulted in a strengthening of the H.W.S. A new road was built through the area - much to the resentment of those pro-government factions elsewhere in the Buka Council area.

.../

6

The vast majority of Kerro's people are eager Hahalis followers, however Kerro's exact position regarding Hahalis is obscure.

For example Kerro's family does not pay the mandatory tax to become a Hahalis Welfare member. Undoubtedly he could always be considered as say an honorary member. Two of Kerro's sons however collect, record and transfer Hahalis tax money to Hahalis. Some say that Kerro is not interested in holding any secondary position within Hahalis and this would explain his disinterest.

Apparently too, Kerro has been approached several times by this villages' head men to install one or two 'Baby Farms' in their area. On each occasion Kerro has refused. Here too we may see a challenge to Kerro's authority. Paradoxically Kerro has had a number of wives and numerous children but apparently this is the birth-rite of all traditional leaders.

Kerro is about 60 and people are already speculating what the situation will be after his death. It is felt that although his eldest son will be next in line for the position he will not be able to become the next leader.

Kerro has amassed a considerable amount of material and monetary wealth. An earlier patrol officer, Peter Hunter (now a plantation owner in the Selau) states that at head tax time those unable to pay their tax would be supplied the money in a magnanimous fashion by Kerro. For the \$4.00 involved Kerro would then have his benefactor work the rest of the year on his plantations. Kerro still has this attitude and organizes his people to work for him. Money rarely changes hands and Kerro informs his people that when a village needs something they need only ask and if he feels that they have earned it he will supply the article. The people also sell their own copra to Kerro. Kerro has built quite a sizeable store from European materials. A beer licence has been applied for and a gigantic opening party has been organized. He hopes to establish other stores right throughout his area.

Kerro's people pay tax to Kerro and as a result the people feel they have equity in Kerro's business. A rumoured story is that when Kerro paid a son's court fine of \$40.00 there was some resentment that Kerro was using their money.

Kerro is known to hoard money and this is reliably reported to be hidden in a bottle/s in the sea.

Earlier when Administration officers have been in the field they have impressed upon Kerro that were he and his people were Council members they would have a good road. Some say that this was seen as a challenge to Kerro and as a result he has forced his people to continue on the road that ended at Tarbut (the boundary of Council area). Two assumptions emerge:- Kerro motivated by either pride or an economic need to have a road has further exploited his people (for they receive no pay for their work). Secondly, Kerro has been forced to oppose the Council by virtue of his pride.

Lastly, Kerro holds the key to all the land in his area. The distribution of Kerro's real and personal property after his death will undoubtedly see an eruption in this area. Perhaps Kerro wonders about this too and this may account for some of his present attitudes.

The former P.O. Hunter (now a Selau plantation owner) says of Kerro that he is a habitual liar. He says that Kerro is a past master at having his people give new P.O.'s false stories

which can be expanded by the officer elsewhere in the area when talking to another of Kerro's citizens. 5

Conversely Fthr. Le Bretón of Tarlena Mission (40 years in Bougainville) says of Kerro that he is basically honest, accepting the fact that if Kerro is ever pressed for an answer to the affirmative he will in essence reply "If you want me to say 'yes' I will say 'yes' ". Kerro says that 'they' can have his wealth when he is gone and it is hard to reconcile his parsimonious nature with the drive he has to earn money. Maybe he wants to be remembered as one of the last great traditional leaders.

Kerro is too complex for the author of this report to draw conclusions. However it is noted that the present Administration appreciates many of his aims and has done much to help him.

*Information on Kerro supplied by Kerro himself ???*

See diagram as above.

The northern network (single straight line) is Council constructed and being enormous is quite good. Difficulty is experienced when trying to pass another car coming in the opposite direction but traffic and speed are both low and little inconvenience is experienced. No doubt these roads will need a grader but for the time being they are satisfactory.

SIARA/WARASIN-RIURI and RURI

This road is being constructed by the Siara and Ruri people.

They have worked very diligently moving a lot of coral-reef by hand.

Help has been extended by P.W.D., Oscar Bond (Warasin Plantation owner) and by the Manager of Bond's Plantation, Stuart Campbell.

At the moment there is a road that extends from Siara village westward to Warasin Plantation. It is in poor shape and is virtually impassable.

During the war various roads were built in this area and one breaks off the Siara/Warasin track. Whilst it has not been used for years it would need very little work to restore it. It would need a few layers of coral-reef to make it all-weather.

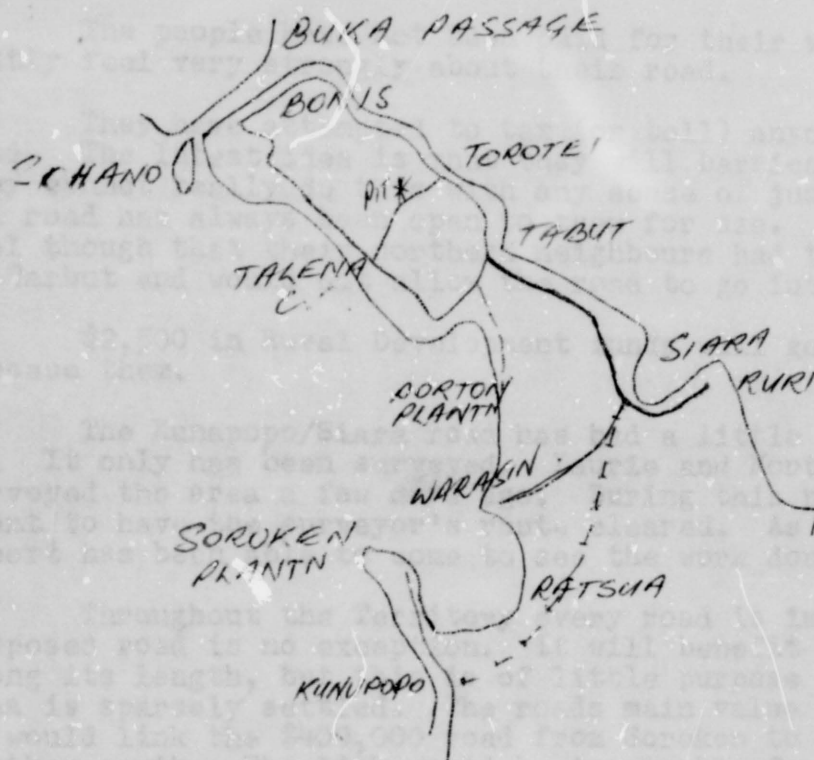
P.W.D. has a tractor/trailer unit at the site. Oscar Bond too has a tractor at the site and Stuart Campbell of Bond's hopes to lend his tractor that has a hydraulic blade.

In addition P.W.D. hopes to lend a grader in the future to form the Tarbat/Ruri road.

The A.D.C. at Hatjena through the S.C. has given the highest priority to recommend that \$2,500 requested by the people from Rural Development Fund be granted.

The Tarbat/Ruri road is being built primarily because a local leader (Kerro of Siara) has forced its construction.

## ROADS



See diagram as above.

The northern network (single straight lines) is Council constructed and being coronous is quite good. Difficulty is experienced when trying to pass another car coming in the opposite direction but traffic and speed are both low and little inconvenience is experienced. No doubt these roads will need upgrading but for the time being they are satisfactory.

### TARBUT/SIARA-RURI and south

This road is being constructed by the Siara and Ruri people.

They have worked very diligently moving a lot of coronous by hand.

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P.W.D. has a tractor/trailer unit at the site. Oscar Bons too has a tractor at the site and Stuart Campbell of Bonis hopes to lend his tractor that has a hydraulic blade.

In addition P.W.D. hopes to land a grader in the Selau to form the Tarbut/Ruri road.

The A.D.C. at Hutjena through the D.C. has given the highest priority to recommend that \$2,500 requested by the people from Rural Development Funds be granted.

The Tarbut/Ruri road is being built primarily because a local leader (Kerro of Siara) has forced its construction.

5

The people have not been paid for their work and consequently feel very strongly about their road.

They have attempted to tax (or toll) anyone who uses the road. The latest idea is that they will barricade the road. They cannot really do this with any sense of justice for the council road has always been open to them for use. The Siara people feel though that their northern neighbours had the road stopped at Tarbut and would not allow the road to go into their area.

\$2,500 in Rural Development funds will go a long way to appease them.

The Kunapopo/Siara road has had a little money spent on it. It only has been surveyed. Laurie and Montgomery (Surveyors) surveyed the area a few days ago. During this patrol money was spent to have the surveyor's route cleared. As yet no P.W.D. expert has been able to come to see the work done.

Throughout the Territory every road is important. This proposed road is no exception. It will benefit the few people along its length, but this is of little purpose really as the area is sparsely settled. The road's main value would be that it would link the \$400,000 road from Soroken to Kunua and points further south. The link would be invaluable for the Hahon/Kunua people and for any P.W.D. maintenance crew wishing to service several areas with the same plant (not worrying about sea transport).

The mixed race owners<sup>?</sup> of Porton Plantation are somewhat upset with their own private road. In the past they were blamed with taking coronous from other areas to use on their road but apparently no account was taken of coronous taken from one of their own private pits to be used on Council roads (see sketch).

CONCLUSION

The Selau area is changing slowly. Continued attention should be given to Hahalis activities in the area and thought should be given to the contingency that the society could become a viable financial institution in the Selau while collapsing in Buka.

There seems to be a Territory wide disillusionment with Councils and their activities and this applies to the Selau area as well.

constitutes the northern extremity of the Bengalaiville mainland. For many purposes it can be divided into halves with an east west line. The southern section is Hahalis Welfare Society controlled and the north is within the boundaries of the Buka Local Government Council.

The area is probably typical in many regards to a great number of other areas in the Territory. Only matters of any note or peculiarity have been recorded.

M. Widdup  
P.O.



*PATROL REPORT*

HUTJENA PATROL No. 2 - 7/72

SELAU CENSUS DIVISION

The Selau is the flat peninsular (no higher than 60 feet) that juts northwards and constitutes the northern extremity of the Bougainville mainland. For many purposes it can be divided into halves with an east west line. The southern section is Hahalis Welfare Society orientated and the north is within the boundaries of the Buka Local Government Council.

The area is probably typical in many regards to a great number of other areas in the Territory. Only matters of any note or peculiarity have been recorded.

## AGRICULTURE

Food is abundant for the Selau people and some fishing no doubt would supplement their meagre protein diet. Cash cropping mainly consists of copra production and most days people were seen near their drying houses happily breaking open coconut shells. Many plantations are owned by individuals.

Some produce is sold at the markets on Saturday morning at Buka Passage and this would bring a few extra dollars to the Selau.

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries are not concerning themselves with the area subscribing to the Hahalis Welfare Society. They are wisely waiting for the people to come to them and ask for assistance.

Ratsua and Poru Poru villages have very large crabs in the surrounding swamps. D.A.S.F. and the Business Advisory Service could well combine forces to create a small market to supply say Arawa Town. Obviously there would be a need to ensure that the area was not totally wiped out of its crabs and D.A.S.F. might be able to work out how many crabs could be taken.

The main economic tree in the Selau is the coconut. In 1970 there were 158,813 palm trees, a third of which are not bearing. This means that the area would be producing about 415 tons of copra per annum. About 20,000 acres could be further planted.

Cocoa production is low and there are estimated (by D.A.S.F.) to be approximately 15,000 mature trees.

Warasin Plantation is concentrating on cocoa and expects its trees to mature in another two years. Its output could be as much as 300 tons of cocoa per annum and initially this will be needed to repay establishment loans.

Porton Plantation could be having problems and it is thought that the Administration may be approached regarding the changing leasees of the land.

D.A.S.F. and the Development Bank are introducing cattle into the Selau. Siara has 10 head already. This will no doubt be a most worthwhile enterprise for these people both for a cash income and for added protein.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

20

There are a small number of people in the Selau using mechanical aids to improve conditions. Several villages have vehicles (tractors, Landrovers and Toyoto stouts). It seems a pity that the peoples' attitude seems to be one of purchasing motor vehicles when pushbikes on the flat coronous roads would be an excellent way of saving time and effort. However the latter two commodities are of little value anyway.

There are some outboard motors in the area but not many. The only use for such an engine is for fishing as transport is far quicker and more economical using available roads. At the Buka Passage some enterprising gentlemen shuttle people back and forth for a small fee.

There are few trade stores in the area. Two owned by europeans are the best, i.e. Bonis Plantation store and Peter Hunter's store. At Siara a local leader Kerro has built a store and is ready to start business. He has applied and will probably get a liquor licence. Reference to Kerro has been made in the situation report.

VILLAGES

19

Generally speaking the village houses are in quite good order in the Selau. Bamboo walls have mostly been done away with and preference is given to timber walls roughly cut from local trees. Nails are used in construction.

The villages all have no access to fresh running water and consequently water tanks are prized. These are sometimes locked if individually owned although council villages usually have council supplied water tanks.

Ramandatu village is changing its situation from the water front to go on top of the small coastal cliff. They are now very close to the Council road and any vehicles they may use.

Pigs still dominate the villages and account for an unhygienic atmosphere. There is some inclination to change this custom especially since no gardens can be made near to the village. Women walk considerable distances (usually westward to the west coast) to tend their gardens.

LABOUR

18

The several plantations in the Selau appear to have managers and or owners who are sympathetic to native welfare. The exception might be the biggest plantation Soroken. They have contract labourers from all over the Territory. Soroken has 260 employed for them.

In the Selau there are numerous young men who want to work for cash. Interest was shown in the patrol's road clearing activities and men showed a keen interest to travel and camp some miles away just to earn a dollar a day.

As elsewhere in the Territory the school 'dropouts' (those unable to go on to High School) present a problem. They want money but have been conditioned to believe they are above labouring.

In America Trade Unions negotiate contracts on behalf of their members to ensure that there is no strikes. Perhaps this idea could be adapted to the Selau area where say the District Labour Officer could form a group of locals and negotiate say a 3 month contract to work on a plantation for say \$5 or \$6 a week with no rations (and also no fares from elsewhere in the Territory. The group could then consider negotiating further contracts. This is only a suggestion for it is felt that something will have to be done. No doubt labour and education are very concerned about local people not taking work locally because of values imposed on the more sophisticated areas by a very wealthy european nation.

HEALTH

17

Generally good.

An Aid Post at Gohi is well looked after by a young local man (who is paid by the Administration). The Local Government Council of Buka constructed the premises. Some people do not use the Aid Post and suffer their tropical ulcers, grilles and other discomfitures. The people respect "european" medicine as being fast to act. They still use their traditional medicines for such things as coughs, diarrhoea, constipation and sores.

REST HOUSES

16  
There are no rest houses in the Selau. There are however in the Council areas council halls which suffice as rest houses.

At Siara there is a Hahalis meeting house where the patrol camped for a few days.

Other Hahalis villages have no such facilities but do not appear to mind a patrol officer staying in their area.

## EDUCATION

The Selau contains two Primary schools, one at Hantoa Catholic Mission and one at Siara. Hantoa has 277 students although this figure is felt to be an exaggeration. The Education Office at Sohano advised that on one occasion they had statistics from Hantoa indicating 66 pupils in a certain grade. Checking revealed about 10 pupils in two classes and these two classes were supposed to constitute the 66 students. the classes were combined and a further reduction (nonattendance) brought the number back to 10 pupils.

The south west area of the Selau is completely uninterested in education for the young. Professional opinion sought by the patrolling officer revealed that the majority of children in the native society would like the opportunity to attend school. Hahalis has told its members in the south west of the Selau not to send their children to school. Rather they are to wait until Hahalis establishes its own schools. This the south west area is backward in most regards and with a growing number of "success stories" elsewhere in the region their youth will not remain unaffected by the implications.

Most of the significant Administrators and leaders for the crucial post independence years are probably through school or attending school now. The Selau's current disinterest in schools might not be of much significance especially since there is a great deal of Territory wide discussion regarding the present educational system and its value.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. HUTJENA NO 2 OF 71/72

Patrol Conducted by PAUL VAN STAVEREN P.O.

Area Patrolled BUKA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives NIL

Duration—From 17/11/1971 to 16/12/1971

Number of Days 22 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 16/11/1970

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

*① Area Study filed  
② Stats extracted.  
20/6.*

JAW/JK

P.O. Box 2396 - KONE DOBU

67-11-16

21st June, 1972

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

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 3 - 1971/72

Reference your 67-1-3 of the 24th May, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Situation Report arising out of the above patrol of the BUKA Census Division and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. P. VAN STAVEREN, Patrol Officer.

In his Area Study at paragraph 4 on page 2 "3 Hahalis Welfare Society" Mr. Van Staveren states that all produce at LEMANMANU goes to H.W.S., but 2 paragraphs later he contradicts this by saying that LEMANMANU people are selling some of their copra to Chinese traders. This may only be a minor point but several such inconsistencies can destroy the credibility of the report.

There is no comparison of the activities and achievements of the BUKA Local Government Council and HAHALIS Welfare Society as directed in the Patrol Instructions. This would have been a valuable assessment. See my similar comment on HUTJENA Patrol 2 - 1971/72.

A detailed description of the effects of low copra and cocoa prices on the local growers and traders would have been pertinent. Has the Council, like Highland Councils, considered a reduction or partial exemptions in Tax whilst prices are depressed. Taking the initiative in this would put them one up on the rival HAHALIS Welfare Society.

Generally the reports lack detail on the important aspects of the economy and the activity of HAHALIS Welfare Society in the economic and political fields. BUKA is an extremely interesting and complex place and I am sure Mr. Van Staveren could have compiled a more comprehensive study if he cared to.

881967-11-16

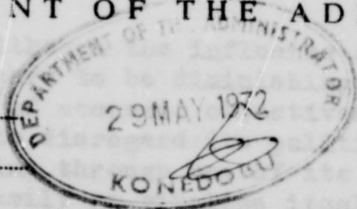
38



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

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Mr.

DEM/IG



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-3

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

24th May, 1972

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU  
Papua

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 2<sup>3</sup> - 1971/72

Forwarded herewith is the original and duplicate of the Patrol Report and Area Study of the Buka Passage Census Division, Buka Passage Sub-District conducted by Mr. P. van Staveren, Patrol Officer. A comprehensive covering memorandum by the Assistant District Commissioner is also attached.

2. The lateness of submission of this report mars its usefulness. I refer you to my previous remarks concerning the submission of reports and the adoption of the new style of reporting forwarded under covering memorandum to Kieta Patrol Nos. 4 - 11 inclusive.

3. The feelings expressed to the patrol indicate that a good deal is expected when selfgovernment actually comes to Papua New Guinea and it may well be that a feeling of disenchantment may arise if no sweeping changes in the general order of things arises as a consequence of self-government. This is to be expected, however it is gratifying to note the level of political awareness among the people patrolled.

.../2

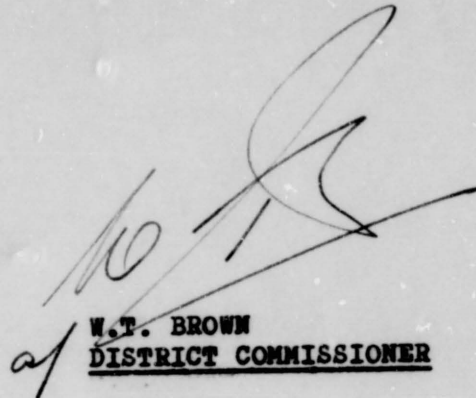
enchanted with the society and the younger more militant generation now emerging.

This is the first Area Study of the whole Buka Census Div-

.../2

4. Although the influence of the Hahali: Welfare Society appears to be diminishing because of its non-fulfillment of economic objectives, it would be optimistic to disregard its political power. It is probably going through one of its dormant periods and could easily re-vitalize itself if an issue, particularly a political one, arises.

5. Forwarded for your information and action, please.

  
W.T. BROWN  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

ision which has been compiled. Although more detailed and accurate information would have been included by it, it will provide a good base for future revisions.

67-2-1  
67-4-1

JFT/efd

Forwarded please.

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

5th May, 1972

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

HUTJENA PATROL No. 2-1971/72

Attached please find three copies of a long overdue report of Hutjena Patrol No. 2-1971/72 conducted by Mr P. vanStaveren P.O., to the Buka Census Division. The patrol was carried out in November and December of last year and there is no good excuse for late submission of the report. The report, consisting of Situation Report and Area Study, has been compiled in accordance with the old patrol report format.

Mr van Staveren writes about two large scale company development surveys as if it is a foregone conclusion that industries will be established. He appears to have lost sight of the fact that feasibility surveys only are being conducted into the establishment of a tuna fishing industry and into the possibilities of oil exploration by Shell (Development) Aust. Pty. Ltd.

At paragraph L.(d) mention is made of a dispute over alienated land settled on patrol. This was apparently not a dispute as such, but a misunderstanding which was resolved after explanation of procedures by Mr vanStaveren.

Crop figures shown at paragraph M. of the Area Study are incomplete. Figures for both the West Coast Buka and Solus areas are not listed. As Mr Van Staveren states there are no accurate crop statistics for the area, but D.A.S.F. estimates are the best we have and are probably reliable to within about 10%. Indigenous plantings of cacao and coconuts in the Buka Cnesus Division, based on D.A.S.F. statistics are:

Coconuts - 660,000 trees  
Cocoa - 350,000 trees.

The influence of the Hahalis Welfare Society is diminishing with increasing numbers of people defecting from the society and/or its rules. Many thousand of dollars have been donated in crops, labour and cash to the society over the past years and little has been redistributed to the people. Promises made and broken by the society, lack of development in Hahalis Welfare Society affiliated villages and the aspirations of individuals to better themselves have been the major factors contributing towards the decline of the society. Whilst in the past promises of wealth and 'cargo' have recruited and retained affiliations to the society, affiliations are now mainly retained through fear of retribution by the society against dissentients. This fear influence will dissipate as the old 'cult-minded' H.W. S. leaders die out or lose their traditional authority in the face of opposition from villagers disenchanted with the society and the younger more militant generation now emerging.

This is the first Area Study of the whole Buka Census Div-



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Mr.

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No.

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

5th. November, 1971

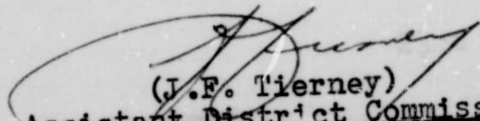
Mr P. Van Staveren,  
Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA.

Patrol Instructions  
Buka Census Division  
Hutiena Patrol No.3 -1971/72

1. Please arrange to patrol the Solus, South East Coast Buka and North East Coast Buka areas of the Buka Census Division. The division should be patrolled by areas in the order abovementioned. Commence your patrol in the Solus area on Wednesday 17th November. I expect that it will take you three to four weeks to complete the patrol.
2. The Solus and South East Coast Buka areas may be covered in day trips from Hutjena. You should base yourself at Hanahan Base Camp to cover the North East Coast Buka area. There are no rest houses in the area, but all villages are accessible by road and if you position yourself as abovementioned your travelling time to and from villages will be kept to a minimum.
3. The main purpose of your patrol will be to compile an area study for the whole division. An area study of the West Coast Buka area was compiled earlier this year. I require you to incorporate the information contained in this into a single area study for the whole Buka Census Division.
4. 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 by both Council and non-Council residents to the Buka Local Government Council and the local government system in general. As you are aware there is 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.
5. There has been a good deal of harassment directed at the Catholic Missions at Hanahan and Lemenmanu during recent months. There are hospitals at both of these locations and staff are being annoyed by prowlers and drunks. You should make it quite clear to residents of surrounding villages that the Mission is providing them with much needed services and that the people will be the ones to suffer if continued harassment causes closure of the hospitals as has been threatened by the Mission. You should also point out that any breaches of the law will result in prosecutions being made.
6. It is probable that a new Patrol Report format, as indicated in the Secretary's Circular 1-20-31 of 11th October,

.../2

1971, will have been devised before you complete your patrol. If not, your report should be submitted within one week of completing the patrol in accordance with Circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968.

  
(J.F. Tierney)  
Assistant District Commissioner

The patrol was undertaken for the purpose of collecting information on the study of population and health and people's reaction to them. All villages and proposed exploration of the west coast of Bona and Bougainville Islands to search for oil reserves petroleum deposits.

The Bona Census Division was patrolled in its entirety by the sub-divisions of Bona, East Coast, West Coast and North East Coast were patrolled in that order. These divisions are according to the sub-divisions of the Bona language.

The patrol consisted of Bona, South East Coast and North East Coast were patrolled in that order. All villages are accessible by road. The Bona Census Division Office. The West Coast area was patrolled by helicopter, as only mode of transport is by sea.

In order to complete the patrol quickly, so as to leave Bona for the preparations for the Grand House of Assembly, a meeting was held in the village each day.

The patrol programme was completed over Bona, Bougainville and Bougainville. A list of villages on the West Coast were not included. This was due to variations in the patrol programme which is detailed in the report covering the patrol.

The result of the patrol completion of this patrol was that a great deal of information could be gathered. In the future, the Bona Census Division patrol programme will be able to gather a great deal more information.

The attitude of the people of Bona Census Division are very pro-development, seeking economic development rather than political situation.

The census division has created a great deal of interest among the people about the House of Assembly. Whilst keeping a record of talking about present members or future candidates, the census officers took all opportunities to explain about the workings of the House of Assembly, the various aspects of the coming functions, purposes and interests of the House were explained to the people. I feel that the people had a good knowledge of the House of Assembly as in some villages a meeting was held with questions - 1) Taxation and redistribution of income, 2) the making of laws, 3) the functions of the House of Assembly, 4) the Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial members. Their ideas on the Ministerial members



32

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

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

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

23rd March, 1972

SITUATION REPORT

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was undertaken for the purpose of collecting information for an Area Study, Political Education and testing local peoples reaction to Shell Oil Company's proposed exploration of the west coast of Buka and Bougainville Islands to search for offshore petroleum deposits.

The Buka Census Division was patrolled in its entirety. The four sub-divisions of Solus. South East Coast, West Coast and North East Coast were patrolled in that order. These divisions are according to dialect divisions of the Buka language.

The entire Division of Solus, South East Coast and North East Coast were patrolled by vehicle. All villages are accessible by road from Hutjena Sub-District Office. The West Coast area was patrolled by speedboat, as only means of transport is by sea.

In order to complete the patrol quickly, so as to leave plenty of time for the preparations for the coming House of Assembly Elections, meetings were held in two villages each day.

The patrol programme was broadcast over Radio Bougainville and yet in spite of this a lot of villages on the West Coast were not prepared. This resulted in variations in the patrol programme which in turn led to having three meetings a day.

The overall result of the speedy completion of this patrol has been that not much information could be gathered. In the future a more leisurely patrol doing one village per day will be able to update the report and include a great deal more information.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The attitudes of the people of Buka Census Division are mostly pro-Administration, seeking economic development rather than worrying about political situation.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The coming election has sparked off a good deal of interest among the people about the House of Assembly. Whilst keeping clear of talking about present members or future candidates, the Patrolling Officer took all opportunities to explain about the secret ballot, preferential voting and many other aspects of the coming elections. Functions, purposes and future role of the House were discussed at most villages. I feel that the people had a good deal of knowledge about the House of Assembly as in some villages by direct persistent questioning I had some men who told me that the House had three main functions - 1) Taxation and redistribution of moneys in the form of works, 2) the making of laws, 3) the running of Government Departments through Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members. Their ideas on what the Ministerial Members



powers were and about their duties were a bit confused.

### IMPORTANT ISSUES

At all villages explanations were given about what Self Government and Independence meant. In spite of the efforts of D.D.A. Field Officers the bulk of the people still think that Self Government will mean great changes in the status quo. The people accepted readily all explanations given (Different from Southern Bougainvilleans who would question every point.) The people were told that Self Government will mean only slight changes in the present House of Assembly. The main two being that all decisions of the House of Assembly would be final and that Ministerial Members would become Ministers with appropriate powers. In matters of International Relationship and Defence only will the Australian Government have power.

The people of Buka will be disappointed in Self Government and will wonder what all the previous fuss was about. This could lead to their wanting early Independence, thinking that it too will be only a "Liklik sumting". The M.H.A. Mr D. Mola (North Bougainville Open) agrees with this opinion.

### BOUGAINVILLE SECESSION

In the whole of Buka Census Division only one young man was found who wanted Bougainville to break away from Papua New Guinea. In the ensuing argument the young man lost his temper, jumped on his bicycle and fled. It is interesting to note that the rest of the people at the meeting burst out laughing at him.

Only one other radical was met during the whole patrol. He was a Form 4 student who was upset by the C.R.A. issue.

### ECONOMIC SITUATION

The economy of Buka Census Division rests mainly on copra and cocoa. The price drops in these two crops has meant a decline in the spending power of the Buka people. Inflation is also worrying them. They cannot understand how the price of copra and cocoa can go down while the prices of all trade store goods go up. To protect the economy from price fluctuations other forms of agriculture are being tried. The introduction of beef cattle will mean that the people will still have money if prices drop for cash crops. The combined business of copra/cattle is being encouraged, and the people thought well of it when asked.

The future looks bright as being part of Bougainville a great number of young people have found jobs with Bougainville Copper Company and two large scale projects are imminent. These are the \$16,000,000.00 Tuna Canning on the West Coast of Buka and the exploration for oil also on the West Coast by Shell Oil Company.

The Tuna Cannery will help the West Coast people a lot. They will be able to buy the fishing fleet as well as investing in the company. Most of the people on the west coast are short of land and so the Tuna Company will provide employment for a large percentage of the population.

The Shell Oil Company, if tests are successful could also build a refinery on the West Coast, providing further employment for the people.

They could make matters worse for the copra/cocoa farmer by drawing away all the available labour force which is not sufficient for them at present.

Development will follow the below mentioned points:  
- mechanisation of large holdings

- increase in size of all small holdings to allow for more economical use of labour and for mechanisation.
- introduction of beef cattle to balance out price fluctuation effects on the Buka economy.
- development of Tuna Cannery and possible Oil Refinery.
- situating of Copra Marketing Board at Buka Passage to allow direct buying from local people by the Board and therefore better prices.

SOCIAL SITUATION

The social situation in Buka is that of peaceful co-existence and "Like bilong one-one" or in modern terms "Do your own thing"! There is little enmity between the various races except that the locals resent the Chinese both because of the money they have and their shocking business principles.

Native-European relationships are good due partly to inter-marriage and partly because they think that most Europeans are here to help them whereas the Chinese are here to make money only.

The Bougainville vs. Redskin enmity is hardly existing in this area compared to Southern Bougainville.

Health Services are quite good for Buka Census Division. For a comprehensive list of all Aid Posts etc. consult the attached Area Study.

(P. van Staveren)  
Patrol Officer.



Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

Pvans/efd

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

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

27th March, 1972

AREA STUDY  
BUKA CENSUS DIVISION

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Geographical Description

The Buka Census Division which consists of Buka Island and a multitude of much smaller islands seems to have been formed in two distinct ways. The West Coast from Queen Carola Harbour to Saposia Island is volcanic in origin. From a boat off the west coast, clear ancient volcanic cones are visible along the whole of the Parkinson Range. Taiof Island is the best example of these cones. On the N/East coast of Taiof Island there is a volcanic cone with a lake in it with an opening to the sea.

The North and East coast all consist of raised coral reef and ancient river beds which used to lead to the sea are visible at places like Malasang and Hangan. No water runs now to the sea, here it appears to drain inland and eventually to the West Coast river system.

The soil is very poor on the north and east coasts due to considerable leaching of vital soil constituents into the limestone bedrock. Soils on the west coast are only a little better.

These islands were originally covered with Equatorial rain forest. The North and East coast people have done considerable cash cropping which is pushing the natural vegetation back. Not so much has been done on the west coast except for the islands of Matsungan, Petats, Hitau, Pororan and Saposia where over 50% of the original bush has disappeared to make way for small gardens and increasing population.

2. Access and Proximity to Transport Facilities

Refer to the attached patrol map. The villages of the North Coast, South East Coast and Solus area are very well off for communications. An all weather road connects all villages in these three areas with Buka aerodrome and Buka wharf facilities. Buka wharf is on the regular shipping run between KIETA and RABAUl connecting to overseas ships both ports. Buka aerodrome has 2 to 3 flights from regular domestic services daily connecting to anywhere in the Territory by Fokker Friendships.

The only village not fully connected to the road system is BARIKOA in the Solus area where the road ends 150 yards from the village.

On the West Coast of Buka transport facilities are not nearly so good. No villages as yet have road access to Buka wharf or aerodrome. All travellers and cash crops must go to the two abovementioned facilities by canoe or by canoe/vehicle. The people of the Queen Carola Harbour area have a choice. They either go by canoe to Kessa Plantation and then by vehicle 50 miles to Port or

or airstrip or they go the whole way by canoe down the west coast risking the too often heavy seas at Lalahan Point. From Bei to Saposia the people are in the same situation. They depend entirely upon their canoes to transport their crops to port facilities.

### 3. Hahalis Welfare Society

The Patrolling Officer was received cordially in Basbi hamlet of Hahalis village by Francis Hagai the no. 2 man of the Society. Mr Hagai claimed that he did not know of my coming and said therefore that I could not meet with the people but rather he would speak for them and convey anything important to the people. He claimed that the people were working and could not be stopped.

Mr Hagai answered all my questions about the information required about this area study. In the past figures given by the leaders of this society have been very unreliable e.g., Sister Leo M.D. inquired about their baby gardens 12 months ago and the information gained independently from J. Teosin and F. Hagai contradicted badly that more babies died in their first 12 months of existence than were born in the same period.

The influence of the society extends as far south as TOGARAU and some other villages in the Rotokas Census Division in the Wakunai area of the Kieta Sub District.

The influence of the society varies as in some pro-Hahalis villages such as SING all copra is given to the Society and all cocoa is sold privately. Where influence is stronger at HAHALIS LEMANMANU, LEMANKOA, LONTIS etc. all cash earnings, compensation payments and produce is given to or taken by the society.

D.A.S.F. officers claim that some members are being enticed out of the Society by Development Bank Loans for cash crops, trade stores etc. Little interest has been shown by people from member villages in cattle projects so far. D.A.S.F. officers have not been permitted to conduct cash crop census in member villages since 1969. The earnings of the society are unknown but must be a phenomenal amount each year, considering the amount of copra which must be sold to C.M.B. by the Society.

The influence of the Society appears to be waning in some member villages, e.g. LEMANMANU, where people are selling some of their copra to Chinese Traders to obtain money for school fees for 1972. The young people who go to other areas, like Kieta, and earn decent amounts of money are reluctant to or often refuse to give their money to the society. Most hide all their earnings until needed. This is difficult as the society controls land so that the young people who object are liable to be left without any land rights in their village. This authority over land is really restricted to Hahalis village itself and in other member villages the TSUNONO's hold considerable sway yet.

During the discussion with Mr Hagai the topic turned to the Kieta area and he stated that in his opinion the only way that the people of the area could make good use of their money would be to form a large company or society which could control the moneys earned and all village development. The inference was that they should join or form a subsidiary society of Hahalis Welfare Society. It remains to be seen whether this means that they plan to extend their influence into the Kieta area itself. If so it also remains to be seen whether their infiltration of Navitu Napidakoe Society area will meet with assistance and co-operation or with jealous opposition.

Danuki  
MENA  
MUNIAN

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

a) See attached 1970/71 Census Statistics in the form of village population registers.

LIST OF VILLAGES & RELEVANT INFORMATION  
SOLUS AREA

VILLAGE	NO OF HAMLETS	ACCESS	REMARKS
Telatu	3	2 have road 1 10 min walk	
Kohino	Main village only	Road access	No hamlet but 8 individual houses scattered around village, located near cash crops.
Nopan	Main village only	Road access	Few individual houses near cash crops.
Beikut	7 hamlets	Road access all bar one.	1 hamlet 10 minute walk from roadway
Barikoa	Main village only	Road almost to village	5 individual houses 1 hours walk from village.
Gagan	Main village only	Road access	All houses scattered around Gagan R/C Mission
Kohiso No.1 No.2	8 hamlets 6 hamlets	Road access	One is 1 hours walk from road
Hapan	6 hamlets	3 road access 3 15 mins. walk.	Hamlets in mountains.
<u>BUKA SOUTH EAST COAST</u>			
Ieta	6 hamlets	Road access	All along beach front.
Hangan	3 hamlets	Road access	" " "
Malasang	12 hamlets	Road access	" " "
Lonohan	10 hamlets	Road access	" " "
Sing	3 hamlets	Road access	" " "
			2 pro Council 1 Welfare
Suhin	7 hamlets	Road access	All along beach ft.
Gogohei	5 hamlets	Road access	" " " " ½ Buka L.G.C. ½ H.W.S.
Tahaitai	9 hamlets	Road access	All along beach ft.

BUKA NORTH EAST COAST

VILLAGE	HAMLETS	ACCESS	REMARKS
Hahalis	3 hamlets	Road access	H.Q.-H.W.S.
Hanahan	4 "	" "	One on beach - 10 min. climb
Hagus	2 "	" "	50% H.W.S.
Kotopan	3 "	" "	B.L.G.C.
Iltopan	2 "	" "	50% H.W.S.
Hanpan	1 "	" "	50% H.W.S.
Tandeki	3 "	" "	50% H.W.S.
Tanamalo	2 "	" "	50% H.W.S.
Lemanmanu	3 "	" "	80% H.W.S.
Lemankoa	3 "	" "	80% H.W.S.
Lontis	4 "	" "	80% H.W.S.

BUKA WEST COAST

VILLAGE	HAMLETS	ACCESS	REMARKS
Hitau	1 village	sea transp.	No wharf. Motorised canoes carry produce.
Pororan	1 "	" "	Wharf " "
Yaparu	1 "	" "	No wharf. " "
Bei	1 "	" "	Wharf " "
Yegits	1 "	" "	No wharf " "
Petats	1 "	" "	Good wharf " "
Poka	1 "	" "	No wharf " "
Tung	1 "	" "	Wharf " "
Matsungan	1 "	" "	Anchorage No wharf " "
Kahuli	2 hamlets	" "	No wharf " "
Nova	2 "	" "	One wharf " "
Taiof	3 "	" "	No wharf " "
Saposa	3 "	" "	No wharf " "

\* NOTE No pro-Hahalis villages in area

Mona Karia  
Kolabaka  
Isaraha  
Papas  
Hal  
Santara +  
Magata  
Sugaha  
Obana

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGSa) Moiety Groups

The whole of Buka and Islands Census Division people follow the same land inheritance and social system. Their Moiety groups are the BIG PIDGEON and the Little Pidgeon. Each is divided into two groups. The Big Pidgeon is NABUIN with a sub group called NATASI. The Little Pidgeon is called NAKARIPA with its sub group called NAKAS. The Little Pidgeon is called NAKARIPA with its sub group called NAKAS.

Translated thus:

1) NABUIN	- Eagle
NATASI	- Sea
2) NAKARIPA	- Hornbill or Kokomo
NAKAS	- Dog.

Only Saposia Island differs from the above having six groups. in all, i.e. 3 main groups - 3 sub groups translated and set up thus:

1)(a) NABUIN	2) NAKARIPA	3) NAGEII
(b) FUNGANIF	NAKAS	KUNAFATS
1)(a) EAGLE	2) FRIGATE BIRD	3) KOKOMO
(b) SEA HAWK	DOG	CROCODILE

Set out below are the names of all TSUNONO's or leaders of the abovementioned Moiety groups for all villages in the Buka Census Division. This is intended as a reference for officers of this area when involved in land problems or dealings.

SOLUS AREA

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NABUIN</u>	<u>NATASI</u>	<u>NAKARIPA</u>	<u>NAKAS</u>
Telatu	-	-	Kalipa	-
Kohino	Hauni	Gihi	Bomes	Nimot
Nopan	Ketahon	Nahia	-	Ketahon
Belkut	Hamun	Gana	Kiro	Hogokot
Barikoa	Sohi	-	Karinga	-
Gagan	Kiti	Ruga	-	Kimit
Kohiso 1	Tiuno	Kerehan	Kamik	Kamik
2	Karip	"	"	"
3	Kiung	Nanu	Somiabu	Kinung
Hapan	Tomasac	Tomasac	Kobut	-

BUKA SOUTH EAST COASTAL AREA

Ieta	Keriaka	Kela	Moses Keria	Kurats
Hangan	Sindung	-	Kolabaka	Siroku
Malasang	Mais	Tanira	Tseraha	Sakuin
Lonohan	Getki	Matura	Pagus	Makik
Sing	Kosma	-	Hai	-
Suhin	Tsibile	-	Soatera +	-
			Magata	
Gogohei	Pisan	-	Sugaha	-
Tahaaitai	Susun	-	Ohana	-

Relationship between social groups and dialect groups of all people of Buka C.D. are peaceful. The Catholic Welfare Society and Buka Local Government live peacefully together in the .. / 6 .

Relationships are friendly to tolerant between Buka and other areas. They are quite friendly with areas of Hargraveville District. They tolerate dialects. The people of the West Coast of Buka and highlands, New Guinea coastal people or as they refer to them. This is due to contact

BUKA NORTH EAST COAST

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NABUIN</u>	<u>NATASI</u>	<u>NAKARIPA</u>	<u>NAKAS</u>
HAHALIS	* NO TSUNONO's All land authority rests with society leaders.			
Hanahan	Hatsia	-	Helung	Kieli
Hanpan	Hagali	-	-	-
Iltopan	Sebu	-	-	-
Tandeki	Maita + Gisa	-	-	Lontsi + Palin
Ketskets	Kenehe	-	Gameo-Pinil	-
			Mogo-Teran	
			Maliohana	
Hagus	-	-	Logan-Paro	-
Tohatsi	Sawa	-	Ola-Kusi	Gerelu
	Magihi	-	Murko-Suma	
			Kusu-Hamahe	
Tanamalu )	Henina	-	-	Masi )
Lemanmanu )				Latuni )
Lemankoa	-	-	Kurut	Musos
Lontis	-	-	Tagis	Sonia

BUKA WEST COAST AREA

Hitau	Buson	Chiringin	Chiringin	Toma
Pororan	Tsikui	Nahia	Tsora	Tsikui
Yaparu	Lauan	-	Nari	Nari
Bei	Hanin	Hanin	Gwasai	Gwasai
Yegits	Magoin	Higai	Higai	Magoin
Petats	Hasaman	Karuel	Beaso	Piagol
Poka	Tukas	Golu	Golu	Tukas
Tung	Nakat	Ruga	Ruga	Nakat
Matsungan	Malim	Burats	Burats	Malim
Kahuli	Pokin	Kiso	Kiso	Pokin
Nova	Totsia	Konaro	Goam	Gerio
Taiof	Mosket	Sain	Kereran	Raei

\* Note in the West Coast Area that some villages differ from the main in which two groups are associated.

BUKA WEST COAST (cont'd)

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NABUIN</u>	<u>FUNGANIF</u>	<u>NAKARIPA</u>	<u>NAKAS</u>	<u>NAGEII</u>	<u>KUNAFATS</u>
Saposa	Toupau	Toare	Tari	Gere'un	Piungis	Mara

b) The operational social unit would be the extended family. Where work is to be done the family unit would receive assistance from uncles, brothers and other close relatives.

c) The language is the same for the whole Census Division however it is divided into four dialects. They are distinct and one area finds it very hard to understand another. Pidgin English is spoken in preference to trying to understand other dialects.

The four dialects are spoken in the four areas of Buka Census Division.

d) Relationship between social groups and dialect groups as a matter of fact between all people of Buka C.D. are peaceful and friendly. Even Hahalís Welfare Society and Buka Local Government Council supporters live peacefully together in the area.

e) Relationships are friendly to tolerant between Buka people and people from other areas. They are quite friendly with people from other areas of Bougainville District. They tolerate people from other Districts. The people of the West Coast of Buka have a low opinion of Highlands, New Guinea coastal people or generally "REDSKINS" as they refer to them. This is due to contact



C (e) with mainly plantation labourers. The people of the Solus, East Coast and North Coast have a better opinion of people from other Districts having had contact with Local Officers of various departments and due to a little inter-marriage.

Coast Area Study completed 23-4-71. Generally the Councillors had a great deal of influence during meetings except for H.W.S. villages where the spirit of 'opposition' held sway through fear or cargo cultish following. Even the patrolling officer visited the villages and was escorted by old village officials and ex-policemen. During normal village life the influential people would be the land leaders, or BUNOMOI, or the representatives of the H.W.S. Village leaders and influential men.

SOLUS AREA:

- VELATI Councillor quite influential. Old people referred to in matters of ancient custom and land.
- KOHIO Influence has built up. Councillor very withdrawn particularly in important matters.
- WAPAN As above.
- WALIO As above.
- WALIO Councillor influential and forward.
- WALIO Councillor absent. Old people referred to and young people talkative.
- WALIO Councillor quite influential.
- WAPAN Councillor definite leader.

NORTH COAST AREA:

- ITTA Councillors absent. All men spoke with equal confidence.
- WAPAN As above.
- WALIO Councillor not impressive.
- WALIO Definite leader. Spoke all the time on behalf of the people.
- WALIO H.W.S. village. Young men mainly talked.
- WALIO Councillor definite leader.
- WALIO H.W.S. Councillors not very impressive.
- WALIO Young people did most of the talking.

EAST COAST AREA:

- WALIO Councillor quite influential. Retired policeman also has following.
- WALIO Councillor not impressive.
- WALIO " " "
- WALIO " " "
- WALIO H.W.S. Mostly Council supporters met.
- WALIO Councillor definite leader though quiet.
- WALIO H.W.S. as for Lamogani.
- WALIO As above.

D. LEADERSHIP

A comprehensive report on the leaders in the groups is very difficult to ascertain as the patrolling officer only visited each village for half a day and did not sleep in the villages except for West Coast area. However the following has been gleaned from first impression in the villages and from Mr P. Baram's West Coast Area Study completed 28-4-71. Generally the Councillors had a great deal of influence during meetings except for H.W.S. villages where the appointed "spokesmen" hold sway through fear or cargo cultish following. When the patrolling Officer visited the villagers influence was exerted by old village officials and ex-policemen. During normal village life the influential people would be the land leaders, or TSUNONOI, or the representatives of the B.L.G.C. or H.W.S. Village leaders and influential men:-

SOLUS AREA:

TELATU	Councillor quite influential. Old people referred to in matters of ancient custom and land.
KOHINO	Tsunono has bulk of influence. Councillor very withdrawn particularly in important matters.
NOPAN	As above.
BEIKUT	As above.
BAKIKOA	Councillor influential and forward.
GAGAN	Councillor absent. Old people referred to and young people talkative.
KOHISO	Councillor quite influential
HAPAN	Councillor definite leader.

BUKA SOUTH EAST COAST

LETA	Councillors absent. All men spoke with equal confidence.
HANGAN	As above.
MALASANG	Councillor not impressive.
LONAHAN	Definite leader. Spoke all the time on behalf of the people.
SING	H.W.S. village. Young men mainly talked.
SUHIN	Councillor definite leader.
GOGOHEI	50/50 B.L.G.C.-H.W.S. Councillors not very impressive.
TAHAITAI	Young people did most of the talking

BUKA NORTH EAST COAST

TOHATSI	Councillor quite influential. Retired policeman also has following.
ILTOPAN	Councillor not impressive.
KOTCPAN	" " "
TANDEKE	" " "
LEMANMANU	$\frac{2}{3}$ H.W.S. Mostly Council supporters met.
HANAHAN	Councillor definite leader though quiet.
LEMANKOA	$\frac{2}{3}$ H.W.S. - as for Lemanmanu.
LONTIS	As above

D. LEADERSHIP (cont.)

BUKA WEST COAST

- HITAU Leader is ex-Councillor
- PORORAN Traditional leader most influential
- YAPARU Councillor has influence here
- BEI Councillor has little power. TSUNONOS strong
- YEGITS " " " " " "
- PETATS Councillor and Tsunono for NABUIN hold equal influence.
- POKA Councillor is most influential
- TUNG " " " "
- MATSUNGAN Councillor holds fair amount of influence
- KAHULE Councillor not very powerful
- NOVA " " " "
- TAICF Councillor is J. Lee, Plantation Manager so village leaders organise their own lives
- SAPOSA Influence divided amongst Councillor, United Church Pastor and the Aid Post orderly.

**E. LAND TENURE**

a) Land is plentiful throughout the Census Division except for the Islands of the West Coast area where the people have village gardens divided into family plots, usually on the adjacent islands of Buka and Bougainville (Saposa Island people only). People usually have gardens on their own land, often a long walk from their village. Land is lorded over by the TSUNONO's of the moiety groups. Individual people have full rights to their land until death. Then the TSUNONO decides, following customary Matrilineal land laws, who owns the land. A man may not give his son his land, but his son can regain rights to it by a cross cousin marriage, wherein he marries into his mother's line and gains the rights to the land through his new wife.

The customary land inheritance system is breaking down under pressure from inter-village marriages, marriages to Europeans and people from other areas, cash crop inheritance and dislike by young semi-educated people for all Traditional Customs.

b) Lands Department has been settling a few disputes in the area, however Buka Census has few problems considering the population. The people prefer a settlement by discussion or a mediator to fighting over any land dispute.

c) Cash crops are wide spread in all villages, refer to (M). Ownership is individual over all cash crops. The main cash crops are coconuts (copra) and cocoa. There are some places where the community has helped an individual to establish his cash crops. However this is repaid in money or kind at a later date.

	a)	1 student at High School
	b)	1 student at Tinian Vocational Centre
	c)	English 10% Pidgin 10%
	d)	2 apprentice mechanics
	e)	English 10% Pidgin 10%
	f)	1 at Wiggins High School
	g)	2 at High High School
	h)	1 at Tinian Vocational Centre
	i)	English 5% Pidgin 60%
	j)	None
	k)	English 15% Pidgin 5%
	l)	4 High School students
	m)	2 Technical students
	n)	English 10% Pidgin 70%
	o)	2 at High school
	p)	1 training as a Deputy in Port Moresby
	q)	English 10% Pidgin 10%
	r)	3 F. S. students at High School
	s)	1 Apprentice mechanic
	t)	Pidgin 50% English 40%
	u)	7 students at high & Technical schools
	v)	1 student at vocational school
	w)	1 Teachers Training
	x)	Pidgin 80% English 30%
	y)	7 students at High School
	z)	1 student Teacher
	aa)	1 Nurses in training
	ab)	2 R.C. Priests in training
	ac)	2 Apprentice carpenters

F. LITERACY

a) The educational facilities in the Census Division include Hutjena High School which teaches as far as Term 4, a Primary 'A' school at Buka Passage and 23 Primary 'T' schools, as listed below.

Sohano	Standard 6	Malasang	Standard 2
Hahila	" 6	Gogohei	" 6
Lonohan	" 6	Kohino	" 5
Gagan	" 6	Beikut	" 1
Hapan	" 1	Hanahan	" 6
Tohatsi	" 4	Iltopan	" 3
Lemanmanu	" 6	Lemankoa	" 4
Lontis	" 5	Tanamalo	" 6
Pororan	" 6	Petats	" 6
Skotolan M.	" 6	Kahuli	" 6
Nova	" 3	Taiof	" 3
Saposa	" 6		

b,c,d) The percentage of people literate is difficult to ascertain as the Census Division differs so much both between areas and individual villages. Set out below are all the villages in the area:

b) is an estimate of people literate in English and Pidgin (note many can speak but not write English. Estimate is of people completely literate).

c) is a list of the number of students at higher educational facilities including apprentice tradesmen.

SOLUS AREA

TELATU	b) Pidgin literate 70% English 10%
	c) None
KOHINO	b) As above
	c) 4 students at High School 1 student at Tinputz Vocational Centre
NOPAN	b) English 10% Pidgin 70%
	c) 2 apprentice mechanics
BEIKUT	b) English 10% Pidgin 70%
	c) 1 at Hutjena High School 2 at Rigu High School 1 at Tinputz Vocational Centre
BARIKOA	b) English 5% Pidgin 60%
	c) None
GAGAN	b) English 15% Pidgin 80%
	c) 4 High School students 2 Technical students
KOHISO	b) English 10% Pidgin 70%
	c) 2 at High school 1 training as a Doctor in Port Moresby
HAPAN	b) English 10% Pidgin 60%
	c) 3 F, 5M students at High School 1 Apprentice mechanic
IETA	b) Pidgin 85% English 40%
	c) 7 students at High & Technical schools 1 student at Vocational school 1 Teachers Training
HANGAN	b) Pidgin 80% English 30%
	c) 7 students at High School 1 student Teacher 3 Nurses in training 2 B.C. Priests in training 2 Apprentice carpenters

F. LITERACY (cont.)

- MALASANG**      b) Pidgin 75% English 20%  
                   c) 13 students at High School  
                       3       "       "       Technical College  
                       2 R.C. Priests in training  
                       7 Apprentice carpenters & mechanics
- LONOHAN**      b) Pidgin 60% English 10%  
                   c) 7 students at High School  
                       1       "       "       Technical College
- SING**           b) Pidgin 60% English 10%  
                   c) 4 at High School  
                       1 Student Teacher  
                       1 Doctor in training  
                       1 Navy Seaman in training
- SUHIN**          b) Pidgin 60% English 10%  
                   c) 8 High School Students  
                       3 Vocational school  
                       1 Student teacher  
                       2 Student Nurses  
                       1 Apprentice plumber  
                       1       "       "       mechanic  
                       2       "       "       carpenters
- GOGOHEI**      b) 15% English 70% Pidgin  
                   c) 7 High School students  
                       1 Technical School student  
                       1 Co-Ops. Officer, training Admin. College  
                       1 Rural Development Officer training  
                       2 Apprentice Mechanics.
- YAHAITAI**     b) 10% English 65% Pidgin  
                   c) 3 High School students  
                       2 Technical School students  
                       1 training as Doctor  
                       1       "       "       Co-ops Officer  
                       1       "       "       Naval Seaman  
                       2       "       "       R.C. Priests.
- WEST COAST AREA
- NOVA**           b) Pidgin 60% English 15%  
                   c) 12 Students at High School  
                       1 Student Teacher  
                       1 Apprentice Mechanic
- TAIOF**          b) Pidgin 60% English 15%  
                   c) High School Students  
                       1 University student (Law)  
                       1 Vocational School student
- SAPOSA**        b) Pidgin 60% English 15%  
                   c) 17 High School students  
                       3 Technical Students  
                       4 Vocational       "  
                       3 Apprentice Carpenters  
                       4       "       "       Mechanics
- HITAU**          b) Pidgin 50% English 5%  
                   c) 1 Technical student
- PORORAN &  
 YAPARU**        b) 60% Pidgin 15% English  
                   c) 7 High School students  
                       2 Student Teachers  
                       4 R.C. Priests in training  
                       1 Post Master       "       "  
                       1 Dentist           "       "  
                       1 Radio Technician   "  
                       1 P&T               "       "       "  
                       1 Apprentice Carpenter
- PETATS**         b) 75% Pidgin 25% English  
                   c) 36 High School students

F. LITERACY (cont.)

d) Radios, record players and other battery operated appliances are in common use. Almost every house in Buka Census Division has a radio. Some families have up to 4 or 5 of its members with radios. Interest in the Local Radio Station - Radio Bougainville is very high. It would occupy 90% of the listening time.

What the patrolling officer was interested in is what the people listen to, i.e. whether they make good use of their news and other informative programmes.

For example I asked in every village whether the people listened to the Political Education Programme presented and formulated by Mr G. Dent, Political Education Officer for Bougainville District.

Only one village did not like or listen to the programme. All the others liked the programme and a majority of them wanted the programme to be lengthened or to be put on the air two or three days a week.

The only complaints were that Mr Dent spoke too fast.

Some villages had written letters into the programme but most claimed no knowledge of the address, which was then written down and given to them.

**G. STANDARD OF LIVING**

a) The items of a European origin used in these villages are many. The more sophisticated are sewing machines, primus stoves, pressure lamps, culinary items etc. European style bedding is becoming more common. Every village along the Buka road has at least 1 P.M.V. truck and most of the villages on the west coast have motorised canoes. Some villages have a lot of outboard motors - e.g. Petats has over eight and one of their canoes has just returned from Kieta where it was working as a ferry.

b) The people eat mainly sweet potato, fish, pig, taro, bitter cabbage and tropical fruits. They buy mainly rice, tinned meat and fish from the trade stores. Tea, sugar, salt, flour and canned vegetables are also bought. The younger people buy some freezer meats, mainly mince meat and sausages. The more expensive meats are brought for special visitors.

**c) Health Services**

Aid Posts

<u>Village</u>	<u>Const. By</u>	<u>Staffed By</u>	<u>Staff Qualifications</u>
Malasang	B.L.G.C.	P.H.D.	A.P.O. Certificate
Suhin	B.L.G.C.	P.H.D.	" "
Tohatsi	B.L.G.C.	P.H.D.	" "
Lemankoa	H.W.S.	P.H.D.	" "
Lontis	H.W.S.	B.L.G.C.	" "
Pororan	B.L.G.C.	P.H.D.	" "
Matsungan	B.L.G.C.	B.L.G.C.	" "
Tai'of	B.L.G.C.	P.H.D.	" "
Seposa	B.L.G.C.	P.H.D.	" "

Sohano Hospital (P.H.D.)

- Staff:
- 1 General Practitioner
  - 1 Medical Assistant
  - 1 Registered Nurse
  - 1 Registered Nurse (Prob.)
  - 5 Maternity Child Health Nurses
    - 3 Registered
    - 2 undergoing practical training

Catholic Mission Health facilities

- Gagan 2 native sisters - M.C.H. assistants
- Hanahan 1 Registered Americal Nurse
- 2 M.C.H. Assistants
- Lemanmanu 2 M.C.H. Assistants

NOTE: All M.C.H. Assistants trained at Tearouki Mission - P.H.D. approved Training Hospital.

United Church Health Facilities

- Skotolan Mission 1 Registered New Zealand Nurse
- 2 M.C.H. Assistants.

Below is a list of villages giving the percentage of adherents to various denominations:

<u>Village</u>	<u>R. Catholic</u>	<u>United Church</u>	<u>S.A.S.</u>	<u>Schovans</u>
Wahin	100%			
Suhin	100%			
Pororan	100%			
Lemankoa	100%			
Lontis	100%			
Matsungan	100%			
Tai'of	100%			
Seposa	70%			



**H. MISSIONS**

The Catholic Mission has the most followers and Mission stations in Buka Census Division. They have many activities the main being Education and Health. Below are the Mission Stations and the analysis of each.

Mission	Pts	Sisters		Priests	Other Services
		E.	N		
Hahela	PTS	3	-	3 - Parish Priest Education Dist. Superior	Planned Youth Centre
Lemanmanu	PTS	-	-	1 Priest	Construction water tanks Carpenter training
Gagan	PTS	-	2	1 Priest	Nil
Gogohei	PTS	4	-	1 Priest	Gogohei Development Society (carpentry)
Hanahan	PTS	3	-	1 Priest	Nil

The Parish Priest at Hahela is planning a Youth/Sports Centre on the Mission Station. At present Father Begg is planning the construction of a building for dances and indoor sports. He has an initial allocation of \$5,000.00 for this work. Already he runs a very successful dance every Friday night. Present sporting activities include soccer and basketball both of which are very popular.

The attendances at Sunday services for the Catholic Church has dropped throughout the Census Division. The people in most villages claimed it was due to the changes in the services which had not been explained to them. Catholic Priests however say the drop has been gradual over a period of years starting before changes in religious services and personal attire ever came in. They say the drop is due to Cargo Cultish ideas. The people thought that through the church all things would be given to them. (This was not helped by the Missions giving cut saw-mills and other items and words like "If you want something - pray for it").

**United Church**

The United Church has the second greatest number of adherents in the Buka Census Division. It has only two Mission Stations however there are local Ministers in some villages such as Petats Island. There are two United Church Mission Stations in Buka Census Division. One is at Hutjena and the other is Skotlan near Tulean Plantation on the West Coast of Buka Island. Skotolan provides health services (refer G.c) and was the Bishop's residence until he transferred to Kieta Sub District. The future plan is to turn the Mission Station into a Youth Centre, where sporting activities will take place.

Below is a list of villages giving the percentage of adherents to various denominations:

**SOLUS AREA**

Village	R. Catholic	United Church	S.D.A.	Jehovahs Witnesses
Telatu	100%			
Kohino	100%			
Nopan	100%			
Beikut	100%			
Barikoa	100%			
Gagan	100%			
Kohiso	100%			
Hapan	70%	30%		

SOUTH EAST COAST AREA

<u>Village</u>	<u>R. Catholic</u>	<u>United Church</u>	<u>S.D.A.</u>	<u>Jehovah's Witnesses</u>
Ieta	100%			
Hangan	100%			
Malasang	100%			
Lonohan	100%			
Sing *				
Suhin	100%			
Gogohei	60%	15%	25%	
Tahaitai	70%	20%	10%	

WEST COAST AREA

Nova	80%	20%		
Taiof	100%			
Saposa		100%		
Hitau	100%			
Yaparu	100%			
Pororan	100%			
Petats		100%		
Bei	80%	20%		
Yegits	50%	50%		
Poka		100%		
Tung		100%		
Matsungan		100%		
Kahule	50%	50%		

NORTH EAST COAST AREA

Hahalís *				
Ketskets	100%			
Hagus	80%	20%		
Tohatsi	100%			
Iltopan	50%	50%		
Hanpan	50%	50%		
Tandeki	70%	30%		
Lemanmanu	70%	30%		
Hanahan	100%			1 adherent only
Lemankoa	60%	40%		
Lontis	70%	10%		

\* The stronger followers of H.W.S. claim to follow a religion called "LOTU BOLONG TUMBUNA" or their ancient law. This is ridiculous as the activities of the society such as the Baby Garden contravene one of the basic principles of the ancient Buka Law Code. A prostitute or unfaithful wife would be killed.

NOTE: Although Jehovahs Witnesses have only one supporter, recent activities such as canvassing at the Buka Market place, could have brought up their followers numbers.

The people of the area are generally happy with their Missions. Complaints from all religious groups about paying for formally free Health/Education services and from Catholics about changes in the Mission personal attire and in changes in religious services.

.../17

I. NON INDIGENES

a) Below is a list of all non-native commercial establishments:

i) Solus Area - None

ii) Buka North East Coast

Kessa Plantation near Lontis village.

iii) Buka South East Coast

Wong You & Co                      Buka Passage

Laurie Chan & Co                      "                      "

Vincent Chan & Co                      "                      "

Justin Szeto & Sons                      "                      "

Wilbur Lee & Co                      "                      "

Wong Kui & Co                      "                      "

Wong Kui & Co                      Hutjena

Peter Hunter & Co                      Buka Passage                      -(wholesale to local  
village trade stores  
- shippers

Peter Trattner                      Buka Passage                      - Mechanic workshop

Bougainville Air                      Hutjena.

Services

iv) Buka West Coast Area

Karoola Plantation

Dewau Plantation

Burunotvi Pltn - R.C. Mission

Paru Pltn

Iame Pltn

Hamui Pltn

Tulaen Pltn

Lalahan Plantation

Madehas Plantation

b) Only TULAEN, IAME, KESSA and KAROOLA employ contract labour from other areas of Papua New Guinea. Other plantations employ casuals from Buka and other districts. All establishments prefer to employ Buka people. Few europeans or chinese are employed except as Managers on plantations. Trade Stores are mainly family affairs employing all local staff outside of the family.

c) All trade stores engage in buying of copra and cocoa, however the bulk of the Buka produce is sold through societies or to Copra Marketing Board.

d) Resentment is present for the chinese trade stores in particular. This is not hard to understand considering the prices charged for some items. For example when one store stopped selling benzine the other store put the price of benzine up. This took place after the patrol, but it is things like this that have caused the existing resentment. Plantations have been tolerated and on the West Coast the people have been disputing boundaries of some plantations. The opposite of South Bougainville, these people do not think that all other races will leave Papua New Guinea when Independence comes. There is a jealousy of other races with more money but at this time it is only slight.

The only actual complaint about non-indigenous was a complaint that Wong You's C.S.B. agency was discriminating against native Buka people. They said that europeans were served as soon as they came into the store whereas locals had to wait for hours. From personal observation this appeared to be true to a certain extent. Europeans were helped quickly whereas natives had to wait some time. The reason behind this was not discrimination but the fault of the local people. Europeans who wanted service stood right in front of the C.S.B. counter showing their passbooks and asking Mr P. Wong for service. On the other hand locals tended to stand back from the counter, their passbooks often in their pockets, talking to other people not appearing to be interested at all in banking. Only when some

I. NON INDIGENES (cont.)

person went up to the counter and was served would they approach.

Discrimination is an all too easy excuse for a lot of things in this country,

(i)  
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transport is by road and sea.  
in the Census Division.  
SOUTH EAST COAST and SOUTH EAST  
Only Berikoe (road ends 200 yards  
to sea conditions are close  
to have a road to their door-  
transport is by walking along the  
to Buka Passage  
and have small  
carry produce.  
through carriage to Buka Passage  
Reject access and copra is quite  
The main planned future roads are from  
and from Road end in the Solus area  
the East Coast.

J. COMMUNICATIONS

Communications from Buka Census Division to other areas are good. Air and sea links are frequent. Ansett, T.A.A. and Bougainville Air Services provide 2 or 3 flights daily from Buka to other Districts and it is possible to travel from Buka to Australia in the one day. Bougainville Air Services provide many flights to all light aircraft strips around Bougainville. Shipping is regular and Buka has frequent ships to Buka and Kieta, for transporting of all local cash crops.

Within the Census Division transport is by road and sea. There are no light aircraft strips in the Census Division.

All villages in the SOLUS, NORTH EAST COAST and SOUTH EAST COAST are accessible by road. Only Barikoa (road ends 200 yards from village) and Hapan (road in poor condition and ends close to village) in the Solus area do not have a road to their doorsteps.

For the West Coast area all transport is by walking along the coast to a wharf and thence by motorised canoe to Buka Passage Port. The villages of Pororan, Bei, Petats and Nova have small jetties for workboats of 40' to carry produce.

A lot of produce is ruined through carriage to Buka Passage in open canoes in heavy seas. Reject cocoa and copra is quite common on the West Coast. The main planned future roads are from Buka airport to Tung village and from Road end in the Solus area through to Bei on the West Coast.

K. TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS

Below is a village by village summary of the skills present in the Census Division:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20							
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20								
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20									
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20										
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20											
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20												
14	15	16	17	18	19	20													
15	16	17	18	19	20														
16	17	18	19	20															
17	18	19	20																
18	19	20																	
19	20																		
20																			

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Village	Teachers	Clerks	Nurses	Police Offic.	Doctors	20. Dentists	Magistrates	RDA DASF	Carpenters	Painters	Plumbers	Mechanics	Engineers	Electricians	General
Nova	17	1	2					2	6			2			1 Power S Operator
Taiof	16		1	1				2	5						
Saposa	5	4	1		7					2	1	6		1	1 PIR sold.
Hitau									1			2		2	1 P&T tech.
Yaparu/Pororan	7	2		1	1										
Petats	14	5	4	1	8			1	2	1	2				2 Health Ins 1 Pilot POM Harbour
															2 U.C. Minis ters
															1 Boat build
															1 ABC Announ cer
															1 T/Exchange operator
Bei/Yegits Poka/Tung	* none claimed? 8		1						3	4	3	5		1	2 U.C Minis ters 1 Sister
Matsungan Kahuli	8	2	1		3			1	4						1 trained cook
<b>WEST COAST TOTALS</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>
Hahalís Ketskets/Hagus	2	2 1	3						2			1	1	4	1 Welf. Off 2 Rad. Boug. announcers 1 Electric. mechanic
Tohatsi/Kotopan	13	3		1	2				2			1			1 Customs Offic
Iltopan/Hapan	1							1							
Tandeki	6	1	1			1					1	1	1	1	
Lemanmanu	15	3	7		3	1			9		3	7			2 Navy s/men 2 welders 1 Post Master 1 RDO Gr 1 DASF
Hanahan	11	4	4	1	2				12		5	3	1		3 cooks 1 Rad. announcer

Village	Teach-ers	Cle-rks	Nur-ses	Police Offic.	Doc-tors	Den-tist	Magis-trate	DASF RDA	Corp' ter	Plum bers	Pain ters	Mech' ics	Eng- eers	Elect' icians	General
Lemankoa	7	1	1	2	5	1	1		3	2		5	1		1 Health Insp., 1 Ass. Survey -or, 1 Patrol Officer
Lontis	12		2		6				6			7	1		1 X-Ray technician

NORTH E. 67 15 18 4 18 3 1 1 3+ 11 - 25 5 5 19

COAST TOT

SOLUS AREA

Telatu															
Nopan									2						
Beikut	1								1			1			
Barikoa															
Gagan	8		2						3					4	
Hapan	1	2							3			1			
SOLUS TOTAL	10	2	2						9			2		4	

BUKA SOUTH EAST COAST

Ieta	3	1							3			3			
Hangan	11							2	3						1 Ships Captain
Malasang	11	7	3			1	1		2			3			1 Corrective Institution Off.
Lonohan	1	1							2			1			
Sing	3								2					1	
Suhin	2							1	2	3	1			1	
Gogohei	11		2						3	1		3		1	
Tahaitai	13	1	1		5				3			2		1	
BUKA SOUTH EAST TOT.	55	10	6	5	5	1	1	3	18	4	7	8		4	2



L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTa) Attitudes to non-natives

The people of Buka co-exist peacefully with people of other races. They have a little resentment of the Chinese Community. There have been quite a number of marriages between Buka and European people. There are a couple of cases of marriage between European women and Buka men.

There seems to be a great belief in the saying "Like bilong one-one" in Buka. If a European wants to marry a local girl or settle in a village he is usually welcomed.

I found only two radical anti-whites in the whole Census Division during this patrol.

b) Attitude towards Central Government

The people of Buka look to the House of Assembly as their central government. In answer to questions the people stated that the House of Assembly was looking after them by making the laws, by development projects (roads etc.) and by the services of government departments.

The people of Buka want a united Papua New Guinea with a strong central government. During the patrol only one person was found who wanted Bougainville to secede from Papua New Guinea.

c) Attitudes to Local Government Council.

As is widely known Buka is split into supporters of the Buka Local Government Council and the Hahalis Welfare Society. The supporters of both B.L.G.C. and H.W.S. are quite strong in their support. The only B.L.G.C. village which did not want to talk about the Council was BEIKUT in the Solus area but they were all tax-defaulters. The only complaints against the Council were that it did not spend enough money in that village.

Bei/Yegits villages on the West Coast want a water tank but do not want to assemble it. They want it as proof that the Council is thinking of them and not for water supply.

d) Any unrest over alienation of land

Problems were encountered at GAGAN and PORORAN.

At Gagan a P.I.R. soldier wanted the land back which his father had sold outright to the Administration and was then leased to the Mission. The dispute was settled during Patrol. Files in Sub District Office were referred to and patrol returned later to Gagan and matter was settled.

At PORORAN the people claimed that the Government had not paid for part of Karoola Plantation. The people were apparently confused by a road traverse through the middle of the block purchased. They thought the traverse was the boundary. They were satisfied with the explanation.

e) Comprehension of Central Government

Most of the people preferred not to present their opinion but rather to hear what the patrolling officer had to say.

The villages which did give their opinions were quite good. They all knew two at least of the three main functions:

1. Law Making
2. Taxation and spending money (tax) on development.
3. Administering of Government Departments through Ministerial Assistant Ministerial Members.

L. (e) cont.

I feel that the majority of the people knew these functions but were shy to commit themselves.

f) Buka People Travelling outside Papua New Guinea

Quite a few men from this area have been to Australia or other countries in the South Pacific such as Hawaii, Fiji and B.S.I.P..

They travel mainly on scholarships to Australian Schools or as guests of the Administration or some Australian Body, such as Councillor J. Billy who toured Sydney and out west to the Wimmera and Mallee areas of Victoria.

The students who attended Australian schools and who were met on patrol seemed to be more pro-Administration and the Australian Government than their counterparts who studied/in Papua /only New Guinea. They seem more able to appreciate the efforts of the Administration, how far they have developed and how far they have yet to go.

	40,000	15,000
Mapia	5,000	6,000
Petuketa	5,000	7,000
Kotopan	9,000	3,000
Panatal	10,000	7,000
Kanpan	6,000	1,500
Pandaki	3,600	3,000
Buarzmann	19,000	9,000
Manama	40,000	2,000
Lortia	21,600	1,000
	<u>337,000</u>	<u>53,700</u>

These figures are highly inaccurate now as quite a number of new plantings were evident in all villages. Note that no figures are available for the West Coast area.

The economy of the area is based upon these two crops. Other income from market gardening and fishing yields very little money. All other businesses depend upon the copra/coconut planters having money. On the West coast quite a number work on plantations and are unaffected by price fluctuation.

Complaints were found at all villages over the price drop for Copra and Cocon. Explantations were attempted but people still confused as to why the price went down while everything in the Trade Store goes up.

Figures for earnings were very difficult to ascertain as the patrol had meetings in two villages a day and sometimes three meetings. The officer only slept in three villages out of the whole area. Therefore per capita income is very difficult to ascertain.

*N.A. from ... with ...*

M. ECONOMY OF THE AREA

Below are figures for numbers of coconut and cocoa trees in Buka Census Division, obtained from Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. They are accurate to late 1969 only as D.A.S.F. officers have not been allowed into strong H.W.S. villages to count trees since these figures were taken.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>COCONUTS</u>	<u>COCOA</u>
Ieta	8,900	2,750
Hangan	10,000	3,500
Malasang	22,200	6,800
Lonohan	31,000	7,100
Sing	13,000	3,300
Suhin	7,900	4,700
Gogohei	14,300	15,200
Salasa	2,850	-
Tahaitai	1,900	1,450
Hahalis	21,600	8,200
Hanahan	19,900	8,700
Ielelina	40,000	15,200
Hagus	5,450	6,200
Ketskets	5,800	7,200
Kotopan	9,000	3,400
Tohatsi	10,000	7,700
Hanpan	6,200	1,600
Tandeki	3,600	3,400
Lemanmanu	19,800	9,200
Lemankoa	49,000	22,200
Lontis	21,600	11,200
<u>KOTOPAN</u>	<u>73,800</u>	<u>4,700</u>
	337,000	153,700.

These figures are highly inaccurate now as quite a number of new plantings were evident in all villages. Note that no figures are available for the West Coast area.

The economy of the area is based upon these two crops. Other incomes from market gardening and fishing yield very little money. All other businesses depend upon the copra/cocoa planters having money. On the West coast quite a number work on plantations and are unaffected by price fluctuation.

Complaints were found at all villages over the price drop for Copra and Cocoa. Explantations were attempted but people still confused as to why the price went down while everything in the Trade Store goes up.

Figures for earnings were very difficult to ascertain as the patrol had meetings in two villages a day and sometimes three meetings. The officer only slept in three villages out of the whole area. Therefore per capita income is very difficult to ascertain.

*N.B. figures above are not included West Coast area.*

Another project under consideration by D.A.S.F. is the setting up of a fish freezing facility in Buka Passage. Frozen fish would then be sent to a market capable of absorbing 10,000 lb. of fish per week or more. The main types of fish would be Trevally, Spanish Mackerel and reef fish. This project is one that could be endangered by Tuna Fisheries using white fish as bait for the tuna.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING ECONOMY

The expansion of the economy will follow the following points:

- a - Mechanisation of plantations
- b - Increase size of small holdings
- c - Introduction of Beef cattle
- d - Fisheries

a) A good example of what can be done is that of one native in the area who had a long narrow plantation. His labourers took 3 hours to gather and carry one bag of nuts from the furthest point. Encouraged by D.A.S.F. officers MALIS bought a tractor. The result is that labour costs have been cut by 2/3rd and production has jumped from 3 to 5 tons a month.

b) Increasing the size of small holdings enables mechanisation and more economical use of labour. Therefore the cost of production per bag is lowered and price increased. A labour shortage is the drawback and also the faith of the local people in copra and cocoa now. They say "The price will only go lower so why re-invest what little profit we obtain in a dying industry, better to try something new!"

c) Introduction of Beef cattle. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is introducing 7/8ths Braman beef cattle. Cattle projects are set out on the following lines:

- 40 acres at least, fenced
- 20 of these acres must be planted with introduced grasses
- a minimum of 10 head, including one bull
- must have properly constructed yards.
- must have fenced watering facilities.

All the above must be complied with before delivery of cattle. Cattle are purchased through Papua New Guinea Development Bank. So far three loans have been taken out and many more are in the process of clearing and planting up of grasses. Interest is increasing and one problem is fear of the big animals by the local people.

d) Fisheries. The area has an immense potential for a fishing industry. At the moment negotiations are underway for a \$16,000,000 Tuna Cannery on the West Coast of Buka Island. Japanese Companies are making the investment. The Company will be formed in Papua New Guinea with as much local share capital as possible invested. The Japanese will train local crews who will eventually buy the fishing boats. The vessels will fly the Papua New Guinea flag which will prevent them from fishing out the Buka waters and then moving onto other areas of the South Pacific. The Buka Local Government Council has discussed the proposal and has agreed in principle. The locals main worry is that the bait fish, which the West Coast people live on and use to trade for vegetables and fruits with the inland people, could be fished out.

Another venture which is under consideration by D.A.S.F. is the setting up of a Co-operative which will buy large freezing facilities and set them up in Buka Passage. Frozen fish would then be sent to Kieta where a market capable of absorbing 10,000 lb. of fish per week exists. The main types of fish would be Trevally, Spanish Mackerel and reef fish. This project is one that could be endangered by Tuna Fisheries using edible fish as bait for the tuna.

o) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The attitudes of the people to the Buka Local Government Council has already been covered in this report. The people in the Council strongly support it and only minor criticisms exist of Councils financial allocations to various villages. The people who oppose the Council is the Hahalis Welfare Society and they strongly oppose it. Supporters of both bodies co-exist peacefully in the same villages.

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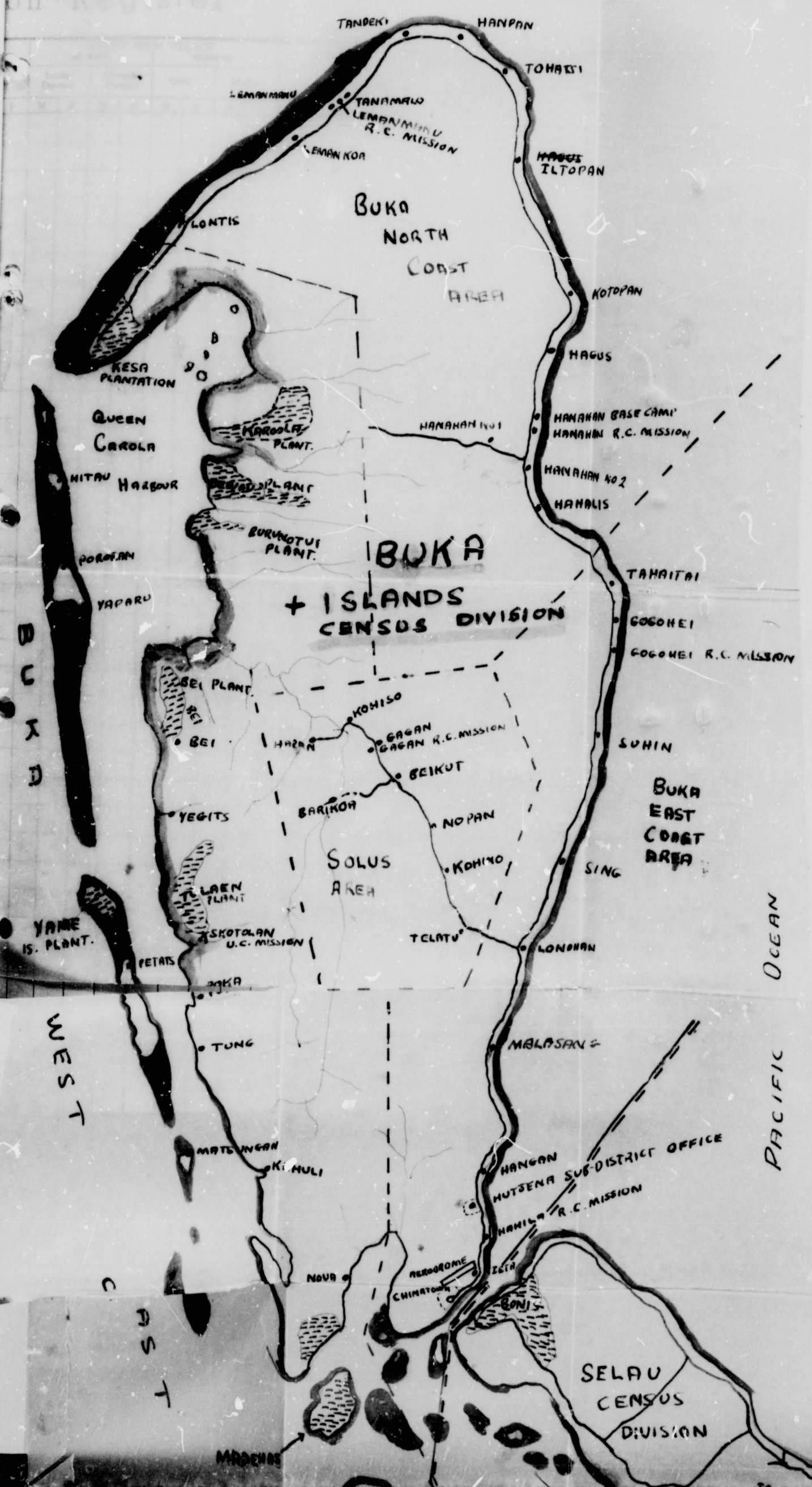
SCHEDULE OF CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS - SOHANO AREA AS AT 31/3/71

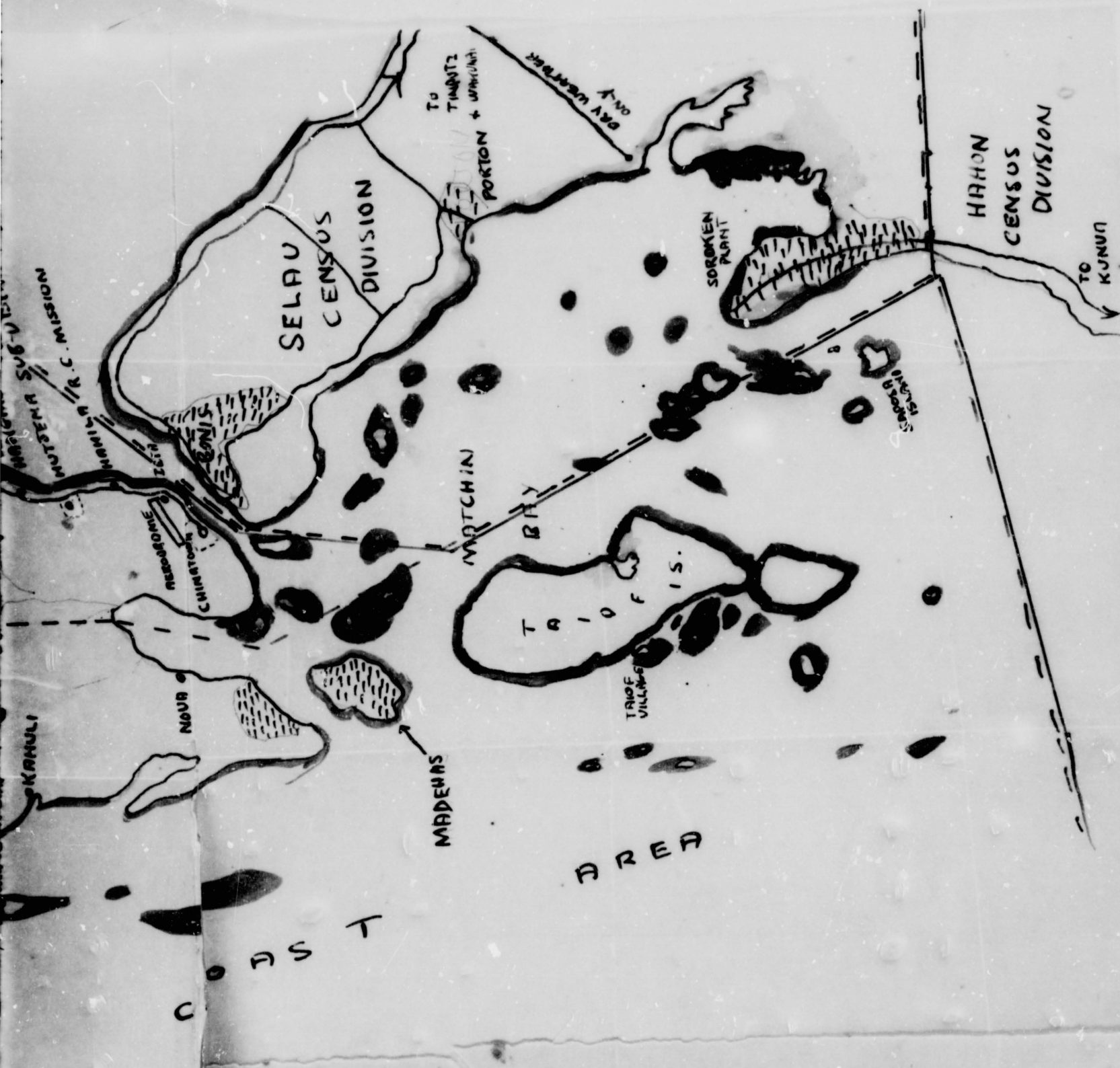
Registered Name of Society	No. of Members	Share Capitals \$	Fixed Assets \$	Productions.		Turnovers			Copra Adj- vstments. \$	Net Profit \$	Net Loss \$
				Copra tons	cocoa	Store \$	Copra \$	Cocoa \$			
Aroan Co-op Society Ltd	201	15043	2215	168	-	16499	28503	-	6749	4357	-
Plisau Co-op Society Ltd.	90	8018	939	80	-	7037	12174	-	1931	1572	-
Teop Co-op. Society Ltd.	112	7137	707	150	-	11756	22609	-	2184	1914	-
Nihan Co-op Society Ltd.	160	5898	535	71	-	6912	10334	-	2282	2630	-
Sulumal Co-op Society Ltd.	260	5318	803	54	-	5432	6578	-	1385	656	-
Sohano Retail Co-op Ltd.	22	77	1558	-	-	54433	-	-	-	4602	-
New Ieta Co-op Society Ltd.	87	2753	76	118	-	-	15271	-	1780	-	2038
Hamuri Rural Co-op Ltd.	55	3642	2523	-	75	-	-	33875	-	240	-
Manu Rural Co-op Ltd.	64	3794	4133	-	50	-	-	19783	-	-	1688
Hahon Rural Co-op Ltd.	121	7495	4922	56	17	-	6277	8188	1724	743	-
Wakunai Market- ing Co-op. Ltd.	474	4860	416	87	34	-	7872	13368	-	1766	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1646</b>	<b>64035</b>	<b>18827</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>102069</b>	<b>109168</b>	<b>75214</b>	<b>18035</b>	<b>18480</b>	<b>3726</b>

For Wakunai - Coffee Production 10 tons and turnover of \$2,400.

	<u>Trade Store Licences</u>	<u>Plantation Licences</u>	<u>Total</u>
Indigenous	165	8	173
Expatriates	8	27	35
	<u>173</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>208</u>

co-op  
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of BOMANVILLE Report No. 1104. 7/72 SUSSENA

Patrol Conducted by M WIDDUP

Area Patrolled Alexan' CARTERETS & HEAD ISLANDS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 6

Natives No

Duration—From        /        / 19        to        /        / 19       

Number of Days       

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?       

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services        /        / 19       

Medical               /        / 19       

Map Reference       

Objects of Patrol PRE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN!

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

       /        / 19

        
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation        £       

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

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

OA:JH

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEBORU.

67-11-7

23rd March, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District, P.O. Box 123/124,  
ARARA.

HUEJENA PATROL NO. 4 OF 1971-72

Your unreferenced minute of 20th March, 1972 refers.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Situation Report by  
Mr. M. Widdup, Patrol Officer of the Nissan, Carterets and Pead Islands.

Mr. Widdup has an unusual style of writing. I somehow feel  
that I now know more about his attitudes than I do about those of the  
people visited.

The Department of Public Health will assist with family planning  
where specifically requested by individuals. The people should be made  
aware of the avenue. It may be wise to arrange a joint demographic/  
agricultural/health study of the outer islands to identify potential  
areas of nutritional deficiency.

It would appear that the people of Han Island need urgent  
assistance. The District Works Officer may be able to offer some  
suggestions. Positive action must be taken to prevent further erosion.  
No doubt the extra trawler availability will be of advantage in this  
regard.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.

00-A



DBA 67-11-7

(14)

PAGE 2.

(REVERSE SIDE)

DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED  
17th March, 1972

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 4 1971/72

Situation Reports in respect to the above attached hereto. These have not been submitted in accordance with your instructions of 25th November, 1971 and 24th February, 1972. The officers have been instructed accordingly. Generally, Mr. Widdup's views are a fair appraisal from such a brief visit. Most of the points raised in the Situation Reports are those which have been brought to our attention for years, but isolation, communication difficulties and exorbitant costs render most of the economic schemes impossible to fullfill. More specific attention to these island groups will be given this year, now the District again has a trawler and the House of Assembly Elections are over.

ACTION TAKEN:

SGD..... *R. F. Williams*  
DATE ... 20.3.72 ...

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED  
.....

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

PROJECT OFFICER.....

DATE .....

67-2-1

DIMacD/efd



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

23rd February, 1972

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

HUTJENA PATROL - No. 4-71/72

Please find enclosed original and two copies of the abovenamed report.

1. SPECIAL REPORT

The most important matters were attended to in the limited time available.

Most old copra sacks at the moment are at present being used by the producers themselves. Perhaps some help could be given in this direction at a later date.

The isolation of the islands leads to their feeling neglected, however regular trips are made to the islands by this Department.

Signal circles are to be kept clean and separate from wind sock areas. Failure to do so will result in comments from the D.C.A. inspectors.

I would support the idea of cement being supplied for both wharves when the next patrol goes to the island of Nissan as both these wharves are the result of self-help efforts.

2. SITUATION REPORT

In view of the limited time available to the patrolling officer this report is a good effort. The different approach in the method of reporting and the items reported can add to the report.

I have found myself that both native and the permanent expatriate residents of NISSAN have a tendency to blow up small problems and differences into major issues once again due, no doubt, to their isolation and lack of communication.

The reference to the Navitu representative is amusing.

Birth control in a Catholic dominated District would not, to say the least, be an easy thing to introduce. Perhaps an independent P.N.G. will see a decrease in medical services, the increase in malaria etc. would then place some control on population growth. Possible "Murders" have been investigated on earlier patrols and the rumours have been unsubstantiated.

Nuguria would appear to have few problems. It is to be hoped that the H.W.S. can be kept from gaining a hold on the Carteret Islands. Its isolation with only regular visits being made by a Government trawler should be an aid to this end.

.../2

(12)

The purchasing or gifts of copra sacks would be an item to keep in mind for the Carterets and perhaps the Business Advisory Officer could make a trip to view any potential for a tractor and trailer in the area.

The fibre glasstank has not been constructed due to a shortage of materials.

A satisfactory report.

Forwarded.

(D.I. MacDonald)  
a/Assistant District Commissioner

Encl. (3)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference..... 67/1/1  
If calling ask for  
Mr..... DIMacD/mw

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

P.O. M. Widdup,  
Hutjena.

Department of the Administrator,  
Sub District Office,  
Hutjena, BUKA.  
18th January, 1972.

HUTJENA PATROL No 4 71/72, NISSAN & FEAD Islands.

Dear Mick,

please prepare to depart on patrol on the M.V. Arona on wednesday the 19th January, 1972 for the Nissan and fead Islands.

1. The main aim of your partol will be to carry out pre-election campaign requirements.

to this end you will:-

(a) Advise the election campaign to as many people as possible -- obtain a programme from me.

(b) Advise the people of the candidates standing, as per Public notice, Election form 10, and that there will be a photo ballot paper.

(c) Organize transport for the election team from Nissan to Pinipel and return. One of the missions may have a speed boat for hire. If not you will have to arrange for two large canoes. I regard the satisfactory arrangement of this transport as being important.

(d) Arrange transport for the election team on Nissan Island. I would suggest you approach Henry Kemito but keep him to a flat rate. e.g; \$5 to \$8 per day.

2. Whilst on Nissan carry out the following:-

(a) Arrest JOSEPH BOBONGI of TAPONGAL as per Local Court Warrant. Do not advertise your intentions.

(b) Inspect Mapiri wharf and causeway and advise the people of the requirements.

(c) Pay Thomas Welsigal his pension, file 51.1.4

(d) Pay John Litus his pension, file 51.1.4

(e) Pay Kemito for airstrip maintenance. Inspect the airstrip to ensure that work has been carried out. Pay particular attention to the clearing of windsock and signal circle areas.

(f) Have Peter Bosle sign his cheque No. 185090 and new account form. Ensure that he signs and does not print.

(g) Time permitting investigate alleged disappearance of female Bauwe of Tanamalit.

(h) Pick up from Mr. S Nachman of Balil village, the compass and chain belonging to this office. You are not on any account to grant him an extension as I urgently require the equipment for our use.

.....2

(h) Refer to the following matters on file for attention;-

4.2.2 Folios 157 and 164

37.6.1 Folios 10


35-5-1 Letter from J. Lytus

(i) Check if outstanding advance J.L.Paguson of Education Feads \$30.00 has been acquitted - if not take action.

The above matters will be carried out subject to the availability of time as per the M.V.Arona's sailing orders.

Liase with myself and Mr.Bates A.D.O. on all matters before your departure.

You will submit a patrol report promptly and in the correct form at the first attempt please.



D.I. Macdonald.

a/Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Folio No. 5

Name WIDDUP

Station HUTJENA  
ON PATROL

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print.—A8243/1,000 books.—6.69.

Date	Para No.	Description
20/1/72	26.	Departed midnight 19/20/1/72. — M.V. Arona
	27	Arrived Carterets Islands 9.00 AM.
	28.	went ashore, inspected for sea damage (in light of kentsis & north coast Buka housing losses) — no damage to houses but erosion of one side of the main island.
	29	Held meeting to gain insight in their island life. Also advised on birth control.
	30.	Paid N.M.T.A. money to Rita.
	31	Talked to locals till 11.30 went on board and departed for Feada Islands.
21/1/72	32	Couldn't find Feada Islands returned Buka for new bearing and found Nissan
22/1/72	33.	Travelled to Nissan
23/1/72	34	Sunday noon found Nissan and docked at Mapiiri wharf.
	35	Talked to Mapiiri people, paid Henry Komito Airfield maintenance, inspected field and arranged to use mission motor bike for 24 <sup>th</sup> .
24/1/72	36	Travelled to Balil stopping at Tsigon mission to pay pension to Welvial.
	37	advised people en route of voting schedule and candidates.
	38.	Saw S. Nachman Anthropologist re recovery of compass and chain. Recovered same.
	39	Returned to Mapiiri and sailed to Yotchival wharf to see Peter Bose re cheque signature.
	40	Sailed for Feada Islands at 5 pm.
25/1/72	41	Found Feada Islands at 11 AM. Advised the people of voting times and candidates. Inspected Island. Departed from Feada at 5 pm.
26/1/72	42	Arrived Sohano 2.00 pm Wednesday

Total Field Days recorded this Folio =

To be made out in Triplicate.  
ORIG.: D.D.C. and A.D.C. to forward to D.C.  
DUP.: Other officers to A.D.C.  
TRIP.: Officer's file.





3

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr. MM/efdIn Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,

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

9th February, 1972

SPECIAL REPORT - HUTJENA PATROL  
No. 4 71/72

This report concerns a short patrol made shorter by the large amount of boat travel.

I will deal with the patrol's results more or less chronologically.

First the Carterets islands were visited for about six hours. This stop was not initially scheduled but became necessary when it was wondered if the island group had sustained tidal damage similar to that experienced on the north western tip of Buka Island just recently.

It was found that the sea had in fact intruded on the main island but only on one side where there are no houses. There was therefore no damage of consequence. Perhaps only a psychological effect on the people who fear the erosion taking place on their island.

A N.M.T.A. Treasury remittance was paid to a woman the benefactor of her mother's small savings account.

A small meeting was held to gain some impressions of the island. Unfortunately this was disrupted by rain and carried on with a smaller number in a Roman Catholic classroom.

Arising from the meeting was the hope that the Administration might be able to provide some assistance to the main island (Hon Island) to stem the tidal erosion. In particular they asked for old copra bags which they would fill with sand to make a retaining wall. They were very interested in the possibility of gain assistance (specifically a Development Bank loan) from say the Business Advisory Officer to purchase a tractor/trailer to help with their wall building project.

They claim to have been neglected by the Administration and considering they constitute a 40th of the Sub-District in population terms it would seem very unlikely that they would receive anywhere this proportion of the Administration's attention (including travelling time). They stated that apart from regular malaria patrols they did not see enough other services - particularly of P.H.D. medical staff and its doctors.

Voting particulars for the coming elections were advised.

NISSAN ISLANDS

A hurried stay here only allowed for a few payments of monied (as per my instructions) and to advise the people of the '72 election arrangements and candidates.

Father Tuohy of Sigon Mission kindly offered to arrange for one large canoe and two smaller canoes to take the Nissan Island

.../2

voting team across to Pinipel. The Mission boat is out of service although the voting team could take an outboard engine and so use the craft.

Henry Kemito stated that he wanted \$2 per hour for his vehicles if used by the voting team. This is only when actually operating. (The last patrol was \$2.00, incidentally). In any case \$2.00 an hour for a unit will keep Nissan's election teams travelling costs down to a minimum.

Joseph Bobongi was unavailable for arrest. He now works as a library clerk for Radio Bougainville. The warrant has been forwarded to Kieta.

The airstrip at Nissan was inspected almost without warning. The air sock areas were well looked after but not the signal circle areas unless they are incorporated into one. Henry Kemito complained that the southern side of the strip could not be cleared any further back with the mower than it was. The grass was cut about a yard or so beyond the general line of the aviation markers.

Mysterious disappearances of Nissan still remain mysterious and investigations proved fruitless.

Peter Hunter was reported to be supplying beer to Nissan Island for resale. There are no licences involved.

The compass and chain were recovered from Mr S, Nachman. The chain was U/S.

Mapiri wharf has been cut in the middle by tidal action. Henry Kemito states that he would like concrete only and a little money to buy food so that he can find a work gang. The gang would work free of charge.

Yotchibol wharf is completed and is a magnificent piece of work. It needs a little more cement and a request was made for this. This would put a finishing touch and give a longer life span to a fine locally inspired effort.

Other minor matters in my instructions were attended.

#### FEAD ISLANDS

Details of the 1972 elections were given to the Fead Islanders on the main island and the island was inspected and the village leaders talked to. There seemed to be no problems with these people and they seem quite content.

#### CONCLUSION

These islands visited are devoid of significant avenues of economic advancement. They are neglected by the Administration because they are not spectacular but do warrant attention if only for the peoples' satisfaction.

M. Widdup  
(M. Widdup)  
Patrol Officer



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

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

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

10 February, 1972

SITUATION REPORT

Green Islands or Nissan Islands

NISSAN ISLANDERS

With an estimated maximum of 10 hours conversation with locals on Nissan Island and no prior visit to Nissan Island the patrolling officer was unable to do much other than to carry out the specific tasks set out in his patrol instructions.

This a first impression of Nissan found it at least superficially to be a beautiful and peaceful group of Islands.

An hours talk with resident anthropologist S. Nachman (26) revealed many facets of Nissan life. As counter consideration to the authenticity of the facts below it must be remembered that Mr Nachman has had no previous experience in the field apart from these his two years at Nissan and is after all like the reporter - a young man.

Mr Nachman says that the Nissan islanders are most unwilling to reveal their personalities; even to each other. They feel it a sign of weakness to explode in rage as they then allow onlookers to gain a glimpse of their real feelings. They therefore are prone to lying, often making obvious and shallow efforts. There is no stigma attached to this; it is just the local custom of self-protection. Shame is the ultimate defeat and can lead to suicide.

They are superstitious and believe quite strongly in what might almost be called "occult poisons". Traditionally they are non-violent and murders are carried out through the medium of poison.

In something like a John Birch society purge the early missionaries eradicated all the caches of poison from houses and garden sites. These poisons were not native to the island and were imported from Buka. Today then the older people who believe in poison (all above 30 according to Mr Nachman) are not too sure of the processes involved for a successful attempt on someone's life but they remain respectful of the phenomenon.

Customarily Nissan islanders were subjected to very strict laws imposed by their own society. This couple with their deep superstitious beliefs has contributed to what Mr Nachman ( a Jew) feels<sup>an</sup> ~~is~~ unhealthy hold of the Roman Catholic Mission on the people. Spear-heading this (what Mr Nachman describes as almost sinister) hold on the people is Father Tuohy. Mr Nachman cites as evidence the Father's refusal to administer 'last rites' to a dying man and a subsequent refusal to bury the man. He is also said to "sit for hours in the sun without moving or recognising anyone or anything" and to be not beyond appealing to the native peoples' superstitious fears. Some locals fear him as a source of spells.

One must remember that for a small community of five or six europeans it is likely that there will be personality clashes after continued contact; remembering different upbringings and isolation producing a tendency towards preoccupation with parochial matters.

Never-the-less substantiating Mr Nachman is the information supplied by one Patrick Samwel of Yotchibol. This man seems to be a very level headed progressively minded individual who gave 9 years of his life to the Mission in his work as a teacher. (He states that he wished to help his village people which he seems to have done to a considerable degree). Mr Samwel says Father Tuohy that he is basically a racist who has limited social intercourse with his congregation and who will not even bother to give a lift in his vehicle to his teachers going to the airport at annual departure times.

In all fairness the patrolling officer's personal contact revealed that the Father was not about to have much social contact but was most helpful to the officer.

Overtures have been made by the Hahalis Welfare Society and apparently by Navitu Napidakoe (of Kieta secessionist fame). Mr Nachman says that the H.W.S. team accompanied by A.N.U. Anthropologist Dr Max Rimoldi were received with empathy and were refused food.

A Navitu representative (a European) is alleged to have visited Nissan and to have slept with a young man. Nachman says homosexuality is unknown in Nissan society (an anomaly from a worldwide general 5% representation). The incident is said to have amused the locals and Henry Kemito (a Mapiiri business man) is alleged to have said "next thing he will want a woman".

The attitudes of the Nissan people to sex can only be described by a westerner as uncomplicated. Procreation attempts or simulation take place in the bush and traditionally there are no restrictions on extra marital activities providing they are discreet. The Catholic church and its dogmas have done much to instil a new set of values. However some men have more than one wife and there are the usual numbers of marital troubles. Marriage too has been changed by western ethics. Romantic marriage not sponsored by the two families of orientation of-ten leads to a breakdown for the in-laws no longer feel obligated to give assistance to the union. Customarily husband and wife did not share the whole responsibility of their marriage. Their parents were the usual instigators of the marriage and were a part of the marriage sharing its problems. Marriage tend to take place at a younger age these days.

Another interesting observation of Mr Nachman's is that pigs are an indicator of each village's allegiance to the past. The people seem to have cycles whereby in some times they have pigs and in other times they do not; vacillating between old and new.

#### APPROACHING POPULATION CRISIS

The prophets of doom such as the world renowned Professor Ehrlich continue to remain unheard especially by democratic Governments who seem tied to a 40 year "behind the times" lag.

The Papuan New Guinean is somewhat more fortunate than many people in having a Government that has had to become very resourceful because of the unusual problems it has to tackle. It is the author's belief (be he young and radical - with the proverbial small 'r') that there has only been a token gesture towards a national birth control campaign. Admittedly outstanding leaders such as Paul Lapun M.H.A. have voiced vehement disapproval of any such move; and Bougainville has many areas untouched by man. However Nissan Island is starting to feel the effects of too many children with a dramatic reduction of neo-natal fatalities. Of the ten or so villages on the Nissan island group most are starting to feel the new burden. Subsistence farm rotation has a speeded cycle such that soil fertility

has steadily reduced. One or two villages are said now to have no space for gardens and now have to rely on copra production for a cash income and a source of earth foods.

Earlier reports of the patrolling officer met with tacit acknowledgement that unfortunately field activities had to be carried out by underexperienced officers as a matter of economics. Birth control is another area of the patrolling officer's ignorance.

For a Government plagued with a multitude of problems this could be said to be just another. With a possible projection of 6,000,000 P.N.G. citizens by the year 2000 it might be argued that the country could sustain this number and could then worry about the problem.

Whatever the national policy Nissan's problem will have to be faced soon. Perhaps there will be a natural drainage of youth to urban centres as more and more are educated. However at the moment there are a minimal number of students away from Nissan and only half attending Primary schools.

The author is satisfied that nothing will be done.

#### MURDER POSSIBILITIES

After repeated warnings a man was stabbed to death for adultery by the offended husband. This was 1966 and the man was sentenced to 4 years jail.

Since this time there have been two mysterious disappearances.

Firstly there was the death of an old woman named Bauwe. A Sister Christine of Tungol Catholic Mission advised that a former Sister (one Sister Damien) used to have a fair bit to do with the deceased. When visiting she only needed to call the old woman's name and she would appear from nearby. In other words the old woman did not travel far. Bauwe also walked with some difficulty having a walking stick and did not like to go too far away from her invalided husband.

It was some surprise then for her to disappear for a number of days, for a number of young boys to find her basket on the top of a pit a considerable distance away, and for some investigating villagers to find her dismembered body down the pit.

There are only two clans on Nissan and people seem to align themselves to village loyalty. Nanamalit and Mapiri, neighbouring villages figure prominently and there are rumours of a feud.

The old woman's disappearance and death is well supported in its meagre details. The man's disappearance is much less certain.

All that can be said with certainty is that the man definitely disappeared and a piece of his clothing was found at the water's edge.

One young man told the story of how everyone was at church on Christmas Eve except two men. Returning from the service one man was seen carrying the remnant of the other's clothing.

Whether the truth will ever be arrived at time will tell, however it seems that the locals feel something dastardly has gone on.

The voluntary removal just before

.../ 4

Bauwe's disappearance of her son Edi is another part of the intrigue. He would not return for his mother's funeral and prefers to stay at a plantation at Inus.

Administration investigation of these matters has been conducted before and it does seem likely that nothing will ever be proved. Only another death would seem to offer any chances.

#### NUGURIA or FEAD ISLANDS

These are populated by beautiful and delightful people. Although here again this opinion can be likened to a bus tourist's impressions as the patrol only stayed at the main island for about six hours.

Inspection of the island showed it to be very tidily kept. Pigs have stys, houses are well manufactured and arranged neatly, the grass is cut and paths and communal walking areas are well defined with straight edges. The people even have pipes and taps running down between the main two rows of houses and supplied with water from a 10,000 gallon central tank.

Western Society would brand the people as being promiscuous (in contrast to the author's nomenclature).

Advice by the patrolling officer of Hahalis Welfare Society's recruitment drive for island members resulted in an expression of disapproval by the Luluai. It would seem that any attempt by the Society to gain members from the Fead Island Group would be frustrated before it started.

In any case they have a very limited economy producing and selling about 60 bags a month, of copra, to the local Fead Estate plantation.

For some reason the people spoken to did not reveal much. These people are polenesian and perhaps require an interviewer to be acquainted with their customs.

The island group is all freehold which apparently was not populated before a european took it over. Expatriate natives referred to in the nineteenth century as 'kanakas' were imported for the work.

These were polenesians and ancestors of the existing people. This explains a few things. One the common sense of the people - prolonged european contact and adaption to a new culture and environment.

It also explains the evasiveness to questions for the locals' response would indicate a reluctance to acknowledge a legal status they probably do not like. For example they described certain traditional land laws for ground which they do not even own.

It would seem that the emancipation and not repatriation of these former plantation workers will lead to the collapse of the business as the numbers of squatters increase. There could even be a legal case of some weight now, to negate extradition.

There will be a population problem shortly for Nuguria.

KILINAU or CARTERET ISLANDS

These are a scattered group of small islands with the majority of people living on HAN Island. This was the only island visited and only briefly at that.

Population is at a chronic high and there are numerous small children. The Administration or the new Government will be faced with the problem very shortly. They are even now complaining of a food shortage.

Fortunately they have an all powerful leader (whose name they would not disclose). For the low crop/man ratio must be aggravating the ground disputes they are having. These are said to be settled by this one man. They did express an interest in the Demarcation Committee saying that they would be interested to know of its activities and functions.

The Island has close links with Buka and they have basically the same language and two of the four Buka clans (i.e. Naboin and Nakaripa). They have respect for traditional Bukacian leaders but appear autonomous.

Despite substantial evidence of Hahalis Welfare sympathies there was a genuine denial of this fact; Disregarding what appeared to be a hastily convened meeting of men prior to a meeting convened hastily by the patrolling officer. The island may be too concerned with its own problems or conversely it may be desperately looking for some profitable outside investment.

For there is a fear that the main island is being eroded away and an appreciation of population pressures. The people are somewhat pragmatic about their islands ability to sustain them for very many more years and are contemplating future migration.

It would take a marine hydrologist to see if their fears concerning the physical future of their island are well founded.

What is immediately apparent is the fairly substantial beach erosion along one side of the main island. Coconut stumps below the high water line attest to a good deal of erosion and small hand built retainer walls have taken a battering. Quite possibly the past few years could be indicative of a "once a century" phenomenon and indeed beach losses at Arawa (despite C.R.A. sand quarrying) would substantiate this. The Carterets Islands are very low and the highest point of any one of the islands probably doubles in altitude at times of low tide. The people then could not stand too much sea interference to their island.

Therefore it came as no surprise when a young spokesman declared that the people wanted the Administration's assistance to make a last ditch stand. This was said at a public meeting and probably only reflects the younger peoples' ideas in the latter part of the following quote. "We will try for a few more years to stay and if unsuccessful we will have to think about getting out".

When a thought to alleged Hahalis Welfare infiltration the patrolling officer felt that Carterets available money might be well invested in a tractor/trailer to help them with their self proposed community effort of building a retaining wall. As mentioned before they want Administration assistance. An unsolicited request was the gift or assisted purchase of old copra bags which could be filled with sand on one side of the island and placed on position on the other side to form a wall against the sea.

Enthusiastically received was the tractor/trailer idea and a promise to find out if the District Business Advisory Officer could help them with the utilization of their limited funds and or a Development Bank loan application.

Failure to make even a token effort for the Carteret Islands will lead to sympathy to such groups as the Hahalis Welfare Society which are capitalising in the Administration's limited village involvement.

Administration efforts of the past which stick in the peoples' minds are the regular visits of the Malaria Eradication programme and a fibre glass tank given to the people which nobody from the Government has bothered to install.

The Carterets people have every right to be parochial due to their geographic isolation.

Council membership is not feasible and there is a school of thought that the Hahalis Welfare Society would be just as useless to them, so many miles away.

It is hard to justify a great deal of Government expenditure for the group other than to stop or forestall their becoming a problem. For them to remain happily out of the way with a static population would be ideal. A little money for copra bags, a few experts such as the Business Advisory officer and a contraceptives expert could be of great assistance.

*M. Widdup*  
(M. Widdup)  
Patrol Officer



Amount  
Returned  
to Sender

PATROL REPORT NO. 5-71-79

BY.

J. F. TIERNEY

HUTJENA

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

P.O. Box 2396, KONEBOBU.

67-11-14.

19th May, 1972.

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

HUTJENA PATROL NO.5 - 1971/72.

Reference your minute of the 8th May.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 5 arising out of the above patrol of the KUNUA and KERIACA Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. J.F. Tierney, Assistant District Commissioner.

Mr. Tierney has compiled some interesting and informative Situation Reports. I agree with your assessment that "the situation is fluid and can change from day to day", not only in relation to Sitrep No.2 but to Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 as well.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
SUVA, FIJI.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.

DATE: 8/5/1972.

*R. J. Hoare*  
.....  
(District Commissioner)

It was the influence of the latter group is growing with ever increasing number of people becoming disenchanted with the Government and broken promises, the said criteria for the N.W.S. does not have any influence on the divisions.  
In view of the foregoing it is recommended that the remainder of the Kunua area and the KERIACA Census Division be brought into the local government system when the North West Coast road is completed in about 18 months time. This road will

PATROL REPORT

REPCRT NO: 5-71/72 - HUTJENA OBJECTS OF PATROL: See Report para 1 (12)

DISTRICT: Bougainville STATION: Hutjena

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: J.F. Tierney SUB-DISTRICT: Buka Passage

AREA PATROLLED: Kunua & Keriaka CDs DESIGNATION: A.D.C.

DURATION OF PATROL: 12 days <sup>10/4/72 - 21/4/72</sup> PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYONG: C.I.C. Diavi

LAST D.D.A. PATROL: February 1972 NO. OF DAYS:

LAST O.L.G. PATROL: Nil TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 2958

MAP REFERENCE: Milinch:Keriaka COUNCIL AREA: Keriaka: No  
Cape Moltke Part Kunua - Buka L.G.C.  
Kurur River  
Fourmil: Bougainville North HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE:  
North Bougainville

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
ARAWA.

- In respect of this Patrol I attach:
- FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS 5 to 7, (x)
  - PATROL INSTRUCTIONS ( )
  - MY REPORT AND MY COMMENTS (x)
  - AREA STUDY ( )
  - UPDATING OF AREA STUDY ( )
  - SITUATION REPORTS NO'S 1-5 (x)
  - PATROL MAP ( )

DATE: 24/4/72

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

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

- In respect of this Patrol I attach:
- AREA STUDY ( )
  - UPDATING OF AREA STUDY ( )
  - SITUATION REPORTS NO'S 1- ( )

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF PATROL & REPORT:

- Above average: ✓
- Average
- Below Average

*R. J. Heame*  
.....  
(District Commissioner)

DATE: 8/5/1972.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1.

STATION . Hutjona . . . . . Officer Compiling . . J.F. Tierney, A.D.C.  
 DISTRICT Bougainville . . . Sub District . . . . . Buka Passage . .  
 CENSUS DIVISION Keriaka & Kunua L.G. COUNCIL Buka .- past Kunua C.D. only

SUBJECT: LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. The people of the Keriaka C.D. and from that part of the Kunua C.D. who have not entered into the local government system continue to resist incorporation into it.

2. There does not appear to be any direct opposition to the local government system as such. It appears more that the people cannot just see that any benefit would be gained by coming under local government administration.

3. Many reasons were given for their reluctance to enter into the system, but the one most often and openly expressed was that they did not wish to be taxed because they were unable to afford direct taxation. There is some truth in this in the Keriaka as the area has not achieved a sound economic footing as yet. However a great deal has been achieved in the economic agricultural field over recent years with new plantings of coconuts and cacao, and with the new west coast road pressing into the area, the people should be comparatively well off financially in a year or two.

4. Many officers over past years have talked local government to the Keriaka people and the latter should just about know the subject backwards. Rather than rehash what has already been said many times before, I concentrated on the concept of representation through local government in discussions. I feel that this is an extremely important aspect of the system to an isolated minority group such as the Keriaka where support from neighbours could do much to hasten the development process in the area.

5. My impressions are that the people of the area patrolled are becoming less anti-local government in their thinking and, although they still resist incorporation into the system now, they will be more approachable on the subject within a year or two. I feel that construction of the North West Coast Road and other projects in which the Buka Council has played a part, such as the promise of a C.M.B. sub-depot at Buka and establishment of the Hahon school, have done much to soften the peoples' attitude towards local government.

6. I am not in favour of perpetuating the situation which has evolved in the sub-district whereby pockets of population come under local government administration whilst neighbours in the same census division, and even in the same village group, remain outside the system. This has been necessary in the past to stem the influence of the Hahalis Welfare Society, but as the influence of the latter group is waning with ever increasing number of people becoming disenchanted with H.W.S. ideology and broken promises, the same criteria does not now apply. Moreover, the H.W.S. does not have any influence in the Keriaka/Kunua census divisions.

7. In view of the foregoing it is my recommendation that the remainder of the Kunua area and the KERIACA Census Division be brought into the local government system when the North West Coast road is completed in about 18 months time. This road will

10

SUBJECT: LOCAL GOVERNMENT

have the dual effect of boosting the economy of the Keriaka area and making the area accessible to the administration by the Buka Local Government Council. I do not envisage the establishment of a new Council as such a body could not operate on a viable basis considering the low population in the Kunua administrative area - less than 4,000 people in the Hahon, Kunua and Keriaka Census Divisions.

ASSESSMENT DISCUSSION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Signed: *J.F. Tierney*  
J.F. Tierney A.D.C.

Date: 24/4/1972

Approved Local Government Officer  
to carry out survey and advice.

*J.F. Tierney*  
DATE: 24.4.1972

KA

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

PROJECT OFFICER.....

DATE.....

9

DISTRICT OFFICE,  
ARAWA,  
BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

File: 67-1-3

DATE RECEIVED

3rd May, 1972  
.....

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A good summary. I will have the District Local Government Officer  
arrange for a local government survey to be conducted with a view  
to implementing the A.D.C.'s recommendation at para 7.

ACTION TAKEN:

District Local Government Officer  
to carry out survey and advice.

SGD. *R. F. Heane*  
DATE.. 8th. May.. 1972....

KA

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED  
.....

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

PROJECT OFFICER.....  
DATE.....

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2

STATION: Hutjena Officer Compiling: J.F. Tierney, A.D.C.

DISTRICT: Bougainville SUB-DISTRICT: Buka Passage

CENSUS DIVISION: Keriaka & Kunua L.G.C.: Buka - past Kunua C.D. only

SUBJECT: REACTION TO SHELL COMPANY

The survey team proposes to visit the area between KOROPOBI, ATSILIMA and south towards TOROKINA in the Keriaka Census Division. Initial reports were that the survey team was not welcome in the area. This attitude persists except that the people have accepted the inevitable that the team will carry out the survey anyway.

At ATSILIMA on 11/4/72 the peoples' reaction to the survey was that the team would not be particularly welcome, but that they would <sup>not</sup> oppose the visit. It was emphasised by the people that any parties visiting the area should introduce themselves at the village before carrying out any work on village land.

At POKUITO on 11/4/72 the same reaction was obtained.

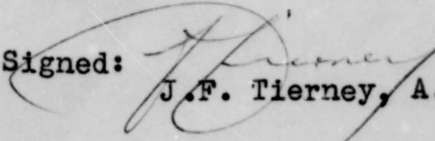
On 12/4/72 at KORIPOBI the people were more vocal in their disapproval of the proposed survey. They said that they had already expressed their desire to keep the team out of their area and that this view had not altered. I told them that the survey team would most likely continue with the proposed visit anyway. There was no reaction to this, but I gathered the impression that the people were ready to accept the inevitable.

In all other KERIACA villages I mentioned the visit of the survey team leaving no doubt that the visit would eventuate. No reaction was obtained, but then the northern KERIACA villages will not be directly effected by the survey as their lands are not involved if Shell's initial programme is adhered to.

The Keriaka is the only area in this sub-district that has expressed direct opposition to the proposed Shell survey. If this minority opposition is the only factor delaying the survey, and in view of the above, my observations and suggestions are as follows:

- (a) Permit the Company to proceed with their survey without further delay.
- (b) It is imperative that the survey team should visit all villages upon whose land they wish to carry out survey work before any work is carried out. These preliminary visits are necessary so that the company team can introduce itself and explain the reasons for its presence, apart from the fact that it is common courtesy to do so.
- (c) The team will have to work towards obtaining co-operation from villages in the area they visit. Passive resistance and lack of co-operation should be expected in all areas, and probably more so in the Keriaka.
- (d) If an initial good impression can be created the survey team will probably not have trouble in obtaining carriers as required. However the team should be prepared for the eventuality that carriers may not be obtainable.

Date: 24/4/1972

Signed:   
J.F. Tierney, A.D.C.

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SITUATION REPORT No. 3

STATION: Hutjena      OFFICER COMPILING: J.F. Tierney, A.D.C.

DISTRICT: Bougainville      SUB-DISTRICT: Buka Passage

CENSUS DIVISION: Keriaka & Kunua      L.G.C.: Buka - past Kunua C.D. only

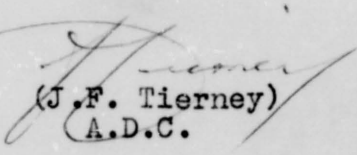
SUBJECT: SELF GOVERNMENT

All villagers in the Keriaka/Kunua area were addressed on the subject of P.N.G. self government and the peoples views sought. General reaction to pending self government was that they did not consider themselves ready for it, but there was wide acceptance of the view that self government was desirable in the not too distant future.

Some people expressed the fear that there would be a mass exodus of expatriates when the country attained self-government. It was pointed out that this did not necessarily follow and that most expatriates wanted to remain in P.N.G. and would do so, in the Public Service quarter dependent upon the rapidity of localisation, after self-government and independence provided that relationships between expatriates and indigenes remained good and that there was no deterioration of social conditions. The general view of the people was that expatriates would be needed for many years to come to give guidance in all fields and that self-government and independence should not be granted too early if it would detract from this need.

Fear was also expressed that the economy of the area was not adequate, social services, education and health - were insufficient, and that conditions in these fields should be improved before self-government was attained. It was pointed out that such things were a continuing process which would not be halted by self-government.

The general impression gained was that the people of the area realise that they comprise only a small minority group and are prepared to follow the wishes of the majority.

Signed:  (J.F. Tierney)  
A.D.C.

Date : 24th April, 1972

Forwarded ..... Section

PROJECT OFFICER .....

DATE .....

KA



DISTRICT OFFICE,  
ARAWA,  
BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

File: 67-1-3

DATE RECEIVED

3rd May, 1972 .....

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

SELF GOVERNMENT

Forwarded for information.

ACTION TAKEN:

Political Education Officer advised of  
contents.

SGD. *H. F. Heama*

DATE. 8th May, 1972 .....

KA

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

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

PROJECT OFFICER.....

DATE.....

127 d

SITUATION REPORT No. 4.

STATION: Hutjena      OFFICER REPORTING: J.F. Tierney, A.D.C.  
DISTRICT: Bougainville    SUB-DISTRICT Buka Passage  
CENSUS DIVISION: Keriaka & Kunua    L.G.C.: Buka - past Kunua C.D. only

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SUBJECT:    NORTH WEST COAST ROAD

The Officer in Charge, Kunua Patrol Post reported in his Confidential memorandum of 29th February, 1972, that the people of the Keriaka C.D. opposed construction of the North West Coast Road into their area. At present construction has reached the southern extremity of the Kunua C.D. and will soon be proceeding into the Keriaka.

During the patrol the people were asked about this attitude. They said that their earlier opposition had been voiced in spontaneous angry retaliation to criticism expressed by Buka L.G. Councillor Samuel Keriap of SAPOSA. The latter was reported to have said that the Buka Council opposed construction of the road into the Keriaka, because the people of the Keriaka would not join the Council.

The people further stated that they wanted the new road to be constructed through the Keriaka and that their previous reported opposition was purely an expression of anger which was not intended seriously and should be ignored.

Signed: *J.F. Tierney*

J.F. Tierney, A.D.C.

Date : 24th April, 1972

KA

DISTRICT OFFICE,  
ARAWA,  
BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

File: 67-1-3

DATE RECEIVED

3rd May, 1972 .....

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

NORTH WEST COAST ROAD

The reasons given to the patrol for previous opposition were, I feel, only partly relevant. Opposition also stemmed from refusal of the Catholic Mission at Sipai to allow the road enter its boundaries. Work is currently proceeding satisfactorily but incidents may be expected to arise from time to time.

ACTION TAKEN:

NIL

SGD. *R. F. Heane*  
DATE.. 8th. May, 1972.....

KA

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

.....

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

PROJECT OFFICER.....

DATE.....

(146) 2

SITUATION REPORT NO. 5

STATION: Hutjena      OFFICER COMPILING: J.F. Tierney, A.D.C.

DISTRICT: Bougainville    SUB-DISTRICT : Buka Passage

CENSUS DIVISION: KUNUA/KERIAKA    L.G.C.: BUKA - past KUNUA C.D. only

---

SUBJECT: BOUGAINVILLE SECESSION

This subject was broached by myself at all discussions with villagers in connection with the self-government issue. The Administration views on a strong united Papua New Guinea were put forward and the disadvantages of separation and fragmentation discussed.

At KORIPOBI village the assembled villagers expressed the view that a united Papua New Guinea of which Bougainville was a part was best, but that they would go along with what the majority of Bougainvilleans wanted. Although expressed in this way at only the one village, whilst all other villages stated outright that they wanted Bougainville to remain united with P.N.G., this is the general attitude which persists in the Kunua/Keriaka area. Whilst favouring unity, they are fence sitting (as in the majority of North Bougainville) and are prepared to go with the majority.

Signed: J.F. Tierney, A.D.C.  
Date : 24th April, 1972

*J.F. Tierney*

K.A

DISTRICT OFFICE,  
ARAWA,  
BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

File: 67-1-3

DATE RECEIVED

3rd May, 1972.....

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

BOUGAINVILLE SECESSION

The Keriaka people are undeveloped in their political thinking and would probably follow the majority of North Bougainville if the secession issue intensifies to a point where a choice must be made.

ACTION TAKEN:

NIL

SGD.....*R. F. Heenan*  
DATE...8th May, 1972..

KA

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

.....

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

PROJECT OFFICER.....

DATE.....



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

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 1-6-2

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

22nd March, 1972

The Returning Officer,  
North Bougainville Open Electorate,  
Hutjena Sub District,  
BOUGAINVILLE.

ELECTION REPORT - Hutjena Team 1.

The Hutjena No. 1 Team patrolled the West Coast area of the Buka Census Division and part of the Selau Census Division encountering no great difficulties.

Polling was conducted in the area from Saturday the 19th February until Monday the 6th March.

The polling team consisted of :

Presiding Officer	Mr P. vanStaveren	Patrol Officer, HUTJENA
Polling Clerk	Mr P. Nnleau	Rural Development Assistant, D.A.S.F., Kubu
Polling Clerk	Mr R. Bartos	O.I.C., Malaria Control, BUKA
Assistant Presiding Officer	Mr J. Logoso	D.D.A. clerk, Hutjena

The performance of Mr Joseph Logoso was most noticeable. After two days he knew enough to run the polling himself. He picked up everything he needed to know with a little instruction and a great deal of observance on his part. It is a pity that Mr J. Logoso failed his law exams at the Admin. College as he would have made a good patrol officer.

Mr Robert Bartos was not originally a member of Hutjena team 1 as he joined the team on the 20th February 1972. It was considered necessary to have two polling clerks as the work load on this team was greater than on any other, i.e. in the area were 2,500 Bougainville voters and 700 absentees.

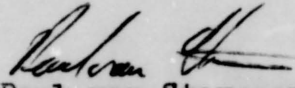
Both Mr Nnelau and Mr Bartos were unavailable on Saturday the 4th March when Soroken Plantation was the polling place. There was an estimated 270 voters at Soroken and so Hutjena Team 3 was called upon to assist. Mr T. Tanu and Mr F. Kenu assisted however only 60 votes were recorded. The lack of interest on the part of absentee voters was most noticeable. It is interesting that more section 130 votes were recorded than absentee votes on the entire patrol.

The only variation in the patrol programme was on the 25/2/72 when Paru Plantation employees were asked to come to Jame Plantation to vote rather than the Team visit them. This was done since the labourers from Jame worked at Paru and those resident there were very few in number. Also the Electoral Team had to had to conduct polling at Skotolan Mission and Tulaen Plantation that same day.

The loss of time through travelling and setting up three polling places made it a long day.

Approximately 50% of the West Coast people voted but plenty who work in Hutjena and Chinatown probably voted there. The lack of interest from absentee voters was very noticeable. At Kessa Plantation less than 10 voted out of 60 contract labourers. At Soroken Plantation about 60 voted out of 270 voters. This was due to the fact that the majority of them did not know who was standing for election in their home electorates.

The Electoral Patrol was carried out successfully and without any great problems.

  
(Paul van Staveren)  
Presiding Officer

STATION: Hutjena                      Officer Compiling: Paul van Staveren  
DISTRICT: Bougainville.              SUB-DISTRICT: Buka Passage  
CENSUS DIVISION: Buka                L.G. COUNCIL: Buka

---

SUBJECT - POLITICAL

Matters of political importance were not discussed at any of the villages as per the Secretary's instructions. Political education was not to be entered into during the election period. The main points to be noticed were:

1. Secret ballot
2. Absentee voters
3. General interest
4. Counting.

1. Secret Ballot - from personal experience (By-election Wakunai Council and General Election Buin Council) and from discussions with other officers of this Department I was of the opinion that the majority of people looked upon the Secret ballot and other election formalities as a game the kiap liked to play.

However during this Election patrol most people used the Secret Ballot and Whisper Ballot to their advantage to make a candidate of their own choice. The majority of the people voted this way rather than by a consensus of opinion in the village. The whole election was treated as a serious affair and in my opinion the people realised its importance at this stage of development of Papua New Guinea.

2. Absentee Voters - All contract workers and people who had been here for less than 6 months were required to vote in their home electorates.

As stated in the election report there was a marked lack of interest, e.g., at Kessa Plantation only 16 votes were recorded including 10 North Bougainville votes. There were at least 60 eligible absentee voters there. At Soroken Plantation only 60 votes were recorded out of 270 eligible Absentee voters.

I feel that the main cause was that these people did not know who was standing in their home electorates, in spite of being shown respective ballot papers. Perhaps better advertising could be the remedy.

Many of the eligible absentee voters expressed their desire to vote in the North Bougainville Open Electorate since most of them knew who was standing here. Casual labourers on this patrol all wanted to vote in the North Bougainville Open electorate. It is interesting to note that there were more Section 130 votes than Absentee votes cast on this patrol.

3. General Interest - The people of North Bougainville showed a great deal of interest in the elections. On this patrol approximately 50% of eligible voters exercised their right to vote. The overall figure was much higher as many voted at the permanent booth at the Buka Local Government Council Chambers. Some people who were absent when the patrol visited their village travelled to the next village the following day to record their votes.

4. Counting - From the counting of votes a few points came to light the most notable being the confusion between Open and Regional Electorates. There was a high number of Informal votes in the Regional Electorate. A lot of these were marked with 4, 5 or 6. The conclusion drawn from this was that the people had marked their candidates on the Open paper in order of preference and then



2.

continued on to the Regional paper. They did not appear to understand that there were two electorates. This also happened in reverse where a voter put 1, 2 on his Regional paper and then 3 etc. on his Open paper. The majority of people however seem to understand the difference.

It was also notable that a majority of the voters did not wish to mark more than one candidate.

There has been no change in the economic situation of the West Coast of Baha Census Division.

There is however one point brought to mind on this second patrol of the area.

The people of the west coast have always been strong supporters of the Administration. They have rejected Mahalia Welfare Society and are also co-operative, receiving all patrols well in their villages. And yet in spite of the above these people have received less help in the form of roads and other work than the other areas of Baha Island. I realize that the road network was easier along the east coast

Signed: *Paul vanStaveren*  
Paul vanStaveren P.O.

Date : 7/6/72

I feel that the road network should be extended as soon as possible to prevent these good people from becoming another group of dissatisfied Bougainvilleans. This topic was brought up frequently on both of my patrols through the west coast. The area cannot advance in production of primary produce while most coconuts and cacao has to be carried by open canoe, through frequently rough seas and wet weather to Baha Passage.

Signed: *Paul vanStaveren*  
Paul vanStaveren, P.O.

Date: 7/6/72

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2

3

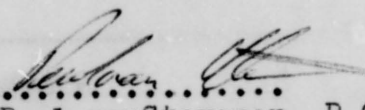
STATION: Hutjena                      OFFICER COMPILING: Paul vanStaveren  
DISTRICT: Bougainville              SUB-DISTRICT              : Buka Passage  
CENSUS DIVISION: Buka              L.G. COUNCIL:              Buka

ECONOMIC SITUATION

There has been no change in the economic situation of the West Coast of Buka Census Division.

There is however one point brought to mind on this my second patrol of the area.

The people of the west coast have always been strong supporters of the Administration. They have rejected Hahalis Welfare Society and are always co-operative, receiving all patrols well in their villages. And yet in spite of the above these people have received less help in the form of roads and other works than the other areas of Buka Island. I realise that the construction of roads was easier along the east coast where there are no mountains and plenty of coronous pits to construct a good road. But I feel that the road network should be extended as soon as possible to prevent these good people from becoming another group of dissatisfied Bougainvilleans. This topic was brought up frequently on both of my patrols through the west coast. The area cannot advance in production of primary produce while most copra and cacao has to be carried by open canoe, through frequently rough seas and wet weather to Buka Passage.

Signed:   
Paul vanStaveren, P.O.

Date: 7/6/72

ACTION TAKEN

P.O. to direct you to the program ...  
explanations of ...

SITUATION REPORT No. 1

STATION: Hutjena

OFFICER COMPILING: P. van Staveren

DISTRICT: Bougainville

SUBDISTRICT: Buka Passage

CENSUS DIVISION: Buka (part)

L.G.COUNCIL: Buka


SUBJECT: POLITICAL SITUATION

Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA

Date Received: 8/6/72 Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

This report covers voters' attitudes to the 1972 House of Assembly Elections. The report indicates that the pre-election patrols could have given more attention to explaining the method of completing ballot papers for the Open and Regional electorates.

Action taken: Nil

Sgd.   
J.F. Tierney A.D.C.  
Date: 8th June, 1972

DISTRICT OFFICE

Date Received

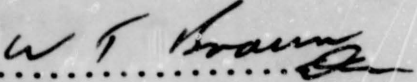
15th June, 1972

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

One would have imagined that after 3 House of Assembly elections and some 4 Council elections in the Buka area the people who are fairly well educated by other Territory standards, would have a better grasp of voting procedures.

ACTION TAKEN

P.E.O. to direct part of his programme to further explanations of voting and electoral procedures.

SGD.   
DATE.....23.6.72.....

SITUATION REPORT No. 2

STATION : Hutjena                      Officer Compiling: P. van Staveren  
DISTRICT : Bougainville              SUB DISTRICT : Buka Passage  
CENSUS DIVISION: Buka (part)L.G.C.                      : Buka  
SUBJECT: ECONOMIC SITUATION

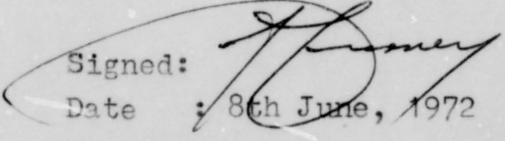
Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA

Date Received  
8/6/72

Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Little attention has been given to constructing roads in the West Coast Buka area in the past as good anchorages exist and all produce can be moved by sea. However since the construction of the East Coast Buka road there has been pressure from residents of the west coast for a road through their area. The Buka Council is currently working on two new road sections, with R.D.F. allocations, which are the beginnings on a road network to the west coast. The sections along the west coast are between HAPAN and BEI and HUTJENA and NOVA. The ~~construction~~ plan is to eventually link these two sections along the west coast. Mr D. Mola, Minister for Business Development, is also pressing for a road to serve this area to be admitted to the P.W.D. design list.

ACTION TAKEN: The Minister for Transport, the Minister for Business Development and the Secretary, Department of Transport conducted an aerial survey of the proposed West Coast Buka road on the 6th June, 1972.

Signed: 

J.F. Tierney, A.D.C.

Date : 8th June, 1972

DISTRICT OFFICE

Date Received

15th June, 1972

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

The Buka Local Government Council has recently petitioned the Minister for Works to have a west coast Buka Island road constructed. The area is a high limestone coastal escarpment and there are other more pressing and more justified road projects wanting in the District. Provision of such a road would be entirely the matter of political definition.

ACTION TAKEN

Previously considered by D.C.C. and low priority allocated. To be re-considered in formulation new District Development Programme.

SGD..... 

DATE..... 23.6.72

Patrol Report  
District: Bougainville  
Area: Bougainville  
Date: 1/6/72  
By: P. van Staveren

PATROL REPORT NO. 6. 71. 72.

Last D.O.A. patrol: Dec. '71  
Last G.L.O. patrol: none  
Total population of district  
Council from the local government

HUTJEN A

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

BY

MR. P. VAN STAVEREN

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
P.O. Box 11, Port Moresby.

In respect of this patrol I would like to  
state that the patrol was successful in  
maintaining law and order in the  
district.

PATROL REPORT

Report No. 6 of 71/72

Objects of Patrol: Elections for House of Assembly 1972

District: Bougainville

Station: Hutjena

Sub District: Buka Passage

Patrol Conducted by:

Mr P. van Staveren

Designation: Patrol Officer

Area patrolled: West Coast Area - Buka C.D.

Personnel Accompanying:

- J. Logoso - D.D.A. clerk
- P. Nnelau - R.D.A. Kubu
- R. Bartos - O.I.C. Malaria Control.

Duration: 19/2/72-6/3/72

No. of days: 17

Last D.D.A. patrol: Dec. '71

Last O.L.G. patrol: none

Total population of Area:

Map reference: nil

Council Area: Buka Local Government Council.

District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
Crava

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 - 2 , (✓)
- Patrol Map ( )

.....  
.....

DATE: 8/6/1972

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU - Papua

In respect of this patrol I attach:

- AREA STUDY, ( )
- UPDATING OF AREA STUDY ( )
- SITUATION REPORTS NO's. 1 - 2 , (✓)

.....  
.....

Ave.

DATE: 23/6/1972

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

67-11-21

30th June, 1972.

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

HUIJENA PATROL NO. 6 OF 1971/72.

Reference your minute of 23rd June, 1972.

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

I have noted the Assistant District Commissioner's remarks concerning the late submission of these reports.

Mr. Van Staveren's reports are concise, informative and well written.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.

67-11-21 (10)



JFT/efd

67-2-1

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

9th June, 1972

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


HUTJENA PATROL NO. 6-1971/72

Attached please find in triplicate report of Hutjena Patrol No. 6-1971/72 conducted by Mr P. van Staveren, Patrol Officer.

This patrol was mounted specifically to conduct the 1972 House of Assembly Elections. No written patrol instructions were issued and I assume that this is the case as Mr van Staveren reports that the then a/ADC informed him that a formal report of the patrol would not be required. An Election report was submitted by Mr van Staveren on 22nd March, 1972 and copies of this are attached to the report now submitted.

F.O.J. folios 22-24 covering the period of this patrol have previously been forwarded to you.

Lateness in submission of the report is due to the fact that Mr van Staveren was labouring under the misapprehension that a formal report was not required.

  
(J.F. Tierney)  
Assistant District Commissioner

Atts.

HA  
UPU  
SIS

DATE: 22



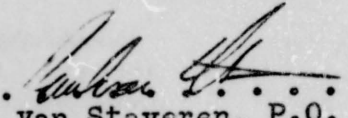
PATROL REPORT - Election Patrol

PATROL REPORT No. 6-71/72

STATION: Hutjena      Officer Compiling: Paul vanStaveren  
DISTRICT: Bougainville SUB-DISTRICT      : Buka Passage  
CENSUS DIVISION: Buka      Local G. Council: Buka

The purpose of this patrol was to carry out 1972 House of Assembly elections on the West Coast of Buka Island, adjacent smaller islands and part of Selau Census Division. Before the beginning of this patrol the Reporting Officer was informed by the Returning Officer/acting A.D.C. that no patrol report was required. Therefore during the patrol no effort was made to collect information for this report. Upon completion of patrol a short Presiding Officer's report was completed and handed to Returning Officer - as requested - a copy of which is attached. A short Situation Report is also attached, covering mainly the Political Situation since the Economic and Social Situation could hardly have changed in the two months since the Patrolling Officer last patrolled the West Coast of Buka. The Political Situation did not change very much however the election brought out a few points worth mentioning.

Signed:

  
P. van Staveren, P.O.

AOA 67-11-25

# PATROL REPORT

Report number: 7/71-72  
 District: Bougainville  
 Patrol conducted by: T.J. Barrett  
 Area patrolled: Nissan Island  
 Duration of patrol: 28-5-72/7-7-72  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: No. 6 of 1970/71  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: N/A  
 Map reference: Milinch of Nissan,  
 Fourmil of Feni Islands

Objects of patrol: Census, Airstrip Maintenance,  
 road maintenance, up-dating  
 of area study, routine  
 (administration)

Station: Hutjena  
 Subdistrict: Buka  
 Designation: Assistant District Officer  
 Personnel accompanying: 1/C. Agewa  
 Number of days: 40 days  
 Total population of area: 3,062  
 Council area: N/A  
 House of Assembly Electorate: North Bougainville

The District Commissioner,  
*Bougainville* District,  
*Agewa*

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

DATE: 28/8/72.

*[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. 1-3 ( )
- ..... ( )
- ..... ( )

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

Date: 40/9/72.

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

67-11-25

19th September, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
P.O. Box 123/124,  
APAWA.

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 7 OF 1971/72

Reference your minute of the 10th August.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of Nissan Island Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. T.J. Barrett, Assistant District Officer.

Copies of Patrol Instructions and the Patrol Report are not required here and I am returning those forwarded for your records.

Would you please obtain further details of the unexploded ordnance at Nissan and forward to me for further action.

Mr. Barrett's Area Study updating is quite good and comprehensive. I note that you have graded the whole report as "above average".

It is obvious from Situation Report No. 1 and the Patrol Report that the people are not interested in Local Government. I assume that the District Local Government Officer has been made aware of this.

(S.J. PEARSALL)  
a/Secretary.

.../Attach.

Grand Total

335

230

250

288

188

111

130

139

135

85

250

203

162

188

208

160

3,062

## SITUATION REPORT No. 3

Station..... HUTJENA ..... Officer Compiling..... T.J. BARRETT, A.D.O.  
 District..... BOUGAINVILLE ..... Subdistrict..... BUKA PASSAGE  
 Census Division..... NISSAN & PINIPEL ..... L.G. Council..... NIL  
 Subject:..... LAND DISPUTE - NISSAN ISLAND

Subdistrict Office HUTJENA

Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received

24/7/72

As indicated by Mr Barrett dispute over even a very small area of land at Nissan can be considered serious due to population pressure and shortage of land. It is important that the dispute be settled quickly and the L.T.C. will be notified of this when the application is submitted.

Action Taken: Nil

Sgd..... *J.F. Tierney* ..... (J.F. Tierney)

Date..... 2/8/72 .....

# SITUATION REPORT No. 2.

2/7

Station..... HUTJENA ..... Officer Compiling..... T.J. BARRETT, A.D.O.  
 District..... BOUGAINVILLE ..... Subdistrict..... BUKA PASSAGE  
 Census Division..... NISSAN & PINIPEL ..... L.G. Council..... NIL  
 Subject:..... MEDICAL SERVICES .....

Subdistrict Office HUTJENA Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

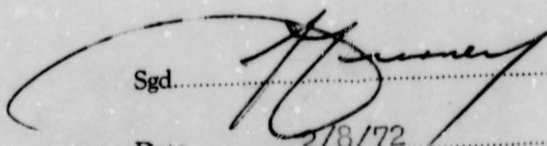
Date Received

24/7/72

The health situation at Nissan/Pinipel requires closer attention from P.H.D. Mr Barrett's suggestion that a Health Extension Officer be posted there is a good one. Additionally it is suggested that an Aid Post Orderly be posted to YOTCHIBOL where a permanent materials building which was previously manned as an Aid Post is available.

Section

Action Taken: Nil



Sgd..... (J.F. Tierney)

Date..... 2/8/72 .....

### SITUATION REPORT No. 1.

28

Station..... HUTJENA ..... Officer Compiling..... T.J. BARRETT , A.D.O.

District..... BOUGAINVILLE ..... Subdistrict..... BUKA PASSAGE

Census Division..... NISSAN & PINIPEL ..... L.G. Council..... NIL

Subject:..... LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL - NISSAN ISLAND

Subdistrict Office HUTJENA ..... Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

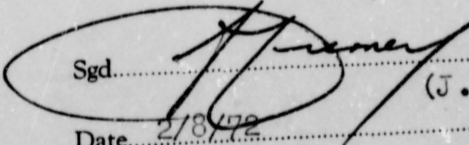
Date Received

..... 24/7/72 .....

Thirty eight percent of the population of the census division is opposed to incorporation within the local government system. A Council covering Nissan/Pinipel, if established, would need the full support of the whole population if it was to have any chance of operating successfully. The low total population (3,062) and isolation of the area would probably preclude successful operation otherwise.

..... Section

Action Taken: Nil

Sgd.....  ..... (J.F. Tierney)  
Date..... 27/8/72 .....



23

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

TJB/efd

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-4-2

Department of the Administrator,

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

18th July, 1972

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
HUTJENA.

AREA STUDY - NISSAN ISLAND

1. The following report will be an updating of the Area Study conducted during Hutjena Patrol No. 6 of 1970/71.

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) It should be noted that the climate is similar to that of Buka with an annual rainfall of approximately 80"-100" per year. There is no official rain gauge on Nissan so no accurate figure is available. Being exposed to the weather it is a fairly windy place with Pinipel being isolated often because of rough seas.

(b) The main road traverses the whole of Nissan's length, 19.7 miles, with 17.5 miles of this having been constructed during World War II. Of the 19.7 miles, 12.7 miles of road is in fair condition considering the length of time it has been there and had no maintenance. The other seven miles were in need of maintenance badly, but this has been done during this patrol, (See Section J. COMMUNICATIONS, for details) There are approximately 10 miles of minor roads.

The Yotchibol wharf is nearing completion and the Sigon wharf seems to have died a natural death as no work has been carried out on it (See section J. (b) for details.

(c) All the schools are still run by Missions, however their hospital facilities have closed down and the medical situation is looked after by three Aid Post Orderlies. These are stationed at Tanamalit, Balil and Pinipel.

Section

22

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Census Revision was carried out. Find attached the new Village population register as per Adsec Circular 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971. Census books for six villages were re-written as the previous ones could not be found.

(b) There are 30 miles of road on Nissan - 20 miles major roads and 10 miles minor roads. All villages except Tapongal are linked and it is only 10 minutes by canoe from the road. Sirot only has a walking track and is approximately 10 minutes from Balil after crossing a sea passage of 100 yards. Pinipel villages are only linked by walking tracks with about six miles covering the lot of them. Pinipel is about 2-4 hours from Nissan depending upon weather.

(c) There are 215 men, women and children absent from Northern Bougainville electorate mainly in Kieta and Rabaul, 218 men working in other centres throughout the Territory. A large number of them have been absent for a good number of years and it is not known by the people if they will ever return. The people working away never seem to communicate back to Nissan and the people on Nissan are very vague as to where people are and what they are doing. The patrol found it very difficult to determine where individuals were working as the Nissan people themselves did not know.



C. SOCIAL GROUPING

(a) No change.

(b) The only time the Nissans deviate from the single family unit is when a large amount of physical labour is required such as for collecting coconuts for copra or feasts. In some cases two villages combine for feasts but this is rare.

(c) No change.

(d) As mentioned in (a) of the original Area Study there are two distinct social groupings, ENTABALU and ENTALO. All villages have these two groupings and it is forbidden for any member of one group to marry into his own group, i.e. they are exogamous. This may change with time however, for the present, it is the custom.

These two groupings are concerned mainly with marriage customs and do not have any ruling in such matters and land inheritance which is handed from father to son, i.e. patrilineal.

(e) The people have no immediate neighbours, with Buka and Anir being the two closest places. The coming of the aeroplane and boat have enabled the Nissans to travel to further places such as Rabaul and Kieta, and contact with Anir and Buka is not so intense as it used to be, although contact with Buka is still constant.

Traditional headmen, probably after all the present leaders die. However, it is doubtful if they will ever break away from the custom completely as the isolation of the place will help to keep it intact. Traditional headmen will probably have an important say in matters in Nissan for many years to come.

D. LEADERSHIP

20

(a) All the leaders mentioned in the original Area Study are traditional and all are still living and in power except for ANIR of Tanamalit. He has been replaced by LABUKA the Luluai. All these now have influence only in their own immediate village.

(b) There are no actual leaders on Nissan and each man is influential only in his particular village. All are old men with no education and in some cases with limited ideas which can only be applied to village conditions 50 years ago. They do however, still hold a lot of power in their own group and usually they have the final decision in most matters. It is a rare occasion when anybody goes against them. There are only two cases on the island where younger men have a controlling interest in village affairs. At YOTCHIBOL Patrick Samuel is organising the people in business affairs, and doing it well. At Mapiri, Henry Kemito is doing the same, however he is striking more resistance and finds the going difficult at times. Tomato Cosmos at Siar has tried to get the village people behind him in business matters but has not had much success and finds himself doing most things himself. He is being severely hampered by the backward views of the headmen in the area who do not want to see their reign of power finish.

It will be a number of years before the Nissan people break away from their traditional headmen, probably after all the present leaders die. However, it is doubtful if they will ever breakaway from the custom completely as the isolation of the place will help to keep it intact. Traditional headmen will probably have an important say in matters in Nissan for many years to come.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE

- (a) No change
- (b) The representative of the Demarcation Committee has been sacked because of lack of work. There are no native persons holding a lease from the Administration,
- (c) Collecting of coconuts and husking are also done communally.

Standard 2	12	25	1 with 'A' Certificate
Standard 1	15	32	1 with 'A' Certificate
Standard 2	13	71	2 with 'A' Certificate
"	19	32	1 with 'A' Certificate
"	31	58	1 with 'A' Certificate
"	20	50	2 with 'A' Certificate
<hr/>			
	103	210	7 teachers

Balil school has closed due to the poor repair of the building and all students now walk to Sigon, a distance of 2.2 miles.

	E.	E.	TOTAL	TRACIFI
Standard 1	23	13	41	1 with 'A' Certificate
"	19	13	32	1 " " "
"	18	20	38	1 " " "
"	21	19	40	1 " " "
<hr/>				
	66	65	151	4 teachers

On Nissan approximately 80% of people up to 40 years old can write their own names and about 20% of them can write fairly well in pidgin english. Nobody except the school teachers and a few individuals can write in english. Reading is limited to about 20% and in English to the teachers and a few students.

Away from Nissan there are 69 students receiving education at High Schools, teachers colleges and universities.

On Nissan the following people have had some form of higher education or training:

- Moris Marcup of Lihon - Form 3 and a former school teacher
- Joshua Ais of Balil - Finished Form 3 at Nissan
- Peter Eira of Tansherda - Finished Form 3 and then went to Seminary training at Nissan
- Patrick Samuel - Standard 5 and then went to school teacher at Sigon, now in Nissan.

All the teachers on Nissan are local people except for two Sisters at Tungal. This gives a total of 13 people with some form of training or higher education at Nissan and Pinipel.

Following is a list of people away who are receiving some form of higher education:

- Lebito Neria of Mapiri - Seminary training at Noreby
- Senia Pansaras of Mapiri - Teacher College Noreby
- Samurik Lamansa of Balil - Teacher's College at Noreby
- Toning Walin of Balil - Seminary training at Noreby

F. LITERACY

(a) All schools are mission run and English is taught in all of them.

		M.	F.	TOTAL	TEACHER
<u>TUNGOL</u>					
Standard	3	24	33	57	2 with 'A' Certificate
"	5	15	10	25	E.O. 1
"	6	21	14	35	E.O. 1
<u>KAROATA</u>					
Standard	2	18	7	25	1 with 'A' Certificate
<u>MAPIRI</u>					
Standard	1	15	17	32	1 with 'A' Certificate
<u>SIGON</u>					
Standard	2	33	38	71	2 with 'A' Certificate
"	3	19	13	32	1 with 'A' Certificate
"	5	31	25	56	1 with B <sub>1</sub> Certificate
"	6	20	34	54	1 with 'A' Certificate 2 with 'C' Certificate
		103	110	213	7 teachers

BALIL

Balil school has closed due to the poor repair of the building and all students now walk to Sigon, a distance of 2.2 miles.

		M.	F.	TOTAL	TEACHER
<u>URUH</u>					
Standard	1	28	13	41	1 with 'A' Certificate
"	3	19	13	32	1 " 'A' "
"	5	18	20	38	1 " 'B' "
"	6	21	19	40	1 " 'C' "
		86	65	151	4 teachers

(b) On Nissan approximately 80% of people up to 40 years old can write their own names and about 20% of them can write fairly well in pidgen english. Nobody except the school teachers and a few individuals can write in english. Reading in Pidgin is limited to about 20% and in English to the teachers and a few students.

Away from Nissan there are 69 students receiving higher education at High Schools, teachers colleges and universities.

(c) On Nissan the following people have had some form of higher education or training:

- Moris Kiarsip of Lihon - Form 3 and a former bank clerk.
- Raphael Anis of Balil - Finished Form 2 at Hutjena.
- Peter Pien of Taraheron - Finished Form 3 and then did 3 years Seminary training at Rabaul.
- Patrick Samuel - Standard 8 and then a certificate teacher at Tungol, now in village.

All the teachers on Nissan are local people except for two Sisters at Tungol. This gives a total of, at present, 19 people with some form of training or higher education on Nissan and Pinipel.

(d) Following is a list of people away who are receiving some form of higher education:

- Bebito Meria of Mapiri - Seminary training Port Moresby
- Senia Pomengas of Mapiri - Teacher College Madang
- Lemunik Lamanau of Balil - Teacher's College Port Moresby
- Toming Welin of Balil - Seminary training Fort Moresby

F. LITERACY (cont.)

(d)

- Tororesi Tongi of Balil - University Port Moresby
- Leo Hanet of Teruatap - University Hawaii
- Baris Siek of " - Trainee Doctor Port Moresby
- Rusti Siek of " - Teacher's College Port Moresby
- Voren Varu of Tanaheron - " " Goroka
- Mobin Toenari of " - Seminary College Rabaul
- Pelamus Tongi of Yotchibol - Teacher's College Goroka.

(e)

Every village has at least one radio. The number varies according to visits from people back from the big centres and how many are broken and discarded. The patrol brought with it old copies of "Nuis bilong Yumi" and various other Government issues and they were gone in no time. Most of the people can't read them but they like to look at the pictures and in some cases those who can read do so for the illiterate. A regular issue of such material to Nissan would be welcomed by the people. All people with radios listen to Radio Bougainville or Radio Rabaul. Little interest is shown in the A.B.C. as it is not in Pidgin.

The sports clubs are still running very strongly on the Tugoi side of the island with the most interest being shown by the younger women. There is also a soccer competition being run by the teachers at Tugoi. There are twelve teams with nearly every village represented. Interest is very high amongst the players however, other village people do not seem to take much interest. Soccer fields are situated at both Mission stations.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) The use of World War II materials is mainly on the eastern and northern sides of the island, i.e. from Tanamalit around to Siar. On the southern and western sides, i.e. Teruatop to Yotchibol, the paeople have started to use native material in combination with roofing iron. One village, Tapongal, has roofing iron for every house, the village however are finding difficulty in keeping up with timber requirements for flooring, bearers and the walls. They will, with time, overcome this problem.

There are only four shotguns on the whole of Nissan so native hunting materials are still widely used.

The landrover used by Mission for medical work has now been returned to Mission headquarters in Buka. The speedboat is U/S at the moment.

(b) No change.

(c) Sister Damien has now been transferred but her work is being carried out by Sister Jeanne. The Womens' Clubs are still running very strongly on the Tungol side of the island with the most interest being shown by the younger women. There is also a soccer competition being run by the teachers at Tungol. There are twelve teams with nearly every village represented. Interest is very high amongst the players however, other village people do not seem to take much interest. Soccer fields are situated at both Mission stations.

H. MISSIONS

(a) No change.

(b) There are only two Sisters at Tungol now as one has transferred to Buka. The nursing aides are no longer employed as the hospital has closed down and the school now employs four teachers instead of three. This includes Taroaia and Mapiiri schools. Sigon mission employs 7 teachers and there is no longer a lay worker. School buildings on Sigon have been up graded and although space is limited the mission ground is as well kept as could be expected under the crowded conditions. Water supply is however a problem as it is on all Nissan Island.

(c) The peoples' relationships with Tungol are still very good and with Sigon, although not over friendly are cordial. Father Tuohy does tend to anger the people occasionally, however this does not worry them unduly and they do not hold it as a bad point against the church as a whole. The people are working voluntarily on a new church, quite willingly, so the situation is not one that warrants much attention.

(d) No change.

I. NON-INDIGENES

(a) i. The plantations are worked by the people of the area and they get all the profit from them. They pay a fee of \$40.00 per trip to the Mission. Each trip yields approximately \$400.00 with about 4 trips per year, so the people are getting most of the benefit. The money is then put into a Society account started for this purpose.

ii. The brick machines are now being used at Sigon for the building of the new church.

The Dolmar saw is at Lihon village cutting timber for the bearers in the new church. The local people are working it voluntarily. The saw has been used for the past year in the Tungol area and quite a few people have built houses from the timber cut.

(b) Excluding teachers the missions employ approximately four people.

(c) The Mission at Sigon runs a Society for the people which buys copra from the villagers at 2¢ per lb. They pay on the spot so the people do not have to wait for a dividend. The people of the area are obviously happy with the arrangement as the 'T' number held by the Mission for this Society has brought more copra in the last year than any other 'T' number on the island.

(d) No change.



13

J. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) The main road which goes from Yotchibol at one end of the island to Balil at the other end is 19.7 miles long. There are approximately 10 miles of minor roads all of which need bush cutting back. The people however, are not willing to work on these side roads as they are seldom used. They will maintain the main road.

Work was carried out on the section of road from Poriwon to Balil during the patrol and although the 2.2 miles are still not first class they have been improved on. A tractor was hired from the Mission and the people worked voluntarily. Coronus was laid on bad sections and all trees close to the road cut down. There is however, still a lot of work to be carried out if the road is to become even a fair one. The people have said they will continue working until it is up to standard and the Father at Sigon has stated that they can use the tractor free of charge when they want to work on the road. If these promises are carried out the road should be vastly improved upon by the time the next patrol is in the area.

The same system was used on the 4.8 miles of road from Kulis to Yotchibol, i.e., hire of business tractor and voluntary labour.

Although not as bad as the Poriwon to Balil section, this section of road was not too good either. It has now been improved and is a fair standard. However, more work is still required. The people of Yotchibol have their own tractor and have stated that they too will continue to work on the road to improve it.

The people on both sides of the island have worked well during the patrol and if they can keep it up after the patrol leaves the two bad sections of road should soon be brought up to a reasonable standard.

All villages except Tapongal are linked by the road system and Tapongal people are quite content with things as they are at the moment. To link them to the main road would require building a road through a mangrove swamp and the cost would not be warranted. They are only ten miles from the road by canoe.

There are only six vehicles on the island so wear and tear on the road is not great. The road is in fair condition considering it has gone since World War II without maintenance. If a grader were put onto the roads for a month they would be first class again, and would probably stay the same for another 10 years or more. They are coronous road so weather deterioration is not great.

(b) The Yotchibol wharf is still not completed, however they are only awaiting cement to bind the stones together and it will be completed. The cement is due to arrive in the near future so within 3-4 months the wharf should be completed.

The Sigon wharf seems to have died a natural death or the people are not willing to work on it. After the Yotchibol wharf is completed Nissan will have two wharves with good anchorages. They are protected from the weather from two different directions so no matter where the wind comes from one of them will be usable.

J. COMMUNICATIONS (cont.)

(b) A third wharf could improve on this. A wharf at Sigon would be more central for the people from Lihon to Balil, but even now the people from Balil whom are furthestest from the Mapiiri wharf only have 5 miles to take their copra, and the Mission tractor does it for them. It seems that the people have woken up that a third wharf would involve a lot of work for little gain and have abandoned the scheme.

Although there are two wharves, ships do not call regularly. The 'NUKUMANU' comes every two to three months to take copra and bring supplies. He states that it would not be economical for him to come more often. The people have tried other vessels but they have proved unreliable and have returned to the 'NUKUMANU' every time. This lack of regular shipping is a set back on the economy of the area as the people have no other way of sending produce or receiving goods from stores. On Pinipel it is even worse as the people firstly have to bring their copra to Nissan by canoe, as boats will not call at Pinipel.

(c) The strip was closed in April-May to DC3's as the fly-over areas and approaches had not been cleared of bush. This was rectified during this patrol and DC3's are calling in again on request. Charter of an B.A.S. plane has now gone up to \$65 Nissan-Buka.

11

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

On Nissan itself there are very few people with anything more than basic skills in carpentry, painting and storekeeping. If anybody has these skills there is no future for him on Nissan, as a result all skilled people are in other centres working. Nissan people have provided persons to nearly all trades and professions however, accurate information was difficult to obtain or those absent do not write home and as a result the people on Nissan haven't a clue as to where they are working.

The rest of the year is spent worrying about their own internal matters. This attitude of stagnation was very evident in political discussions held in each village. Discussions by the patrol revealed that the people of self-government, the people of Nissan, do not seem to be interested in self-government or in the development of their own village. It was pointed out to them that they would have to play their part by trying to increase crop production, introduce new business if possible and generally try to improve their standard of living, i.e. maintain roads, improve housing where necessary, increase water storage.

The patrol attempted to draw the people into thinking about the coming of self-government and how it would affect them but in most cases this was met with the usual doubts and questions such as "We don't want self-government yet" or "Who is going to look after us when independence comes?", or "Will we still have Kiaps patrolling after self-government?".

The patrol answered this type of question by pointing out that self-government was coming whether they wanted it or not and that the time was approaching when they would have to start feeding for themselves. Some of the younger men in the villages showed some reaction to this, however in the majority of cases their minds could not be stretched beyond thinking about who was going to look after them.

As stated some of the younger men of the villages did show a genuine concern about the coming of self-government. However, they were in a vast minority and it is feared that they will be absorbed by the masses if they do try to disrupt the normal pattern of life.

The village, Siar, was concerned that Apin, the Michael Somare, would become leader of the country. Their concern was based on the fact that a Sepik man would not look after them as they were not Sepiks. It was pointed out that Papua New Guinea was to be a united country with no tribal distinctions such as Sepiks, Chimbu, Wissans etc. and that if they were to start looking after themselves and not rely on the government to help them all the time.

Nearly all villages expressed the wish for more regular visits to the members of H. of A. to pay more regular visits to the villages.

The attitude of the Nissan people towards the Central Government is good in that they are prepared to accept, however unless they begin to activate themselves in the near future they may find that at independence, the new government will not give them little help, as they are not willing to help themselves.

10  
L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The majority of people on Nissan are fairly political aware in that they know something about the functions of Central Government, the House of Assembly, the meaning of self-government etc. There are however not very active in their thinking about these subjects. Perhaps their isolation has brought about this state of affairs. They see possibly two D,D,A. patrols a year, and possibly 3 or 4 visits per year from P.H.D. and Education personnel. These are the only times they are really made aware that there is anything going on in the outside world. The rest of the year is spent worrying about their own internal matters. This attitude of stagnation was very evident in political discussions held in each village. Discussions by the patrol revolved around the theme of self-government, the need of the people to prepare themselves during self government for independence, and how the development would affect the Nissan people. It was pointed out to the people that they would have to play their part by trying to increase copra production, introduce new business if possible and generally try to improve their standard of living, i.e. maintain roads, improve housing where necessary, increase water storage.

The patrol attempted to draw the people into discussion about the coming of self government and how it would affect them but in most cases this was met with the usual comments and questions such as "We don't want self-government yet" or "Who is going to look after us when independence comes?", or "Will we still have kiaps patrolling after self-government?".

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One village, Siar, was concerned that Sepik man, Michael Somare, would become leader of the country. Their concern was based on the fact that a Sepik man would not look after them as they were not Sepiks. It was pointed out that Papua New Guinea was to be a united country with no fragmentations such as Sepiks, Chimbu, Missans etc. and besides that they were to start looking after themselves and not look to the government to help them all the time.

Nearly all villages expressed the wish for their two members of H. of A. to pay more regular visits to Nissan.

The attitude of the Nissan people towards Central Government is good in that they are pro-administration, however unless they begin to activate themselves in the near future they may find that at independence, the new government will give them little help, as they are not willing to help themselves.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

- (a) No change as no extra land to increase plantings.
- (b) From July, 1971 to June, 1972, the Nissan people produced 318 tons of copra. In value this was worth approximately \$43,000. This information was obtained from consulting all 'T' number owners on Nissan.
- (c) No change.
- (d) Land is too short to introduce market gardening and besides there would be no market for the produce.
- (e) There are 218 men away working at other centres. If these people away working earned an average of \$15 per week each this would give a total of \$170,000 per year earned by Nissan people. Approximately \$8,000 of this would come back to Nissan each year. Seasonal workers would bring in another \$2,000.

There are no wages earned on Nissan itself other than the teachers who earn a total of \$25,000 earned in wages coming into Nissan every year.

The cash earning from copra, less expenses, the only other source of income on Nissan was approximately \$40,000. Therefore the total amount of cash coming onto Nissan every year would be approximately \$65,000. Most of this is then spent on food and clothing items.

- (f) In the last year both co-operatives made a profit, however not a large one. Difficulty is experienced in obtaining goods for the stores and shipping out copra bought from the people.

TANAMALIT - NIHAN made a profit of \$1199.00 in the last year however it could have been greater if the store did not give credit or the people paid their debts.

SIGON - SULUMAL made a profit of \$1,200 in the last year. This was made mainly on copra. The store does not seem to function very well at all, sometimes bought ~~slowly~~ by poor ordering by the clerk; the store is nearly always out of stock.

The attitude of the people towards co-operatives stores is good, there only complaint being that they are always out of stock. This is not always the fault of the clerk, but due to the lack of shipping facilities. (See section J.)

- (g) Henry Kemito's (Mapiri village) society is still running fairly well. The contract to maintain the airstrip helps this group a lot. Difficulty is found in maintaining the tractor as there is no mechanic and spare parts are slow in coming from Rabaul. There is some conflict from people in the village who are outside the society, however this is mainly due to jealousy on their behalf because the business is running fairly well. Kemito has now become the mail collector due to his close proximity to the airstrip.

Patrick Samuel is now the single driving force behind the Yotchibol Society, This group is probably the most successful group on the island. They have just obtained two Development

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (cont.)

(g) Bank loans to build two copra driers. Their enthusiasm for progress is spreading to some of the other villages in their vicinity. Another man of Kulis village, Henry Kanel, has also received a loan for a copra drier and to increase his coconut plantings. Yotchibol was by far the keenest village to upgrade the roads during the patrol, but their drive pulled the other villages along also.

The Father at Sigon has started a Society for the village people in conjunction with the Tindice plantation. This plantation is Mission owned however the people work it voluntarily and have all profit from it, paying the Mission only \$40 per trip. The plantation makes about \$1,500 per year of which the Mission receive approximately \$160. The profit is put into a bank book so that at a later date machinery can be brought. This is also the way the other Mission plantations on Nissan are operated. At Sigon, the Society operated by the Father, who buys copra from the people in the villages at 2¢ per lb and pays on the spot, thus the people do not have to wait for a dividend. This is only a service to the people and run on a non profit basis and adjustments are paid later.

The system seems to be running well at the moment as the people are working well on the plantation, however it is only a new set up and it remains to be seen if they will keep up the voluntary labour required.

Most of the other Societies in the villages are still not functioning. They are Societies in name only, or all they usually involve is a man with a 'T' number who sends their copra to the C.M.B.

(h) No appreciable change. To estimate the total of how much money the Nissan people have in the bank would be nearly impossible.

(i) No change.

(j) The average per capita income would be approximately \$21.00 with the younger people who are progressive, and the elder people below this.

(k) Marketing facilities are poor due to infrequent shipping; as commented in the original Area Study, if the people were prepared to increase their production by working harder shipping would probably improve. At the present time after a ship has left, they sit around doing nothing until it draws near the time for the next ship. This time could be used to improve copra production.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

- (a) No change.
- (b) No change.
- (c) No change.

(d) The saw is kept going full time supplying local needs so would not be able to produce timber for selling. It is doubtful if enough trees could be found on Nissan to have a timber industry. Local needs would also use most trees that would be any use as timber. Fishing could possibly provide an answer to the Nissan need for an industry. In Balil, one person asked about this industry. The writer was not sure himself how one went about commencing a fishing business. Presumably a survey of the number of fish in the area would have to be done first. A check will be made with D.A.S.F. as soon as possible. Perhaps they have already done this.

The people asked about buying a boat, with regard to poor shipping facilities. It was explained that a large accumulation of money would be required for such a venture.

Copra production could be increased. At the present time about approximately 30% of the coconut crop is made into copra, 20% goes towards their diet and pigs eat 50%. Pigs roam around the island freely without restraint. If the pigs were killed off or fenced, copra production would increase greatly. The people however, are not interested in improving themselves so much that they would interfere with the pigs. Pigs take No. 1 position on Nissan before anything else and the people are not wishing to change this.

Other than the above position, the Nissan people have no other avenues to improve their situation. Land is short and markets are a long way from them.

(e) A few of the younger people would be willing to work hard and make the sacrifice of such things as pigs, however the majority of people, especially the older people, would not and it is doubtful if this majority could be overcome. There are exceptions such as Patrick Samuel and Henry Kemito, but they are the only two who have succeeded or wanted to succeed, in over 3,000 people. Perhaps after self government when the people will see that they will soon be left to fend for themselves things may improve, but for the present they are prepared to sit back and see if they can receive things without having to work for them, as they have in the past.

6  
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O. ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For Nissan to have a successful Local Government Council everybody on the island, including Pinipel, would have to participate as the population is not large. There are six villages who oppose Local Government. They are Tanamalit, Mapiri, Lihon, Siaken, Poriwon and Salapen. Their reasons, so stated, is that they could not afford to pay taxes. Every Administrative Officer who has come to Nissan, from the District Commissioner down, has tried to change their thinking, but has not been successful.

While holding political discussions in these villages only a minor mention was made of Local Government for it was reasoned that if they had changed their thinking they would inform the patrol of their own accord. This they did not do so. The younger people on the Tungol side of the island, i.e., Teruatap to Yotchibol, are very keen to have Local Government, so keen in fact that while the patrol was on the island they sent a deputation to those villages that opposed Local Government and tried to change their minds. They pointed out that self government was close and that Nissan had no other means of improving their situation. However, it was all to no avail as the six villages would not change.

The situation on Nissan is still therefore, the same. The headmen of the six opposing villages, who are nearly all Tultuls and Luluais, do not want to lose their power and they are pulling the village people along by saying that they could not afford to pay tax, an excuse that all the people are only too willing to agree with.

(J. Barrett)  
Assistant District Officer



P. ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

(a) The police house is now in need of repair

Furnishings include a stove, 2 beds, 3 mattresses, 3 chest of drawers, a dining room table and two chairs and a wardrobe. Although all these things are old they are in good repair, so furnishings are anything but spartan. A motorbike is more use than a boat as people can be met along the roads and discussions held, whereas a boat can only go from point A to B.


(b) The rest house of Tanamalit is still in operation but the one at Tungol is not.

(c) (i) Sister Damien has transferred and has not been replaced.

(ii) All the Aid Post Orderlies have just returned from a course in Sohano and all are working well since their return. Perhaps they have been re-inspired.

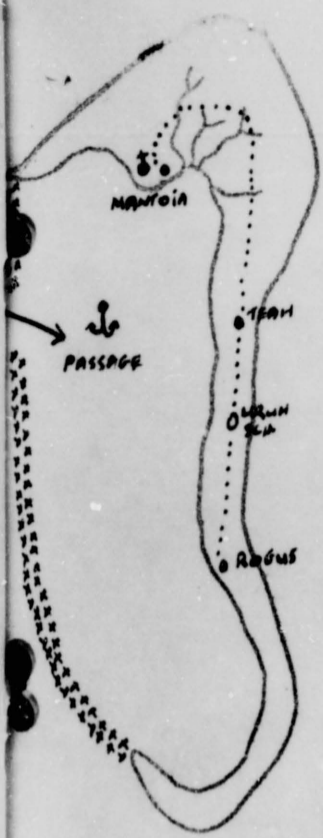
(iii) There are now 15 trade stores, some of which are functioning well. One problem is lack of shipping to bring in supplies. Also the people cannot seem to order enough to carry them between boats. This is a lack of knowledge in ordering and a lack of enough capital.

(iv) Most villages have small pits that can be used if necessary, with a lot of hard work to get the coronous out.

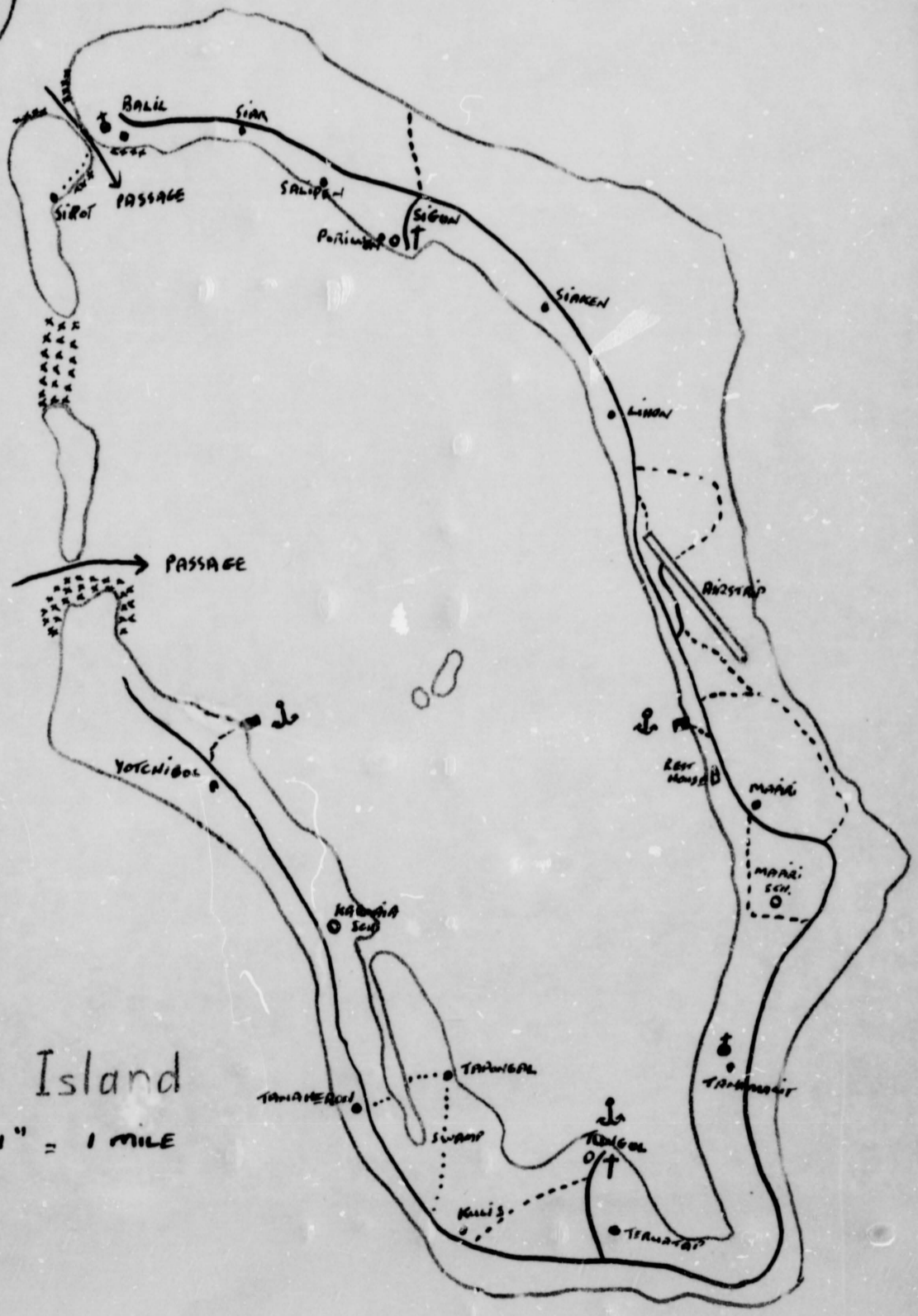
  
(T.J. Barrett)

Assistant District Officer

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Piniipel Island



- LEGEND**
- AND POST
  - SCHOOL
  - MISSION
  - ANCHORAGE
  - WHARF
  - REST HOUSE
  - MAJOR ROAD
  - MINOR ROAD
  - WALKING TRACK

Nissan Island  
 SCALE 1" = 1 MILE

SITUATION REPORT No. 3.

Station..... HUTJENA ..... Officer Compiling..... T.J. BARRETT, A.D.O.  
 District..... BOUGAINVILLE ..... Subdistrict..... BUKA PASSAGE  
 Census Division..... NISSAN ISLAND ..... L.G. Council..... NIL

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

Subject: LAND DISPUTE - Nissan Island

Nissan Island is 19.7 miles long and only one mile across at its widest point. There are 2513 people living on the island so as a result land is at a premium.

A land dispute was investigated at Teruatap village, between Palastatim and Kovgoi/Kokore and after a long, unsuccessful attempt to settle it the patrol carried out a chain and compass survey of the area and an application for a hearing will be submitted to the Land Titles Commission. The area of land involved is only approximately 1½ acres, however on Nissan this is large enough to cause serious trouble amongst the village people. The area involved is only covered in secondary growth and will eventually be used for subsistence gardens.

It is recommended that the hearing of this case be heard as soon as possible by the Land Titles Commission, as although the situation is not explosive it is nasty and is causing friction in the village. This unrest could spread and involve other pieces of land and also other aspects of village life.

Sgd: 

T.J. Barrett, A.D.O.

Date:

17/7/'72

SITUATION REPORT No. 1.

Station..... HUTJENA ..... Officer Compiling..... T.J. BARRETT, A.D.O.  
 District..... BOUGAINVILLE ..... Subdistrict..... BUKA PASSAGE  
 Census Division..... NISSAN ISLAND ..... L.G. Council..... NIL

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.


Subject: LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL - NISSAN ISLAND

Nissan Island has no Local Government Council. To have a successful Council on Nissan, all people on the island, including Pinipel Island, would have to participate due to the small population. There are six villages that oppose a Council on Nissan. They are <sup>SIRAKEN</sup> Lanamalit, Mapiiri, Lihon, Poriwon and Salapen. The reason for opposing a Council is that they feel that they would not be able to afford to pay tax.

While in these six villages the patrol mentioned Local Government however did not stress it as it was felt that if they had changed their minds they would inform the patrol of their own accord. This they did not do.

Local Government was discussed in the other villages also and some of the younger men on the Tungol side of the island, i.e., Teruatap to Yotchibol were very keen on getting a Council on Nissan. So eager in fact that they formed a committee on their own initiative which held a meeting with all those villages who oppose Local Government on Nissan, and tried to get them to change their thinking. They discussed Local Government with relation to Self-Government, and pointed out that Nissan had only a very limited choice of ways to improve themselves, and Local Government was one of them.

This meeting however, was to no avail as the opposing villages would not change. The traditional leaders in these places are nearly all Luluais and Tultuls and do not want to lose their power to Councillors, who would most likely be younger men. They are telling the village people that they would not be able to afford tax, and this is an excuse the people are only too willing to follow. So Nissan Island will still have to do without a Local Government Council, hard on those villages who want to progress, but unless all villages are willing to participate in a Council it is the only course that can be taken.

Sgd:  T.J. Barrett,  
A.D.O.

Date: 17th July, 1972

SITUATION REPORT No. 2.

Station..... HUTJENA ..... Officer Compiling..... T.J. BARRETT, A.D.O.  
 District..... BOUGAINVILLE ..... Subdistrict..... BUKA PASSAGE  
 Census Division..... NISSAN ISLAND ..... L.G. Council..... NIL

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

Subject:..... MEDICAL SERVICES .....


On Nissan there are three Aid Post Orderlies, one at Tanamalit, one at Balil and one on Pinipel Island. These three persons are trained only in basic medicine. There was previously a fully trained sister at Tungol Mission, however she has transferred.

There are 3,000 people on Nissan. They are isolated except for a plane twice a week, if requested, and a boat every two to three months. Efficient medical attention cannot be obtained in an emergency, except by chartering a plane. While the patrol was on Nissan there were four emergencies, one of which was afterwards diagnosed in Kieta as serious but not emergency and one died because he did not get treatment early enough. These mistakes were nobody's fault as nobody on the island is sufficiently trained in medicine.

The lack of qualified medical attention could be overcome by posting a Medical Assistant to Nissan. Besides emergencies he would be fully occupied attending to sick people, supervising A.P O's and giving children B.C.G. and triple antigen injections. At present there is nobody qualified on Nissan to give these and as three injections have to be given at monthly intervals for triple antigen medical patrols from Bougainville are not frequent enough.

The lack of medical attention was brought up in several villages and the people of the area feel that they are being neglected with regard to medical services. They have written to the District Medical Officer and to the Director of Public Health, however have received no answer.

The posting to the area of a Medical Assistant is considered necessary by the writer for at the present time all the people have got to fall back on is an Aid Post Orderly, who usually does not know what is wrong and can only send for a plane by charter, often unnecessarily or too late.

Sgd:.....  ..... T.J. Barrett,  
 A.D.O.  
 Date:..... 17th July, 1972 .....

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
KONEDOBU

BDA 67-11-22 (178)

## PATROL REPORT

Report Number: 8 of 1971/72

District: Bougainville

Patrol conducted by: P. van Staveren

Area patrolled: Torokina Area, Buin  
Sub District

Duration of patrol: 24th-26th June 1972

Last D.D.A. patrol: (Buin S.D.)

Last O.L.G. patrol: (Buin S.D.)

Map reference: Bougainville 2 mil

Objects of patrol: Assessment of flood damage to  
crops & distribution of 4 tons emergency  
Station: (rations.)

Subdistrict: Hutjena  
Buka Passage

Designation: Patrol Officer

Personnel accompanying: Crew M.V. 'HAZEL'

Number of days: 3 days

Total population of area: known to Buin S.D.O.

Council area: Bana/Nagovisi Council

House of Assembly Electorate: South Bougainville  
Open

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,

*A. S. W. A.*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 26 To , ( ✓ )

Patrol Instructions, ( )

The Report and my comments, ( )

Area study, ( )

Updating of area study, ( )

Situation Reports No's 1- , ( ✓ )

Patrol map, ( ✓ )

DATE: 28/6/72.

*[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: 5/7/72.

*[Signature]*  
of District Commissioner

Grand Total

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

67-11-22

24th July, 1972.

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

HUIJENA PATROL NO. 8 OF 1971/72.

Reference your minute of 5th July, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of Torokina Section of the Banoni Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. P. Van Staveren.

Action taken by the patrolling officer in the distribution of rations appears quite satisfactory and no further comment is necessary.

T.W.E.  
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary. J

Project Officer.....

Date.....

(4)

District Office

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received

5th July, 1972.

Satisfactory action. Although Torokina lies in the Buin Sub-District, available shipping dictated urgent action through the Hutjena office. With the anticipated opening of the Torokina airfield on 18th July, access to this hitherto for remote portion of the Island will be vastly improved. The Patrolling Officer's on food, crops and situation bears out those of other technical departments.

Action Taken:

Sgd..... *W. T. Brown* .....

Date..... 5th July, 1972. .....

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded..... Section

Project Officer.....

Date.....



# SITUATION REPORT No. 4

Station Hutjens Officer Commanding P. van Staveren  
 District Bougainville Subdistrict \_\_\_\_\_  
 Census Division Banoni L.O. Council Bani  
 Subject: Rain Damage & Distribution of Rations - TOROKINA Area

Subdistrict Office HUTJENS Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received  
28-6-'72

I agree with Mr van Staveren's conclusion that further supplies of food will not need to be sent to the Torokina area. Due to the rushed and urgent manner in which this patrol was mounted, no written patrol instructions were issued.

Action Taken:

*J.F. Tierney*  
 J.F. Tierney, A.D.  
 Date 28th June, 1972

## SITUATION REPORT No. 1.

Hutjena S.D.O.  
 Station..... Buka Passage Sub District ..... Officer Compiling..... Paul van Staveren  
 District..... Bougainville ..... Subdistrict..... Ruin  
 Census Division..... Banoni ..... L.G. Council..... Bana/Nagovisi Council

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

Subject: Rain Damage and Distribution of Rations - TOROKINA Area

This patrol went to the Torokina area following reports from TOROKINA R.C. Mission that the food gardens of some villages had been completely wiped out and then badly damaged by flood.

The patrol departed Buka Passage at 0600 on Saturday the 24th June and proceeded with 4 tons of supplies to Torokina. After arriving at 2.45 p.m. through very rough seas discussions were held with the priest in charge of Torokina Mission.

A meeting was held with people from all the villages and their situation was discussed. They appeared to be giving an honest assessment of the damage and their statements tallied with what the Catholic Priest and a D.A.S.F. Rural Development Assistant had said. It was decided that a personal assessment of damage, by inspection, was not warranted as verbal instructions were to return to Buka Passage as soon as possible and the inspection would have taken at least three (3) days.

Population figures for some villages were obtained from the Mission and 4 tons of rations were divided up on a population and % of damage basis (refer Appendix 1 attached).

The Priest at Torokina says damage was caused by heavy rains, i.e. 40 inches in 2 days. The low lying coastal area was completely under water. The sweet potato is all rotting in the ground and other crops have also suffered bad damage. The villages further inland suffered damage to varying degrees, as some grew taro and sweet potato, the taro on the flat river plains and the sweet potato on the hillsides. The Coastal people have been living off coconuts, fish, breadfruit and swamp taro (unaffected by inundation). They have been hungry as supplies of the above foods do not meet the demand.

In my opinion no further supplies of rations would be necessary as with the above foods and four tons of supplies distributed, there should be sufficient food until the gardens become productive again. The R.D.A. at Torokina stated that the people started re-construction of their gardens as soon as flood waters abated, one week ago.

A hand drawn map is attached for reference to figures in Appendix 1

Sgd: *Paul van Staveren* P.O.

Date: 27/6/72

## APPENDIX 1.

## DAMAGE % TO GARDENS AND DISTRIBUTION OF RATIONS

VILLAGE/S	POPULATION	% DAMAGE	RATIONS			
			Rice 56lb	meat/fish	sugar	tea
Torokina PTS & Mission staff	108	100%	20 bags	5 c/ns	22 2lb pkts	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb pkts
Laruma/Manarube	123	100%	25 "	6 "	28 "	25 " "
Kegiri/Koramakana	125	100%	25 "	6 "	28 "	25 " "
Kotana	60	70%	8 "	3 "	8 "	8 " "
Tsito	54	70%	5 "	2 "	5 "	5 " "
Tengerepaia	93	70%	12 "	3 "	13 "	12 " "
Kerea-Keriana Laruma	?	10%	5 "	1 "	5 "	5 " "
Piva	73	80%	20 "	5 "	19 "	20 " "
TOTALS	626 +		120 bags	30 cartons	128 x 2 lb pkts.	120 x $\frac{1}{4}$ lb pkts.

APPENDIX 2.

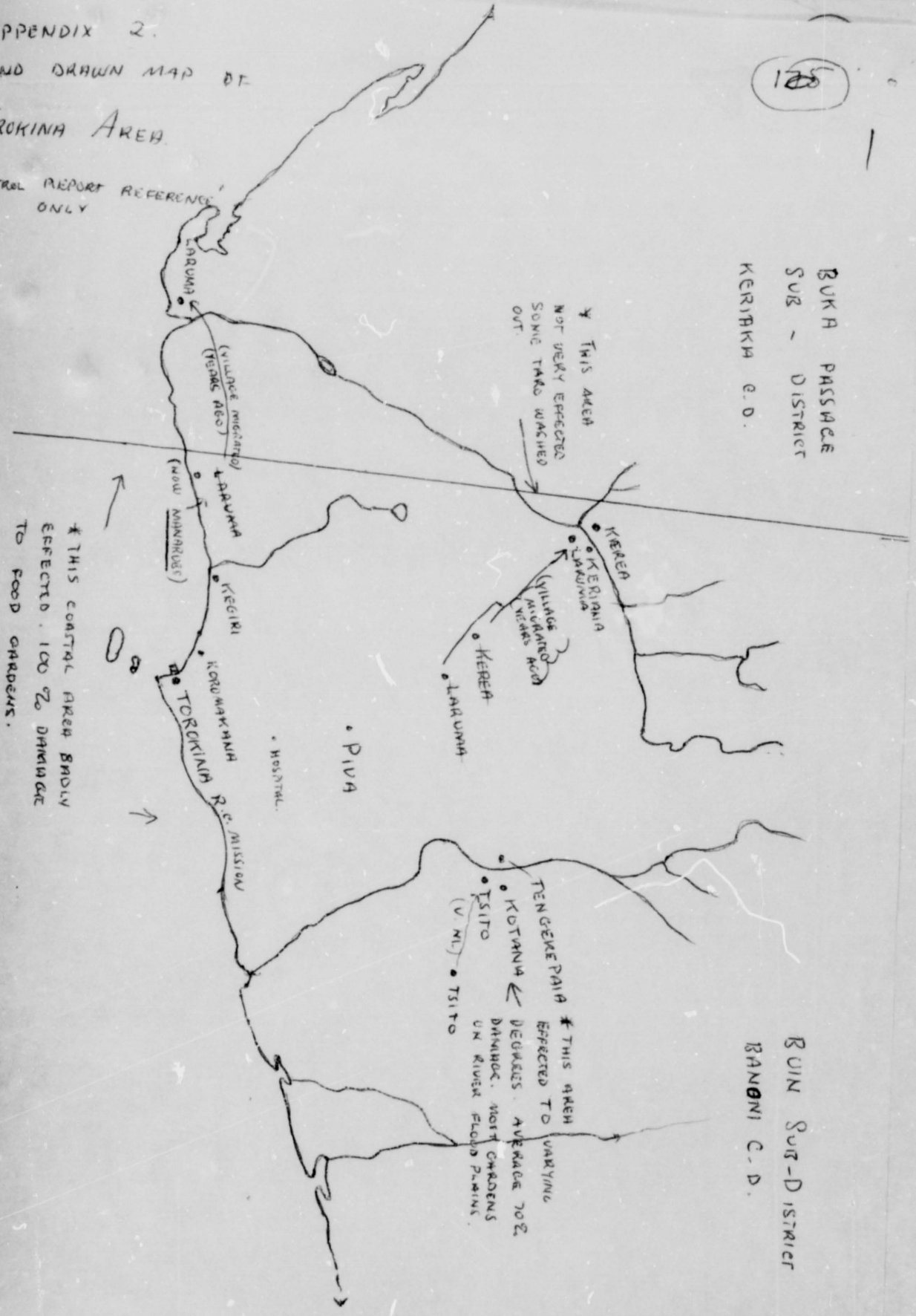
HAND DRAWN MAP OF

TOROKINA AREA

FOR PATROL REPORT REFERENCE ONLY

105

BUKA PASSAGE  
SUB - DISTRICT  
KERIKHA C.D.



BUN SUB-DISTRICT  
BANONI C.D.