

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Wakunai

VOLUME No: 7

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

WAKUNAI

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1-68-69	R.A. Deverell	Wakunai Council area Rotokas & Aita C.D.
2-68-69	E.A. Godward	Wakunai C. area Aita C.D. Pokoia village area
3-68-69	E.A. Godward	Wakunai Council area Rotakas & Aita C.D.
4-68-69	A.J. McLay	Aita & Rotokas C.D.



Cleared 286.69



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... Wakunai No 1 - 68/69

Subdistrict..... Kie

District..... Bougainville

Type of Patrol..... Annual Census

Patrol Conducted by..... R.A. Deverell A.D.O.

Area Patrolled..... Wakunai Council Area

(Council and/or..... Rotokas & Aita C/D'S

Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

P. Hagali Med. Assis.	Sironga Vice Pres.
J. Paragai L.G. Assis.	Lilibuto Councillor
Bulumenau Constable	Kiriribea "
Baras Constable	Deiobairi "

Duration of Patrol from 17/6/68 To 27/9/68

No. of Days..... 40

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... H of A Elections.

Date..... March 1968 Duration..... 10 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Annual census and compilation of new tax/census register. Conduct survey of inland feeder roads. Wakunai Councillors accompanied patrol to collect Council tax.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 4207

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner.

13/3/1969

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

do 286/69

67-11-18

24

20th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA, Bougainville.

PATROL NO. WAKUNAI 1/68-69.

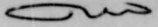
Your reference 67-1-5 of 13th March, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. R.A. Deverell, Assistant District Officer, to ROTOKAS and AITA Census Divisions.

As pointed out by the Assistant District Commissioner, Kieta, the late submission of the report lessens its value to this Headquarters, and as such it is a disappointing report.

Mr. Deverell must not allow such a delay to occur again in future, and he should carefully study my Circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968, and Chapter xvii of Volume I of Departmental Standing Instructions.

Were written patrol instructions issued?

  
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director.

cc: Mr. R.A. Deverell,  
Assistant District Officer,  
KIETA, Bougainville District.

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





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-18

(13)

Telephone

Telegrams.....

Our Reference..... 67-1-5

If calling ask for

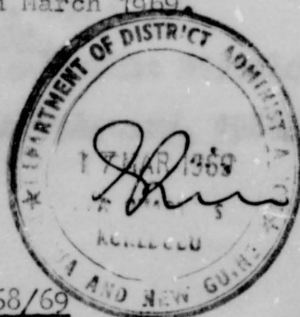
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

District Headquarters,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA

13th March 1969

The Director,  
Dept. of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU



WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT NO 1 - 1968/69  
ROKOKAS / AITA CENSUS DIVISIONS

Attached are two copies of the above report together with a copy of the comments from the A/Assistant District Commissioner Kieta.

The report reveals slow but steady economic and social development throughout the Wakunai area whilst the political climate remains quiet.

Even though the report is informative and contains some detailed information more attention could have been given to the economy of the area. Also the report should have been submitted earlier.

20/3

*W. F. Brown*  
(W. F. Brown)  
A/District Commissioner

67 - 1 - 1

CW

Sub-District Office,  
P.O. Box 69,  
KIETA,  
Fougainville District.

14th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
KIETA.

WAKUNAI PATROL No. 1/1968-69 - REPORT.

Attached, please find the original and two copies of the above report. Completed on the 27th September, 1968 the patrol covered both Census Divisions of the Wakunai Administrative area. The report however, was not received at this office until mid-January, 1969. Due to the fact the report was three months old when received, it has not received priority in this office since I took over on the 22nd January, 1969.

Situation Report.

Individual receipts issued to each tax payer are necessary, particularly where individuals might wish to defend themselves should they be charged with failing to pay tax on demand. Regulations 23(1) of the Local Government Regulations provides that "A tax ticket shall be issued by a tax collector to each tax-payer.....". It would appear from the report that a group receipt was issued to each village. The amount of tax collected is pleasing to note and indicates that the Council is popular in the area. Mr. Bennett has not, as yet, been formally charged for refusing to pay his Council tax.

I would be interested to know just how many people gathered at Wakunai to meet Mr. Mola when he visited. People in the Kieta area have often complained that not only their members, but also members from other electorates, never come to listen to their complaints and comments on matters arising in the House. Yet, on a recent, well publicised visit by Mr. T. Kapena, only seven local people turned up for the meeting he held. This was even despite the fact an Officer approached fifty or more locals gathered at the local market place.

The report indicates that the situation in the Wakunai area gives little cause for real concern for the present at least.

Area Study.

As a reference, this section would have been better set out under headings as laid down in Chapter XVII of Volume 1 of the Departmental Standing Instructions and as required by the Director's 67-1-0 of the 21st June, 1968. It should also be noted by patrolling officers that the Area Study is required as "a separate entity within the Patrol Report".



The section '(F) Literacy', '(N) Possibility of Expanding the Economy' and '(Q) Attitudes to Local Government and the Central Government' have been omitted, although the latter two have been well covered in the Situation Report.

I do not agree with the statement "The Wakunai people would be one of the few groups on Bougainville who have not openly opposed C.R.A.". The Assistant District Officer, Wakunai in his confidential letter to you dated the 8th December, 1966 indicated that feelings in at least some parts of the Wakunai Administrative Area were, at that time, no different from those in the Kieta Area and that the people made no effort to conceal these feelings.

I feel that Mr. Deverall could have spared a little more detail on the economy of the area. An approximate estimate of the amount of money going to the people of his area per annum would be of interest and use in future planning for the area.

The report contains a lot of information and it is a pity that some of it at least is now up to eight months old. It is important that officers submit their reports within a week or two of completing the patrol, particularly in an area where the situation is so sensitive and subject to rapid changes. Mr. Deverall's rushed programme after completing his patrol is partly the cause of the delay, however I do feel that with a little effort he could have found time to complete the report (which should have been at a final draft stage at the end of the patrol) and had it submitted by late October, 1968.

Camping Allowance claims have been forwarded to Rabaul for payment by cheque.

Population statistics are attached.

*J. J. Hart*  
(J. HARRILLOW).

a/Assistant District Commissioner.

**c.c. Officer in Charge,  
Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI.**

(19)

WAKUNAI PATROL NO. 1/68-69.

ANNUAL CENSUS PATROL - ROTOKAS AND AITA CENSUS  
DIVISIONS.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday, 17/6/68 :

Departed WAKUNAI 1400 per Council Tractor arriving TEARAKA 1530 accompanied by Council Tax Collection <sup>man.</sup> <sub>TEAM</sub> Overnight TEARAKA.

Tuesday, 18/6/68 :

Census Revision, Council Tax Collection and Medical Examination for TEARAKA and TEIHUP commenced 0900 and completed by 1215. During evening informal discussions on Council Affairs, Roads, Demarcation, House of Assembly. Overnight TEARAKA.

Wednesday, 19/6/68 :

Departed TEARAKA 0830 per Council Tractor. Arrived INUS 1100. Visited INUS Plantation and S.D.A. Mission. Overnight INUS.

Thursday, 20th.6/68 :

Census Revision, Council Tax Collection, Medical Examination for INUS commenced 0830, completed by 1030. Inspected Council Water Supply Project. During afternoon informal discussions. Query re. Loan Societies. Overnight INUS.

Friday, 21/6/68 :

Departed INUS 0830 per INUS Plantation Courier Speedboat arriving WAKUNAI 0855. Council Tractor returned to WAKUNAI with remainder of Patrol.

22/6/68 - 4/8/68 :

At WAKUNAI. Attended to Annual Report and other Annual Returns, Council Final Financial Returns. Council Estimates Meeting, General matters.

Monday, 5/8/68 :

Departed WAKUNAI 1330 via Courier Tractor, arrived TOKAI 1630, accompanied by Council Tax Collection Team, Medical Assistant and Orderly, one Policeman. Overnight TOKAI.

Tuesday, 6/8/68 :

Census Revision, Council Tax Collection, Medical Inspection commenced 0830 and was completed by 1130. 100% tax collected. During afternoon informed discussions on Council affairs, Village and main road construction and maintenance, demarcation, cash cropping, House of Assembly. Overnight TOKAI.

Wednesday, 7/8/68 :

Departed TOKAI 0800, arrived KORIBOR 0900. Track follows a ridge and would be no problem to upgrade to vehicular road. Census, Tax collection and medical inspection. Commenced 1300 and completed by 1515. During evening informal discussions. Also discussed possibility of vehicular road into upper AITA area. Overnight at KORIBOR.



(18)

Thursday, 8/8/68 :

Because of heavy rain previous evening AITA River was in flood and as AITA had to be crossed five times before reaching TUBIAI decided to wait it out. Overnight KORIBORI

Friday, 9/8/68 :

Departed KORIBORI 0700. AITA still in flood but made a crossing and proceeded to POKOIA. Arrived POKOIA 1000. Village deserted because of unscheduled arrival. Overnight POKOIA.

Saturday, 10/8/68 :

Departed POKOIA with 30 carriers at 0700, arrived TUBIAI 1145. River crossed five times, two crossings at high level. Heavy rain during most of the day. Overnight TUBIAI.

Sunday, 11/8/68 :

Observed at TUBIAI.

Monday, 12/8/68 :

Census Revision, Tax collection and medical inspection commenced 0930 and was completed by Noon. During afternoon informal discussions. Attended sing-sing put on by UPEI's. Overnight TUBIAI.

Tuesday, 13/8/68 :

Departed TUBIAI 0810 arriving KUSI 0915. Part of walking track 1,800 Ft. long, possibility for airstrip. Decided to return within next few days for more thorough investigation. Area clean, most houses in good repair. Census Revision, Council Tax Collection, Medical Inspection commenced 1300, completed 1600. Five Tax defaulters issued with Council orders. During evening informal discussions. Overnight KUSI.

Wednesday, 14/8/68 :

Departed KUSI 0800 arriving OSIWAIPA 1215. (1 1/2 Hours usual walking time). Investigated two reported possible airstrip sites. Only 900 and 700 Ft. respectively. Census Revision, Council Tax Collection, Medical Inspection for OSOWAIPA, OWAWAIPA and SIRIBIA commenced 1330, adjourned 1615. Informal discussions re. Council affairs, demarcation, airstrips, cash cropping including potatoes, House of Assembly, Savings and Loans Societies. Overnight OSIWAIPA.

Thursday, 15th./8.68 :

Census Revision resumed at 0820, finished at 1100. Eight Tax Defaulters issued with Council Orders to pay within 30 days. Afternoon returned to airstrip site near TUBIAI and new alignment was found and centerline cut which measured 2,700 Ft. long. Longitude gradient measured 5.08% Lateral gradient 0.2%. Changes of grade is very gradual. Area is currently covered with primary forest. If people prepared to go ahead a Category "D" strip would meet their present requirements. Overnight at OSIWAIPA.

Friday, 16/8/68 :

Departed OSIWAIPA 0700. Arrived POKOIA 1215. Overnight at POKOIA. During evening informal discussions.

Saturday, 17/8/68 :

Census, Council Tax collection, medical inspection commenced 0815 and was completed by 1100 and 100% tax collected. Departed POKOIA 1330 and proceeded by Administration Landrover to WAKUNAI arriving 1415.

18/8/68 - 1/9/68 :

Attended Council Statutory and Executive Meetings, attended to Council correspondence and checked Monthly Returns, also attended to various Returns and matters at the Office.



Monday, 2/9/68 :

Departed WAKUNAI 1330 per Council Tractor arriving NUPATORI 1445. Accompanied by Medical Assistant and Medical Orderly, Council tax collection team, Council Surveyor and one policeman. Overnight at NUPATORO.

Tuesday, 3/9/68 :

Census Revision, Council Tax Collection and Medical Inspection commenced 0830 and was completed 1210. During the afternoon informal discussions on Council affairs, village roads, cash crops, demarcation, House of Assembly. Six Tax Defaulters presented with Council Orders to pay within 30 days. Overnight NUPATORO.

Wednesday, 4/9/68 :

Departed NUPATORO 0830 with 30 carriers. Arrived PIPIPAIA 0930. Walking track to PIPIPAIA suitable for upgrading. Some <sup>places</sup> ratios up to 15% gradient and would have to be terraced. Census Revision, Council tax collection and medical inspection commenced 1230 and was completed at 1600. Six Tax evaders issued with Council Orders. Informal discussions during evening. Overnight PIPIPAIA.

Thursday, 5/9/68 :

Departed PIPIPAIA 0830, arrived KAKARAPAIA 1030. Track could be upgraded to vehicular road for another four miles. After this point ridge becomes too narrow. Discussed two matters re. land usufructory rights. Overnight KAKARAPAIA.

Friday, 6/9/68 :

Census Revision, Council tax collection and Medical inspection commenced 0930 and was completed by 1330. During the afternoon informal discussions. Inspected batches of fermenting coffee and coffee pulping machine.

Saturday, 7th./9/68 :

Unable to move at KAKARAPAIA is S.D.A. influenced.

Sunday, 8/9/68 :

Departed KAKARAPAIA 0800. Arrived TUTUPAIA 0910. Track too difficult for upgrading to vehicular road. Census Revision, Council Tax collection and Medical inspection commenced 1230 and was completed at 1530. Three Council Orders issued to Tax defaulters. Councillor SIRONGA explained the operation and maintenance of Council Coffee Pulper issued to the Village. During the evening informal discussions. Overnight at TUTUPAIA.

Monday, 9.9.68 :

Departed TUTUPAIA 1400 and arrived BULISITORO 1510. During the late afternoon informal discussions. Overnight BULISITORO.

Tuesday, 10/9/68. :

Census Revision, Council Tax Collection and Medical inspection commenced 0900 and was completed by 1120. Five Tax defaulters issued with Council Orders. No complaints. During afternoon surveyed lower walking track to ASITAVI. For one hour near BULISITORO track drops steeply, some grades 15-20%, then continues for another six miles with only gradual downgrades. Overnight at ASITAVI. Accompanied by Council Surveyor.

Wednesday, 11/9/68 :

Departed ASITAVI 0700 and proceeded to Hamlets of PIPIPAIA on upper walking track to BULISITORO. This track is a far better proposition for upgrading to a vehicular road into the ROTOKAS, via BULISITORO. Overnight BULISITORO.

Thursday, 12/9/68 :

Departed BULISITORO 0730 and arrived IBU at 1100. Walking track follows a series of ridges and crosses two creeks. Could be upgraded to vehicular road. Informal discussions during afternoon. No complaints. Overnight IBU.

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Friday, 13/9/68 :

Census Revision, Council Tax Collection, Medical Inspection commenced 0900 and was completed at 1130. 100% Tax collected. No complaints/ Departed IBU 1215, arrived TOGARAU 1305. Road difficult, however advised old Government track would be suitable for vehicular road. Spent afternoon visiting Mr. and Mrs. FIRCHOW of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Overnight TOGARAU.

Saturday, 14/9/68 :

Census Revision, Council Tax collection, Medical examination commenced 0900 and was completed by 1215. No Tax defaulters. Inspected house and site being constructed for Council coffee pulper. Inspected and measured airstrip and advised re. upgrading to Commercial "C" or "D" standards. During evening informal discussions. Overnight TOGARAU.

Sunday, 15/9/68 :

Observed at TOGARAU.

Monday, 16/9/68 :

Departed TOGARAU 0915 and arrived SISIVI 1100. Track difficult to upgrade. Census commenced 1100 but interrupted by rain. During the afternoon informal discussions. Overnight SISIVI.

Tuesday, 17/9/68 :

Census, Tax collection and Medical Examinations resumed 0800 and completed by 1000. Six Tax evaders issued with Council Orders. Councillor SIRONGA instructed people in the operation and maintenance of new Council coffee pulper. Departed SISIVI 1130 and arrived RURUVU 1330. Near SISIVI inspected 200 Lb. Bomb recently unearthed. Overnight RURUVU.

Wednesday, 18/9/68 :

Census etc. for RURUVU commenced at 0915 and was finished by 1130. Four Tax evaders issued with Council Orders. Inspected School and Aid Post. One local Court re. riotious behaviour resulted in four convictions. Departed RURUVU 1330, arrived SIROPAPAIA 1630. Councillor SIRONGA instructed people in operation and maintenance of Coffee pulper. Track to SIROPAPAIA too difficult for upgrading. A ridge running from the Aid Post to SIROPAPAIA to WAKUNAI River would be more suitable. Overnight SIROPAPAIA.

Thursday, 19/9/68 :

Census, Tax Collection and Health inspection began 0830 and was completed at 1100. No tax evaders. Instances of goitre in these elevated villages. No complaints. Informal discussions during afternoon. Overnight SIROPAPAIA.

Friday, 20/9/68 :

Departed SIROPAPAIA 1430. Arrived MAPEARO 1600. Track to MAPEARO difficult to upgrade. During evening informal discussions. Alternate route suggested above would service MAPEARO and SIROPAPAIA. Overnight at MAPEARO.

Saturday, 21/9/68 :

Census etc. for MAPEARO commenced 0800 and completed 1100. Three Tax defaulters issued with Council Orders. Inspected Copra Drier. No complaints. Departed 1315 arriving LEIKOIA 1615. Road crosses five ridges which forms part of foothills of NUMANUMA Volcano (extinct). Departed OLD LEIKOIA by Landrover. Arrived WAKUNAI 1645.

22/9/68 - 25/9/68 :

Attended Council Meeting. Council correspondence and matters. Office correspondence and matters.

.... / 5.

(15)

Thursday, 26/9/68 :

Departed WAKUNAI by Landrover and arrived NEW LEIKOIA 0910. Accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer, GODWARD and Council Tax team. Census and Tax collection commenced 1000 and finished at 1215. No complaints. Number of men away working at Department of Public Works, WAKUNAI, ASITAVI Sawmill and TEPEROI Sawmill. Returned to WAKUNAI 1300. Arrived TEPEROI Village 1430, Census and Tax collection completed at 1630. Returned to WAKUNAI 1700.

Friday, 27/9/68 :

Departed WAKUNAI 0900 per Landrover. Arrived OKOWAPAIA 0925. Accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer, GODWARD and Council Tax Collection Team. Census and Tax Collection completed 1230. No tax evaders. No complaints. Returned to WAKUNAI 1300.

END OF REPORT.



(15)

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT NO. 1/68-69.

ANNUAL CENSUS PATROL - ROTOKAS AND AITA CENSUS DIVISIONS :

INTRODUCTION :

Hereunder is the Report of a Patrol conducted from 17/6/68 to 27/9/68, lasting forty days. During this period the Patrol occasionally returned to WAKUNAI for Council Meetings, extra supplies and other matters. The purpose of the Patrol was the Annual Census Revision for the whole of the WAKUNAI Administration area, comprising the ROTOKAS and AITA Census Divisions. These Divisions also comprise the boundaries of the WAKUNAI Council area.

A Survey was made to find routes for inland feeder roads and during the course of the Patrol a submission was made re. rural development works - roads. My 10/6/2 of 30th. August, 1968, refers.

A new combined Tax.Census Register was compiled for both the AITA and ROTOKAS Census Divisions, and for expediency a WAKUNAI Council Tax Collection Team accompanied the Patrol. The response to the Tax Collection was very good and by the end of the Patrol the estimated target had been reached. A running Tax Audit was conducted during the patrol.

As the Annual Tax Census provides an opportune time a Health Survey Team comprising a Medical Assistant and Orderly accompanied the Patrol. Details as to the health of the people and the instances of goitre in the upper Villages are contained in this Report.

Throughout the WAKUNAI Area the Patrol was well received and apart from a two day delay when the AITA River flooded unexpectedly no other difficulties were experienced. All walking tracks were clean and Rest Houses were in good repair. The passage of the Patrol required thirty (30) Carriers, however, this provided no difficulties and the smaller Villages combined their resources.

Even though the Patrol was commenced before the 21st. June, 1968, the date of the new Patrol Reporting Instructions, the Report has been compiled in accordance with this Circular. In the case of an Annual Census Patrol when a situation report and area study are to be compiled streamlining is required because of the considerable duplication in the information required. On Page 156 of the Departmental Instructions - "The area study should take the form of .....examination of the social, <sup>political</sup> ~~habitu~~ economic situation ..... " This is almost identical to the opening remarks on Situation Reports in Circular 67/1/0 of 21/6/65.

The Patrol was completed on Friday 27/9/68 and on <sup>Tuesday</sup> ~~Thursday~~, 1/10/68 I was notified by Radio of my immediate transfer to the District Office, KIETA. After the Handover/Takeover was completed with the relieving Officer I arrived at KIETA on 11/10/68 and have been completing this Report whilst also attending to duties at the District Office.

Attached is a Map, Diary, Population Register and Calim for Camping Allowance. Claims for the other members of the Patrol were submitted prior to my departure from WAKUNAI.

SITUATION REPORT :

LOCAL GOVERNMENT :

<sup>For</sup> The expediency in the compilation of the new combined Tax Census - Council Tax Register, a WAKUNAI Council Tax Revenue/collection Team accompanied the Patrol. The Members of the Team were Councillors SIRONGA (Vice-President), LILIBUTO, KIRIRIBEA, DEIOBAIRI and Local Government Assistant JAMES PARAGAI. As each page of the Census Register was completed it was handed to the Clerk to enter the details of the Tax collected. For each Village an Official Receipt was written out and handed to the Councillor. .... / 2.



and as Adviser of the Council I conducted a running Audit during the Patrol.

The Tax collected in all the Coastal Villages was 100%, however, each of the inland had usually 4 - 6 Tax evaders in which case each man was issued with a Council Order by the Tax Team to pay his Tax within thirty days. As the penalty for disobeying a Council Rule is clearly printed in pidgin on the Order this had the immediate effect of producing <sup>ANOTHER</sup> \$10 - \$15 Tax. The Duplicate copies of the Orders can be used when the Council is proceeding to prosecute Tax evaders.

Last year Council tax fell short approximately \$100 below the estimated amount. This year at the end of the Patrol the target had already been reached with a proximatly \$200 still owing. This is attributed to the fact that an Officer accompanied the Patrol, the bringing up to date of the Tax Census Register, and greater efficiency on the part of the Council Tax Collection Team. At the last Tax Payers Meeting in February, 1968, it was unanimously voted that the Tax Rate for 1968/1969 should remain at \$4.00 for men and nothing for women. Although it was generally agreed that the Tax Rate should be increased during 1969/1970. Even though Council activities are restricted by its small budget, there were no serious criticisms of Council affairs discussed during the Meetings on Patrol, nor were there any difficulties experienced whilst collecting tax.

The only incident which occurred was reported to me after the Tax Team had visited TENAKAU Plantation. It appears that a European Overseer, Mr. BENNETT after an uninformed oratical criticism of the Council refused to pay tax. He was issued with a Council Order by Councillor SIRONGA to pay tax within thirty days and invited to bring his criticisms to the next Council Meeting. I hope this matter is followed up. In my view it is actions such as this which gain the respect of the Expatriates. Even though the WAKUNAI Council is multi-racial the Council Expatriates take little interest in Council affairs, however, it is essential that the Council get their support. A good start would simply to give more publicity to Council affairs and Meetings.

During the Patrol six Coffee Pulpers purchased by the Council were distributed amongst the coffee producing Villages of the Upper AITA Area. Such handouts are not desirable and are best worked on a subsidy basis. They were, however, on the Council Estimates before my arrival at WAKUNAI. Vice President SIRONGA who has had experience with the Machines explained their operation and maintenance to the people. The scheme certainly provided a boost in prestige for the Council and some 20 bags of coffee were produced during the Patrol.

During the Council's short four year history it has accomplished steady if not spectacular progress and now enjoys a high rate of prestige. During this time the Council has provided a system of steady and uniform area administration where the Administration has posted a number of Officers for only short periods.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS :

The WAKUNAI Council has 21 Councillors whose names are as follows :

<u>NAME.</u>	<u>ADDRESS.</u>	<u>SEX.</u>
Sort.	Inus.	M.
Lilibuto.	Bulistoro.	M.
Burara.	Leikoia.	M.
Bubudiwatei.	Mapearo.	M.
Kaililio.	Nupatoro.	M.
Karabus.	Tearaka.	M.
Kekitsiobi.	Ruruvu.	M. .... / 3.
Duta	T...	"



Putei.	Togarau.	M.
Kiriribia.	Sisivi.	M.
Pelis.	Siroripaia.	M.
Ratola.	Teperoi.	M.
Sisikoia.	Tutupaia.	M.
Sivvi.	Pokoia.	M.
Sironga.	Kusi.	M.
Siomi.	Osiwaipa.	M.
Aridio.	Koribor.	M.
Irabvi.	Ibu.	M.
Obukua.	Tubia.	M.
Aravai.	Kakarapaia.	M.
Piopi.	Pipipaia.	M.
Deiobairi.	Okowapaia.	M.

Councillor PUTEI, Councillors DIRONGA, PIOPI, KARABUS are certainly the hardest workers on the Council. KEKITSOIBI and SIVVI are no use whatsoever. Councillor SORT and Councillor PUTEI are the only deep thinkers and the best debaters, and will not readily accept new ideas at the Council Meetings until all the pros and cons are hammered over. During the Council's discussion on the Referendum they were the only Councillors who had anything to say on the matter. Unfortunately SORT is often discouraged by the dissentists of his constituents. Vice President SIRONGA makes a point of accompanying Administration Patrols and is the Council's best executive officer. Councillors SIRONGA and PIOPI are referred to again under "Influential Persons". Councillor PELIS is originally from MADANG. After working at Numa Numa Plantation for some time he married into SIRORIPAIA Village and eventually settled there. This is an example of the peoples' acceptance of outsiders. JOHN KUNGKAM, a Planter from BUIN and other people from BUIN have also settled in the WAKUNAI area.

It is generally recognised that the Councillors are not just glorified policemen and the Council is an institution apart from the Administration. The people have noticed that the Councillors are kept busy on many matters other than the reporting of law breakers, maintaining Council rules etc. The Councillors have the support of the Elders and influential men although some of these people have never nominated as Councillors. It also appears that the Councillors have a good deal of influence because of their position, as the Councillors of lesser personality and leadership are also able to get things done.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY :

Facts which have been extracted from various "Government" information pamphlets on the House of Assembly were discussed in brief during the Patrol. The degree of Political awareness is still mainly confined to the limited boundaries of the WAKUNAI area. This is mainly due to the fact that the greater proportion of the population have ventured little further than their Villages and the lack of any real political leadership in the area. To date the WAKUNAI area has never nominated any of its own people to stand for the House of Assembly Elections nor does there appear to be anyone with the potential of filling the role of a future political leader. To date none of the indigenous Members have shown any interest in the area except a fleeting one day visit by Mr. DONATUS MOUA some months ago. These representatives general lack of interest is the main criticism of the people. Because the House of Assembly did not perform any immediate miracles only a mild interest is taken. This however is also a reflection on the attitude of most Australians who being less idealistic and hot blooded than other people only take an interest in parliamentary affairs when they effect them directly, particularly their pocket.

Although the people were relatively well informed about the facts surrounding the proposed Referendum there has been little discussion about it. Their source of information has mainly been Radio Bougainville broadcasts. At the September Meeting of the Council the proposed Referendum was discussed for only ten minutes and only Councillor PUTEI and Councillor SORT entered the discussions. The other Councillors just sat mystified. The people are obviously surprised and dumbfounded at the proposal. .... / 4.



Councillor PUTE expressed general bewilderment at the proposal and annoyed that the matter had not been initially taken up with the Bougainville people before any announcements were made. Councillor SORT was of the opinion that the Bougainville people were not ready for any form on independence. The matter in the form of an Agenda Item was referred to the Bougainville Combined Councils' Conference at KIETA in October, 1968.

POLITICAL EDUCATION :

Most Villages in the WAKUNAI area have at least one Radio Receiver and this is one of the best mediums for political education. Dry one way discussions by Field Officers accomplish little, however, Radio News Broadcasts, Radio Reports on the House of Assembly, broadcasts of Local Government Affairs seem to have a far greater impact. The information is continuous. It comes in easily digestible quantities and the source is considered more authoritative. The media of the current newspapers and publications are limited. Only a few copies of these reach the Villages and then they have to be read. They are also quickly consumed as smoking paper. Most of the publications are printed outside Bougainville and pidgin editions are not readily understood.

The Radio is certainly the most palatable medium of political education as it merely requires turning a switch (providing a radio and batteries are available). However, unlike an Officer it can be turned off when the subject becomes too tiring, further a liberal smattering of Slim Dusty and Scottish music helps the passage of propaganda.

GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT :

The WAKUNAI Administrative area is dominated by the Numa Numa and Balbi volcano systems and the ridges of these mountains reaches down to almost the coast. At present the bulk of the population, except for five Villages living on the coast, are still living inland on these ridges and foothills which makes communications difficult and expensive.

Apart from the 30 miles of feeder coastal road only 15 miles of Feeder road reach inland to contact the edge of the main population. The roads were constructed by the people with limited Administration assistance. The Public Works Department which is almost non-existent has only committed itself to <sup>maintain</sup> that section of coastal feeder road from WAKUNAI to the Red River. In four years the WAKUNAI Council has constructed four Aid Posts, 5 Water Catchments, 2 Teachers' Houses and purchased 11 Coffee Pulper Machines and has purchased tools for airstrip and road construction. It also operates a Tractor/Trailer unit for roadwork and the haulage of produce. Another unit is on order. The Council also markets English potatoes and has increased the interest in this crop.

A Cessna 'strip has been constructed at TOGERAU by the people with Council financial assistance and Administration and Methodist Mission supervising assistance. Produce and foods are now being freighted to and from WAKUNAI at about 1¢ per pound. Another airstrip site has been located in the area. (Refer "Airstrips").

For the last year the Demarcation Committee have been proceeding with the work of Land Demarcation in both the AITA and ROTOKAS areas. As yet, however, only a limited number of cement pegs have been placed into position to follow up the work of the Committee.

VILLAGE CASH CROP EXTENSION :

Figures are contained under the Section "Economy of the Area". To date Cash Cropping in the WAKUNAI area has been limited to Copra, Robusta Coffee, Cocoa, Potatoes and a limited amount of Fresh Vegetables. Even though the Council has assisted Coffee



production by providing a number of coffee pulpers, coffee planting is no longer actively encouraged.

The processing and marketing of coffee and cocoa is still a problem. Because processing is far below standard local plantations are unwilling to purchase anything except copra, however, for the time being the Agricultural Department has committed itself to purchase all unshelled produce including all coffee. At present the Agricultural Department is purchasing cocoa for 10 - 12¢ per pound whereas good quality cocoa is fetching up to 17¢ per pound on other markets. The upper Villages of AITA and ROTOKAS are 2½ - 3 thousand feet above sea level. To date these people have only planted Robusta Coffee and Potatoes as cocoa has been considered unsuitable, and this theory has been supported by previous Agricultural Officers. The present Officer, Mr. R. HILL contends that there has not been enough experimentation carried out to come to this conclusion and he intends to go ahead with a number of experimental blocks.

During the last year the activities of the Agricultural Department in the WAKUNAI Administrative area have been confined to general extension work on copra and cocoa. Also investigations have been conducted into the possibility of establishing a Marketing Society.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING :

As mentioned above processing of cash crops is below standard and so prices paid are only minimal. Although Marketing Societies are not always successful, The setting up of a Society in the WAKUNAI area would at least be a systematic attempt at improving quality and the marketing of produce. The potential Members so far have only guaranteed a total Share Capital of \$2,000, whereas \$4,000 was required before Registration of the Society would be approved. However, during September, 1964 the Agricultural Officer at WAKUNAI received approval to go ahead and collect Share Capital. Even if \$4,000 was collected, this would barely be enough to purchase produce, pay for a Clerk and Storage facilities etc., These would also have to be considered.

NON-INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT :

During October, 1968, the purchase of 450 acres known as IBINIA/ KOIKOI'IPA near TEREROI Sawmill was finally completed. The Applicant for the land, KOIKOI Plantation are the same people who have interests in TEREROI Timbers.

Coconuts and cocoa are to be planted and a cocoa fermentary is already planned.

TENEKAU Plantation changed ownership in July, 1968. The rumoured figure was \$200,000. The previous owner, an ex. Coastwatcher, Mr. R. STEWART, had to return to Australia because of his wife's illness, is now living in Sydney. The Plantation which only produces copra has never been interplanted with cocoa. The new owner intends to interplant with cocoa as soon as possible.

TEREROI Timbers is working a Timber Lease of 16,000 acres between NUMA NUMA and ARIGUA Plantations. As the area near the Sawmill has already been worked out the company is now <sup>HAVING</sup> handling logs from near ARIGUA Plantation along the coastal road to its mill at TEREROI, a distance of about ten miles. This is being done by sub-contract. The Company has recently purchased a Grader and D4 Bulldozer for constructing access roads into their timber lease. From time to time this equipment is also hired by the Department of Public Works at WAKUNAI.

The Catholic Mission sawmill at ASITAVI is also finding that most of the nearby timber is finished and accessibility of the more suitable timbers is becoming more difficult.



(9)

EDUCATION AND HEALTH :

As the Education and Health needs of the AITA and ROTOKAS people are seen to by the Administration, WAKUNAI Council and three different Missions the people are relatively well catered for. However, improved water supplies are needed in the coastal Villages of TEPEROI and OKOWAPAIA and the improvement and extension of Infant Welfare is also required.

The only Administration School, the WAKUNAI Primary "T" School mainly caters for WAKUNAI Station children. Children from NUMA NUMA, TEPEROI, LEIKOIA and SIROPAIA Villages also attend. Primary Students when completed are then sent to HUTJENA High School or other Technical Schools. Details of Mission schools are contained under the Heading "Missions".

To date the WAKUNAI Council has constructed 4 Aid Posts, 5 Water Catchments, 1 Well and Pump and 2 Teachers' Houses at WAKUNAI. Being a Stage "O" Council the salaries of the Medical Orderlies and the medicines are provided by Public Health Department. At the recommendation of the Medical Assistant the Council is now considering a "Dog Rule" to reduce the number of diseased dogs in the area. The Administration operates a non-paying Hospital at WAKUNAI which is staffed by a native Medical Assistant. Mission establishments are contained under the Heading "Missions".

Apart from 4 unqualified Infant Welfare nurses employed by the S.D.A. Mission at INUS, infant welfare and pre-natal welfare in the area has been relatively neglected. Following my recommendations a qualified Infant Welfare Nurse (who is the wife of one of the Primary "T" School Teachers at WAKUNAI) was engaged at the WAKUNAI Hospital. This has relieved the male Medical Assistant of these duties and has given more confidence to the local women in attending the Hospital more often. Because regular Transport cannot be guaranteed clinics are only conducted at the Hospital, however, when the Council's additional Tractor becomes available, the Council may then be able to provide regular transport to the inland villages.

About 30 cases of Goitre were noticed in high Villages of both the ROTOKAS AND AITA areas which are at the elevation of about 2½ to 3 thousand feet. A large proportion of cases occur in OSIWAIPA Village where even young children of 10 years of age are suffering from goitre. The complaint seems to be more prevalent amongst the teen age girls and women in the Villages. In the past, various remedies have been tried such as supplying iodised salt and growing watercress. Soon after the completion of the Patrol a letter was received from the Department of Public Health advising the forwarding of a quantity of iodised vaccination oil. Unfortunately the quantity was only sufficient for treating young adults between a certain age range. This supply is the result of a Survey carried out by the previous Medical Assistant in the WAKUNAI area.

During the Patrol only two cases were admitted to Hospital. One case of infected Ringworm in a girl aged 8 and a Tropical Ulcer on the foot of a boy ages 10. The parents were cautioned about their responsibilities. The Report of the Medical Assistant, Mr. P. HAGALI contains details as to the health of the people.

LAW AND ORDER :

Generally the WAKUNAI people are most law abiding and the largest percentage of trouble comes from the ~~apparent~~ differences of opinion between Chimbu and Maprik Plantation Labourers, Also because of a convenient supply of liquor from the KIVIRI Trade Store, Drunk and disorderly conduct on the Plantations and Station often has to be dealt with.

Only one case of Assault was dealt with on Patrol which resulted in one defendant being imprisoned for one month and two other ..... / 7.



(8)

defendants being fined \$3.00 each. Some minor cases were settled by arbitration with the assistance of Councillor SIRONGA who often supplied valuable background information. ~~Undoubtedly~~ <sup>undoubtedly</sup> as the Demarcation Committees uncover old land disputes this will lead to heated arguments and nothing further, I hope.

During the last year only two Cases went before the Supreme Court. One Case involved the defilement of a young girl under 16 years of age which occurred at OKOWAPAIA Village. The Defendant was imprisoned for 2 years. In the other Case an OKAPA labourer was convicted of murdering a GOILALA labourer at KURWINA Plantation. The Defendant was imprisoned for four years.

The local people were shocked by the latter incident and at the following Council Meeting the Councillors proposed capital punishment in all crimes of this nature.

#### CULTS AND UNREST :

After discreet enquiries it appears that the cargo cult previously reported by Mr. STAPLES has died a natural death. A spark of belief is probably still present, however, this would apply to every indigenous society in this country. Cemeteries are kept ~~comparatively~~ <sup>comparatively</sup> clean, but so are the cemeteries in Europe, the upkeep of which consumes considerable public finance.

Even the recent proposal on the Referendum by the House of Assembly representatives to date has failed to move the people and promote unified discussion on the matter.

The fact that a considerable area of their best land has been alienated for expatriate development had undoubtedly caused some resentment amongst the local people. However, in my experience the subject has never promoted any heated or antagonistic discussions.

If there are pressures on the people to increase their income, such as Tax increases and increases in the supply of goods and services. If they are kept busy on projects, road building, cash cropping etc., and if they are kept well informed on current affairs, this all tends to dissolve any unrest.

#### COMMUNITY EDUCATION :

During the formulation of the Draft Estimates, 1968/69, the WAKUNAI Council considered the building of a Community Education Centre at KIVIRI. However, after further discussions and the advice of senior Officers, the scheme was dropped. The project would have been very expensive in relation to available funds and the returns were doubtful. Furthermore, from time to time Specialist Officers would be required to conduct Courses and this not be guaranteed. The Council decided there were more urgent projects to be completed.

It appears that Community Education Courses would best be conducted in a centre like KIETA where there are more facilities, and the time of Specialist Officers would be more readily available. The respective Councils would sponsor groups of selected people from their own areas to attend these Courses. Community Education Courses conducted by this Department on small Patrol Posts like WAKUNAI are beyond the capacity of a single Officer-in-Charge.

#### SOCIAL CLUBS :

There are three active Womens' Clubs in this area, PITOKAWA, WAKUNAI and TEARAKA. These people receive encouragement from the Welfare Officer approximately once a year. The WAKUNAI Council often assists by providing transport for their various functions.

There is no activity in the area re. Scouts, Brownies, Girl Guides or other youth organisations, however, the WAKUNAI Soccer Association is active in organising sports between the Administration, Missions and Plantation labour.



(9)

YOUTH ACTIVITIES :

During 1967 the WAKUNAI Council went to the expense of training its own Youthworker in RABAU, however, soon after returning to WAKUNAI he left the Council. Apparently no Agreement had been drawn up.

Even after reading most of the literature associated with the scheme I do not agree that a person with such limited qualifications can be gainfully employed by a Council with the nebulous task of organising youth activities.

Actually much can be done by enlisting the support of trained people already working in the area such as Teachers, Carpenters, Mechanics, etc. For example, the WAKUNAI Soccer Association, <sup>was</sup> organised by the Teachers at the WAKUNAI Primary "T" School, and the Medical Assistant, who is an ex. Territory Soccer representative.

With a bit of prodding these people are quite capable of organising various youth activities.

AREA STUDY :

INTRODUCTION :

The WAKUNAI Administrative Area, the boundaries of which are the same as for the WAKUNAI Council encompasses an area of approximately 445 Square Miles. The <sup>dominant</sup> volcano, Mount BALBI (9,000'), which is the highest on Bougainville, and the extinct volcano, NUMANUMA dominate the area. Extending from the slopes of these mountains in a system of parallel ridges which reach to within a few miles of the coast, and between these ridges are the fast flowing RED, WAKUNAI and AITA Rivers. It is on these ridges that the bulk of the population has settled. In the <sup>in</sup>populous area, <sup>around</sup> OKOWAPAIA Village the slopes of NUMANUMA Volcano are flatter and more gradual providing an extensive area of fertile land suitable for Agriculture which has yet been relatively untouched. The rainfall at WAKUNAI is approximately 120 inches. <sup>PER ANNUM</sup>

Access to the District and Sub-District Headquarters is by aircraft and ship. The 30 miles of feeder coastal road from INUS to MABIRI has never been extended beyond MABIRI because of the considerable number of river crossings and deltas which have to be negotiated. From WAKUNAI, at present, there are 2 T.A.A. DC3 weekly services to KIETA and one to BUKA and RABAU. Airstrips, Roads and Anchorages are included under the section "Communications".

Effective Administration of the WAKUNAI area did not commence until after the war when a Base Camp was set up at WAKUNAI. Local Government was not introduced until June, 1964, and the WAKUNAI Council became Multi-Racial in 1967. During the war two small groups sided with the Japanese, however, the bulk of the population remained loyal to the Allies and assisted the Coast Watchers.

The people are loyal to the Administration and are pro. Local Government. They also maintain good relations with the Missions, Expatriates in the area. The people are receptive to new progressive ideas, however, the inertia barrier forestalls much progress. They are relatively economically backward compared to their neighbours.

Because of their good natured disposition they are able to solve most of their own domestic problems. Instances of lawbreaking and civil complaints are minimal. Apart from one isolated case in the Upper ROTAKAS Area during 1967 there have been no recent incidents of cargo cult.

The WAKUNAI people would be one of the few groups on Bougainville who have not openly opposed C.R.A. At the Mining Warden's Hearing at WAKUNAI during November, 1967, as soon as the question of compensation was settled, it was agreed that C.R.A. operations in the WAKUNAI area would be welcomed, particularly if developmental works <sup>WERE</sup> to be undertaken by the Company. WAKUNAI labourers working for C.R.A. at PANGUNA have a good reputation and C.R.A. have requested the WAKUNAI Council for assistance in recruiting more people. .... / 9.



(6)

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS :

The Revised Village Population Register is attached as Appendix 1. The increase in population from the last Census, for the whole of the Wakunai Administrative area was recorded as 119. The rate of natural increase calculated for the ROTOKAS and AITA Census Divisions were respectively 3.97 and 1.6. At the time of the Census the total number of people away from their Villages working in the District was 210, and the total number working outside the District was 22, and this is an insignificant number.

Because of the difficulty of communications etc. there is a gradual flow of people from the Upper ROTOKAS area to the coast. The new Villages of LEIKOIA and IBU, near WAKUNAI are examples of this. Also, the people of the upper AITA are beginning to plant Cash Crops behind POKOIA and KORIBORI Villages. However, they have not committed themselves if, and when, they will eventually settle in these areas.

The attached Map shows the present road system and how the Villages are linked. It also shows the approximate position of possible future Feeder Roads into the areas (ROKOKAS and AITA).

SOCIAL GROUPING :

During the past, in the larger Villages up to six Lineages would be represented. However, most of the large villages, particularly the inland villages, have fragmented into 4 - 6 Hamlets, each of which usually consists of the members from one Lineage. Even further fragmentation is taking place as people prefer to live on their own land near their cash crops and these settlements usually consist of the members of a family or extended family.

There are three distinct language groups in the WAKUNAI area. The people who originally settled at TEPOROI were from BUIN and so their descendants speak the language from this area. The bulk of the AITA and ROTOKAS people including the people of OKOWAPAIA speak the same language with only a few dialectic changes between the ROTOKAS and AITA areas. These people have relationships with the people of KUNUA and KERIACA and occasionally marriages and migrations take place between the KUNUA/KERIACA and the Upper AITA areas. The people from TEINUP and TEARAKA Villages have relatives in the TEOP area and marriages and migrations take place between these groups.

The Summer Institute of Linguistics Team, Mr. and Mrs. FIRCHOW have been studying the ROTOKAS language for the last few years at TOGARAU Village. At the end of their Translation programme, which is almost complete, they intend to start Teacher Trainee Courses, after which the Teachers are to return to their Villages and teach <sup>literally</sup> in the ROTOKAS language.

The Summer School of Linguistics maintain it has been proven that if a person becomes literate in his own language, then it is easier and quicker to become literate in another language, say, English, than if that person was learning English from the start. It also appears that the ROTOKAS language with only 11 characters, has the least number of characters of any other known language.

LEADERSHIP :

The names of the most influential leaders in this area are as follows :-

SIRAUSI of POKOIA; SIRONGA of KUSI; WILLI of SISIVI; and PLOPI of PIPIPAIA. All of these men are in their 40s and all except SIRONGA are ex-Administration Officials.

SIRAUSI was originally Paramount Lulua for both the AITA and ROTOKAS areas and accompanied all early Patrols into these areas. He is an Ex-Councillor and is pro. Council and loyal to the Administration. He takes an active interest in current affairs and still maintains an unofficial influence in the AITA area. .... / 10.



(5)

WILLI : Prior to the setting up of Local Government in the WAKUNAI area this man was Luluai for the ROTOKAS Division. His home Village is SISIVI but he is now living on a small Plantation near WAKUNAI. His Brother who is living at RURUVI was connected with the recent outbreak of cargo cult in that area. WILLI is an ex. Councillor and still has an unofficial influence in the ROTOKAS area. He is loyal to the Administration, and like SIRAUZI he occasionally attends Council Meetings when important matters are being discussed. I have made a point of keeping these two men informed and have consulted them from time to time. Neither are literate and both can only speak Pidgin.

SIRONGA : is the current Vice-President of the Council and his main sphere of influence is the villages in the Upper AITA area, as he is originally from KUNUA. Much of his influence stems from his position as Vice President. In the WAKUNAI area during the war he spent some with Coast Watcher, Mr. J. READ, and after this he joined the Catholic Mission as a Catachist. He is undoubtedly the best executive Officer the Council has and is hard working in his aims as a Councillor.

PIOPI : is an ex. Tultul and was associated with Coast Watcher, Mr. R. STEWART during the war. He is now a Councillor for PIPIPAIA which is the largest Village group in the ROTOKAS area. He is loyal to the Administration and is pro. Council. He is illiterate and can only speak Pidgin.

There still appears to be no sign that Traditional Leaders are being replaced by younger people. Half the Councillors are younger men and it is easier for them to keep abreast of new ideas. However, they still do not wield as much influence as the older men.

LAND TENURE AND USE :

Land Tenure Rights are still vested in the Clan with Usufractory Rights granted to individuals. Inheritance is essentially matrilineal, however, ~~lands~~ <sup>lands</sup> are often made along Patrilineal lines when cash crops are included. Most men prefer their own children to ~~extend~~ <sup>inherit</sup> the fruits of their labour.

Individual ownership and some form of Registration or Title to Land is recognised as being needed. In the past the planting or harvesting of cash crops has often been forestalled because of arguments about land and cash crop ownership and usage rights.

As an attempt to overcome some of their problems an Economic Crop Register, or more commonly known as the "Red Book" was commenced some years ago and has been kept up by the people and successive Officers including myself. It is often referred to by the local people. Not only does the Register contain information about Cash Crops plantings, but also information about land usage and ownership agreements, including names, etc.. This book has been viewed with great interest by a Land Titles Commissioner and Local Government Officers Mr. WILLIAMSON and Mr. WORCESTER.

Actually the Register is a forerunner to the recent idea of Councils setting up a Register of Land Usage Rights under a Council Rule. Considering the standing and success of the "Red Book" a Council Register should be just as successful, especially as it is <sup>now</sup> systematic in recording land rights information, and is on a better legal footing.

The work of the Demarcation Committees is progressing steadily but slowly. The Council has made a number of Cement Pegs to follow up the work of these Committees, however, only a limited number of pegs have been used up to date.

Plantings of Cash Crops are a mixture of communal and individual efforts. There are instances of individually owned land in which case the owner hires labour to clear and plant etc.



STANDARD OF LIVING :

Because of the efforts of the Administration, Catholic, S.D.A and Methodist Missions, the standard of Housing, Hygiene and Sanitation are relatively satisfactory.

As there are good stands of local building materials, including bamboo, the standard of housing is very good, particularly in Villages which are influenced by the S.D.A. Mission.

Traditional Dress is no longer worn.

Kaukau is the staple diet which is supplemented by pineapples, bananas, onions, nuts, english potatoes, tomatoes and cabbages.

There are 11 indigencus owned Trade Stores in the WAKUNAI area providing a limited variety of European foodstuffs, cooking utensils and clothes. The consumption of certain items such as canned foodstuffs is limited because of price. Most items are marked up 10¢ to cover Transport costs etc, so that the price of canned meat is usually 50 - 70 ¢.

However, as communications improve, more stores with bigger and better stocks of goods are being set up which helps to keep prices down. Since TOGARAU Airstrip has been operational the number of Trade Stores in the area has increased from 2 to 4 and approximately 1,500 lbs. of Trade Goods per month are being flown in. Prior to this only a fractional of this amount was carried for 5 hours into the area.

MISSIONS :

The Catholic Mission with its Headquarters at ASITAVI was the first Mission inot the area and is undoubtedly the most influential denomination. Catechists from this Mission are situated throughout the AITA and ROTOKAS areas.

At ASITAVI the Mission maintains a Girls' High School, Primary "T" School and until recently a Teacher Trainees' School, which has now been transferred. The ASITAVI Sawmill supplies the requirements of the other Mission Stations in the District.

ASITAVI is Staffed by one Priest, Fr. FEHEY, 3 Brothers who operate the Sawmill and 7 Sisters, one of which is a qualified nurse, and the others are Teachers in the High School.

The next most influential is the S.D.A. Mission with its main Station at INUS. Here the Mission maintains a small Hospital and a Primary "T" School. The District Vessel, the "DEVARI" is also based at INUS.

The Rev. TRIM and his Wife who was a qualified nurse have been transferred to Australia because of his wife's illness. His replacement had not arrived before my Transfer. This Mission also has a number of Solomon Islanders, including one Pastor, working as Teachers. The S.D.A. Mission has Stations widely scattered throughout the AITA and ROTOKAS areas.

The Methodist Mission, with its Headquarters at KEKESU in the TIPUWTZ Patrol Post area is the least influential of the three denominations. This Mission also has Stations widely scattered throughout the AITA and ROTOKAS Divisions.

Even though these 3 Denominations are all working in the same areas very good relations exist between them, and between them and the Administration. I have never experienced any difficulties or bitterness. In some Villages up to two Denominations are represented. In TOGARAU Village the Methodist and Catholic Churches are only 100' apart and each helped to build the others Church.

NON-INDIGENOUS :

The WAKUNAI area is dominated by Ex-Patriate development. The Ex-Patriate Plantations are INUS, NUMANUMA, KOI KOI (Recently purchased) TENEKAU, KURWINA, ARIGUA and MABIRI. There are 2 Saw Mills at ASITAVI and TEPEROI and 2 large Trade Stores at KIVIRI operated by, respectively JOHN WING CHAK and JOAN SHAW (In partnership with WONG YOU).



Only P.W.D. WAKUNAI, ASITAVI and TEPEROI Sawmills employ the local Casual Labourers. Also the two Trade stores. There are no local Contract Labourers working in this area. The Census Review recorded 210 persons working in the District and approximately 25% of them are working in the vicinity of WAKUNAI. The remainder are mainly working in KIETA and for C.R.A.

The above Plantations mainly employ cheap unskilled labour from the Sepik, Chimbu, Morobe and Madang Districts. The local people are not willing to work for the wages and conditions currently offered by local Plantations and prefer to work on their own land.

All Plantations in this area provide ready markets for fresh food and NUMANUMA create an additional incentive by <sup>providing</sup> producing transport to accessible villages.

Only NUMANUMA, INUS, PITOKAWA and the Trade Stores purchase local copra. INUS and the Trade Stores are the only ones who purchase Cocoa. The Plantations are reluctant to purchase local produce for fear that the low quality processing of the local product may degrade their reputation. The Agricultural Department has committed itself to purchase all unsold produce including all coffee.

COMMUNICATIONS :

ROADS : The attached Map shows the type and position of existing roads in this area. Also refer to my 10/6/2 of 30th. August, 1968. which is a detailed submission on Road Development Works, written during the course of this Patrol.

The biggest single problem in this area is Inland Communications. However, with sufficient Council and Administration assistance and prodding, by a system of Self Help gradual penetration by the proposed (Tractor-Trailer) Feeder roads could take place.

SEA  
SEA : The only Wharves in the area are at ASITAVI, NUMANUMA and TEPEROI, or the other Plantations, INUS, TENEKAU, KURWINA, ARIGUA and MABIRI produce is loaded with surfboats. There are no harbours or protected anchorages in this area. Local Shipping Services are irregular and the Companies suit themselves as to the service provided.

AIR : (i) WAKUNAI Airstrip is grassed, Category "A" and measures 3,800 x 200' and requires a daily 'Strip Report. Because the length is marginal, Load Restrictions have been placed on DC3 Aircraft. To overcome this the Department of Public Works has proposed a 300' extension, however, the Co-ordinator of Transport will not agree that the expenditure is warranted. T.A.A. provide 2 weekly Services to KIETA and one to BUKA and RABAU.

ii. TOGARAU Airstrip is situated in the Upper ROTAKAS area and measures 1,800 x 100'. Grassed. At present only private operations are authorised, but improvements are being made to Commercial Category D requirements. M.A.F. are Chartered into the 'strip approximately twice a week.

iii. INUS Airstrip measures 1,700 x 100'. It has only recently been constructed within the Boundaries of INUS Plantation. Its main purpose is to serve the Plantation and is currently being reviewed for commercial operations.

iv. KURWINA : "irstrip which measures 2,200 x 100' is situated adjacent to the homestead of KURWINA Plantation. The 'strip is seldom used and its main purpose is for emergencies.

v. AITA : The Airstrip site which is situated between TUBIAI and KUSI Villages in the Upper AITA area was located during this Patrol. The potential length is 2,700 and longitudinal and gradient measures 5 - 8% with only gradual gradient changes. Lateral gradient measured 0 - 3%. The approach is unrestricted and a one-way operational 'strip of 1,800' long should suit the requirements of these people if they wished to proceed with its construction. The area is covered with primary forest, however, apart from removing the timber there is little other work required. It is surprising to find such a flat area in such mountainous country. The 'strip is centrally located to the villages of the Upper AITA and if constructed would serve a population of 700 people. The present road follows the AITA river through Gorges <sup>AND</sup> which has to be crossed five times. .... / 13.



(2)

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS :

The few people <sup>FROM THIS AREA</sup> who have been trained in Technical and Clerical skills ~~from this area~~ are now working outside the area. Only those people who have worked as labourers assisting skilled workers are available in the villages. The skilled Tradesmen, Mechanics, Clerical staff employed by the Plantations have mainly been recruited from outside the WAKUNAI area.

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT :

To date it appears that the WAKUNAI people would rather be led than to be leaders themselves. They are still fragmented and even basic issues such as C.R.A. prospecting, the proposed referendum, or the alienation of considerably good land for expatriate development have failed to make or unite them in any way. The peoples' concern does not extend much beyond local and village politics.

The people are pro. Local Government and are loyal to the Administration and Missions. One reason for this is that the area has never produced any leaders to tell them otherwise or bring their attention to issues such as those above. Observers or representatives from this area have never been outside Bougainville and to date the WAKUNAI area has not produced a Candidate for the House of Assembly Elections, nor have any potential political leaders appeared.

Unlike some of their more colourful bretheren in other parts of Bougainville the missionaries in this area are more content in saving souls than airing their political views. To date none of these Missions have taken a stand on any political issues and the people now in office seem to be more concerned with social and economic development.

All political matters are channelled through the council and when important matters are being discussed interested persons are invited to attend. The 3 denominations are fairly evenly represented by the Councillors, however, unfortunately, there is no local expatriate representation on the Council. I have not detected any factions or groups working through the Councillors and at present the Council is mainly a sounding box for Administration views and ideas.

ECONOMY OF THE AREA : (CASH CROPS) :

Planting and production figures for the main cash crops are :-

COCOA

Sole and Interplanted.

Young trees not Bearing	56,026.
Trees Bearing age	32,898.
	<u>88,924.</u>

AITA area 25,164 trees, 57 growers.  
ROKOKAS 63,760 " 170 "

COPRA

Total production 67/68 Approx. 30 Tons.

Coconuts : Young palms.	149,642.
Palms - Bearing age	64,989.
	<u>214,631.</u>

AITA area 50,891 palms, 192 growers.  
ROKOKAS 163,740 " 340 "

COFFEE

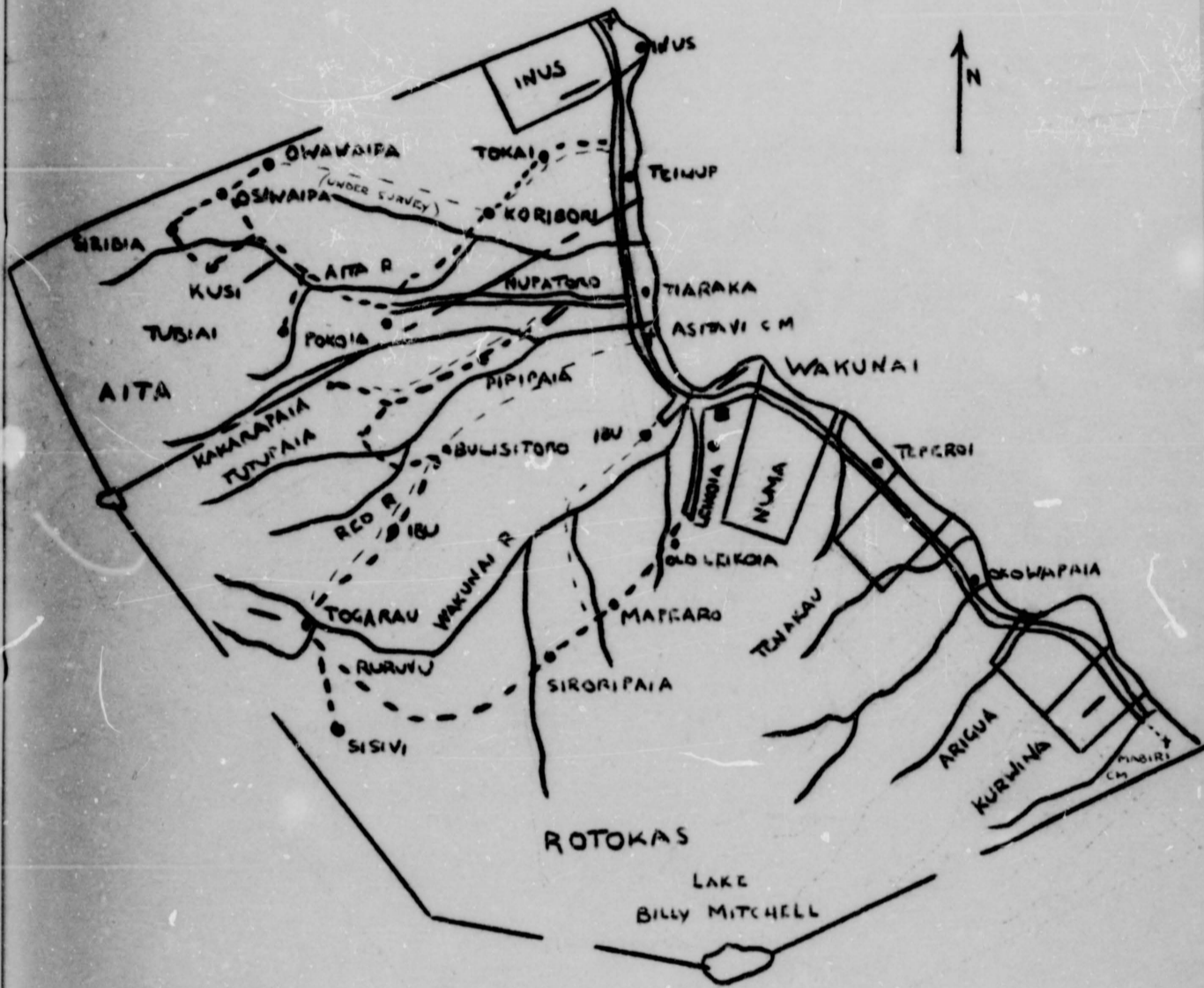
Total production 67/68 Approx 220 tons.

Coffee ; Robusta. Young Trees.	19,675.
Treas Bear.Age.	10,700.
	<u>30,375.</u>

Aita Area 16,331 Trees. Rotokas. 14,044.  
Total production 67/68. Approx. 6 1/2 Tons.

*R. A. Deverell*  
(R. A. DEVERELL).

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.



FEEDER ROADS	====
WALKING TRACKS (PATROL ROUTE)	----
PROPOSED FEEDER ROADS	----
AIRSTRIPS	—
SCALE 4 MIL	

*Reddy*  
11/68





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... WAKUNAI No. 2 68/69

Subdistrict..... KIETA

District..... BOUGAINVILLE

Type of Patrol..... SURVEY

Patrol Conducted by..... E.A. GODWARD C.P.O.

Area Patrolled } WAKUNAI COUNCIL AREA

(Council and/or } AITA CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division/s.) } POKOIA VILLAGE AREA

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

..... NIL

Duration of Patrol—from 14 / 1 / 69 To 6 / 2 / 69

No. of Days..... 24

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... October 1968..... Annual Census

Date..... October 1968..... Duration..... 40 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... To survey the re-settlement blocks

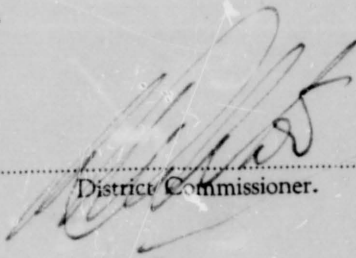
..... near Pokoia village on Duapoto and Kopinikopaia Land

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 197

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

16/5/1969

  
.....  
District Commissioner.

67. 11. 33 (11)

67-4-1  
NJG:PB



Sub-District Office,  
Box 69 P.O.,  
KIETA.  
Bougainville District.

13th June, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA.

PATROL REPORT WAKUNAI NO. 2, 1968/69

Your minute to your memorandum 67-1-5 of 13th May, 1969 to the Director refers.

The POKOIA people intend applying for their area through the Demarcation Committee to the Land Title Commissioner for registration of these blocks.

For this purpose 11 blocks have been surveyed to date and the balance will be as time and opportunity permits.

10

9

(N.J. Grant)  
Assistant District Commissioner

KIETA HEADQUARTERS File 67-1-5  
20th June, 1969.

MINUTE TO:  
THE DIRECTOR., D.N.A., KONEDOBU.

Your 67-11-33 of 6th June, 1969 and my 67-1-5 of 13th May, 1969.  
This comment is in reply to my query raised in the above memo.

W...  
on 21/7/69

D. WASHINGTON.  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER





Department of District Administration

District Headquarters,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA

13th May 1969  
6th June, 1969.

67-11-33

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KIETA

**The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA.**

PATROL NO. WAKJNAI 2/68-69

Unfortunately, little light on  
the background and administration involvement in the  
"Pekoin" case. Your reference 67-1-5 of 13th May, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of  
Special Report by Mr. E.A. Godward, Cadet  
Patrol Officer, to Part of Aita Census Div-  
ision.

I agree that the report suffers from a  
paucity of information.

It is noted that the Assistant District  
Commissioner, Kieta, has been prompt in ad-  
vising the Officer-in-Charge, WAKJNAI, to  
ensure Administration aims and objects are  
brought to the notice of these people without  
undue delay.

I am referring this matter back to the A.D.C.  
Kieta for a fuller appraisal and his suggestions.

The report in duplicate together with a copy of  
comments from the A.D.C. Kieta is being forwarded

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director.

cc: Mr. E.A. Godward,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
Sub-District Office, KIETA.

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

67-11-33

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

9

Telephone  
Telegram  
Our Reference 67-1-5  
If calling for  
Mr. RAD.



Department of District Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA  
13th May 1969

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUBU

PATROL REPORT WAKUNAI NO 2 - 1968/69

Unfortunatley this report throws little light on the background and Administration involvement in the "Pokoia" Land Settlement Scheme near Wakunai.

Furthermore, apparently no action is being considered to secure the tenure for the new occupants of the land. It is almost certain that within a few years the Nupatoro people will be reconsidering this gift of 600 acres particularly if the area has been planted up to any extent by the Pokoia people. This reconsidering may culminate in demands for payment of the land or return of the land to its original owners.

Regardless of what explanation officers may have given, Administration assistance in surveying the blocks may have already been misconstrued as a preliminary to purchase action by the Administration.

I am referring this matter back to the A.D.C. Kieta for a fuller appraisal and his suggestions.

The report in duplicate together with a copy of comments from the A.D.C. Kieta are herewith forwarded.

*[Signature]*  
(D. N. Ashton)  
District Commissioner

Att.

69  
6/8



67-4-1

7  
Sub-District Office,  
Bougainville District,  
K I E T A.

9th April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
K I E T A.

WAKUNAI PATROL No. 2 / 1968-(3) - REPORT.

Attached please find the original and two copies of the above report and two copies of comments by the Officer-in-Charge, WAKUNAI. The report was only received at this office on the 31st March, 1969.

The report does not contain a lot of information. Its contents have been covered sufficiently by the Officer-in-Charge, Wakunai.

I would term the POKOIA pride "parochial" rather than "national".

The patrol, in completing the task it set out to do, does not appear to have done much more - perhaps this presumption is incorrect and one should not judge the quality of the patrol's work by the quality of the report. I would have liked to see more in the way of political education carried out.

I feel that a better report could have been expected from an officer who has completed his first term. I am led to believe the officer has resigned - hence, perhaps, the lack of pride and, seemingly, interest.

(C. Warrilow)  
A/Assistant District Commissioner.

CW/mu.

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,  
WAKUNAI.

Minute to:

9th April, 1969.

Officer-in-Charge,  
WAKUNAI.

Get onto Political Education, Local Government propaganda and rural development before this area follows the rest of the malcontents of this Sub-District.

(C. Warrilow)  
A/Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-0

(6)

Patrol Post,  
MAKUNAI.  
12th March, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
KIETA.

MAKUNAI PATROL NUMBER 2 - Mr. E. GODWARD C.P.O

AITA CENSUS DIVISION

Enclosed please find four copies of the above report and survey maps. The contingencies for camping allowance are forwarded with report on patrol No.3.

The patrol was of a special nature and the report is brief.

**ROADS** : As reported the feeder road to Pokoia is at present in a state of disrepair. Instructions have been issued for villagers along the length of the road to comply with the Council road maintenance rules. It is hoped that money will be made available in the next financial year, for the hire of the council tractor and terracer blade to upgrade the roads' surface so that two wheel vehicles will be able to use it.

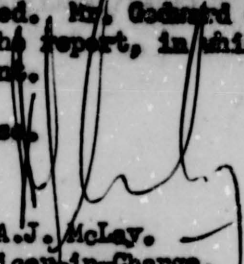
**ABSENTEE LABOUR RATE**: Mr. Godward reports that at least 90% of males, are absent at work with C.R.A at one time. Because they appear to spend only a short period away from the village, the birth rate rate should not be affected. When the next annual census is carried out to this area, this will be ascertained.

The high percentage of people employed outside the area, should mean that the standards of living in the monetary sense will increase. It could also mean that the people will bring back with them radical political ideas of which the villagers will not be prepared to digest. A close check will be kept on changes in political thinking.

**SURVEY** : The main aim of the patrol was to complete surveys for the land resettlement scheme on the DUAPOTORO and KOPINIKOPAI land areas, commenced in 1965. Mr. Godward completed all but 6 blocks, which will be completed as soon as possible. The success of this scheme is not as apparent now, as it was in 1965. Of the original settlers at Pokoia, many have moved to land closer to the coast. Therefore many of the blocks being surveyed will either not be occupied or will be taken over in lots of two or three by one person.

**GENERAL** : Mr. Godward has not complied with the Departmental Standing Instructions as required by the Director's 67-1-0 of the 21st June 1968. Because the report was submitted on the morning before Mr. Godward proceeded on leave, sections could not be retyped. Mr. Godward evidently has not taken much care in the setting out of the report, in which typing errors and spelling mistakes are all too frequent.

For your information, please

  
A.J. McLay.  
Officer-in-Charge.



67-2-1

Patrol Post,  
MAKUNAI  
13th January, 1969.

Mr. Eric Godwari,  
Patrol Post,  
MAKUNAI.

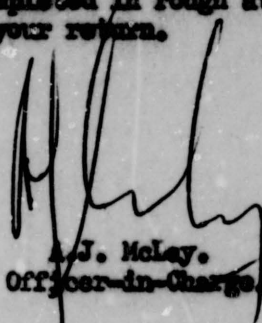
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - WAK. PATROL No. 2-68/69

Your patrol will commence on the 14th instant. You will establish headquarters at POKOIA Village from where you will proceed to survey the blocks concerned with the resettlement of the BUAFORUO and KOPINIKOPAI land resettlement scheme. You will complete the survey begun by Mr. G. Williams G.P.O in 1965.

A formal patrol report will need to be completed on return, however because most of your time will be taken up with survey work this need only be brief. Information may be gathered at night through discussions with the villagers.

Survey maps can be completed in rough at POKOIA however will need to be done in detail on your return.

Good luck,

  
A.J. McLeay.  
Officer-in-Charge.

WAKUNAI PATROL NO. 2 68/69.

PATROL DIARY.

14/1/69.

To Pokoia by Landrover to commence survey of settlement blocks on the Duapotero and Kopinakopaia land. Set up camp and later held a meeting with all land owners in conjunction with the demarcation committee.

15/1/69.

Commenced surveying and completed one block belonging to ASIMATE/ETOMRAI. The terrain ranged from the steep to the near vertical. A start was made on the next block belonging to THOMAS/LASOI.

16/1/69.

Completed the block commenced yesterday. The terrain is extremely rough and most blocks will take more than a day to complete.

17/1/69.

Started on a block belonging to KARKAPOI/BGUWUOT, it took all day to complete.

18/1/69 - 19/1/69.

Observed at Pokoia.

20/1/69.

Commenced surveying a block belonging to KOKIRIBAI/LOBITUO. Finished  $\frac{2}{3}$ 's of it that day. Most of the boundary followed rocky water courses.

21/1/69

Completed the block in the morning and spent the rest of the day mapping.

22/1/69.

Surveyed two small blocks belonging to ARIPILIDI/LASIDI and ARAKOPI/LADAVIDI.

23/1/69.

Mapped all day as it was raining.

24/1/69.

The country has flattened out a little and completed the following three blocks in one day. THOMAS/LASOI, KOKOLI/OSAPAI and BARIB'LAI/BIRAKOI.

25/1/69 - 26/1/69 - 27/1/69.

Spent at Pokoia.

28/1/69.

Commenced surveying again on a block belonging to ATILADAI/BAGAI, it was completed in the afternoon.



PATROL DIARY CONTINUED....

29/1/69.

Heavy rain so mapped all day.

30/1/69.

Finished two more blocks belonging to DIDIMUS/BAISU and TOWAN/SAPADI.

31/1/69.

Completed one block belonging to STEWTO/HORTOLAI and mapped all afternoon.

1/2/69 - 2/2/69.

Observed at Pokoia.

3/2/69

To wet to work outside so spent mapping all day.

4/2/69.

Still to wet for any surveying so mapped all day.

5/2/69.

Completed one block near Pokoia.

6/2/69.

Spent morning mapping and returned to Wakunai per Landrover at 1500.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol had one aim only, to survey the re-settlement blocks on the Duapoto and Kapinikopaia land near Pokoia village. A base camp was established at Pokoia which was within a short walking distance of all blocks, Whilst surveying the blocks I was always accompanied by the relevant landowners and the Demarcation committee,

Pokoia Village is situated approximately twelve road miles from Wakunai Patrol Post., at the mouth of the Aita Valley. in the foothills of Mt. Balbi.

Due to the special purpose of the patrol only subjects directly relevant will be included in the report.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The patrol was well received and there were always several labourers available to cut the survey line. Fresh food and

(2)

water were always readily available to the patrol.

#### Roads,

This area is served by a feeder road of about 6 miles branching off the main Inus road. It is in very poor condition and limited to four wheel drive vehicles and tractors. This ideal for these people to "ship" their out to Wakunai,

#### THE LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

I'll use this heading to cover the history of the movement and the economic and ~~political~~ political situations.

The Pokoia people originally came from the Aita valley and settled at Pokoia in about 1953 -54. Pokoia had been deserted since the beginning of the war on Bougainville and the original settlers had moved to the coast. The reason behind the movement from the Aita was the offer by the Nupatoro people to give these people about 600 acres on which to establish cash crops.

This area extended eastwards from Pokoia village for about two miles with the Aita and Eatai rivers as north south boundaries. The terrain is very mountainous caused by a series of razorback ridges which belong to the Mt. Balbi system. The area is well drained and has a dark loamy soil with patches of volcanic red soil. It is covered in primary and secondary jungle.

Coconuts have been planted on approximately 25% of the area with a little coffee. Recent planting of cocoa were evident. All plantings are restricted to the ridge tops and small areas of flat land as the rest is either too steep or too rocky.

They are for CRA in establishing a mine as it is realised what the benefits associated with such a large company are. Their aim is to have a proper road from Wakunai to Pokoia and further on to the Aita valley. As well as that they realise the job opportunities that would become available to them. Especially their children who would have educated a little,

No member of the House of Assembly has ever been nominated from the Wakunai Administrative Area. These people tend to accept the fact that they will always be led rather than to lead themselves. In other-words they are in no hurry for Australia to leave the Territory. This village is pro-Administration and council. There has been a water tank and catchment area project completed and the council tractor calls regularly to carry their's and the Aita's peoples potatoes to Wakunai.

At the moment these people are receiving little cash income and their cash crops will not begin to pay for another three years. The only real source of cash is from CRA where at least 50% of the men are working at a time. The idea seems to be you do a five month stretch at CRA and then return to the village for the same period.



(1)

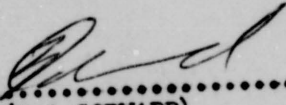
The settlement Scheme is that they will be given this land free from the Nupatoro people as explained before. About 60% of the land is useless being either too steep or too rocky thus has little economic value to the Nupatoro's. These people have ample land closer to the coast which is much flatter and arable.

Despite the restrictions the terrain imposes the Pokoia people are working extremely hard to win this land from the jungle. Slowly the steeper areas are being cleared and planted.

Their houses and villages in general are of a high standard. After living with them for a time I discovered that they have a "national" pride in their village. They prefer to be called Pokoia's rather than Aita's. Regular contact is made with the Aita's especially with those from Osiwapa. This where most of them originated from. It is an unusual situation as the Pokoia people are now Methodist and the Osiwapa's are very strong Seventh Day Adventists.

CONCLUSION.

This patrol completed the task it set out to do. And the maps for the blocks are on file at Wakunai Patrol Post.

  
.....  
(E.A. GODWARD)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... Wakanai No. 3 68/69.....

Subdistrict..... KIETA.....

District..... BOUGAINVILLE.....

Type of Patrol..... INFORMATIVE *Spine*.....

Patrol Conducted by..... E.A. GODWARD C.P.O.....

Area Patrolled.....

(Council and/or..... WAKUNAI COUNCIL AREA.....

Census Division/s.)..... ROTAKAS AND AITA CENSUS DIVISIONS.....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....

..... CONSTABLE BULUNAMAU NO. 2604.....

Duration of Patrol—from 8 / 2 / 69..... To 28 / 2 / 69.....

No. of Days..... 11.....

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... October 1968..... Annual Census.....

Date..... October 1968..... Duration..... 40 days.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... To inform the people of the coming hearing at.....

..... Wakanai for P.A. 101, applied for by CRA.....

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 4207.....

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner.



67-11-27

24th April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA.

PATROL NO. WAKUNAI 3/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-5 of 16th April, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. E.A. Godward, Cadet Patrol Officer to Parts of ROTAKAS and AITA Census Divisions.

Covering memoranda adequately deal with report.

Report should be headed Special and not Informative.

Mr. Godward should be issued with a personal copy of my circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968, if, as stated by the Officer In Charge, Wakunai he is ignorant of the new format.

(T. W. ELLIS)  
DIRECTOR.

cc:  
Mr. E.A. Godward,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
WAKUNAI Patrol Post,  
Bougainville District.

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

67 11.27  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA (10)

Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference 67-1-5

If calling ask for

No.



Department of District Administration.

District Headquarters,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA.

16th April, 1969.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT No.3. 68/69 -  
MR. E. GODWARD, C.P.O.

I am attaching, in duplicate, the above report together with covering comments by Assistant District Commissioner, Kieta, map, patrol instructions, and covering comments by the Officer-in-Charge, Wakunai.

The patrol was of routine administration nature, and I have no further comments to make.

I shall check with the A.D.C. concerning patrol report No.2. from Wakunai.

*D.N. Ashton*  
(D.N. Ashton)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Atts.

RFH/mw.

*Jw*  
24/4



(9)

67-4-1

CW:PB

Sub-District Office,  
Box 69 P.O.,  
K.I.E.T.A.  
Bougainville District.

25th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
K.I.E.T.A.

WAKUNAI PATROL NO. 3/1968-69 - REPORT

Enclosed, please find the original and two copies of the above report, together with comments by the O.I.C. of Wakunai.

2. Four mentions of "limited time" are made by Mr. Godward in his Situation Report, yet neither he, nor the O.I.C. Wakunai, give reasons as to why a more leisurely patrol could not have been conducted. A rushed patrol achieves little when its main objective is to "....explain what is involved in the company's programme....by patient and persevering attempts by Administration Officers....". Contact with the local people is never real or effective if they feel that by approaching an officer who is obviously in a hurry, they may delay and annoy him.

3. It is a regrettable fact that many patrolling officers these days appear to require specific instructions as to length of stay in a village, or duration of a patrol. Due to the nature of work carried out on patrol, it is necessary that times should be at the discretion of the conducting officer, but it is expected that officers use their discretion with a little more responsibility.

4. The Officer in Charge of Wakunai has now had chance to hear discussions about C.R.A. between officers and landowners and has also been given written information re the Company, Agreement and other related matters. He is now in a position to enter fully into such discussions and has been instructed to commence an extensive patrol programme to explain to the people everything which has been outlined in various circulars.

5. I await Mr. Godward's Field Officer's Journal in the hope he has recorded what was said during his explanations to the people and what the people had to say in return.

(6)

6. Camping Allowance Claims have been forwarded to Rabaul for payment.

7. The Report on Patrol Number 2 of 1968-69 is not yet to hand.

8. The O.I.C. Wakunai is being approached re paragraphs 2 and 5.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
WAKUNAI.

(C. Warrillow)  
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Officer in Charge,  
WAKUNAI,  
Bougainville District.

For your information and advice with regards to last paragraph. I have no Godward F.O.J.'s.

(C. Warrillow)  
Assistant District Commissioner

*[Faint, mostly illegible typed text follows, likely containing details of the report and administrative notes.]*

For your information, please.



67-4-1

Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI.  
11th March, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
KIETA.

WAKUNAI PATROL No 3-68/69 - E. GODWARD C.P.O

ROTOKAS AND AITA CENSUS DIVISIONS

Enclosed please find four copies of the above report, patrol map and claim for camping allowance contingencies. The contingencies cover Mr. Godwards two patrols - Wakunai 2 & 3, and are made out to be paid at his Victorian address, where he will be residing for the next three months during his recreation leave.

The report is brief because of the short duration of the patrol. The special purpose of the patrol, to inform the people of the coming Mining Wardens' hearing for Prospecting Authority 101, was accomplished.

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL : It is a pleasing aspect of the people of the Wakunai area, that co-operation and help is always forthcoming.

POLITICAL SITUATION: During the subsequent Mining Wardens' Hearing at Wakunai on the 5th March, the people from Mapiaro and Sisivi expressed objections to C.R.A entering on their land. The reasons stated were that land, now at a premium, would become harder to obtain and that their children now receiving higher education standards, would be able to work the mines at a later date. It was also stated that if C.R.A took all that was in the ground, out then what would be left for them to mine. All these points were raised in question form and at no time did the people become objectional.

The people from Pipipai Village on the other hand, expressed their wish that C.R.A come to this area. The reasons given were that the company would help toward the general development of the region, in road building and social services.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT : The southern portion of the Rotokas according to D.A.S.F cocoa and copra census figures, is the fastest developing part in the whole of Wakunai. A P.W.D surveyor, for the past few weeks has been surveying a possible route for a feeder road to go as far as Sisivi but was blocked by rough terrain at Ibu. He has realized the necessity of a road to extend to this area to transport produce but realizes also that further ground surveys could take months to complete. Therefore he has requested areal photographs from which he can plot a route.

GENERAL : Mr. Godward has not followed the new patrol report proformat. The report was handed to me the morning before Mr. Godward proceeded on leave, and therefore sections of the report could not be retyped. I believe that he is ignorant of the new form by which reports have to be written. It is realized that Mr. Godward is not a typist and the preponderance of errors mar the report considerably.

For your information, please.

A. J. McLay.  
Officer-in-Charge.

67-2-1

Patrol Post,  
WAKUMAI.

6th February, 1969.

Mr. Eric Godward,  
Patrol Post,  
WAKUMAI

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - WAK. PATROL No. 3-68/69

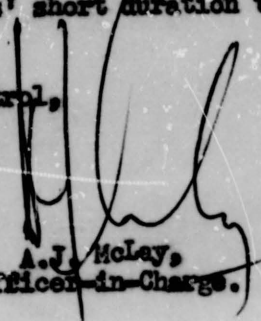
You will commence a patrol on the 8th February, which will include the Rotokas and Aita Census Divisions in part. You will have one main object for the patrol and that is to disseminate information to the people concerning the coming Mining Warden's Hearing on Prospecting Authority No. 101, to be held at Wakumai on the 5th March, 1969.

You will visit villages only that are directly concerned with the P.A. At these villages meetings should be arranged so that as many people as possible can be informed.

You should avoid where possible discussion on C.R.A. affairs, as this I am sure will be covered at the hearing. Too much has been said about 'Kiaps' working for C.R.A. in other areas and if we concentrate on this theme, then the people would have reason to align us with C.R.A. On any points which come up during discussion you will attempt to answer, however if you are not sure of your facts, tell them you will find out from more informed authorities and refer it back to them at a later date.

A formal patrol report will have to be completed on your return, but because of the patrols' short duration this need only be brief.

Good luck on your patrol,

  
A.J. McLeay,  
Officer-in-Charge.



(5)

WAKUNAI PATROL NO. 3/68-69

PATROL DIARY.

8/2/69.

Departed Wakunai at 0830 for Leikoa to patrol the Rotakas Census Division. The object was to inform all villages within the P.A.101 of the coming hearing at Wakunai. Arrived at Leikoa at 0930 held a meeting for half an hour and departed for Mapiaro, arriving at 1330, in heavy rain. Held a meeting at 1600, there was a general anti CRA feeling. I did not encourage or enter into any lengthy discussions regarding CRA. Slept Mapiaro.

9/2/69.

Observed Mapiaro. Slept Mapiaro.

10/2/69.

Departed at 0730 for Siroipaia, arriving at 0900. Held a meeting for an hour and departed for Buruvu, arriving at 1330. Inspected several new houses being constructed. Held a meeting and departed for Togarau, arriving at 1500. Slept Togarau.

11/2/69.

Held a meeting in the morning for an hour. There still was a considerable amount of anti CRA feeling. This was mainly concerned with the possibility that there crops would be destroyed. Measured the airstrip and much to my surprise found it to be 2000' long. As there was heavy rain in the afternoon decided to sleep Togarau.

12/2/69.

Departed for Ibu at 0900 arriving at 1000. Held a meeting for an hour. Again heavy rain forced me to stay until the following day. Slept Ibu.

13/2/69.

Departed for Bulistoro at 0730 arrived at 1000. Stopped for half an hour for a meeting and moved on to Tutupaia, arriving at 1100. Held a meeting until 1200. There was still a lot of anti CRA feeling at Bulistoro but definite change for the better at Tutupaia. Departed for Kakarapaia and arrived one hour later after a very steep climb across two ridges. Held a meeting at 1600. Slept Kakarapaia.

14/2/69.

Departed for Pipipaia at 0730, arriving at 0930. Held a meeting for an hour, all pro-CRA. Departed for Wakunai arriving at 1200.

15/2/69 - 24/2/69.

At Wakunai compiling <sup>the</sup> patrol Report and general office duties.



(4)

PATROL DIARY CONTINUED...

25/2/69.

Departed Wakunai at 0710 to continue the Rotakas Patrol into the Aita Census Division. Arrived Pokoia at 0910 and departed for Tsubaia at 0930, arriving at 1300. Held a meeting with the councillor and two others as most of them had left to do a term at CRA Panguna. Departed and arrive Kusi at 1500. Slept Kusi.

26/2/69.

Held a meeting at Kusi in the morning. Forced to spend another day there due to lack of carriers and heavy rain. Kusi was the same as Tsubaia regarding Population. Slept Kusi.

27/2/69.

Departed at 0800 in heavy rain for Pokoia. Had some difficulty in crossing the Aita river which was starting to flood. Arrived at Pokoia at 1300 and held a meeting that evening. A definite pro CRA feeling was noticed. The idea being that if CRA established a mine in the Aita valley a road would be built. Slept Pokoia.

28/2/69.

Departed for Pipipai at 0800 to investigate the drowning of a four year old child in the Red river. Spent an hour and half questioning the parents ~~and interviewed~~ and concluded that the death was definitely an accident. Departed for Wakunai at 1130, arriving at 1330.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was completed in a minimum of time, taking 7 days for the Rotakas and 3 days for the Aita. The objective was to inform the people of the coming hearing at Wakunai for P.A.101 that CRA has applied for. This was to be at 10.am. on the 5th March 1969. Only the villages concerned were visited in order to cut down time.

The Rotakas and Aita census divisions are to the west of Wakunai Patrol Post on the eastern side of Bougainville Island. The area has a very narrow coastal plain from which the mountains rise in a complex ridge system that extends from the two volcanoes dominating the area, Mt Balbi and Numa Numa.

This area has recently been patrolled and covered in a comprehensive report by ADO Mr. R.A. Deverall, (Report No.1 68/69.) who visited all villages. Thus this report will be mainly concerned with recent developments only. The villages visited by myself were Lekoia, Mapario, Siroipai, Eruvu, Togarau, Ibu, Bullistoro, Tutupaia, Kekarapai, Pipipai, Nupatoro, Pokoia, Tsubaia and Kusi.

Reception of Patrol.

The patrol was well received in all villages. There firewood and water in all resthouses, even though they knew in some cases that the patrol was not staying overnight. On arrival ready cut coconuts were available to all members of the patrol. Also fresh food in the way of tomatoes, potatoes etc were offered for sale or as gifts.

REMARKS.

This has been covered extensively in Report No.1 68/69 of Mr. Deverall. As said before this was a patrol which...



CARRIERS.

Carriers were readily available at all villages with the exception for Tsubaia and Kusi. Here it was necessary to recruit several women. This was due to the ~~fact~~ mass movement of men to work at CPA Panguna. Also several have permanently in the Mupatara area to grow cash crops.

Rest Houses.

Nearly all rest house were above standard, having at least two bedrooms, washroom, ~~KIKERK~~ kitchen and living room. They were all constructed of conventional native materials, bamboo walls, limbu floor and a sak sak roof. The house at Mapiaro was in bad repair, the steps had rotted away and the kitchen roof leaked badly.

Also they were all found to be very tidy and clean. On arrival I nearly always found the women busily cleaning the rest house out.

Villages.

Generally all villages were in a very clean and well kept condition they all had a "just swept" appearance. An exceptional village was Kakarapaia where the grass had been left to grow giving ~~the~~ large ~~lawn~~ lawns. These contrasted well with the colourful "pul pulis". Even though the other villages were clean, the bare earth gave them a ~~KIKERK~~ dirty appearance.

Roads and Walking Tracks.

This ~~area~~ has been covered extensively in Patrol Report No. 1. Despite the heavy rain all walking tracks were in excellent condition except a section between Tutupaia and Kakarapaia which had not been maintained for some time. The people concerned were told to clean it immediately, at the same time reminding them of the Council Roads Maintenance Rule.

Airfields.

There are four airstrips in the Wakunai Administrative area. Kurwina, 2000'; Wakunai 3800'; Inus 1700' and Togarau 2000'. The Togarau strip is the only one in the actual area ~~patrol~~ lled. It ~~serves~~ serves four villages Togarau, Ibu, Ruruvu and Sisivi, a total population of 701. Even ~~though~~ though 2000' long it is at an altitude of 2000' and is too rough for nose wheel aircraft. Further improvement to the surface and an increase to the length say to 2550'-2700' it would be ~~suitable~~ suitable for a Piper Aztec.

Situation Report.

Local Government.

The Council has been established for four years but with the tax rate at ~~five~~ dollars progress has been slow,

Several aid posts and water projects have been completed A MF65 tractor and trailer have been purchased. Also a MF135 with a terracer blade is on order. The idea being that one will be used contantly on the construction of feeder roads in self help programme with the villagers.

If the council tax was raised the progress would jump ahead as the councillors hold the entire interest of the people and the respect of the elders,

Political Situation.

This has been covered extensively in Report No 1 68/69 of Mr. R.A. Deverall's. As said before this was a quick patrol which gave



little time for observations or long discussions. The patrol only was stopped for ~~half~~ an hour in most villages except where it was necessary to overnight.

There were limited discussions concerning CRA. And the general opinion is that CRA is not wanted in the southern portion of the Retakas. But it is the exact opposite feeling in the northern section and the Aita Census Division. The main reasons against CRA were the fear that they would lose their land and crops. Reasons for CRA were in regards to the benefits they would gain in the way of work and roads etc.

As said before time was too short to enter into any discussions on other subjects.

Economic Development.

Again due to the lack of sufficient time it was difficult to make ~~any~~ accurate observations. But within sight of the road numerous new planting could be seen, especially in the Ruruvu area. Plantings consisted mainly of cocoa and coconuts with a little coffee. These new ~~fig~~ plantings would substantially increase the existing plantings which are as follows :-


These figures are for the Wakunai Area as a whole.

- 185,000 coconuts
- 65,000 cocoa
- 35,000 coffee (~~robusta~~) (robusta)

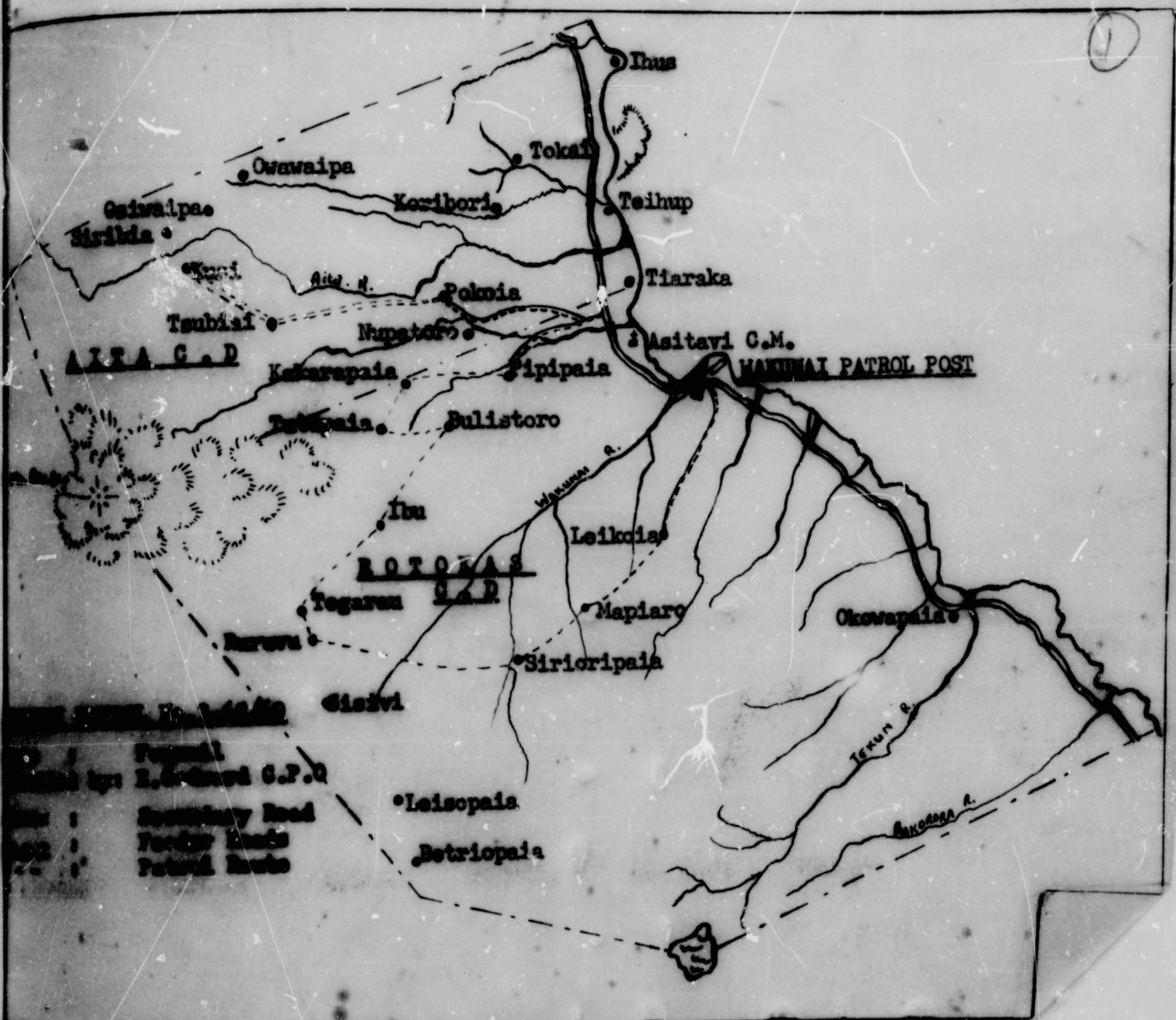
These figures alone should warrant the need for a feeder road into both census divisions. At present all produce is carried by the women except for a little uplifted by Missionary Aviation Fellowship with a Cessna 185 at Togarau.

Conclusion.

The patrol achieved its objective in informing all concerned of the coming hearing at Wakunai. This was evident at the hearing ~~itself~~ itself as a representative of every village was present. With the limited time to complete the patrol ~~it~~ had little time to do anything else, other than inform the people, such as giving discussions on the House of Assembly or roads etc.

  
 .....  
 (E.A. Godward)  
 Cadet Patrol Officer.





*Wapin*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

**Report Number:** Wakunai 4/68-69  
**Sub-District:** Kieta.  
**District:** Bougainville  
**Council:** Wakunai L.G. Council  
**Patrol Conducted by:** Alan John McLeay  
**Designation:** Patrol Officer  
**Area Patrolled:** Aita and Rotokas  
 Census Divisions  
**Personnel Accompanying:** 2 members R.P.N.G.C.  
**Duration of Patrol:** 28/3/69 to 7/5/69  
 (broken)  
**Total Number Days:** 22  
**Objects of Patrol:**

1. Electoral Education
2. Council Elections
3. Political Education
4. Routine Administration
5. Area Study.

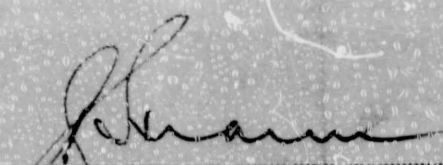
**Total Population Visited:** 4307  
**Map Reference:** Fournil Series -Bougainville  
**Village Population Registers:** 1968 attached.

*Alan John McLeay*

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

8/7/1969

  
 District Commissioner.



GFB:HC

Division of District Administration,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONFEDOBU. PAPUA

67-11-44

8th October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA.

PATROL WAKUNAI NO. 4/68-69

Your reference is 67-1-5 of 9th September,  
1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. A.J. McLay, Patrol Officer, to Aita and Rotokas Census Divisions.
3. Your comments, and those of the Assistant District Commissioner, Kieta, provide a sound coverage of the points raised in this report.
4. Mr. McLay appears to have conducted an effective patrol, and his report is quite worthwhile.
5. The delay in submission does seem to be excessive.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator

S.C:  
Mr. A.J. McLay,  
Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI.  
Bougainville District.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 11. 44

(27)

Telephone  
Telegrams..... 67-1-5  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr..... RFH/ca

Department of District Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA.

9th September, 1969.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

WAKUNAI P/R 4/68-69 - A.J. McLAY P.O.

Attached are:

1. Patrol Map
2. Census Statistics
3. Situation Report
4. Area Study
5. Diary of Patrol
6. Covering Comments by A.D.C. Kieta.

This report has reached District Headquarters four months after completion of the field work. The officer will be asked for an explanation for this inordinate delay.

The Area Study contains much useful information of the two areas patrolled - all the Wakunai Administrative Area.

Rural Development Funds have been allocated for construction and maintenance of feeder roads. A surveyor spent some months in the hilly inaccessible region of Wakunai in an attempt to find the best means of opening up road systems to allow movement of cash crops. Development of these feeder roads should be encouraged through the Local Government Council and this includes participation to a large extent in financial allocations. This participation - administratively and through local contributions - may enhance the Council's image and forestall further anticipations of free "hand-outs". Councils have to be involved and feel the effects of involvement if the attitude "we don't get anything out of Councils" is to be overcome.

A lot of truth in Mr. McLay's remarks - the Wakunai Council is hampered by a lack of finance in a relatively wealthy area that has a high degree of European plantation development along the coastal fringes.

In addition, due to a lack of effective management the Council has let opportunities slip through its grasp, i.e., a potato marketing arrangement is going poorly; mishandling of finances has resulted in an ineffective capital works programme.

There is no doubt that this Council must be "pushed" by an Adviser and that if it is to expand the Council will need to be treated as a priority project by the officer in charge.

Mr. McLay has gone to some trouble in ascertaining the history of land tenure systems. It is unfortunate that the "Red Book" with recordings of land ownership was not maintained for many of the decisions would have been useful in demarcation work.



The form of the Cargo Cult in the upper Rotokas area has been well documented and does not present any problems to date. Once the people are aware that the Administration has cognizance of the Cult, they are not likely to pressure it to any extremes.

RAKIA  
Rougierville District,

1969.  
*[Signature]*  
D. W. ASTON  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

The District Commissioner,  
Rougierville District,  
RAKIA

MEDICAL PATROL REPORT NO. 4 1969/69  
AIJA & ROUGIERVILLE DISTRICTS

Herewith original and two copies of this report.

Mr. McKay has written an informative report, but it was a little long in coming. I realize that on a one man station, he has many demanding duties. Still, I feel three months is too long to wait before the report is complete. Now that a junior officer has been posted, the position should improve.

Cargo Cult, Page 4, Situation Report.

Although this cult does not appear very serious at this stage, the fact the rules as described on Page 7 are being carried out means it is already a force in the area and will bear close watching. Perhaps some effort could be made to get the people to engage in more work to extend their road net work and economic planning. These would enable them to get some of the "cargo" they desire by temporal means.

and-

The land problem described on pages 8 and 9 indicates that the Demarcation Committee can do much more here. Although Kieta has one Land Title Commissioner, he is engaged full time on land concerned with C.R.A. matters. I am aware that you have asked that another Land Title Commissioner be appointed for general sub-district work and would ask that you try to credit his posting to Kieta. Demarcation Committees can do a great deal of work in a simple and speedy way. They do, however, need work encouragement and guidance. A special Commissioner would do much not only in Rakia area, but in the whole of the district.

67-5-2

NJG:PB

Sub-District Office,  
Box 69 P.O.,  
K I E T A.  
Bougainville District.

26th August, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA.

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT NO.4 1968/69

AITA & ROTOKAS CENSUS DIVISIONS

Herewith original and two copies of this report.

Mr. McLay has written an informative report, but it was a little long in coming. I realise that on a one man station, he has many demanding duties. Still I feel three months is too long to wait before the report is complete. Now that, a junior officer has been posted, the position should improve.

Cargo Cult, Page 6, Situation Report.

Although this cult does not appear very serious at this stage, the fact the rules as described on Page 7 are being carried out means it is already a force in the area and will bear close watching. Perhaps some effort could be made to get the people to engage in more work to extend their road net work and economic plantings. These would enable them to get some of the "cargo" they desire by temporal means.

Land.

The land problem described on pages 8 and 9 indicates that the Demarcation Committees can do much work here. Although Kieta has one Lands Title Commissioner, he is engaged full time on land concerned with C.R.A. mining. I am aware that you have asked that another Lands Titles Commissioner be appointed for general Sub-district work and would ask that you try to expedite his posting to Kieta. Demarcation Committees can do much work in a simple and speedy way. They do, however, need much encouragement and guidance. A special Commissioner could do much not only in Wakunai area, but in the whole of the District.



Without such experienced assistance, Demarcation Committees can achieve little.

Attitude to Local Government.

Mr. McLay seems to appreciate the need for political education. It is apparent much more time will have to be spent of this aspect with special emphasis on functions and purpose of Local Government Councils. This applies to the Europeans too. It should be pointed out that whatever tax they pay to a Local Government Council can be claimed in full from the tax they have to pay on their income.

The revised electoral programme forwarded to villagers to enable them to know path of patrol and use of radio Bougainville is worthwhile.

*N. J. Grant*

(N.J. Grant)  
Assistant District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(23)

WAKUNAI PATROL NUMBER 4 - 68/69

OFFICER CONDUCTING:

A.J. McLay, Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED:

Aita and Rotokas Census Divisions.

DURATION:

22 Days

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

Constable AVEA - 1811 (Part)

Constable 1/C Nomesoi - 1457 (Part)

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

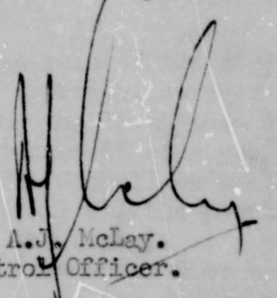
1. Electoral Education
2. Council Elections
3. Political Education
4. Routine Administration

PREVIOUS PATROLS TO AREA:

D.D.A - February 1969 - Political

MAP PREFERENCE:

Fourmil Series - Bougainville.

  
A.J. McLay.  
Patrol Officer.



SITUATION REPORT

1. POLITICAL

The Rotokas and Aita people for many years have lived a quiet sedentary life, experiencing minor developments but suffering no radical changes so as to upset their composure. They weathered the stage where they were under the control of the Luluai and Tultul, where the people had little to say in the internal village politics. In this time they increased their wealth and status slightly by the sale of produce from their various new plantings, tied in with their 'agrarian reform'. With the institution of the Wakunai Local Government Council and the new position of the elected leader, a gradual move toward development was evident. Politically it brought about no great change, as no one person embraced the Council as a release from Governmental control or a new phase of Political opportunity.

At first, the elected Councillors, were on the whole the old Village Officials or the Natural Social Leaders. The people had not yet been released from the social ties, which had bound them for centuries.

Now that the Council has been established for 6 years, the people are electing the councillors more for the skills that they have displayed as opposed to their inherited position. This is more apparent in the Rotokas where the people would rather have a literate orator as their representative than an illiterate natural leader. Because it is mainly the younger people who have received education, a younger group of councillors are now leading their people; a younger group who have more ideas on development and advancement of the area.

The people have not yet reached the stage of regarding their Council with an despondent approach, however it is realised that if the Council continues along the lines that it has been following for much longer the people will regard it as a profit making body, from which they receive no benefit. The Council is small and has a small revenue and therefore it cannot fulfill all the peoples direct needs. Unfortunately the people look upon the Council as a profit making body placed for their own purposes, from which they can receive free 'handouts' e.g they make constant requests for coffee pulpers and fish nets, which by rights are incorporated within their own economic progress and should be purchased by themselves. On the other hand, when social services are provided by the council, the people are hesitant to help and often remain unconvinced that this is the Council's main function. It is hoped that with the new shake up the council received as a result of the recently completed elections and an effectively run finance committee, the people will understand more of the Council's Administration and by the constant dissemination of information by the councillors, they will have knowledge as to where their tax moneys go. It is unfortunate that many Councillors believe themselves to be above the normal villagers and create a social gap, through which information is not readily passed. It is hoped that with the strengthening of Ward Committees in their duties this social gap will be avoided.

Whilst Council Politics remain much the same in its slow progression, External Politics has been rejuvenated. Consine Rio Tinto mining activities in Kieta, Government Policy on mining and the Kieta people's attitude toward these mining operations, has brought about a new attitude of political thinking and awareness to these people. The possibility that C.R.A may commence mining activities at



1. POLITICAL (Cont)

.....Wakunai, has forced the people to form an opinion on the matter. This opinion has had to comply with either the Government Policy or with the stand that the Kieta people have taken.

The villagers from the Aita are almost single minded in their desire for C.R.A to come to the Wakunai area. During the last two years many of the villages have had their male population reduced to 50% at the one time, caused through the men seeking work at the Panguna mine. Whilst at Panguna the people have observed the complex operation and realise that they have not got the education to control such a scheme themselves. They are willing for the European to remain in control as long as they can receive monetary benefits from labour. Many times, while they have been at Kieta, the Kieta people have approached them asking - "Why do you like C.R.A?" and "Why don't you join us and strengthen our cause to finish C.R.A and the European Government?". The people's answer is mainly that they have not yet obtained enough education to do without the European.

The Rotokas people have a more divided outlook on the matter. At the recent Mining Warden's Hearing at Wakunai, held on the 5th March 1969, some of the people from Mapearo and Sisivi Villages, objected to C.R.A's desire to enter into the Wakunai area, stating as their reason, that they had to look after their children's interests and if C.R.A came then they would take all the land and there would not be enough left for their progeny. They also stated that their children were now going to school and when they finished they would have enough knowledge to operate the mines themselves. In the lowland Rotokas Villages, Pipipaia, Kakarapaia, Tutupaia and Bulisitero, the people wish for C.R.A to come, reasoning that if they do then they will have to provide many social services such as roads, Hospitals etc. At no time in the duration of the Patrol were there any violent anti-C.R.A feelings expressed, and all the objections were unformed ideas and question seeking statements, which were open for discussion. Many points were countered by statistical information, and these were accepted.

Because a large number of Bougainvilleans are expressing a desire to become independant from Papua and New Guinea, the people of the Rotokas and Aita were approached, so as their attitudes to this feeling could be assesed. Most of the people have heard of this move, either through their direct contact with some radically minded Kieta and Buin people or by news items broadcaste over Radio Bougainville but they have dismissed the idea as being a whim of fancy, instigated by a few people who have swayed a large number of people. They cannot believe that this is a serious movement and think that it will ease off as time wears on. The Aita people are of the opinion that if Bougainville became self Governing, it would revive the age old tribal fights and increase internal troubles. The Rotokas people, who are undergoing a new economic Boost, rely on the present stable Government to aid and assist them in developing further. They have no wish for a new Government, which may not be as efficient, to take over.

Cargo Cult

It was reported again that a 'Cargo Cult' was flourishing in the upper Rotokas region (Mr. Deverell A.D.O Patrol Report No.1-68/69 and various reports by Mr. R. Staples in 1967). Discreet inquiries were made at Ibu, Togarau, Ruruve, Sisivi and Sirioripaia Villages to ascertain whether the cult was still being adhered to. At the commencement of the patrol/the Rotokas, the Pipipaia people reported that on their infrequent trips to the above area, they were made aware of the cult and were warned not to venture into the cemeteries. Sirowisi, an ex-Ialuai from Togarau village believes that the cult is still practised but does not know for sure, because the people distrust him and will not reveal any secrets to him. Although there was no evidence gathered to

/to



1. POLITICAL (Cont)

.....to substantiate claims that the cult still is in existence, it is my belief that it does but has been driven underground, because it has been decried in the past as being against the Law. As far as I can make out the cult follows the below listed pattern:-

- a. The cult follows a theme based on cemeteries, which are kept spotlessly clean and are well decorated with flowers and croton leaves and white crosses mark each grave. At Togarau, on inspection it was noticed that new graves had been made, and on request I was informed that bodies had been removed from ancestral burial grounds and brought to the new cemetery. Two tracks in the form of a cross, run through the cemeteries. An enclosure has been built around the area, with a gate at the entrance. At Towgarau a house has been constructed at the gate and the occupant is possibly the gate watcher.
- b. Food is collected and cooked and left in the garden as an offering to the dead and their spirits. This food is not to be eaten by the living.
- c. Snakes are collected from the bush and placed in the cemetery on certain occasions.
- d. Prohibitions have been placed on swearing in public.
- e. On Thursday all people have to provide labour to clean up the Cemetery. If one person misses a day without a reasonable excuse, then he is taxed (no fee was actually mentioned).
- f. Certain days are nominated for when the cargo is to arrive, where it will appear in the gardens or the cemeteries.

Although it is practicably certain that the cult is being followed by the people, it is not serious. Most people are playing along with it, so that if the cargo does arrive, then they too will receive their share, but if it does not then they have not lost anything. Therefore it is not a hindrance to progress although it will have to be closely watched so that it will not spread out of proportions.

House Of Assembly

The people display near total ignorance to the House of Assembly and its role in passing Legislation. They have not yet on any occasion used the H of A to their advantage. Since the election of the new members in 1968, only one visit has been made by a member, and that was made by Mr. Donatas Mola, MHA for North Bougainville. This visit took in only the Wakunai Station and most people did not have the opportunity of seeing him. A few of the people correspond with Mr. Mola, but this is mainly to inform him of local intrigues and not for the purpose of dissemination of information. The Aita people have no real desire to meet Mr. Mola, because they are in the majority of the Seventh Day Adventist Religion whilst he is Catholic, and they have expressed their grievances in the past. However, the people of the Rotokas said they would appreciate it if he would condescend to pay them a visit, after all they did vote for him.

## 2. SOCIAL

Land and Land Distribution is a dominating influence in the social pattern of the village. Before the advent of the European, the people cared little for land or land ownership, and no records were kept. The rights of ownership were passed on through word by mouth from father to son. The society was far from being stable and on occasion the village had to find a new site because the old land had been worked out or inter tribal warfare had caused them to move on.

The individual could not own land, nor was it necessary for him to do so, because the strain of work was eased when it was performed by the community. All the land was owned by the clan, being inherited through the female. If a new plot of virgin bush was cleared, then the clan of the person who worked upon it would assume ownership. This haphazard method of land distribution was all that was necessary in this primitive society, because land was plentiful and useage was little and limited to food crops only.

The Europeans bought with them a new monetary scale and many attractive items which could only be purchased with money. The readily available means for which to purchase these goods was the land, upon which could be planted economic crops. As the demand for goods increased then the need to develop more and more land became obvious. So with this agrarian reform came the need to do away with the customary land laws, which achieved obsolescence by the fact that they were not geared for precise boundaries or direct ownership and paved the way for many squabbles and disagreements.

At first, the clans themselves retained the land and followed the customary land laws, and the economic crops were planted on communally owned plots of land and the work necessary was performed by the clansmen. Money obtained from this work, was split up amongst the fellow clansmen. Eventually it became obvious that this situation was unfavourable, because it allowed the non-workers and lazy people to cash in' on the profits as well as those who had worked the hardest. So some of the people began to plant single plots of land, calling it their own, and receiving all the benefits. This again was not ideal because firstly other people became jealous of the wealth of these individuals, and claimed their share because of their clan rights, and secondly the land reverted back to the clan on the death of the previous owner, and his children received no benefit for his labours. Thus it became apparent that one must purchase the land to protect himself from his relatives and so that the land could be retained by the family.

Originally, according to the native custom, the purchase of land had to follow certain rules. The person wishing to obtain the land first approached the 'LEI'ITO' or the clans land leader. He had to state his case for wishing to purchase the land. He then had to prepare food for a feast at which all the fellow clansmen would attend. The food had to be prepared in a special way and heaped, then covered with banana leaved, and then on top of it all, 'TAMBU' or shell money, to the value which the purchaser thinks necessary for the land, was placed. The subsequent feast gave the opportunity for any amongst the clan to express their objections to the sale of the land. If none were voiced, then the sale was completed with the distribution of the 'Tambu' amongst the clansmen.

Now because Dollars and cents have replaced the shell money as the 'modus operandi' of purchase, transfers of land, following the above pattern are only done on rare occasions. Most.....



## 2. SOCIAL (Cont)

.....of the Lei'ito's retain the land instead of distributing it to the clansmen, and receive the money from the sale of the land. In some cases even fellow clansmen have to purchase land which should be their natural entitlement. The village units are becoming fragmented, because the clan owning the land have asked for payment for it and the right to use the village land. The villagers sometimes cannot meet this demand and therefore move out. An unnatural value has been placed on land, way out of proportion to its actual worth. People however find themselves in a position where they have no land and therefore have to pay the high prices. When the land has been purchased often disputes arise as to who receives the profits from the economic crops planted.

Because of the above change has occurred in the tribal land laws, an upheaval has occurred in the social harmony of the village. However, the people are fast achieving a form of individual ownership. By disregarding the traditional land inheritance laws, they have to some extent replaced the regressive matrilineal system with patrilineal inheritance, which will eventually lead to quicker development. The changeover is now undergoing some of the many 'teething' problems but it is hoped that with the increased demands on the Demarcation Committee and this institutions eventual efficiency, then the situation will solve itself and the wealth of the people will increase in comparison.

## 3. ECONOMIC

The Aita people are developing very slowly on the economic scene. They are situated in the Aita Valley, on relatively fertile land in the Aita river basin, at least 12 hours walk away from the nearest market. The recently developed road to Pokoia Village has reduced this trip to about six hours walking fully laden and two hours per tractor. Therefore geographically the area is not conducive to extensive development.

The people themselves, whilst not being lazy, have not yet realised the value of extensive cash crop plantings. As long as there is plenty of food in the village, and some money in which to purchase clothes and cooking utensils with they are happy. Whilst some of their money at the present is obtained from the sale of produce, the bulk is gained from labour, mostly whilst working for C.R.A, and the sale locally of artifacts.

The main crop grown in the area is coffee, and because of its poor quality and low yields, the people are showing dissatisfaction, and are beginning to look toward cocoa as a future crop. The coffee produced is 'ROBUSTUS' which grows well in areas between sea level and 2,000 feet. All the villages in the Aita, are approximately on the 2,000 feet A.S.L mark, and therefore this is the reason for the quality of the coffee.

Although the area is secluded, most of the people are contented to remain where they are, although land had been offered to them closer to the coast. In 1964, a group did move to an area near Pokoia Village and formed a village called Pokoia. A road was extended to this village and tractors are hired to transport the peoples produce to the markets.

The lowland Rotokas Villages all have large plantings, and produce is transported along the road network. The upland Rotokas villages are well endowed with fertile soil, but as in the Aita have the problem of transporting croppage because of their seclusion. However, the land is more fertile and the land is less broken than the Aita and so the people are not faced with a particularly hard task in planting or picking crops. The airstrip at Togarak at the moment meets the demands of the people and provides easy transport to Wakurai. It is planned that a road will be.....(10)

3. ECONOMIC (Cont)

.....pushed through into the Rotokas, via Pipipais Village, Bulistoro, Ibu and onto Tegarau Villages, and then later to Duruve and Siuvi Villages. This then will act as a medium for carriage of produce to Wakunai, and should be a boost for more intensified development.

1. WAKUNAI to ... Villages. ... road, ...

2. ... to ... Villages. ... road, ...

3. ... to ... Villages. ... road, ...

4. ... to ... Villages. ... road, ...

5. ... to ... Villages. ... road, ...

6. ... to ... Villages. ... road, ...

7. ... to ... Villages. ... road, ...

8. ... to ... Villages. ... road, ...

Pipipais

9. ... to ... Villages. ... road, ...

10. ... to ... Villages. ... road, ...

11. ... to ... Villages. ... road, ...

12. ... to ... Villages. ... road, ...

13. ... to ... Villages. ... road, ...

14. ... to ... Villages. ... road, ...



ANBA STUDY

(B) POPULATION-DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Attached as appendix 'A' is the village population register for the 1968 revision of census.

(b) Below is an intensive list of Villages linked by roads and tracks.

1. ROKOKAS -

a. OKOWAPAIA to TEPEROI Village. Approx. 4 mile to the main hamlet along the gazetted Secondary Road, traversing Tenekau Plantation. There are two streams to ford, however these only become impassable after a heavy rainfall, when the streams flood.

b. TEPEROI to WAKUNAI STATION. Approx. 7 mile along the secondary road, through Teperoi Sawmill, Koikoi Plantation and Numamua Plantation. Also passing the Kiviri Stores and the Wakunai airstrip. There is one major streams and several minor crossings, all having bridges, culverts or inverts over them. The Koikoi invert becomes impassible after flood because the approaches become washed away. This crossing will be stabilised soon with the institution of a permanent bridge.

(c) WAKUNAI to BURABURATOKORO Village. One to two miles along a feeder road, which is well maintained.

d. TIAKON to OLD LAIKOIA hamlet. Four miles along a not too well maintained feeder road. Few vehicles including the Government Landrover use this road.

e. WAKUNAI to TIARAKA Village. Eight miles along the 2ndary road. The Road is maintained by P.W.D and villagers.

f. TIARAKA to TEIHUP Village. Two miles along the 2ndry Road, with small village roads to the various hamlets. The Aita River has to be encountered, and it is impossible to cross during flood.

g. TEIHUP to INUS Village. Eight Miles on the 2ndry Road, passing Inus Plantation and the S.D.A Mission. Then one mile along a village road.

h. WAKUNAI to NUPATORO Village. Five miles along the 2ndry Road and the three miles along a feeder road, which is well maintained.

Pipipaia

i. NUPATORO to ~~KEKKEK~~ Village. Two miles along a feeder road to a hamlet with a mixed Nupatoro and Pipipaia Population, then 2 1/2 miles to the main village complex along a good walking track, crossing one creek and passing the Aid Post and Itae S.D.A School. Certain Pipipaia Hamlets can be reached by Motor-Cycle.

j. PIPIPAIA to KAKAPAPAIA Village. Three miles along a good, well maintained walking track, which follows a ridge for the greater proportion of the distance. Two steep ascents are encountered.

k. KAKAPAPAIA to TUTUPAIA Village. Three miles along a good walking track following a ridge. Two streams, with descending gulleys are encountered.

l. TUTUPAIA to BULISTORO. Two & a quarter miles along a ridge, with a steep drop from the village.

m. BULISTORO to IBU Village. Six miles along a good track, with difficult patches in parts where Valleys and steep inclines are come across.

N.B. A track follows the Wakunai River to Bulistoro and Ibu, which provides for easy walking on a steady incline.

1. ROROKIAS (Cont)

- n. IBE to TOGARAU Village. Three miles. along a good track, with a few hills to ascend.
- o. TOGARAU to RURUVU Village. One mile, droppin sharply from Togarau a distance approx. 880feet. The track passes the Council Aid-Post.
- p. RURUVU to SISIVI Village. three and half miles along good track, walking up hill all the way.
- q. SISIVI to SIRIORIPAIA Village. Eight Miles along reasonable track, which declines all the way.
- r. SIRIORIPAIA to MAPEARO Village. Five and Half miles on good track. Altitude declines.
- s. MAPEARO to OLD IBEIKOIA Hamlet. Eight Miles on a steadily declining track, with 4 streams to cross and many gulleys and hills to encounter.

2. AITA

- a. NUPATORO to POKOIA Village. Four miles along the Feeder road, which is not well maintained because of the lack of manpower.
- b. POKOIA to TUBIA Village. Twelve Miles along the bed of the Aita river, steadily rising in altitude. The track is difficult with 4 river crossings to be made, and progress is slowed down by slippery stones and soggy tree roots.
- c. TUBIA to KUSI Village. Two miles, with one crossing of the Aita river. The track virtually descends to the river and the ascends to the village.
- d. KUSI to OSIWAIPA Village. Two and quarter miles, along reasonable walking track with many valleys to be encountered.
- f. OSIWAIPA to SIRIVIA Village. Two miles along reasonable track.
- g. OSIWAIPA to OWAWAIPA Village. Two and Half miles of god track with slight descent to village.
- h. OSIWAIPA to KORIBORI Village. Twelve miles, with seven along the Pokoia - Tubia track. Follows river bed after descent from village. A steep mountain to climb to Koribori Village.
- i. KORIBORI to TOKAI Village. Two Mile to main hamlet, along good descending track. Thence further two mile to Tokai Hamlet on main Secondary Road, twelve mile distant from Wakunai.

(c) Ninety percent of the absentee labour force, outside the Wakunai area is employed by C.R.A (E). This rate is high, but because the term of engagement is only for short periods, birth rate etc. is not early effected.

c. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

a. There are two Moieties in each village, called respectively the 'Big Pigeon' and the 'small Pigeon' e.g in the Aita the Big Pigeon is a Hornbill called the BATUVA and the Small Pigeon is a Hawk called TAISITA. Within each of these moieties are a number of sub-clans, each obtaining their name from an animal, bird, fish etc. Each of these sub-clans are operative units, separate from the dominating Moiety, and run effectively with their own heads. e.g Fight Leaders of the past and Land leaders etc. However, they assume the name.... (13)



(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS (Cont)

.....of the moiety for purposes of land distribution and marriage etc.

b. The Kinship Groups could be well defined as affinal, where the social relations between individuals are recognised as resulting directly from marriage, rather than through common descent, however it is not clearly distinguished from Consanguineal Kinship because these social relations are closely affiliated with the acknowledgement of descent from a common ancestor.

The kinship system, a putative kinship, has no bearing on time, as it has never been recorded. The genealogy can be chartered only from memory and knowledge passed down by word of mouth from father to son. Today in the modern Rotokas ~~villages~~ and Aita youth care little for the age old social pattern of their fore fathers and have not listened with great attention to the stories told to them of the old village folk lore. In some instances the elders of the village, knowing that the youth will not be interested, are hesitant to relate the stories. So the social system is not as strong in its unity as was apparent in the past. This, however is termed an adjustment to genealogies and might be described as "hacking a ~~path~~ path through to a socially desirable destination on the slow path toward modernisation".

The past saw the people co-habiting as a joint family, where the co-resident corporate group consisted of the male parents and male children of adequate age living jointly under the one roof (Haus Boi) and the females and daughters (and young males) under another. However, a later development to the pattern has pushed this co-habitation aside. This is of course the family unit living under the one roof, as mother, father and children or as an extended family, with relations living with them also. The family is now co-resident.

c. The Aita and Rotokas people speak the same language, which because of isolation from each other has suffered dialectic changes. Inus, Teihup and Tiaraka Villages who originated from Teop, speak a 'Half-caste' language, by which they can understand the local dialect.

d. Although sometimes disrupted feelings occur between component Social Groups, mostly relations are harmonious. A marriage occurs with the male coming from one moiety and the female from another, and if full bride payment obligations are met, then there is little argument. With the change of the land inheritance system from Matrilineal to Patrilineal a breakdown of the social system is apparent. This amounts only to a change of social systems, from old to new.

e. The affiliation between the Tiaraka/Inus block to the Teop people, has lead to much inter-marriage between the two groups, and hence close social ties. Movements occur frequently between the two areas, the males moving to inherited land sites.

The Keriaka people have close social ties with the Aita's and inter-marriage between the two is frequent. Land is jointly owned in the two areas.

The Torikina people are of the same linguistic grouping as the inland Rotokas people and display similarities in their social organisation. When the Leisopaia and Betropaia people found out that they would have to pay Council tax to Wakunai in 1965, they moved out of the Wakunai Council area, to their land on the Torikina side.

(D) LEADERSHIP

In the Aita Census Division, the more backward of the two areas, the natural leaders remain more in the fore, than in the Rotokas. During the Council elections, it was noticed that most of the new councillors elected, were actually pre-selected by the people, who wanted to suffer no radical change to their basic ethnic society. The Councillor's are all men of importance in the village, having land, land control and plantings plus village wealth. These men are mostly traditional leaders and not men who have achieved results through their education or knowledge. Their main wish is to follow age old customs /expounding more than/ new ideas on the road to modernisation.

The newly elected councillors in the Rotokas are less parochial. They are younger and more progressive. Few were elected because of the social eminence in the village, however in most cases these were not the guiding influences. Most were elected because of the following reasons:-

1. Literacy - Some of the villages agree that it is not much use having a councillor, who is unable to write and thus they have elected a person into the position of councillor, who is literate, and will be able to write down all the minutes and main points of discussion in the meetings, also they will be able to copy the peoples needs and expound them to the meetings. An example is ARISIDIO from Ruruvi Village, who is not over bright but does have a firm understanding of the A.B.C.
2. Abilities - Where a councillor is elected because of his past performances, abilities and general 'stickatitness'. Cr. Kuvape from Ibu Village is a carpenter of some acclaim amongst the people, having worked for years at Asitavi C.M. The people recognise his ability to commence an operation and go through with it. He personally is not a natural leader and has few land holdings in the village.
3. Power of Persuasion - The people have realised the worth of having a good dominant mouthpiece as their representative. Cr. Pute from Togarau Village, has in the past displayed the ability to talk convincingly. Although some of the people are not overly friendly toward him, they all agree to his value as councillor at the council meetings.
4. General Ability to Impress - John. B. Kungkam, originally from Buin and now a resident plantation owner at Wakunai, was elected as Councillor and later as president of the Wakunai Local Government Council, because of his general abilities and progressive ideas. Being a foreign native he has no natural leadership claims.

The older leaders of the past e.g. ex-Ialualais and Government Tultuls are now a dying race. No longer do they enjoy the paramount position of control with the knowledge that what they say will be done. Most of these leaders, e.g. Piope from Pipipaia, Sirowisi from Togarau, Sirausi from Fokoia and Willi of Sisivi, have grown apart from the normal village functions. They all display a great and sincere trust in the Administration and because of years of training take it upon themselves to inform officials of the being of any untoward activities. The younger generation, distrust these old timers and refuse to inform them of any intricacies in the village because they fear that the information will end up with the Government Officers.

Unfortunately the younger group, who now control much of the village affairs are uncommunicative and it is hard to obtain information from them, because they are wrapped up in their own little intrigues to which they wish no interference, from outside influences e.g. Assurei Gorobai from Mupatoro Village, who has assumed some importance after commencing a society in opposition with the Rural Marketing Co-operative. Each time he is approached to obtain information he deliberately confuses the issue, lies and mis-represents facts, so....



(D) LEADERSHIP (Cont)

.....his power will not be taken away from him. He realises he is involved in a nefarious activity and therefore does not want the Government to learn too much about what he is doing in fear that they may put an end to it.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

a. Traditional System - Within this matrilineal system the land was inherited through the female. The land was pooled into the possession of one clan and distributed to the clan members by the LEI'ITO or land leader. The land was worked upon on a communal basis. On marriage the male gave up working on his father's land and assumed ownership of his wife's land. On his death his daughters would be given the rights to his land, and if there were no daughters, then the land would revert back to the clan, for re-distribution. The sons of the family would work upon their father's land until they themselves married.

b. Land Tenure Conversion - With the introduction of the Economic Crop register at Wakunal in 1958, an attempt was made at introducing a form of individualism amongst the land holders. In late 1958, Mr. A. Redwood, P.O., held an intensive programme to impress the importance of economic stability through individualism, and all records of sales were kept in the register (locally known as 'the Red Book'), as well as the names of all the purchasers. Since the institution of the Demarcation Committees in 1967, this register has not been continued and people have attempted to buy and sell land by their own methods.

The Traditional inheritance system, sadly, has been lost in this new era of land purchases and in most instances it is considered outmoded. The people have interpreted the individual holding of land, as a purchase of the land by one person for money viz; 'It is the law of the Government, that before the land can be inherited by the son from his father, it must first be bought with money'. So the people are working hard to obtain money so as to purchase land, which ~~quite~~ quite often is their's through natural inheritance. Village units are being broken down and a jumble of minor hamlets are being established, because the owners of the village land are requesting the inhabitants to purchase land from them, disregarding the fact that their forefathers gave the land to the village for its establishment. The people cannot meet the demands for the land and so move out.

Although the set up is rather confused at the moment, it is realised that (1) the people are achieving a type of individualism and (2) by the fracturing of the village units, the people are moving closer to their own land, thereby placing a greater incentive to work upon it.

The Demarcation process appears to be a slow and confused process, by which the registration of land will take place. The two chairmen appear quite willing to work but are encumbered by non-effective village committees, by village people who are not willing to abide by their arbitrary decision and lack of knowledge, through little training on the Demarcation process.

The people do not understand the Demarcation process, because there are only a few occasions when it has actually achieved its aims. On most occasions when the Demarcation Committee is called in to settle some dispute, they are bogged under by the various tales regarding the actual ownership of the land, caused through the lack of records.

It was suggested at Koribori, that because the land was mostly clan land, controlled by the Lei'ito, that the clan hold a meeting, with all the clan members in attendance, where after discussion all the land ownership be settled. After this all the clan members are to clear their boundaries, and plant stick markers. Another meeting is then to be held, which is to be attended by the Demarcation Committee... (16)



(E) LAND TENURE AND USE (Cont)

.....and any disputes will be voiced. If there are no disputes, then the owner is to purchase cement pegs from the council, and place them on the boundaries of his land. By this method, no money will exchange hands. The land will eventually become individually owned, and will be registered by the Demarcation Committee.

There have been a number of applicants by individuals, for loans from the Development Bank. Three of the applicants seek Land Tenure Conversion for their land, so that the loan will be forthcoming. There have been numerous other applicants asking for a loan, but these people are under the misconception that the loan is made in the form of a grant and that they do not require to put any money in themselves. It is envisaged that if any applications that have been made materialise, then there will be more made for legitimate reasons. Many have the incentive to develop their land on an individual basis, even withstanding the additional hardships involved.

c. Cash cropping in the Coastal areas, is largely run on an individual basis, although some work is still performed ~~em~~ by the community, who share the profits. In the Rotokas, the larger portion of the land is still worked by the community, although the individual is fast becoming the norm. The Aita people mostly work as a commune.

(F) LITERACY

(a) <u>Schools</u> - KEPISIA Primary 'T' School (Inus)	- Standard 4 level
IAUN Primary 'T' School	- Standard 6 level
ITAE Primary 'T' School (S.D.A)	- Standard 3 level
MABIRI C.M Primary 'T' School	- Standard unknown
WAKUNAI Primary 'T' School	- Standard 6 level
ASITAVI Primary 'T' School	- Standard 5 level
ASITAVI Girls High School	- Form 3 level (to be increased to form 4 next year)

There are also a number of small unregistered schools and Catechist type schools in the area which provide the students with a basic knowledge for preparation for their higher education.

(b) Most males in the villages speak Melanesian Pidgin English. Most females on the coast are conversant with this language but only about 50% of the females from the inland villages speak it.

(c & D) There are some foreign natives, who are residing in the Wakunai area, who have achieved a higher education, however of the local people, only a few have done so and most of these are employed elsewhere.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

Housing is adequate and materials are plentiful. Sago palm leaves, provide for all the roofing materials, and provided that the leaves are interlaced with proper care, the roofs will last for 5 - 7 years. Walls on the whole are made from bamboo. Most houses are of the stilted verandah type, with an additional outside kitchen. The raised house is cool because of the circulation and cross-ventilation of air. The villages in the upper reaches of the Aita and Rotokas get their bamboo in plentiful supplies from the mountain slopes, particularly from Mt. Balbi.



(G) STANDARD OF LIVING (CONT)

(b) The staple diet is sweet potato (Kaukau), which is supplemented by - Taro, Aibica, Galup nuts, Sago, Tapioca, Sugar cane, Bananas, Coconuts and pineapple. European type foods are grown, e.g. Tomatoes, English Potatoes, Cabbages, Corn, Chalottes all of which are eaten but mostly they are reserved for sale.

(c) There are three active womens clubs in the area, at Wakunai, Pitokava Plantation and at Tiaraka Village. These clubs are run almost entirely without outside assistance or control. The women activate themselves in sewing and playing games.

There are no Youth organisations in the area.

A soccer Association has been formed affiliated with the Bougainville Soccer Association and most recently with the Papua and New Guinea Soccer Association. The most active members of the association are the Wakunai Primary School Teachers, who hold most of the official positions and do most of the organising. There are 5 teams in the association, Wakunai, Teperoi Timbers, Mumanuma 1 & 2 and Asitavi. Umpires and scorers are organised for each game, and do the work voluntarily. The competition games are held at the Wakunai School Oval and monthly on the Asitavi Catholic Mission Playground.

(H) MISSIONS

(a) i. Catholic Missions - ASITAVI, influencing part of Tiaraka Village and Teihup Village, Pokoia and part Nupatoro, Koribori and part Tokai Village, Tubia, Kusi and part Tutupaia Village, Bulistoro, Sirioripai, Mapearo, Leikoia, Buraburatakoro and Tiakon Villages, Teperoi and part of Togarau Village.

Mabiri, influences Okowapaia Village.

ii. S.D.A Mission at Kepisia and Inus, influence Pipipaia and part of Tokai village, Inus, Owawaipa, Osiwaipa, Sirivia, part Nupatoro, Kakarapaia and part of Tutupaia Village.

iii. United Church at KEPISU (Teop), controls part of Tiaraka and Teihup villages, part of Togarau and Ruruvu and part of Sisivi Village.

The most influential mission by far is the Catholic Mission, who maintain a catechist in most of their villages. In the villages where there are more than one denomination represented, harmony is the norm.

(B) The indigenous take their religion seriously, and aid in the construction of schools and churches. Teachers and Catechists and Pastors are provided with food and land for gardens. Thursday is the day set aside for the village to perform mission work.

(I) NON-INDIGENES

- (a) Buka Plantations & Trading Co.
- Inus Plantation & co, Pty. Ltd.
- Choiseul Plantations Ltd.
- Alois Akun and co,
- Catholic Mission
- " "
- Teperoi Timbers Pty. Ltd.
- Joan Shaw and Wong You & Co.
- John Wing Chak and Co.

- Mumanuma Pln
- Inus Plantation
- Arigua and Kirwina Plns.
- Tenekau Pln.
- Koikoi Plantation
- Mabiri Station
- Asitavi Sawmill
- Teperoi Sawmill
- J.M. Shaw Kiviri Store.
- Trade Store at Kiviri.

(b) Teperoi Timbers absorbs the greatest number of local labourers. Asitavi and Mabiri Catholic Missions also take in quite a few. Koikoi Plantation has just commenced with the use of local labour, for the clearing of a new plot of land to make it ready for planting.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Roads As discussed in paragraph (B). It is hoped that in the next two years, more feeder roads will be pushed through.

(b) Sea Numanuna Plantation has the largest wharf, where the majority of cargo for the Wakunai area is offloaded. Ships, as many as four a week frequent the wharf. Inus Plantation, also has a large wharf which handles local cargo. Asitavi handles mostly Mission cargo and the remaining Plantation and Sawmill Wharves handle only goods required for their own needs.

(c) Air The DC3 Airstrip at Wakunai is the main terminal, which has regular bi-weekly T.A.A flights, and numerous M.A.F light aircraft flights. Togarau airstrip, built solely by local labour, caters for the M.A.F Cessna, which carries produce to the markets and backloads with trade store items. The other strips are Inus and Kirvina used only for Plantation purposes.

(K) TECHNICAL SKILLS

No survey was made to determine the number of individuals who have attained technical skills of some kind. There are many people who have returned to their villages after holding jobs such as carpenters assistants elsewhere, and these people hire out their skills.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

This has been covered in the Situation Report, Para (C) - Social Groupings, (D) Leadership and (E) Land Tenure and Use.

The people have been content to live their quiet sedentary life for a number of years, which has undergone only slight changes. They have been satisfied with the Governing body, which interfered only slightly in their pattern of life. Now with the advent of C.R.A mining activities at Kieta and the peoples attitude to these happenings, the Wakunai people have had to cast an opinion and make some stand on the political scene. They have had to look toward their future with a more realistic eye, and view their present position with dissembling appraisal. They are a go ahead people but are wary of the future for which they do not want to attain Self-Government too quickly.

(M) ECONOMY

(a) Record of Number of Economic Trees

		<u>July 1968</u>	<u>July 1969</u>
<u>COCOA</u>	Young Trees Not Bearing	56,026	190,298
	Trees Bearing	32,898	32,850
	Aita	25,164	70,508
	Rotokas	63,760	152,640
	TOTAL		<u>223,148</u>
<u>COCONUTS</u>	Young Palms	149,642	201,857
	Palms Bearing	64,989	65,564
	Aita	50,891	66,218
	Rotokas	163,740	201,203
	TOTAL	<u>214,924</u>	<u>267,421</u>



(M) ECONOMY (Cont)

<u>COFFEE</u>	Young Trees	19,675	21,057
	Trees Bearing	10,700	10,997
	Aita	16,331	17,421
	Rotokas	17,004	14,633
		??	
	TOTAL	<u>30,335</u>	<u>32,054</u>

(b) Estimated Production in Area between July 1968 - June 1969.

COCOA Aita 9 tons (From Lower Aita Villages)  
 Rotokas 22 Tons  
 Price ranges from 10 - 14¢ per lb. depending on the quality.

COCONUTS Aita 54 Tons  
 Rotokas 168 Tons

COFFEE Aita 4 Tons  
 Rotokas 3 Tons

Price ranges from 10 - 14¢ per lb. depending on quality.

These figures are only a slight increase on those supplied last year.

(c) Approximate Total Production Should Be :-

COCOA 32.2 Tons  
COCONUTS 327 Tons  
COFFEE 11.8 Tons

(d) Market Gardening

Sweet Potatom - Est. 10 tons sold  
 English Potato - 27,500 was sold to the Wakama  
 Local Government Council. No estimation has been made regarding potatoes  
 sold elsewhere i.e to Plantations, Missions and Privately.  
 Tomatoes, Bananas & other Veges - 9 tons to Plantations  
 Missions etc.

(e) Nil

(f) Societies The only Society in the area is the Wakama Rural  
 Marketing Co-operative. On the 18th February, 1969, permission was given  
 for the collection of share capital by the registry of Co-operatives.  
 Two patrols were mounted by the Rural Development Officer, collecting  
 the sum total of \$1,565.00, which was well below the original estimated  
~~total~~ target of \$4,000.00. If this enterprise is to be successful, a  
 total of \$3,600.00 will need to be collected to provide a basic working  
 capital. At present this amount appears well beyond reach.

If the Society is to commence then its main  
 function will be to purchase processed cocoa, coffee and copra from  
 the producers and store it, whilst awaiting shipment to the market. The  
 present market is Rabaul, but with the establishment of the Copra  
 Marketing board at Kieta, the copra will be shipped cheaper.

④

(14) ECONOMY - Societies (CONT)

The people have been in the need of an organised marketing body for many years, arising from the fact that there are three crops grown over a widely diverse area of land and there are no readily available local markets. As far back as 1961, officers have played the importance of such an organisation to the people but nothing eventuated until 1967 when the wheels were set in motion for the commencement of the present Society. However, through the lack of active supervision (it was not until May 1968 that an Agricultural Officer was stationed at Wakunai), the registry not being altogether willing to form a Society on so small a working capital and the slow processing of application forms, the Society had to wait two years until it received permission to begin. During this period, the people lost some of their initial enthusiasm for the scheme and did not subscribe to the amount of shares as they originally promised, during the survey. As well as this some of the people, perhaps through impatience, decided to start a Society off their 'own bat', working along similar lines as those discussed during the propaganda campaign held for the Marketing Co-op. Even though pressure was brought to bear against this Society, it would not have succeeded but would have lined the pockets of a few individuals. This failure of the illegal Society could be interpreted however as being the way all societies finish up, and may be a reason for the peoples hesitancy in placing money into the Marketing Co-operative.

Although at present in its initial stages, the Society is encountering many draw backs, the Rural Development Officer has hopes that enough money will be collected to provide adequate working capital.

(g) Local Entrepreneurs Mr. J. B. Kungkam is the outstanding Local Entrepreneur in the area. Originally hailing from the Buin Sub-District, Mr. Kungkam settled at Wakunai after the war, and established a small plantation. He employs all local labour, some coming from his home area and some from the Rotokas and Aita regions. Mr. Kungkam has a trade store, a personal Landrover vehicle and a tractor which is engaged in Plantation work and uplifting local produce.

At the Elections, Mr. Kungkam was elected as Councillor, and at the Subsequent elections for Office bearers he was elected to the position of President. He enjoys a good status amongst the local people, who look up to him because of his achievements.

There are other Local people who have started their own individual plantations but none have had the success of Mr. Kungkam. However they are on their way toward eminence.

(h) C.S.B Agencies. Numanuma and Inus Plantations, are the only two places to have Commonwealth Savings Bank Agencies.

(i) Tax Obligations The Council tax this year was raised from \$5.00 per head male to \$6.00 per head. No objections were raised by any people to this increase. It has been found, that any person who has not the money on hand during the collection, works for one or two weeks, at either the plantations or missions.

(15) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) The Coastal areas are well settled. A large block of the arable land has been taken up by the numerous plantations, and the remainder is relatively intensely developed. However, the section of land between Tenekau and Arigua Plantations is under developed. It is realised that this section is swampy in sections, and inland from the coast, although it doesn't rise steeply is cut and broken by incessant valleys and rifts. If, however a need for land became apparent, then with little difficulty this land could be developed.

The inland hinterland areas, could be developed



(M) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) (Cont).....to a much greater extent, and may be when proposed feeder roads are pushed through. The people are willing and keen to develop, but are hindered by the lack of transport facilities.

(b) With the enlargement of the Kieta Town and the Development of the Arawa Township being apparent, the people would be wise to increase their market garden products. The potato market would appear the most readily available to withstand an increase, and with the reorganisation of the Councils Potato Venture planned for the 1969-70 period and the introduction of new seed crops by the Dept. of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries it appears quite possible that this product will increase.

Because of the perishable quality of Tomatoes, Cabbages and other like crops, it would not be wise to increase this crop at the moment. However, if shipping increases and becomes more regular, then these could be sold in quantity, for the towns' supply.

(c) The area is one of C.R.A (E)'s main sources of labour on Bougainville. Some of the Aita villages, have been deprived of 50% of the male population, whilst they seek work at Kieta. However, because the term of employment is only short, some are on six month contracts, the harmony of the village is not upset.

(d) With the three main cash crops - Copra, Cocoa and Coffee and the sideline of market gardening crops, it would be unwise to introduce another activity to the area, until these present ones have been consolidated.

(e) Nil

(N) ATTITUDE TOWARD LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Much of this section has been covered by remarks in the Situation Report and paragraphs C & D of the Area Study.

It is not easy for the people to accept Local Government in the initial Stages. At first it is the general opinion that it is an invasion of the Europeans, introduced to gain control of the area. It is not accepted that the Council is run by Natives. It was believed that the Councillor was just a glorified Iulua and a Government informer, who could not be trusted.

Now that the Wakuai Local Government Council has been established for 6 years, attitudes toward it have changed. The people are beginning to realise their responsibilities and are becoming more demanding to the council to supply goods. Although the people are coming forward with these demands, and not just sitting back in an apathetic state, the things that they are requesting are of economic level, and not just services, and therefore the Council cannot meet them. The people are therefore commencing to opinion that the Council is not in any way aiding them but is dissipating their tax monies.

There is a grave lack of understanding of the Councils internal Administration by both the people and the Councillor's. Part of this can be attributed to the non-functioning of the Finance Committee over the past few years. Thus when finance matters were raised at the general meetings, no-one understood them and there was no discussion on the matter. It was usual for the clerk of the Advisor to explain the matters to inappreciative ears. This year, as an incentive for the Committee to meet, some money has been appropriated as attendance fees.

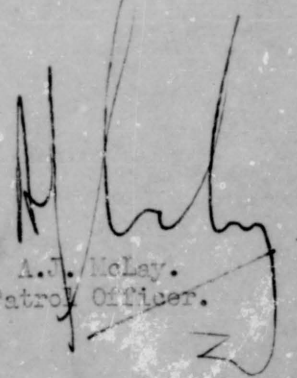
Since the Councils formation, the Europeans attitude has been entirely negative. They have stated that the Council does nothing for them, so why should they give tax money to assist their Council. Last year the manager from Mumama Plantation ..... (22)

(c) ATTITUDE TOWARD LOCAL GOVERNMENT - (Cont)

.....was the only European to attend regularly at the meetings. At discussions with some of the Europeans, they displayed a near total ignorance of Council functions and local intrigues. It is hoped that after the election of a European to the Council, in these elections, that the European interest will be aroused. The Councillor is Mr. J. Carven, manager of Koiroi Plantation, who was subsequently elected as Vice-President of the Council.

The people from Okowapain Village asked who had commenced the Council and for what purpose, insinuating that it was started by the Government and for their own purpose. After discussions, at which the policy of Local Government Councils was explained, the people stated that the idea had been put into their heads by Europeans, and they were now satisfied with the Council. This was the only village where this feeling was expressed.

Generally the peoples attitude toward the Council is healthy and it is hoped that the new Councillors with sprightly feeling regarding development, will further consolidate the Councils position.

  
A. J. McLay.  
Patrol Officer.