

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Wakunai

VOLUME No: 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

1961 - 1962

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1989.

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT 1961/62

WAKUNAI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
Wakunai 1-61/62	P.H.Gridley	Rotokas Census Division
"Spec. 1-61/62	P.L.Lyons	Iagama River
" 2-61/62	P.H.Gridley	Aita Census Division
" Spec.2-61/62	P.H.Gridley	Wakunai
" 3-61/62	P.H.Gridley	Rotokas Census Division
" 4-61/62	D.C.Bretherton	Aita Census Division
" 5-61/62	D.C.Bretherton	Rotokas Census Division





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **BOUGAINVILLE** Report No. <sup>WAKUNAI</sup> **1-61/62**

Patrol Conducted by **P.H. GRIDLEY, PATROL OFFICER**

Area Patrolled **ROKOKAS CENSUS DIVISION**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Mr. C.P.O. P.L. LYONS.**

Natives **3 Members R.F. & N.G.C.**

Duration—From **31** / **7** / **19 61** to **14** / **8** / **19 61**

Number of Days **FIFTEEN**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **NO**

Last Patrol to Area by District Services **30/11/19.59**

Medical **MARCH** / **19.61**

Map Reference **BOUGAINVILLE NORTH FOURMIL SERIES**

Objects of Patrol **TAX COLLECTIONS CENSUS REVISION**

**POSTERING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION**

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-11-6

1st December, 1961.

The District Officer,  
Bougainville District,  
SOVANO.

PATROL REPORT WAKUNAI NO. 1 OF 1961-62

Patrols for the purpose of tax collection and those for normal administrative contact are certainly not compatible. The new policy of using native collectors may obviate this anomaly.

It is most satisfactory to read of the low average of detainees held at the Wakunai Corrective Institution.

A measure of an Officer's efficiency is an inverse ratio to the amount of force he has to bring to bear as he administers his people. If an empty gaol is synchronous with a progressive and law abiding community, the O.I.C. can invariably be regarded as efficient; that is if he has been in the area long enough to have earned this distinction himself.

I am unable to appreciate how the failure to collect tax and compile census for 1960 can be regarded as an oversight. I would imagine it rather difficult to forget a whole Census Division of over 2400 people.

I think you need ensure a little more supervision or at least education of Mr Gridley. He tends to be rather arbitrary in his approach. For instance, segmentation of larger village groups is definitely not forbidden. In fact, Mr Gridley is specifically forbidden himself to interfere with it. The relevant Circular Instruction has been in force for many years and is one of the few that has not required amendment with changing circumstances.

I would be also interested in what legal sanction the Officer would bring to bear if any particular householder refused to sweep his house after being ordered to do so.

Again, the institution of Paramount Luluaic is completely foreign to the indigenous social organisation and I do not desire any official appointed in this capacity, even a "more or less paramount official" - whatever that may mean.

I presume you have already taken action for the disposal of the wartime ammunition.

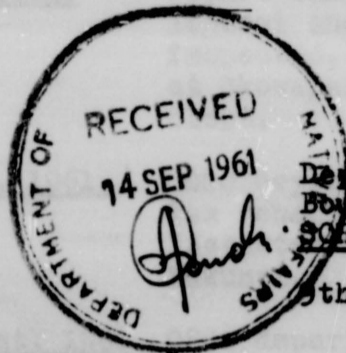
(J. McCarthy)  
Director.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.11.6 ✓



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67/1/5-679.

Department of Native Affairs,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

5th, September, 1961.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

PATROL REPORT - WAKUNAI NO.1/1961-62.

Please find enclosed a Report of a Patrol to the  
ROTAKAS Area carried out by Patrol Officer, P. H. GRIDLEY.

The main objective of the patrol was for the  
purpose of collecting Tax and revising Census. Such Patrols  
are usually hurried as Tax Collecting and normal face to face  
Administration are not compatible. This was such a Patrol.

The information gleaned was negligible and I doubt  
if there was much accomplished in the way of "Fostering econ-  
omic development", and very little mention was made of what  
was accomplished. Mr Gridley might be able to give a better  
picture of the economic development of his area when he does  
the follow up Patrol to this one after he has completed a  
leisurely patrol through the AITA Census Division. This  
latter patrol was to have been started during August, 1961.

*D. J. Clancy*  
(D. J. CLANCY.)  
District Officer.

*Van... ..*

PATROL REPORT WAKUNAI, 1-61/62.

- Monday, 31st July, 1961. Depart Wakunai per vehicle for Teperoi and Okowapaia. Teperoi inspected, Tax census completed at Okowapaia. Returned Wakunai p.m. Slept.
- Tuesday, 1st August, 1961. 0800 depart for Leikoia and Tiakon. Tax census completed in both villages. Inspected hamlet Tiakon p.m. Slept Wakunai.
- Wednesday, 2nd August, 1961. 0800 depart Wakunai for Tearaka per vehicle. Tax census completed Tearaka a.m. Departed by canoe for Teihup 1400. Tax census completed. Returned Tearaka slept.
- Thursday, 3rd August, 1961. Departed Tearaka 0600 for Nupatora. Arrived 0700. Tax census completed. Departed for Pipipaia 1200, arrived 1300. Inspected Aid Post en route. Village lined. Slept.
- Friday, 4th August, 1961. Departed Pipipaia for Kakarapaia 0600, arrived 0800. Tax census completed. Departed 1400 for Tutupaia. Inspected village - general clean-up effected. Slept.
- Saturday, 5th August, 1961. 0600 Tutupaia lined. 0800 departed for Bulistoro. Arrived 0845. Village inspected. Tax census completed. Court of Native Affairs held. Departed for Ibi 1600. Arrived 1745. Slept.
- Sunday, 6th August, 1961. At Ibu. Informally inspected village, ammunition dumps, site of old airstrip, Mission land. Slept.
- Monday, 7th August, 1961. 0530 Ibu lined. Tax census completed. Depart 0700 for Togarau. Arrived 0800. Village inspected, tax census revised. Departed 1330 for Ruruvu - village inspected, lined, etc. Departed Ruruvu for Sisivi 1600, arrived 1700. Inspected village. Informal discussions held with villagers after dinner. Slept.
- Tuesday, 8th August, 1961. 0600 Sisivi lined. Tax census completed. Departed 1130 for Lesiopaia. Arrived 1300. Village lined, tax census completed. Formal discussions held. Slept.



Wednesday, 9th August, 1961. Departed 0600 for Beteripaia, arrived 0700. Village inspected. Tax census completed. Discussions held re Economical Developments etc. Departed 1330 for Siroripaia. Arrived 1530. Inspected village and hamlet. Informal discussions held with villagers re Economical Development. Slept.

Thursday, 10th August, 1961. 0600 Siroripaia lined, tax census completed. Departed 0900 for Mapearo, arrived 1030. Inspected Aid Post en route. Village lined, tax census completed. Village inspected, general discussions held. Slept.

Friday, 11th August, 1961. Departed Mapearo 1000 for Wakunai. Arrived Wakunai 1500.

Monday, 14th August, 1961. To Teperoi for suvey Mission lease.

PATROL COMPLETED

INTRODUCTION:

The aims of the Patrol were :-

- (i) Collect taxes for the period 1960 and 1961.
- (ii) Further foster economical development.
- (iii) Revise the census.
- (iv) Routine administration.

The collection of taxes and census compilation for 1960 was not done, this being an oversight. Therefore, this Patrol tried to extract the sum of \$4. from as many individuals as were capable of paying it.

The next Patrol to the Rotokas will also include tax collections for the period 1960 from those which should then be capable of paying the tax. All tax collected on this Patrol was credited to the year 1961.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The general situation of Native Affairs in the Rotokas can be considered satisfactory. Housing, sanitation, water supply and health are, in the majority of cases, good. The position regarding law and order is also satisfactory. This is supported by the low average figures of inmates held at the Wakunai Corrective Institution. Even so, Court of Native Affairs sat on three occasions, one sitting being for threatening behaviour, another for adultery, and another for indecent behaviour.

At Kakarapaia the degenerate "back to the bush movement" as quoted in Patrol Report Number Wakunai 1-58/59 has apparently taken a new lease of life. Several people have left the village to go and live in the bush. They have not built satisfactory houses, and have therefore been ordered to return to the main village. It was in this village that the first disagreement over land arose.

A similar type of movement was apparent at Bulistoro and Ibu. In all cases the reasons given for the disputes were ridiculous. The reason given at Kakarapaia was that a dog belonging to a member of the opposite clan who owned the land on which the village stood, killed a fowl. In retaliation the owner of the fowl killed the dog. Therefore, instead of only arguing over the fowl and the dog, to preserve prestige the owners of the village land commenced the argument over it. The offended clan members departed. At Bulistoro a similar reason was given. At Ibu again a similar reason was given, this time the argument being over a pig which was legally killed eating potatoes in another's garden. Once more the injured parties could not keep their argument within logical bounds, but veneered the basic argument into one concerning land.

It was due to the above that some of the housing in the 3 villages mentioned was not up to standard, and a number of buildings were ordered to be removed, as they were beyond repair, and in a totally insanitary condition.

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In all cases where these break-away movements were evident, none of the migrating parties had built, or commenced building, anything resembling satisfactory housing. The site to which the Bulistoro emigrants wished to move was found to be unsatisfactory as the only source of fresh water was a considerable distance removed from the building sites, and quite often ran dry.

Some of these people, as a back-stop, also claimed the reason for moving was to enable them to plant on their own land. I did not recognize this as a supporting argument to their emigration, as they had all moved out some time ago, and had not built housing, or commenced planting, nor did they look like doing it. Therefore, they were advised that the breaking-up of the larger villages into smaller hamlets consisting of one to four families was prohibited, and that if they did desire to move from their original village they could do so only into another already established village or hamlet.

At Teperoi there is some evidence of the money recently paid for timber rights being put to good use. Abia has commenced clearing an area of approximately 30 acres for the planting of coconuts and then later cocoa. However, I have had reports that a number of natives from the Teop region have been visiting Teperoi to gamble. Two attempts to gain evidence of gambling have so far failed.

VILLAGE HOUSING.

Average village housing, in design and condition is quite up to standard. Only a few houses belonging to the more aged groups remain at ground level. All new housing for younger people is built above the ground, and they have been encouraged to further this practice. Villages containing a proportion of Seven Day Adventist Mission adherents are by far the most outstanding regarding quality of buildings and cleanliness. At Tutupaia especially, many householders were ordered to sweep and wash the interiors of their dwellings. At Mepearo only was it found necessary to order the installation of windows in houses.

Building materials appear to be readily available, and Teperoi village has now a satisfactory supply of sago palm some four hours walk away.

The trend in village housing is a one or two room edifice with a verandah representing the actual dwelling, and a semi-detached building as a kitchen. It is evident that most of the villagers prefer to use the kitchen as the dwelling, and allow the edifice to remain unused.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

On this Patrol the regularly followed Patrol route was adhered to. All vehicular roads were found to be in good condition, and it is now possible to travel from Wakunai to Mabiri with relatively little hazard, travelling of course being restricted by the flow in the various rivers. From Wakunai it is also possible to

*Patrol route  
Roa  
what was in  
for this*

travel by vehicle to Tearaka village, Nupatora village, and near to Pipipaia. The road is in process of being extended to link with the road from Inus. The road to Bulistoro is to be consolidated, and even though it does not end at Bulistoro, I consider that it will be of an assistance to cash crop producers in that area, as it will reduce the distance of human portage by approximately five miles. The vehicular road mentioned in previous Patrol reports as commencing at Torokina and terminating approximately three miles from the Siroripaia village after following the Numa Numa Trail I consider to be of very little economical potential. Gradients are far too steep for anything other than lightly loaded 4 wheel drive vehicles, and before the total length of the road could be utilized, a number of winch-lifts as used during wartime would have to be reinstalled. Even allowing for the installation of such winches, the amount of produce which any one vehicle would be able to uplift at any one time would be too small, and would work out too costly as a means of fostering economic development.

The road from Wakunai beginning from the Asitaivi road on the western side of the Wakunai or Ururabi river will be a similar proposition to that of the Bulistoro road. The road from Wakunai to old Leikoia is in fair condition. The lack of population and the restricted use of this road does not, I feel, warrant any major improvements being made at present.

Walking tracks and paths were well kept, and found to be clean, although in some cases they were quite typical mountain tracks covered with roots and moss-laden stones.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

*Wakunai!!*  
Although there is a lack of hereditary leaders in the Rotokas, it has been fortunate that two outstanding figures, namely Tultel Peiopi and Luluai Willi have been appointed as more or less paramount officials in the area. Luluai Bitoamana, who has quite a degree of control over Leikoia, Mapearo and Siroripaia is not considered to be such an outstanding figure as the two previously mentioned officials.

All other officials were average, but did at least try.

#### MISSIONS:

Three Missions were represented within the area, namely Roman Catholic, Methodist and Seventh Day Adventist. On this Patrol there was no evidence of inter-Mission friction, and people of different beliefs apparently get on well with each other.

#### CARGO CULT:

Although the Rotokas virtually border on the Keriaka Census Division; and having verbally heard that there has been cargo cult manifestations, such manifestations have not entered the Rotokas, and do not appear to have interiered with native daily routine.



WAR RELICS:

The quantity of mortar bombs reported in Wakunai Report 1-58/59 is still to be found at Ibu. Since Mr. Gidding's visit the Mortar Shells have been placed amongst the roots of a large tree, nose down! In a valley below where the mortar bombs are situated there remains one 500 lb. aerial bomb. Approximately half an hour's walk from Ibu a quantity of some 100 mortar bombs were found stacked neatly where left at the end of the war.

At Sisivi a quantity of small arms ammunition and mortar bombs was also reported approximately one hour's walk from the village. This area is considered extremely dangerous, as much of the ammunition is spread over a large area, and is covered with leaves. It is suggested that an Officer of the Bomb Disposals Section be asked to include a fortnight of his itinerary at Wakunai to enable him to walk in and dispose of the abovementioned ammunition.

*Person get back  
later action.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The Rotokas people are generally interested in Local Government Councils. However, they are not desirous of beginning a Council in the Area until they have observed more fully the full implications of living under a Council.

In February three locals were elected to attend Legislative Council Elections in Kavieng as nominees. Three others were also elected to accompany these to Kavieng as supporters. Since their return from Kavieng in March these men have been telling the locals about the Legislative Council and Local Government Councils, as they have seen them.

This has been having quite an influence upon the people, but even so they claim that they are not yet willing to establish a Council in the area.

CENSUS:

As stated previously, Census taken this year covered a period 1960 and 1961. The total population is now 2,422 persons, consisting of 1,267 males and 1,155 females, giving a predominance of 112 males. There was a total natural increase over the period of 102 persons. The death rate in the up to one year group is approximately .6% of total deaths. The death rate appears to increase between the years one to eight, decreases from nine to thirteen, and increases again in the thirteen and over group, revealing quite a satisfactory death rate.

Migrations revealed an increase of 22 persons. The labour force reveals that there is 25.1% of the total male labour potential absent at work. This is not viewed as being serious. It will be noted that a number of villages have quite a higher percentage of the male labour force absent. This again is not considered serious, as in all these villages the absent employees return to the village at night after working at Plantations such as Arigua, Tenekau, Koi Koi and Numa Numa, and the Wakunai Patrol Post, as well

as Asitavi Sawmill.

245 children attend various schools. This shows a total increase in pupils since Report Wakunai 1-58/59, of 77. In view of the fact that there are 315 males and females in the 10-16 age group, and there would be a similar number in the 5-10 age group, this is not really a satisfactory position. Efforts will be made to improve the number of pupils attending school.

The total births for 1961 are on a par with those recorded in 1959. However, the death rate appears to be much lower. In 1957 there were 84 deaths, 1958 15 deaths, 1959 59 deaths, and 1961 54 deaths. Therefore, averaging the 1961 death total to cover 2 years, deaths would average 27. This, after a total of 59 in 1959 is a marked improvement. It may be a direct result of the anti-malarial campaign.

conservation by Europeans and local laborers. The reason for this being the perishable qualities of the vegetables, which prevents their being stored. All work is undertaken the planting of vegetables as a source

*Handwritten signature*

Some of the work is continuing to... the local... of vegetables. This will be the subject of a... to the... District Officer, Nona. There are... only the... village producing any quantity of... the... sold to... of Nona, the average monthly production... 20 bags.

Cocoa is being produced at... At... this... disappointment has... followed... This was caused by the... here an... caused by... the... native... of... during the... period. This has now been rectified. Production from this garden... by... is at present... 20... per month... bean.... of... was... the... of the first... of... was... the... will be approximately... This... a... quality, and... typical... of... of... and his staff have been... to... producers. Probably the next... are to be seen at...

There has been no... to date, although there are some gardens being planted.

*Handwritten signature*



APPENDIX B.

Patrol Report 1--61/62.

AGRICULTURE.

In all cases subsistence crops were found to be in abundance. Considering the amount of real taro I have seen in other parts of the District, Taro in this area is a much more staple food. I would say that it is on an even par with kau-kau. European type vegetables are still grown in higher altitudes, and are sold to Missions and Plantations on the coast for distribution. The main potato purchaser is Numa Numa Plantation, which buys an average of one and a half short tons of potatoes monthly. These are shipped to Rabaul on the m.v. "Polurrian" each trip. Missions are the next major distributors of locally grown potatoes. A large quantity of more perishable European type vegetables, such as tomatoes, and beans are also produced in the higher altitudes, and these are mainly used for local consumption by European and Plantation labourers, the reason for this being the perishable qualities of the vegetables, which prevents them being shipped. All male adults undertake the planting of vegetables as a source of income.

Forms of grubs are beginning to rate as a major pest problem; these affecting mainly the leafy and fruit producing type of vegetable. This will be the subject of a memo to the Assistant District Officer, Kieta. Tearaka and Teop are the only two villages producing any quantity of copra, this being sold to Mr. Shaw at Naruru, the average monthly production rating approximately 20 bags.

Cocoa is being produced at Pipipaia and Togarau. At Pipipaia some disappointment has resulted followed bad processing. This was caused by the cocoa have an unfamiliar odour caused by putting the beans inside native kitchens at night during the drying period. This has now been rectified. Production from this garden owned by Piopoi is at present approximately 100 lbs. per month dried bean. Mabiobiri of Togarau was completing the drying of the first batch of beans from his garden; the total weight of the batch will be approximately 150 lbs. This seemed a quite good quality, and had a typical cocoa odour. Mr. Sandford of Numa Numa Plantation and his staff have been most helpful to cocoa producers. Probably the most progressive cocoa plantings are to be seen at Leikoia.

There has been no coffee <sup>production</sup> planting to date, although there are some gardens being planted.

*Sandley*

APPENDIX C.

Patrol Report Wak. 1-61/62.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Economic progress in this area remains hindered by the lack of communications, particularly road transport. Efforts will have to be continued to boost the planting of economic crops which have a high return/low ~~xxxx~~ production ratio in order that a satisfactory return to growers will be possible after the high costs of portage have been met. Past surveys of the area are not exciting, the grain of the topography offers major resistance to any road development. Mountain spurs and river gorges are numerous, and in all cases where surveys have been carried out have proved to be the stumbling block to any further road development. As an assistance and encouragement to producers, feeder roads are being constructed where possible. Although these roads do not terminate in the production areas, it enables transport to approach nearer the area to meet producers carrying produce to the coast. This will cut down approximately 2 hours walking time.

Whilst in the area I visited the site of the old Ibu wartime light aircraft strip. After seeing this strip site it is far too short and narrow for Civil/Commercial use. Another site with possibilities was seen near Sisivi. Luluai Willi reported to me that during the war the Americans commenced a survey for an airstrip there. This will be further investigated next Patrol.

The planting of perennials remains the objective economical development.

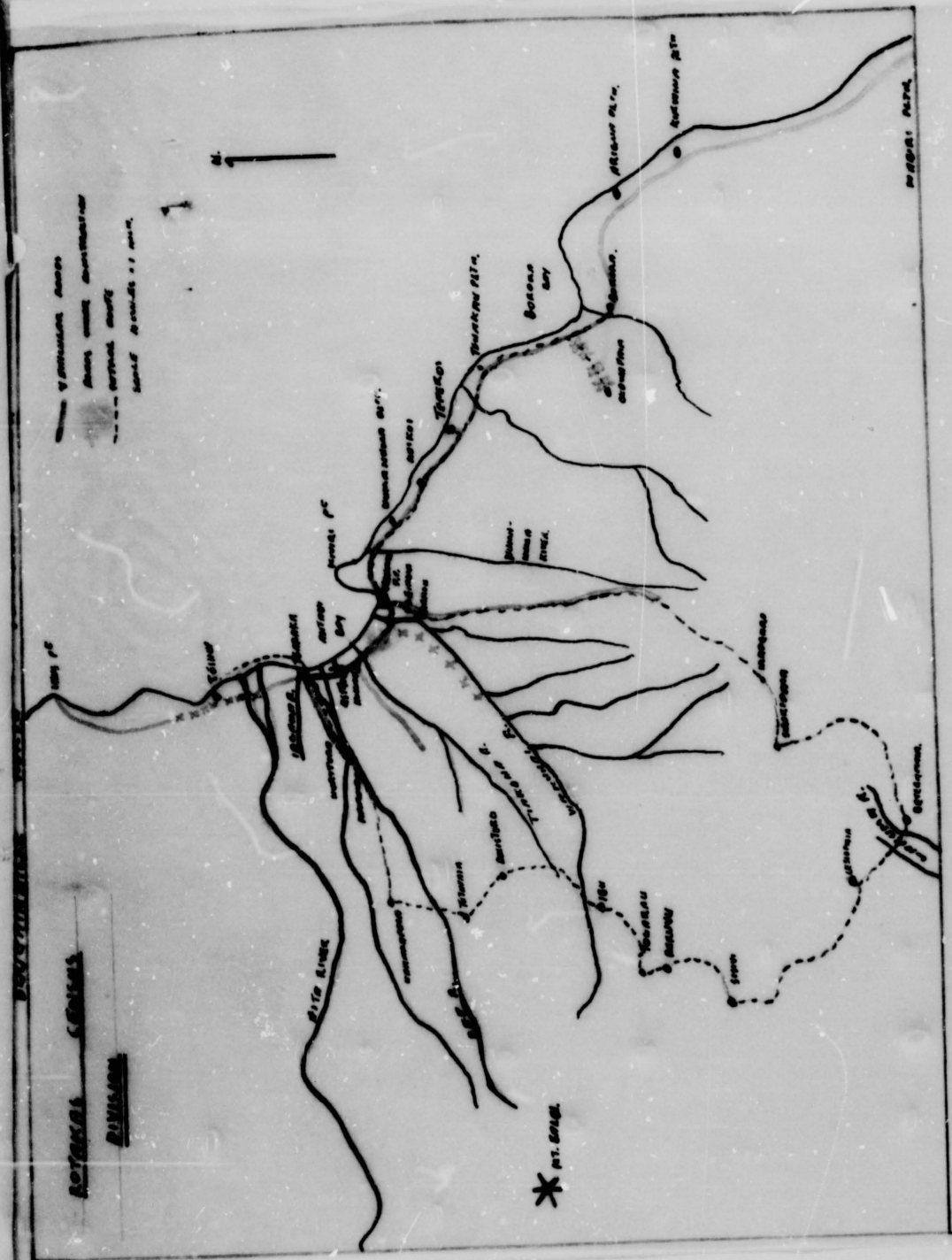
*Quilty*



APPENDIX D.

Patrol Report Wakunai 1-61/62.

<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TULTUL</u>	<u>M.T.T.</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>
IMARE	ARUABI		OKOWAPAIA
RATOWAI	ARATAIBU		TEPEROI
BITOAMANA			LEIKOIA
	SIUPITA		TIAKON
SAK	SIRERAMUI		TEARAKAA
WUAVU			TEIHUP
SIURERE	TAKURAU		NUPATARO
NAKOIREI	PIOPEI		PIPIPAIA
KOLUWATA	PAKATO	SIRAILILA	KAKARAPAIA
PIOROTO	DIDIIVIRI	BIRIWARA	TUTUPAIA
BIBIDIODI	ATURA		EULISTORO
TAWASIKOBEI	ITATSITO		IEU
TARAVISTSI	MIMIS	MABIOBIRI	TOGARAU
PURASIN	AREBATEI	TARASI	RURUVU
WILLI	BINAMATA		SISIVI
DEIETA	SOIDEI	LOSIRIBIDIA	LESIAPAIA
SISIVARA	AUSOKOBEI		BETERIOPAIA
SUPILEI	NAKI	ATULA	SIRIOPAIA
ABITIKOVE	BURBURIWATEI	TAUPEI	MAPEARO





Amount  
Returned  
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **BOUGAINVILLE** Report No. **Wak. Spec. No1-61/62**

Patrol Conducted by **Mr. P.L. Lyons C.P.O.**

Area Patrolled

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives

Duration—From **4/7/1961** to **11/7/1961**

Number of Days **7**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol **1. Bridge Construction - Iagana River 2. Road Construction**

**Iagana River.**

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9/9/1961

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-11-8

Department of Native Affairs Headquarters,  
KONELOBU.

1st December, 1961 .

The District Officer,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

SPECIAL PATROL NO. 1 - 1961/62 - WAKUNAI

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- + Memorandum of Patrol No. 1/61-62 Special Wakunai
- + ~~Patrol Report-Not~~

covering Patrol by.....Mr P.L. Lyons, C.P.O......

(*J.K. McCarthy*)  
Director.

+ Delete as necessary.



67. 11. e ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 1/7/7-685.

Department of Native Affairs,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

9th, September, 1961.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

WAKUNAI SPECIAL REPORT - NO.1. OF 1961/62.

Please find enclosed the above report.

The work was of a routine nature. The Bridge over the IAGAMA River has been completed and another section of road has been opened to traffic.

Mr. Denehy's remarks have been passed to the District Commissioner and to the Supervisor, Department of Public Works, Sohano.

*24/11  
Re. ask. ref. on return from  
Jed.*

*ref. Clancy*  
(D. J. CLANCY.)  
District Officer.

67-2-2  
10-7-2

Sub-district Office,  
KIETA.

10th August, 1961.

District Officer,  
SCHANO.


WAKUNAI SPECIAL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1961/62

Attached please find the above report of a special patrol conducted by C.P.O. Lyons to supervise the construction of a bridge over the IAGAMA river, north of Wakunai.

In his covering memorandum the O.I.C. Wakunai advises that the north coast road head is now at the AITA River. At the moment the Wakunai and Red rivers are forded under optimum conditions. Both these streams, and the AITA, are fast flowing and subject to frequent flooding. For the road to be of real use, it is important that permanent crossings be constructed - either inverts or bridges. It is felt that the Wakunai should be bridged, because that river stays in flood for days at a time, thereby denying access to Asitavi.


Because of its width and the fact that it chooses any one of some 5 channels at whim, it is virtually impossible to bridge the AITA. An invert or causeway is the only solution. For that reason, a similar crossing over the Red River would be satisfactory, because it may be said that when the AITA crossing is out, so generally will be the R&G.

In his memorandum the O.I.C. Wakunai does not state where the "more difficult" 2 miles of road construction to be undertaken is situated - I presume north of the AITA River.

  
(M.J. Denahy)  
Assistant District Officer.

C.C. O.I.C. Wakunai.

For your information, and advice to me on the last paragraph.

  
(M.J. Denahy)  
Assistant District Officer



PATROL DIARY - PATROL REPORT NO. 1-61/62

4th July '61: Left Wakunai A.M. by canoe for Tearaka village. Inspected site of bridge over Iagama River and inspected timber to be used. Arranged labour from Tearaka Village, Teihup Village, and Nupatore Village. Slept at Tearaka 4/7/61

5th July: Started work on bridge 7 a.m. Dispatched labour to carry supports from Nupatore. (Timber previously cut by villagers) Timber foundations (Binnets) laid on each bank to a depth of 5'6". Uprights 2'6" (four on each bank foundation) Main supports for bridge carried in late P.M. 5/7/61. Slept at Tearaka 5/7/61.

6th July: Main supports for bridge laid, all timbers used being spiked. Main spars of bridge in position and ~~the~~ decking out, and laid. Width of bridge 11'9" Slept at Tearaka 6/7/61.

8th July: Supports on each bank of river to allow for flood waters. Bridge completed A.M. 7/7/61. Work on road between Iagama River and Inus resumed. Returned to Wakunai late P.M. 7/7/61 by canoe.

9th July: Departed Wakunai for Tearaka by canoe A.M. Slept Tearaka 9/7/61.

10th July: Work on road resumed. Drains constructed for swamp area on road. Slept Tearaka 10/7/61.

11th July: Good progress made on road. Swamp area effectively drained. Further timber cleared on road. Returned to Wakunai late P.M. 11/7/61 by canoe.

Amount  
Returned  
to State



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPT. OF NATIVE AFFAIRS  
23 OCT 1961  
BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

# PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. WAKUNAI 2/61-62

Patrol Conducted by P.H. GRIDLEY

Area Patrolled AITA CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2 MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C. 1 N.F.W.

Duration—From 4/9/1961 to 16/9/1961

Number of Days 12

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services MARCH/1961

Medical JUNE/1961

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE NORTH FOURMIL SERIES.

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COLLECTION OF LABOUR STATISTICS ARRANGEMENT OF ROAD WORK PROGRAM.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....



23rd November, 1961.

The District Officer,  
Bougainville District,  
S.O.H.A.C.

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT NO. 2/61-62:

Mr. Gridley's grammar, spelling, punctuation leaves a lot of room for improvement.

2. The report indicates that the census was checked but I am unable to locate the Village Population Register forms.
3. The sketch plan should be on a bigger scale as one would need a magnifying glass to read it as it has been submitted. You are aware that coloured annotation should not be used.
4. The Patrol Officer's appreciation of the economic prospects for the AITA is sound enough; previous officers have felt similarly. District priorities will place the AITA roads very low on the list. The only hope seems to lie in resettlement and for obvious reasons that project must be left to a time when the natives themselves will be willing to move and firm title can be established to the land on which they desire to live. In the meantime they should be told truthfully that the returns from cash cropping will involve human portorage and will be considerably less than that which can be culled from more favoured localities.
5. The officer does not state what departments put up the prepropaganda barrage. The former District Officer instructed the O.I.C. WAKUNAI of the time (59/60) not to emphasise cash cropping because of the access and marketing problems.
6. I do not think it necessary to go as far as BUIW for resettlement area. I am sure that an area of approximately 2,000 acres could be found and acquired in the WAKUNAI/TEOP coastal area. Forward planning should keep in mind a possible AITA resettlement and see that an adequate parcel of land is left specifically for this purpose.
7. I was under the impression that the S.D.A. and the Roman Catholic Missions were not on the friendliest social terms. Mr. Gridley appears to think otherwise.
8. The statement that the native situation is most satisfactory in the INUS is hardly borne out by the fact that they still refuse to join the Local Government Council.

9. There is nothing to prevent the natives building and living in houses that are not raised from the ground. In previous years more ambitious officers have insisted that raised structures be the rule but this practice can lead to pneumonic outbreaks specially amongst mountain dwellers.

10. A thoughtful report and the writer is well able to evaluate constructively what he has seen.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

The above report has been received and read with interest. This report is a definite improvement and I am quite pleased with the work that has been done.

The following are some of the points raised:

(1). The hills are a religiously holy people and I fear it will take a long time, if any, before they will let us look at them. We can talk and explain until we are hoarse, but we must not expect any special results. They are human, but as such, will react to things as they see them. The goal is not to force them but to help them to reach their own goals.

(2). The people are very friendly towards the people of the country and will do anything to help them. This is a very good thing and it is one of the reasons why we are here. The people are very friendly and will do anything to help them. This is a very good thing and it is one of the reasons why we are here.

(3). I have noticed that the people are very friendly towards the people of the country and will do anything to help them. This is a very good thing and it is one of the reasons why we are here.

(4). What exactly is meant by the word 'friendly' and is it possible to have that which is not friendly? (Page 10, paragraph 10. Is this correct?)

These people are friendly and will do anything to help them. This is a very good thing and it is one of the reasons why we are here.

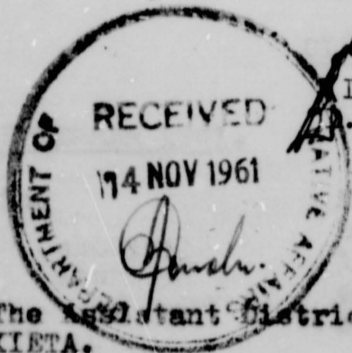
(B. J. CHERRY)  
Assistant Director

The Director  
Department of Native Affairs



Minute To :  
The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

For your information please.



*D. J. Clancy*  
D. J. CLANCY).  
A.O.

67/1/5-887.

Department of Native Affairs,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

8th, November, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,  
KIETA.

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT - NO. 2/1961-1962.

The above Report has been received and read with interest. This Report is a definite improvement and I am quite pleased with the work that Mr. GRIDLEY has done.

The following are some comments that I have to make :-

(1). The AITA are a relatively new people and I fear it will take a long time, if ever, before they do all that we ask of them. We can talk and cajole until we are hoarse, but we must not expect any speedy results. They are human, and as such, will move slowly and fearfully towards the goals we put before them and you must agree we cannot show any glittering rewards.

(2). Mr. GRIDLEY obviously favours moving the people to another site even as far away as the BUIN PLAIN. This is quite a reasonable suggestion and is one that has been tried in many places over the years, but the problems connected with such resettlement schemes are enormous and are far beyond our present capabilities. The problems are obvious and I will not go into them here, but I would like to point out that resettlement is not against policy but at present beyond us.

(3). I have noticed that too often Officers try to get houses off the ground onto stilts. I do not always follow the reasons for this. They are no cleaner and certainly not any neater and are far colder and more uncomfortable and suffer far more from wind damage. In this matter I quite agree with Mr. GRIDLEY.

(4). What exactly is meant by the remark that "It is pleasing to note that there were no complaints regarding sex offences" ? (Page, 10, Paragraph 4). Is this unusual ?

These people are backward and require patience and understanding as well as much hard work by all Departments and especially by the Officers of the Department of Native Affairs and the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

(D. J. CLANCY).  
District Officer.

Minute To :

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,

PATROL REPORT WAKUNAI No. 2/61-62.

DIARY.

SEPTEMBER 1961.

- 4th. Departed Wakunai 0930 per Inus boat for INUS VILLAGE. Arrived 1000 lined village, and held discussion re economic development. Labour figures collected. SLEPT.
- 5th. Visited cocoa blocks of MASE, SUNPIPI & GARAMUS. Called on S.D.A. Mission, visited Inus Plantation and returned to Wakunai by Inus boat late p.m.. Slept Wakunai.
- 6th. At wakunai to clear personal cargo ex TULAGI. Office work PM.
- 7th. Collected cargo and departed for NUPATORO 1000. Held discussion at Nupatoro re land, roadwork and crops, between the villagers of Nupatoro and PIPIPAIA. SLEPT.
- 8th. Departed Nupatoro for Pokoia arriving at 1300 hours. Inspected new planting sites on ridge followed by patrol. Discussion held re economic development and road work and labour statistics noted. Informal discussions after dinner. SLEPT.
- 9th. Departed Pokoia 1130 after further discussion and examples of the benefits of vehicular transportation of crops as opposed to human portorage. Arrived Tubial 1430. Informal discussions with villagers. Inspected old coffee nursery. Inspected village. SLEPT.
- 10th. Observed.
- 11th. Village lined, and villagers inspected. Formal discussions re crop plantings, road development, housing, sanitation and education. Departed for KUSI at 1000 arrived 1100. Inspected School and various subsistence gardens and coffee gardens enroute C.N.A. held early p.m.. Informal discussions held, inspected village housing and sanitation late p.m.. SLEPT.
- 12th. Lined Kusi. Further formal discussions re economic development, roads, housing, sanitation and education. Departed for SIRIEIA 0900. Arrived 0945. Inspected village, hamlet, coffee gardens and subsistence gardens. Departed for OSIWAIPA 1400, arriving 1500.



HELD discussions with people of Siribia and OSIWAI A regarding crops, roads etc.. Lined people of Siribia collect labour statistics. SLEPT.

13th. Inspected OSIWAIPA. lined villagers. Inspected subsistence gardens. Departed for OWAWAIPA at 1130 arriving at 1230.

Inspected village and school, and then inspected gardens. Discussions held late p.m. and evening. SLEPT.

14th. Departed OWAWAIPA 0900 for Pokoia. Inspected village site, and proposed planting sites for coconuts and coffee. Inspected housing, sanitation and water supply. SLEPT.

15th. Departed Pokoia for KOBIWORI 0900. Inspected Kobiwori village. Inspected gardens and coconut planting sites p.m. Discussions held 1st p.m.. Informal discussions after dinner. SLEPT.

16th. Departed for Tearak 0900. arrived 1200. Arrived Wakunai 1330.

PATROL CONCLUDED.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was a leisurely one, all rest houses being used and many discussions entered into.

Overall, I think that there has been a marked improvement in the Aita since last March, but there must be further development in cash cropping of non-perishable items. The general opinion is that the area specialise in coffee production. Although it appears that all officers visiting this area have made one of their main points 'Planting of cash crops', the results to date have been rather fruitless. This will be further dealt with under AGRICULTURE.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.Pokoia Village.

The situation in this village appears to be quite healthy. Since moving from the ridge on the south of the Aita River to that directly on the north of the river, the villagers have settled down well and gone about the business of establishing a new village conscientiously. Their mode of operation has been to firstly move from the old village site as a mass and establish small houses at the new site. These houses were originally not of a satisfactory nature, but have and are being replaced.

There are now nine new houses of a pattern which is acceptable to all concerned. Further evidence of improvement was seen, as a large amount of timber had been collected, and when asked for what use, the natives replied, "For new houses off the ground".

There were no reported disputes in the village, and the people have shown responsive attitude, and give the impression that they would 'Like to get ahead'.

TUBIAI.

Tubiai has long been the 'ugly Duckling' in the Aita as far as development is concerned.

Wakunai patrol Report No. 1-58/57 by Mr. Giddings, a black picture of Tubiai was painted. It is improving, and the last six months has seen a marked improvement especially in housing.

It may be recalled that the people of Tubiai were a divided population, some at Tubiai village, and others at the Hamlet Aita. ~~They were not very successful in their small settlements and the main village. They were not very successful in their small settlements and the main village. They were not very successful in their small settlements and the main village.~~ In retrospect I view this as a good thing, the fact that the people have left the Aita hamlet. My view is not a personal



one in so-far that it makes my job easier, but I think that it is sound from an Administrative point of view.

The old hamlet was some two hours walk away from the village site, stuck up on a ridge, with no easy access. It was in the head-waters of the Aita River, and the surrounding country-side verging on the perpendicular.

Communications, the basis of development to any great extent are difficult enough to develop in the Aita without going into the Aita Proper. The only economical form of communication with the old hamlet would have been by radio.

Our work is to develop the country as best we can, and even though the bringing down of the Aita Hamlet dwellers may cut across any accepted present policy, it is a concrete step towards the development we are striving for.

It also has a settling effect on the community, as it brings the older people together with the younger set and cuts down the tendency of the older people to draw the younger ones away to live with them.

#### Kusi.

This village is probably the longest inhabited in the Aita. It has remained in its present site since the pre-war days.

It has however been subject to division, as the people of SIRIBIA form a group which originally settled in Kusi. The break-up was over land, and resulted as a desire for some villagers to settle on their own land.

The majority of the present villagers, appears to be the less adventurous sector of the old village. They appear to have very little energy or enthusiasm, or if they have, they refuse to make it known.

This is rather hard to understand, as they have the services of a very good Kieta Native as a teacher, who not only is the leader of education, the church, but also of agriculture. This native SIRONGGA from the Guava has quite a good business in fresh vegetables of all types, but he has also planted coffee. Some three to four years ago, this man established four coffee trees at Kusi. Two of these are bearing, and as a result of his pilot-project SIRONGGA is the most ardent coffee drinker in the area.

I would have thought that his influence and relative success would have provided sufficient encouragement to a few others to do the same.

Recently, Kusi has been the battle field of the Aita. The Lului and his son have both been assaulted by members of Siribia, as a result of this, five people have been sentenced in the Court for native affairs. Further details will be given under Law & Order.

Apart from the above skirmishes, the native situation is satisfactory at Kusi.

SIRIBIA.

To me, this village has the best potential of all the villages in the Aita, as far economic development is concerned.

The people are mainly young, and are led by an energetic Tultul. The Lulua is of not very good quality, but does serve his purpose. He seems to be the S.C. of the village, now that the tultul is living in the main village again.

Previously, the tultul has been living in a small house removed from the village, and the lulua held most of the control. It was for domestic reasons that the tultul left, but after a period of approximately one year he has again returned, all for the good of the village.

The surrounding land is steep, but runs at an even angle to the floor of the valley, and the ridge is very broad. I would say that it would be excellent coffee land, as it has a good rainfall, good drainage, and plenty of sunshine. Coffee has been planted, and more is in the nursery ready to be transplanted. The site has already been prepared.

Five villagers were goaled for assault and like offenses, but again, apart from this, the native situation is good, and much more is expected to come spontaneously from these people, as quite a number of them have worked on the coast, and in Rabaul and nearby areas, and know the value of money.

OSIWAIPA.

This village is made up from people of two religious denominations which have been able to peacefully co-exist. The only evidence of a dispute between groups was in 1959 when the Lulua considered the S.D.A. teacher was interfering with his work.

Socially the people of the S.D.A. and Roman Catholic religions mix well. I witnessed an S.D.A. form of recreation taking part immediately adjacent to the Roman Catholic form of recreation, without comment from either sector.

I felt that the people of this village want to develop, but they are hindered by the fact that they have no land near the village, and that if they were to develop on their own land, they would not economically be in the race to the market. This is of major consideration, as all the types of crops which we are advocating as a means to economic development are subject to sudden and often alarming price fluctuations, and being able to get the produce to the buyer quickly reveals itself as a figure on any balance sheet as either a profit or loss.

There were no complaints on this visit.

OWAWAIPA.

Owawaipa is a village which gives the appearance of struggling for survival.

and mix  
at all



It is on a very high ridge which is exposed to strong winds. To add to the force of the winds, and also to the destructive power, the area lacks tree-protection.

The people are of an older age group, and as such, lack in enthusiasm. They have very little desire to better themselves, and I think that the younger inhabitants inherit from their parents.

They have recently rebuilt the school in the village, but that alone is not a very exciting achievement, as the old school buildings were old and in dis-repair.

For all this, the people to me, are law abiding and happy with their lot. The most we can do is to keep up the barrage of propaganda as in the past and hope that some of them make an effort which succeeds and will in turn catch on with others.

#### KOBIBORI.

Kobiwori is situated in the foothills of the mountains behind Inus Plantation, and shows a better achievement for the Administration than the rest of the Aita. This village is more a coastal village, as it is not isolated and cut-off from the coast like the others.

The situation here is good. The people are healthy and appear to have changed their previous attitudes towards work. Now they have cleared large areas for plantings and the drift of labour to the plantations has slowed down, as more people are self-employed preparing land.

If plantings go ahead as the natives have outlined, then in a decade, they should all be quite comfortable, financially.

No disputes were reported.

The people's attitude towards road work has been good.

#### INUS.

This is purely a coastal village with villagers being members of the S.D.A. Faith.

Three people have showed their desire to plant crops. I fear that the majority in this village will not enter the planting field for some time, as they have employment at the nearby plantation and Mission, as well as being self-employed at cutting a small amount of copra, fishing and shelling; all of which have a ready market at present.

No complaints were noted. This may be due to three factors; the proximity of Europeans, the fact that the villagers belong to one faith, and that the faith is S.D.A. or that the people are naturally peaceful.

The native situation is considered to be most satisfactory in this village.

*See report to June 19 Council*

CENSUS.

As village Population Register sheets cannot be located for the year 1960, totals were extracted from the village books on this patrol.

The total population for 1960 totalled 757 persons, and for 1961, 791 persons. This amounts to an increase of some 55 3/4 on the previous years total population. This averages out as a percentage increase of 4.5%.

Deaths have dropped 10% on those of 1960 census, and now equal 1.3% of the population.

Births for 1960 totalled 20 and for 1961 25, being an increase of 25% over last years figures. This equals a birthrate of 3.2% of the population.

It is pleasing to note that the infant mortality rate in the age group 0 to eight, has dropped considerably. 1960 showed a total of 6 deaths up to the eighth year of age, and the 1961 figures a total of only 2. This represents a drop of 66 2/3% over last years figures. This is equivalent to 0.25% of the total population, as the deathrate in the 0-8 year.

There has been no appreciable difference in foods or living methods over the last two years, and yet it still seems significant that the total of deaths, and the low deathrates should show such a marked improvement over those of last year. It appears to me that the Malaria Control Programme may have a lot to do in this field.

AIRSTRIPS.

I know of no site in the Aita which offers itself for improvement as a possible light aircraft landing field. ment

The nature of the topography is violently opposed to any such improvements. The encircling mountains are high and rugged, the majority of ridges and spurs too steep, and the valley floor cut by the Aita River course. Approaches acceptable to the Department of Civil Aviation on its present standard could not be located.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Remarks made in my report Wabunai No.3-60/61 remain pertinent.

Work has been going ahead with the extension of the road head from Eupatore village to the site of old Pokoia. As stated previously, this will not reach into the Aita Valley at all, but it will at least be of an assistance. The opening of the road will cut carrying time by approximately 2-3 hours. This will enable portage costs to be cut by £3-12-0 per ton on any produce from the area, if it is taken that the average carrier would handle a 56lb. pack.



Apart from this slight improvement, I can see no other practicable way of providing road communications to the area.

This is probably the biggest factor hindering the Aita, and one which I think could cause frustration in the future. Roads are universally accepted as most important. On them depends to a major degree the economic development of the country, and on this depends the social structure. I may be wrong, but I feel that the economy determines the society, as our primary aim in the Territory is to produce a Western type society then we have to provide the means of obtaining it. This is provided by economic development which again means roads and communications. As things stand, the native in this area will be seriously handicapped when it comes to the time of getting his produce to the market. He will have to lose a big percentage of his return on extra handling costs. I have heard it said that to the native, that will be no worry, as he will be making enough out of it as it is. If we are thinking along these lines then to me, we are only fooling ourselves. I have yet to meet a person who is content to let even a few pounds money pass so easily. To dress like this, where we are staunchly advocating plaiting, this which appears to be of no significance at present will not continue to show as a figure tens and digits, but will creep into the hundreds column on the balance sheets.

The times when roads in this District can be opened by native hard labour are passed. We need the roads now, but in the not too distant future, our need will be more urgent as a direct result of our propaganda for more economic development.

To construct the roads which we are able to open, we need machinery.

#### MISSIONS & SCHOOLS.

Only four children attended Wakunai Administration school in 1960, but even this figure has dropped to nil for the 1961 period.

This is understandable, as Wakunai offers no boarding facilities, and the maintenance of children from the Aita at the Wakunai school has its problems.

A new school under the sponsorship of the Methodist Mission is being constructed near Pokola village to serve the children from there and Kchiwari.

The standard of education in the Aita is very low, and I know of only one lad who has reached standard four.

An expansion of the Administration school at Wakunai into a boarding school would be a great thing for this area. Mission education is severely limited by finance and teaching resources and cannot provide a full-time education to pupils. Even so, the mission efforts are to be commended, and the number of qualified teachers to take up village postings is expected to

increase in the New Year when more teachers finish courses. At present there is only one qualified teacher who holds an "A" Certificate.

#### HOUSING AND SANITATION.

Housing is generally on the improve. This is noticeable in in all the villages.

Tubiai which was quoted as being a "primitive stationary pocket" by Mr. Giddings in 1958, has made excellent progress with regard to housing.

Admittedly, the size of the houses has not increased very much in some cases, but the standard of construction and style are much better than I presume was seen by Mr. Giddings. Mr. Giddings would have no doubt been observing the old village which has now been destroyed. The new village has houses above the ground, plank walls and saksak roofs. Saksak is a problem here, but planting of saksak has been advocated by this and previous patrols to ease the situation.

To the out-sider, the houses may appear to be rather dirty and old, but this is due to the habit of decorating the exterior with ash. Traditional designs are displayed, in this manner, but I can see nothing wrong with this. I rather like the idea of them keeping up the old traditions, as especially Australians give the impression of not giving a hang for tradition.

Maintenance of buildings in the Aita is a considerable problem, as basically saksak is in short supply, and has to be imported at present from the coast. This should ease in a few year's time when plantings are sufficiently mature to harvest. Wind is the biggest factor when considering damage to buildings. Roofing is not very thick because of the shortage, and it is nothing to see a relatively new house with the roof knocked about and leaky. To add to this, the natives like to clear the spurs on which they live, and thereby, they do not leave any semblance of a wind-break. I have suggested the leaving of trees when they are of some benefit as a wind-break, and the planting of others around the villages as wind-breaks.

A few of the older inhabitants still live in kitchens with earth floors. To me this is quite understandable, as any person who has been to the area without at least four blankets will verify. I have not ordered these people to build other houses as they have neither the capital or the earning potential to obtain blankets.

Sanitation has improved as well as the housing. Pit latrines which were ordered to be constructed have been completed, and all but a few at the time of inspection had lids. This was rectified immediately.

Only once was it necessary to give a lecture on latrine habits, and then only to a group of young students from Owawaipa.

keep them  
at night  
reading



LAW & ORDER.

The Court for Native Affairs sentenced a total of four males for assault, one for threatening behaviour, and one for neglecting to obtain medical treatment for his child.

The assault and threatening behaviour cases arose over retaliatory action for an un-reported assault which took place in the first half of 1960. It was an isolated affair, and no further disruptions are expected to follow.

The case for failing to provide medical treatment originated in Pokoia village. The defendant's child was found to be suffering from an infected heel which could not have been of less than one month's duration. It is most likely that the child will remain a cripple.

Apart from the above, all was quiet in the Aita, and it is pleasing to note that there were no complaints regarding sex offences.

My personal observations are that the Aita natives are rather timid, law abiding people, but suffer from hot-headedness at times.

CONCLUSION.

The Aita villages are with the exception of two, contained in a river valley, some 11 miles from the coast, surrounded by mountains increasing from 2,000 feet on the coastal boundary to 7,000 feet on the inland boundary to the west. The valley is roughly 4 miles in diameter. The Aita River, ~~the~~ the main feature of the area, and this cuts its swift passage down the valley in a rocky course. It never runs dry, and is subject to swift and violent flooding.

The entrance to the valley is blocked by a sheer cliff on one side of the river, the southern side, and by a spur rising to approximately 2,00 feet to the north, which ends in abrupt cliffs on the river's edge. The distance between the cliffs would only be approximately 200 yards.

Hence the Aita Valley is sealed off effectively by natural barriers,

The soils are fertile, and the climate pleasant, with warm days and cold nights.

Coffee grows well, cocoa is growing well but not expected to have a long economic life, and European type vegetables thrive.

Allowing for good production in the area, our economies are sadly defeated by nature, because of the isolation, and the inability to provide communications.

Neither the people or the Administration can provide adequate communications to the area. The people lack the finance and technical ability, and the Administration lacks the money. Perhaps the way out of the problem would be to obtain assistance from some enterprise like the A.M.P. Society scheme in the 90 Mile Desert. That is impossible, as the potential of the area would offer no satisfactory return.

The amount of expenditure needed for communications with the Aita would not warrant the meagre results which could be expected.

Perhaps the highest potential of the Aita Valley is to be found in the generation of electricity, however we are thwarted again, as we have no wide use for electricity, and what use we have would still not warrant the expense at present.

There are three things which we can do with the Aites:-

- 1 Be content to keep on the way we are going.

If so, what will be the likely results?

We will have coffee in abundance, every human being staying at home developing an insular outlook as he faithfully tends his coffee, that we have told him is the road to prosperity, and security.

Because of combined resources, the roads will be of little benefit, railroads are too expensive, and airstrips impossible. Human portage will become a more common daily task.

Can we tame the Aita river? What with, tree trunks and banana leaves? As it is now, it barricades humans from one section to another, what hope have we with mechanical land transport. We could bridge it with structures of the enormous proportions of a King's Street Overpass, but we have not the money. Hence we will never have satisfactory roads into or within the area.

We will arrive at a point where the locals have so much produce, that they will not possibly be able to handle by human portage. We will have to either get them to cut production back or to dispose of the surplus. Both are actions providing a sound foundation for frustration towards the only possible organisation, the Administration.

If we are content to keep on the way we have been with our limited resources, then my opinion is that we will have to get a better relationship between the facets of economic development.

My contention is that the economic development in the production field at present is beginning to outstrip our development of communications. I have heard it argued that the native will not mind this happening so much, as he will be enjoying a wonderful standard of living and a respectable and comfortable income, and that this will be enough to over-ride his frustrations.



Because he cannot get his crops to the coast at an economic cost, his returns will be down, because he cannot get them to the coast quickly enough to ride on the crest of a high price wave, he again loses. What producer will be a happy man under these circumstances, when so many Pounds are deserting him so swiftly. I cannot imagine any European let alone a native with his inbuilt desire for money being happy.

After frustration, and the feeling of failure in security, the natives ideas could become political.

To me this approach will provide an intermediate success for our methods, a way of continuing without extreme expense, but will ultimately result in frustration of the people, a restricted economy and an unstable society.

2. Go ahead and spend Capital to provide essential communications to promote economic development.

A nice thought, but totally impossible. We just lack what it takes: Finance. We can do it in our own society because we have been able to adapt the idea to conditions. The conditions are lacking here. The natives own the land, they do not have to buy it, so how are we going to finance such a scheme. We can't. We are not in the fortunate position of being able to provide for such things, thereby improving the value of the land, and thereby letting the land purchaser indirectly pay for the scheme.

Admittedly it has been tried in other areas, but they are select areas where it is realised before-hand, that there is a chance of success with such a scheme. You do not just choose any area to go ahead like this, therefore again, you do not choose the Aita.

3. Get the people out.

This probably gives us the best chances of success with these people. There is really little that I think we can do for the Aita people where they are at present.

To compound the natural barriers of development, we must face up to a social barrier. The villagers of Tubiai and Osiwaipa are living on the margin of their land and on other peoples land respectively. If we wish to follow policy as laid down, then we are bound to respect the peoples desires to live on their own land. That would mean that the people concerned would have to move a few more miles into the hills and valleys. More developmental worries! Fortunately, the villagers have to date not expressed such a desire.

The Aita Natives are a close-knit society still holding on to a few of the traditional arts crafts and customs. I do not think that they would be over eager to move. They do not mix very much with other groups except the Keriaka's from Kunua,

Within this area too, there is very little suitable land available for the resettlement of these people.

Perhaps the best place for a resettlement scheme for the Aita inhabitants would be on the Buin Plain.

To the readers of this report, it may appear that I have painted an even blacker picture of the Aita than Mr. Giddings did in 1958. It was my intention to do this even if I have not succeeded.

I have tried to be fair to the Aita in my criticism, but I feel that it is time that we stood back a little, and pondered over our efforts, and what the achievements will be as a result. Previously the present Council Villages gave out enough brilliance to make the Aita Proper a little less dark, but now that it is on its own, and can be considered as a small and individual entity, its potentials and obstacles are more clearly seen, and to me turn out to be disappointing.

If we are to make any vast improvements for these people both economically and socially, then we will have to get them out of the area, and place them somewhere where nature does not appear so formidable.

*P. H. Giddings*  
**P. H. Giddings,  
Patrol Officer.**



Patrol Report Wakunai 2/61-62.

APPENDIX A.

HEALTH.

The general health of the Aita people is good.

Most prevalent complaints are Goitre and Tinea.

In some villages, the percentage of the population suffering from goitre reaches 39.3%. This complaint appears to be common to all people living in volcanic areas, as I have noticed it in the Totokina Area, the Kerisaka, Kunua and Aita Census Divisions.

Presumably, goitre is an environmental complaint which would be transmittable genetically, and would therefore be hard to control. We could possibly arrive at a time when all the Aita inhabitants are grotesquely deformed.

I have been advised that a survey of the goitre position is to be carried out in October.

Tinea is the next most common complaint with these people. It has been obvious to me for some time that the Tinea Lotion issued by P.H.D. although if used properly has good results is a failure as it is extremely difficult to get people to use it and persevere with it.

Several of the local Missions have stocks of a cure in tablet form, and although they are rather costly, good sales have been reported. The Aita people do not have the finance to make the outlay for this treatment, and I recommend that P.H.D. make every effort to make these a stock item.

Apart from the above, the Natives appear to be physically healthy, and only one mental disorder was seen by the patrol.

Patrol Report Wakunai 2/61-62.

APPENDIX B.

AGRICULTURE.

Coffee.

The following villages have planted coffee, and these figures quoted are from Eliza Livuan's and Patrick Karepa's reports, both men being Field Workers.

Pokoia	total of	551 trees	up	45 on last March.
Kusi		757		46
Siribia		184		48
Osiwaipa		350		166
Owawaipa		300		Nil

This gives a total of 2,142 trees in the area. Only two are bearing.

Cocoa.

Inus village has the only plantings of cocoa which total 1188 trees. No improvement since March.

Coconuts.

The following villages have coconuts.

Kobiwori	711	up 268.
Pokoia	1,570	up 142.
Inus	4,312	up Nil.

Total is 6593 trees to date.

The people belonging to the S.D.A. faith in Osiwaipa village have because of religious beliefs, been prohibited from planting coffee. This is a blow, as it appears to do well in the area. The Mission advocated crop is now cocoa. About four trees have been planted for some time as a pilot scheme, and appear to be growing well, although it is doubted if the economic life of the tree under the Aita environment will be sufficient to justify large plantings. It is not the Recommended crop for the area, but I found it almost hopeless to get this across to the people concerned, as they have evidence of cocoa trees doing well at present. I explained the position to them, and have left the matter at that, as I do not wish to belittle any person's personal beliefs.

Subsistence crops were found to be adequate, but I did encourage the planting of fruit trees, as the Aita appears to lack in this field.

Potatoes are being produced, but Siribia has fallen out of the market, as they claimed that the return varied too much for one bag. I explained that even though the bag may be the same, it is highly likely that the weight will vary greatly, and that it is on the basis of weight that the cost is estimated. They may re-enter the market.



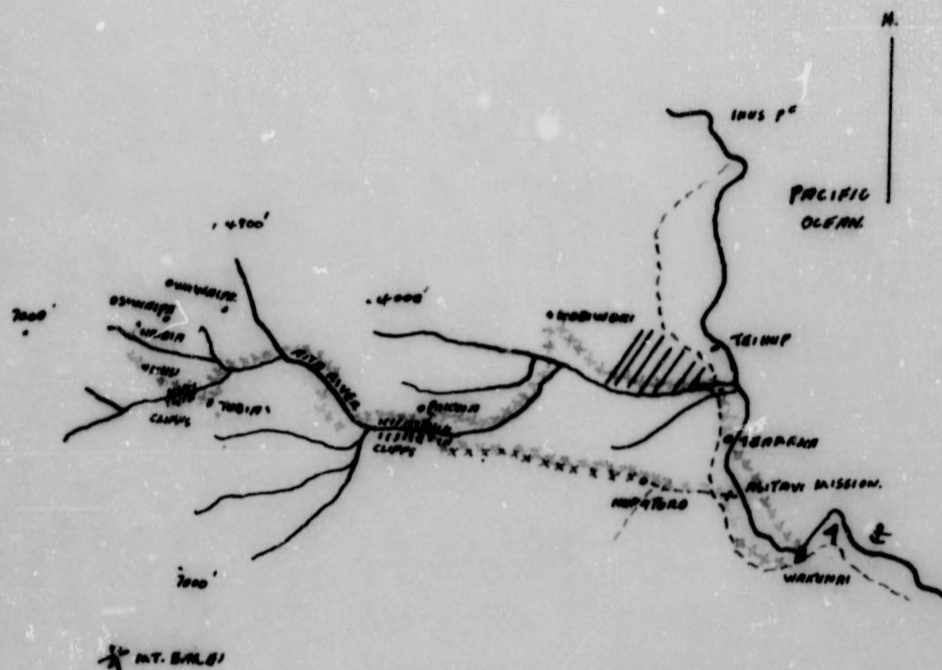
Agriculture Ctd.

Fresh vegetables are suffering from pest infestations to such a degree that even the local market demand has been affected. At present supplies are very short, and I request that some form of insecticide be made available to ease this problem.

So far markets for vegetable are still restricted to the immediate area.

AITA CENSUS DIVISION.

Ref: Bougainville North, Fourmil Series.



SCALE 1/4 MILES = 1 INCH.

--- VEHICULAR ROADS  
-x-x-x- UNDER CONSTRUCTION  
x-x-x-x PATROL ROUTE

o 7000' = SPOT HEIGHTS

////// LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **BOUGAINVILLE** Report No. **Wak. Spec. No2-61/62**

Patrol Conducted by ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ **Mr P. Gridley P.O.**

Area Patrolled **Wakunai**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Nil**

Native **Nil**

Duration—From **26/6/61** to **30/6/61**  
**3 7 61 5 7 61**  
Number of Days **8**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany **No**

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol **Compile Wakunai Area Non-indigenous Census.**

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

**9/9/61**

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....  
.....  
.....

67. 11. 4. ✓



67-2-2

Sub-district Office,  
KIETA.

10th August, 1961.

District Officer,  
BOHANO.

WAKUNAI SPECIAL REPORT NO2 - 61/62

NON INDIGENOUS CENSUS

Attached please find the above report submitted by  
Patrol Officer P.H. Bradley.

The task was of routine nature and does not call for comment.  
The diary shows that 8 days were devoted to the task.

*[Signature]*  
(M.J. Denehy)

Assistant District Officer.

DEPT. OF NATIVE AFFAIRS  
17/7  
14 SEP 1961  
BOURNEVILLE DISTRICT

Minute To :

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

Please find enclosed report. The work was of a  
routine nature and does not call for comment.

*[Signature]*  
(D. J. CLANCY.)  
District Officer.

*24/11/61.  
As. att. received on return  
J.M. [Signature]*



14-3-1.

Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI.

Assistant District Officer,  
KIETA.

Special Patrol Report No 2-61/62.

T.P. A N.G. CENSUS - WAKUNAI AREA.

During the period 26th. June 1961 and 5th. July 1961, Census forms were distributed to and collected from all Europeans and Mixed Bloods in this area.

All people visited were extremely co-operative and helpful.

The Landrover was utilised as much as possible and afforded quick transport. On both visits to Nabiri I was able to reach that plantation by vehicle even though considerable difficulty was experienced. Since my visits, much road work has been undertaken. It is now possible to drive from Asitavi to Nabiri without any difficulty.

*P. H. Gridley*

P. H. Gridley,  
Officer in Charge.

DIARY.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT No. 2-61/62.

T.P. & K.G. CENSUS.

- Monday 26th. Delivered forms to Numanuma, Koikoi & Naruru pm..
- Tuesday 27/6. Departed Wakumai for Manatai by jeep. Thence bicycle. Delivered forms to Tenekau, Arigua, Kurwina, Mabiri and Borvi Plantations and Manatai Mission. Returned to Wakumai 1930 hours.
- Wed. 28th. To Asitavi Mission by vehicle, for delivery of forms.
- Thurs. 29th. By canoe to Inus Plantation & Inus Seventh Day Mission to deliver forms. Departed Wakumai 0630 and returned 1830.
- Friday 30th. By canoe to Inus & Seventh Day Mission to collect forms. Departed 0630 and returned 1830.
- Monday 3/7. By vehicle to Mabiri & bicycle to Manatai Mission to collect census forms. Collected from Manatai, Mabiri, Kurwina & Arigua. Departed Wakumai 0600 & returned 1900.
- Tues. 4/7 To Numanuma, Koikoi and Naruru & Tenekau for collections by jeep.
- Wed. 5/7 To Asitavi a.m. to collect papers.

Patrol Ended.





TERRITORY OF PAPIUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. WAKUNAI 3/61-62

Patrol Conducted by P.H. Gridley, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled ROKOKAS CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. H. LAKE E.M.A.

Natives 1 Member R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 24/10/19.61 to 23/11/19.61

Number of Days 28

*Duplicate Report  
& Map held.*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services AUGUST/19.61

Medical SEPTEMBER/19.61

Map Reference Bougainville North Fourmil Series.

Objects of Patrol Follow-up patrol, Routine Administration.

Fostering of cash cropping and economic development

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*25/5/1962*

*[Signature]*

District Commissioner

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

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

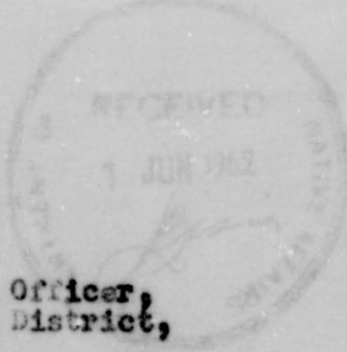
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .....

.....

.....

.....

67-11-33



19th June, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHARD.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
SOHARD.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 -61/62 - WAKUNAI

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report  
is acknowledged with thanks.

I agree that the contents of the Report have been  
adequately covered by the Assistant District Officer at  
Kieta.

I am particularly impressed with the "Works  
Committee" at MAHARO and would like to hear of its  
progress.

Have you taken up the matter of your people  
from the Wakunai area attending a Farmer's Training  
School run by the Department of Agriculture Stock and  
Fisheries?

The area seems to be progressing well.

c.c.  
Assistant District Officer  
KIETA.

*W. R. D.*  
(W. R. DISHON)  
Director.

Att.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 11. 33.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-5



Department of Native Affairs,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

25th May, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

PATROL REPORT WAKUNAI 3/61-62

MR. P.H. GRIDLEY

The above report together with memorandum  
67-1-1 of 14th December, 1962 is forwarded for your information.

The report was inadvertently wrongly filed  
away and has only now been found.

The Assistant District Officer's comments  
are sufficient in the circumstances.

*D. J. Clancy*  
(D. J. CLANCY)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

c.c.  
Assistant District Officer,  
KIETA.

Att.

67/1/5



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPT. OF NATIVE AFFAIRS  
28 DEC 1961  
BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1

Sub-District Office,  
KIETA.

14th December '61

The District Officer,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT NO.3/61-62

ROKOKAS CENSUS DIVISION

Attached hereto please find a report of a patrol to the Rotokas Division conducted by Patrol Officer P.H. Gridley.

The report is on an optimistic note and reveals a good native situation and the beneficial result of regular contact.

ROADS & BRIDGES

The O.I.C. is to be congratulated on the strides he has taken in road development - he has engendered the enthusiasm of the people and used their energies to good effect. Under optimum conditions vehicles can now drive from Mabiri in the south to Inus in the north - some 45 miles. Many of the river crossings are bad. The District Commissioner has been requested to give a priority to a cement crossing on the Wakunai River by my 10-3-1 of 24th October '61. To give the great amount of voluntary work carried out by the people any appreciable value the construction of this crossing is essential.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The attitude of the people towards Local Government is encouraging. I agree that it is best to wait until the economy of the area improves before raising the matter. Additional considerations of importance are: (i) whether the conservative 8 villages remaining in the Aita Division would join a Wakunai Council and, (ii) the transferring to such a Council the 9 villages of the Aita Division which are at the present part of the Teop Timputz Council. The following population figures show the position:

Rotokas	2422
Aita	757
Aita Villages	
included in Teop Council	917
	<hr/>
	4096

To enable a Wakunai Council to function efficiently it is obvious that full participation of the people enumerated above would be required.

The "Works Committee" at Mapearo is worth fostering throughout the area, subject to close watch in the initial stages. The new O.I.C. for Wakunai will be directed to take action along these lines after he has made his initial familiarisation patrol of the area.



AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

It is unfortunate that an Officer of this Branch can only afford one two-weekly visit to the Wakunai area per year. Regular visits by Extension Officers can provide considerable impetus to economic activity; these visits also serve to check on the activities of Field Assistants.

As mentioned elsewhere, it has never been suggested that cultivation of vegetables for sale be discontinued. However, as frequently stated, the market for perishables is particularly limited and unwise encouragement could easily result in over-production. Under no circumstances should vegetables be encouraged to the detriment of perennials.

GENERAL

Mr. Gridley's report and his accompanying memoranda give a good picture of the area; the Officer is to be commended for the marked improvement shown in his reporting and analysis.

(M.J. Denshy)  
Assistant District Officer

*Camping Out claim is proved 4/5.*

76-1-1.

Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI.

13th. December, 1961.

The District Officer,  
SOHANO.

SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL CHANGES AND TRENDS

ROKOKAS CENSUS DIVISION.

The Rotokas people are generally socially stable. They have little social conflict and have been able to adapt themselves to living amicably with the other members of the area.

Socially, there are three strong men, namely PIOPEI of Pipipaia, WILLI of Sisivi and BITOAMANA of Leikoia. All these men demand respect within the area, and are respected by one and all. In their merit, they are all staunch Administration supporters, and can be relied on. The most reliable being PIOPEI.

It has been brought to my notice that the people are becoming more social conscience over the past year, especially with regard to their financial position.

It has been the 'done' thing for people to throw feasts, and then announce that the feast was given to honour some other individual. By doing this, it meant that the person so honoured was duty-bound to provide a return party.

The three men mentioned above each came to consult me regarding this practise, stating that as far as they could see, it was having a harmful effect on many people unfortunately forced into giving parties which they could not afford. We discussed the matter to some extent, and it was agreed upon that I would raise the matter on patrol, and let them know the general attitude held by the three main Officials in the area. Personally I agreed to what they said, and supported their remarks whilst on patrol.

In general discussion with the people of the villages, it was found that they too agreed with the principles put to them, and that such embarrassing situations be dropped in the future.

To me this has a significant value. I interpret this as meaning that the people are beginning to think of their social position in relation to their financial position. In other words, they recognise their responsibilities, and that they should not partake of things which they cannot really afford. It also indicates that they now consider money more as a necessity for every day life, not as a readily converted asset for the gaining of 'fun'. They have other needs for it in regard to their families. They have gained some sense of demand, and a sensible demand on which a good economy can be established.

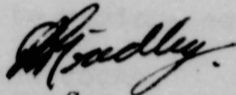


This demand could then be developed into a greater demand, to the betterment of the area, and a larger income can be expected from bigger and better economic development in the future.

Social contact is between the Keriaka Census division on the west coast, and the Banoni Division, also on the west coast. The greater contact is with the Keriaka.

The people are demanding more education, and it is interesting to note that girls are well represented at all schools in the area, and appear to be remaining at school for longer periods before leaving.

Child marriage has ceased, and so has polygamy. The only men with more than one wife, are those who are in the older age groups, who have had their wives for many years.



P. H. Gridley,  
Officer in Charge.

51.3.1

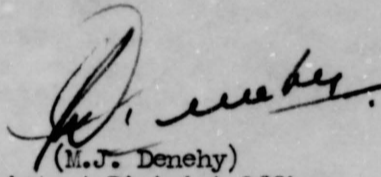
Sub-District Office,  
KIETA.

21st December '61

District Officer,  
SOHANO.

Forwarded please.

Mr. Gridley has handled the matter intelligently.



(M. J. Denehy)  
Assistant District Officer

Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI, BOUGAINVILLE.

13th. December, 1961.

The District Officer,  
SOHANO.

ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT - ROTOKAS CENSUS DIVISION.

At present, the economy of the Rotokas is reliant on the following:-

1. Sales of fresh and in many cases, perishable vegetables.
2. The sale of labour, to various coastal plantations, sawmills and Missions.
3. The sale of copra, and cacao.

The general over-all picture of the present economy is:-

Fresh vegetables, namely Potatoes, beans, tomato, onions, cabbage and kaukau are the mainstay of the area, but there is a restriction on the quantity that can be produced because of the restricted market.

The potato produced in the area has a ready market at NumaNuma Plantation which will purchase the whole crop at any one time. It is nothing for £50 to £200 to be paid out in the one morning, and all the purchases are redold to Rabaul. This is satisfactory, as the crop is not perishable.

Kaukau and the other produce has to be consumed locally, and up until three months ago, the market was at a good level. All that was brought in for sale was purchased, and production roughly equalled demand, but recently, demand has outstripped the supply. This is really a minor tragedy, as it means that money is being lost by the producer, not because he is too lazy to plant, but because his crop is being destroyed by pests. I have personally seen beautiful cabbages ruined by grubs. D.A.S.F. has promised assistance, but I am disappointed to see that very little has been forthcoming.

It can be generally accepted that 'truck' farming is not a very profitable, or stable proposition, and that the aim is for perennial crops. It is sound thinking, but in this area, when the market is not fully supplied I consider that we cannot afford to give precedence to perennial crops to the detriment of the 'truck' farming in the area. At least the locals have an income at this moment, not in five years time. and that to me is the important thing, as long as the development of perennial crops goes ahead so that it can eventually become the mainstay. For the moment, I suggest that perennial plantings be fostered, but that truck farming should not suffer because of this, as it does provide an income for the present, and that when crops are bearing, truck farming can become a sideline.

In the past, plantings have been in the mountains



but planting on land nearer to the coast has been advocated for the prime reason; nearer to transport.

present:- The count of all economic trees in the area is at

Coconuts. 17,070. 63,001.

Coffee. 1160

Cacao. 17,070

as at the end of 1961.

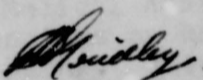
The posting of two Field Workers to the area has hastened the planting rate in the area. They have marked areas for 1561 trees to be planted as soon as shade has become established.

At present income from all cash cropping would realise approximately £2,000 per annum for the whole area. If the proposed plantings are established, the income for the area, could lift to approximately £6-7,000 per annum over the next six years, as very little of the cacao planted is in bearing, but will be in within three more years.

Communications still remain the hindrance, although roads are being pushed ahead. Any successful communications by the present and future roads will be hindered by the lack of bridges over several of the main streams, namely the Uruabi, Red and Aita Rivers.

The natives have worked hard to provide the roads for themselves, but they do need assistance with bridges.

Development is still going on, and will get bigger if we give this assistance to them.

  
P. H. Gridley,  
Officer in Charge.

25-1-1

Sub-District Office,  
KIEPA.

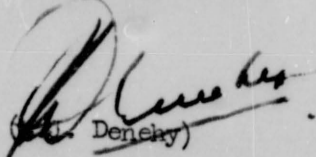
21st December '61

The District Officer,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

Forwarded please. The figures given are interesting - the coconut count is particularly encouraging. I notice the cacao figure has not altered over the past 12 months and the coffee figures should be capable of improvement.

I will ask the next patrol for more detailed figures.

Not at any time has it been suggested that there is no place for market gardening in the economy of the area. Policy always has been to avoid having an economy solely based on this type of venture. ~~Empha~~ Emphasis is placed on the cultivation of perennials, but not to the exclusion of annuals.

  
P. Deneky

PATROL REPORT WAKUNAI 3-61/62

- Monday 23rd October Departed Wakunai per vehicle for Mabiri. Inspected roads en route. Held court of Native Affairs at Kurvina. Returned to Okowapaia - inspected village and gardens. Slept.
- Tuesday 24th October Departed Okowapai for Teperoi - inspected village and gardens. Slept Teperoi.
- Wednesday 25th October Departed Teperoi for Asitavi and north coast road. Inspection of progress on Inus link-up. Slept Tearaka.
- Thursday 26th October Departed Tearaka for inspection of Old Pokoia road. Slept Nupatoro.
- Friday 27th October. Returned Wakunai early a.m. Remained on Station weekend.
- Monday 30th October. Departed Wakunai for Nupatoro - inspected village and gardens. Discussions held re cash crops. Slept. Accompanied by Mr. Lake.
- Tuesday 31st October Departed Nupatoro for Pipipaia. People examined by Medical Assistant. Self inspected gardens and village. Discussions re roads and cash cropping. Slept.
- Wednesday 1st November Departed Pipipaia for Kakarapaia. Inspected housing etc. Medical Assistant examined people. Discussions on health and hygiene roads, cash cropping. Slept.
- Thursday 2nd November Departed Kakarapaia for Tutupaia. Inspected village and gardens, discussions. Slept.
- Friday 3rd November. Departed Tutupaia for Bulistoro. Both hamlets inspected and medically examined. Discussions re Asitavi/Bulistoro road link-up cash cropping etc. Slept.
- Saturday 4th November Departed Bulistoro for Ibu. Lined, inspected Ibu and discussions held. Slept.
- Sunday 5th November. Moved from Ibu to Togarau late p.m. with consent of Mission adherence. Slept Togarau.
- Monday 6th November Departed Togarau early a.m. for Mt. Balbi. Slept at bush camp after 5 hours very hard walking.
- Tuesday 7th November Departed base camp for volcanic area. Arrived at volcano 0830 after 2½ hours walking. Inspected the area and returned to base camp 1300. Continued on to Togarau arriving 1715. Slept.



- Wednesday 8th November Lined and inspected Togarau. Discussions with cocoa growers regarding processing. Slept Togarau.
- Thursday 9th November Moved to Ruruvu. Slept.
- Friday 10th November Returned to Wakunai for payment of labour and cash book, general correspondence.
- Tuesday 14th November Departed Wakunai for Ruruvu. Slept Ruruvu.
- Wed. 15th November. Lined Ruruvu, medically inspected people, gardens visited and discussions held regarding roads in the area. Departed Ruruvu for Sisivi, Inspected Sisivi, discussions held, Slept.
- Thursday 16th November Sisivi examined by Medical Assistant. Moved to Lesiopaia. Inspected Lesiopaia, discussions held. Slept.
- Friday 17th November. Departed Lesiopaia for Beteriopaia, villagers medically examined, village inspected, gardens inspected. Discussions held re cash cropping. Slept/
- Saturday 18th November Departed Beteriopaia for Sirorapaia. Inspected village. Slept.
- Sunday 19th November Sunday observed at Sirorapaia. Slept.
- Monday 20th November Departed Sirorapaia for Mapearo. Village inspected, people medically examined. Discussions held re road work and cash dropping. Slept.
- Tuesday 21st November Departed Mapearo for Wakunai. Slept Wakunai
- Wed. 22nd November Departed Wakunai for Tearaka. Inspected village and gardens. Slept/
- Thursday 23rd November Departed Tearaka per vehicle for Teihup. Inspected village and gardens. Discussions held re cash cropping. Inspected road to Inus - found to be very near completion. Slept
- Friday 24th November Returned to Wakunai early a.m.

PATROL COMPLETED.

PATROL REPORT WAKUNAI 3-61/62.

INTRODUCTION

The aim of the Patrol was to follow up a previous Patrol in August in a leisurely manner with accent being placed on economic development in the form of cash cropping and road building and maintenance. Having read comments on my Patrol No. 1-61/62 from the A.D.O., Kieta, re Tax Collections, I did not attempt to collect any more back tax for the 1960 year.

Routine administration was carried out, but the main aspect of this Patrol was to encourage further planting and consolidation of previous plantings.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The situation is again considered to be satisfactory. All previous orders were carried out to satisfaction, and at no time did a Court of Native Affairs have to sit. Previous land squabbles have been settled amicably but the parties concerned without any further reoccurrences.

Probably the greatest improvement has been in the repair and maintenance of houses - all houses now being of a satisfactory standard. It has been my policy not to issue orders under the Native Administration Regulations regarding insanitary housing, and I feel that this has paid off with the Rotokas people. In all cases I have only had to state to the owner that the standard of his dwelling was not up to scratch and the matter was left at that, and I was pleased to see that this approach has met with greater success than the sometimes adopted regulation approach.

After my previous visit when people had to be rallied to perform village cleaning work which should be done daily it was noticed that in all cases what I found to be the dirtiest village on my last patrol were now by the cleanest, and even the local natives would comment on it. There is still no evidence of undesirable cult activities.

The locals now appear to me, having got to know them better, that they are the type who are rather slow in moving initially, but after having been spoken to and any matters discussed, with the population in general, and the idea having been accepted, they go ahead voluntarily and get the job done. They are not ones to take any ideas irrationally but must know the whys and wherefores before they will even commit themselves. For all that, they are not a belligerent type of people.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The aim of the road system in the area has been to provide a coastal road with feeder roads branching off into the villages where possible. A circuitous road



linking all the villages is not possible in this area due to the type of topography, therefore we have had to contend ourselves with these feeder roads. To date the road at present runs from Mabiri in the south to Inus Plantation in the North, a distance in the vicinity of approximately 45 miles. Main extension completed this year being from Asitavi Mission Station to Inus Plantation. This road was built over a period of 4 months by the locals on a voluntary basis, and entailed much work. Over twelve bridges had to be constructed using either tolas or binnets which meant that the work was made more difficult by the fact that the timbers had to be transported considerable distances in some cases. However, both myself and the locals have agreed that it was better to spend the time and energy in obtaining the better class timbers and establishing long lasting bridges from the beginning.

Running from Asitavi Mission Station into the foot hills the Natives have rejuvenated an old and previously discarded timber haulage road. This now means that transport can approach to within half an hours walking distance of Bulistoro village.

Branching from the Wakunai/Asitavi road on the northern side of the Uruabi river another feeder road has been commenced and has reached an approximate length of 1½ miles, which it is hoped will in the future be extended to reach the close vicinity of Ruruva and adjacent villages.

The road terminating at Nupitoro village has been extended approximately another 10 miles, and now reaches the site of Old Pokoi. This will be of primary importance to the Aita, but will also ~~be~~ allow the Rotokas people from Nupatoro and Pipipaia to further develop land which previous to the opening of the road did not have access.

I have been most impressed by the attitude shown towards road building, and it is by far the best I have seen on Bougainville. I think it indicates quite a healthy outlook and a growing interest in economic development, as although they lack ~~at~~ present any great production of marketable crops, it has always been my idea that where possible communications should be established first and development follow, as I think it tends to make our task easier, offers more encouragement and greater returns to the producer.

#### WAR RELICS.

The quantity of ammunition reported in Wakunia Report 1-61/62 has now been seen, in most cases dealt with by Cpl. Brown. The 500 pounder located at Ibu has been inspected by him and left where found. Cpl. Brown was of the opinion that it was too heavy to be handled by the available resources and was in a safe condition and could be left without fear as long as it was not interfered with in any way. Why he did not demolish the bomb was because he could not shift it, and it would have demolished most of Ibu village if exploded where it was.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES.

My remarks in Patrol Report 1-61/62 remain pertinent. However, interest is still being sustained and encouraged in the villages by Luluai Bitoamana, who attended Legislative Council Elections in Kavieng at the beginning of this year. Personally I have not been striving for the establishment of a local government Council in this area. I do not consider that the locals possess enough wealth to carry a Council and because of their attitude, which is one of interest, I think it preferable to mildly but actively encourage Local Government in the area, but leave the decision to the Natives themselves and let them request the establishment of a Council.

A small experiment on similar lines to a Council has been commenced by Luluai Bitoamana at Mapearo village. There is no money tied up in this experiment and there is virtually nothing to lose if it is not a success, but I view this as a small local pilot experiment initiated by the Natives themselves, which, if closely watched by the Administration, could be a success and a guide to the future of a Council when established in the area. Basically what has been done is for the villagers to elect a committee of 4 men who have specified duties in regards to a communal works programme and assist the Luluai and Tultul in his duties. They do not assist him in any official capacity but can be considered more in the style of Works Foreman. One man is responsible for village housing; road maintenance; cash cropping, and village sanitation. It has been a voluntary organisation of labour and deducting present and past situations has caused quite an improvement within the village.

Admittedly, if left entirely on its own it could possibly turn out for the worst, but in its present form I have been satisfied to leave it remain, and watch its progress. I have not been able to watch it very long, but I suggest that the future Officer in Charge of Wakunai may be allowed to do the same.

I have no doubt that a Council can and will be established in the area in the not too distant future but feel that if we move slowly and do not push for a Council, when established it will have a much better chance of success as it will be something which the Natives have had some little experience of within themselves, have been able to observe on their northern border and desire voluntarily.

VOLCANIC REGION, MT. BALBI.

The volcanic region of Mt. Balbi was visited as a matter of interest, and also to find an idea as to the present situation. There are a number of craters and volcanic cones visible but only one of these is active at present. It does not appear there has been an eruption for some past years, as the lava flows visible have reached a state of decomposition and not been recovered. The main vent appears to be slightly plugged.



The main crater which shows some form of activity is restricted to sulphur geysers.

Any major disturbance could possibly interfere with the villages of Togarau and Ruruvu, but I do not think it would interfere with any other of the local villages or harm the coast. Present activity is rather mild.

Judging by the vent which has been plugged, any eruption of a major proportion would be extremely violent.

Sanitation was in the main, satisfactory, and any latrines which needed repair or replacement were marked with a green crayon.

Water supply was satisfactory in all villages.

Discussions on general health and hygiene were given in all villages with the aid of a tape recorder. This appeared to hold the audience well, and from local reports, it appears that the people at least heeded the talk on dental care. Local trade stores reported great sales of tooth-brushes and paste.

Patrol Report Wakunai 3/61-62.

APPENDIX "A".

HEALTH.

This patrol was accompanied by the Medical Assistant in Charge of Wakunai Hospital.

The general health of the people in the area is good.

Sanitation was in the main, satisfactory, and any latrines which needed repair or replacement were marked with a green crayon.

Water supply was satisfactory in all villages.

Discussions on general health and hygiene were given in all villages with the aid of a tape recorder. This appeared to hold the audience well, and from local reports, it appears that the people at least heeded the talk on dental care. Local trade stores reported great sales of tooth-brushes and paste.



Patrol Report Wakunai 3/61-62.

APPENDIX "B".

AGRICULTURE.

Recently an Agricultural Officer from Sohano spent two weeks in the area. This is a good thing, but it does not suffice, as the Officer's visits run to a yearly pattern of once only per annum. Certainly, this is caused by staff difficulties, but if possible, should be overcome,

To my dismay, I read the Agriculturals own claim to fame in one village book, that he is the first Agricultural Officer to visit the village post-war, and maybe the first ever.

Field workers are doing a good job, but they need the backing and support of qualified field staff not from the office, but from the field.

Subsistence gardens are ample, and the natives are still planting vegetables for sale on the coast, but they need assistance in a pest control program. It has been promised by D.A.S.F., and when it eventuates, will be welcomed by all within the area.

I advocate that the policy for the area should be an immediate reliance on vegetable crops while perennial crops are being established, and then and then only, a reliance on the perennial crops, with vegetables as an extra money making channel.

To drop vegetables altogether would be unwise, as they do have a wide market in the area alone, and this will increase in the future, and they have a good return to the producer.







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **BOUGAINVILLE** Report No. **WAKUNAI 4/61-62.**

Patrol Conducted by **D.C. BRETHERTON** PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled **AITA CENSUS DIVISION**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **NIL**

Natives **3 Members R.P. & N.G.C.**

Duration—From **29/3/1962** to **7/4/1962**

Number of Days **9 Days**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No.**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **4/9/1961**

Medical **3/1962**

Map Reference **BOUGAINVILLE NORTH FOURMIL SERIES**

Objects of Patrol **1. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION 2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.**

**3. LAND GRANT + NUPOTORO / KAKERAPAIA.**

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

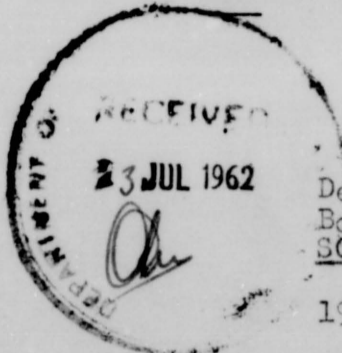
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation	....	£.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund	....	£.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund	....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/11/34 ✓  
3572/111



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-5

Department of Native Affairs,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

19th July, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU .. PAPUA.

IETA LAND SCHEME

Your 67-11-34 of 6th July, 1962 refers.

I would like to clear up a possible misconception that you may have on this matter.

It is true that the people do not really understand the scheme. The whole concept of individual ownership; i.e. complete ownership, is entirely foreign and frightening to the people. This applies in particular to Land. They do not and cannot yet understand what it is all about. I must confess I sympathise with them as I cannot fully understand our own land tenure system and I certainly cannot understand theirs which is regulated by a social system involving matrilineal inheritance and patrilocal marriage that is apparently modified to suit any given set of circumstances.

Agreed -  
but under-  
stand -  
with Clancy

I was present at the meeting between the Director and the IETA people when the IETA people decided to shelve the scheme for the time being. They were not 'reasoned' out of it at all. The plain facts of the matter are they developed cold feet because of their lack of understanding and comprehension. I was disappointed at the decision but had to accept it with good grace for the time being.

The position is then that: -

- (a) The scheme was shelved by the people themselves because of lack of understanding of the concept of individual ownership.
- (b) Fears that in time some people would have a land shortage while others could have a surfeit of it.
- (c) KEAREI and HAKENA are for the scheme and the other people do not have the nerve or sufficient trust in the Administration to go ahead with it.
- (d) I was, and I am still of the opinion that the successful adoption and implementation of such a scheme is one of the main answers to the economic, social and political problems of this Territory, but I am not prepared at the moment to go counter to the wishes of the people who expressed their feelings on the matter to the Director when they voted unanimously to postpone participation in the scheme.

Clancy  
PA  
LL

*D. J. Clancy*  
(D. J. Clancy)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

C.C.  
The Assistant District Officer,  
KIETA.

Officer In Charge,  
WAKUNAI.



67-11-34

6th July, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 1961/62 - WAKUNAI

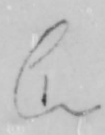
Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. Mr Bretherton appears to have not quite understood what happened in the IETA Land Scheme.

ANTON KEARI recently said that the people did not reject it but were "reasoned" out of it due to failure to understand it; but they never worried about understanding it - they had confidence in the Administration that it was for their benefit.

Concerning the migration aspect, land should be acquired by purchase; the Administrator will be able (by using his powers under proposed legislation) to declare it to be land owned by Native Custom by the migrants. He could, I think, do this individually. The people would then be in a position to later convert their tenure.

This might sound a bit involved but proposed legislation will probably provide for it. The first step is to acquire the land for the Administration.

A well presented report.

  
(W.R. DISHON)  
A/Director.

67. 16. 34



67-1-5

Department of Native Affairs,  
Bainville District,  
SOHANO

5th June, 1962.

Assistant District Officer,  
KIETA.

PATROL REPORT WAKUNAI NO. 4/61-62

MR. D.C. BRETHERTON P.O. I.

The report has been received and read with interest although the meaning of some passages was not clear. Would you ask Mr. Bretherton to take a little more care in future as Patrol Reports are read by the Director.

DUAPOTORO and KOPNIKOPAIA LAND

I would like to know more of this transfer of rights by the owners. If the offer is serious. The AITA are fortunate as their economic future will be more secure.

Would you make it your business to find out more about the offer and pay a visit to the area yourself.

AGRICULTURE : The matter of the uprooting of the Robusta coffee will be taken up with the District Agricultural Officer. I certainly know nothing about it but your concern is understandable.

*D. J. Clancy*  
(D. J. CLANCY)  
DISTRICT OFFICER

Minute to : -

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

Your information please.

I will keep you informed of the progress of the land offer.

*D. J. Clancy*  
(D. J. CLANCY)  
DISTRICT OFFICER

5-6-62.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/1/5

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-4-1

DEPT. OF NATIVE AFFAIRS  
16/05  
BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

Sub-District Office,  
KIETA.

25th May '62

The District Officer,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT NO.4 of 1961/62

A I T A

Attached please find a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. D.C. Bretherton, Patrol Officer in charge of Wakunai, of the Aita.

As one would expect, it appears that the land dispute between Mariasi and Ririsia was settled by discussion and arbitration rather than 'arbitrarily'.

The "land grant" to elements of the Aita people will be of great advantage to them if they can obtain secure tenure. It could mean the economic salvation of the Aita people, although I am not quite clear from the report whether the offer made by the owning clan Kurewei is to all the Aita people, or only to "certain Aita clans".

The boundaries of the "grant" are uncertain, but at a very rough guess would appear to encompass some 12,000 acres of good arable land which slopes gently towards the coast.

Obviously the first step is to ascertain the willingness of the owners to sell. Presuming that they are prepared to do so a graveur and land availability survey will then be required.

I am not overly familiar with the Ieta Land Scheme other than the fact that the Ieta people ultimately rejected it and I am wary of resettlement schemes as such unless there is a strong urge from within the community. I agree with Mr. Bretherton that initially most people will probably prefer to take up economic blocks, that is, blocks for cash crops, and for the time live at home.

I am perturbed to read that an Agricultural Officer has ordered the people to uproot their Robusta coffee and replace it with Arabica. (I have yet to see a copy of the A.O.'s report, there is a misunderstanding.) By my memorandum 17-11/794 of 14th April, 1960, I wrote to the District Officer and the Officer in Charge Wakunai requesting that the technical department be given elevation details to ensure that the correct variety would be issued to the Wakunai area. Possibly the insignificant total plantings makes the matter appear of limited importance, none the less it has taken three years of proselytising to reach the present

*Anton, Keades  
on 1/7/62  
said they did  
not reject it  
- they were  
Reasoned  
out of it by  
a failure to  
understand it  
perhaps but they  
were worried  
about it  
- they had  
comp. and  
as to  
Lamin. had  
+ was for their  
benefit  
help*

*Has not this area been covered by the development dist. Commission*

figure. More important, conflicting advice does little to enhance Administration prestige.

Under the circumstances and in view of the poor return offered by coffee in this Sub-district (at Kieta 9d per pound for Robusta and I presume Arabica to be about 1/3d) it may be preferable to leave the matter in abeyance pending the outcome of the suggested acquisition of the more favorably endowed land owned by the Kuriwei clan.

The Assistant Sub District Officer, Kieta. Four seed coconuts for one shilling seems particularly expensive. The O.I.C. will be requested to try and arrange purchase from local plantations at a more equitable price.

It is pleasing to note that the District Medical Officer intends patrolling the area to investigate the incidence of goitre-goitre. Has he fixed a provisional date for his visit yet?

ALTA CENSUS DIVISION.

Camping out claim is attached.

Officer Conducting Patrol

- B.S. Brotherton, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled

- Alta Census Division.

Subjects of Patrol

- 1. Family Registration
- 2. Economic Survey

*J. Deneby*  
(J.S. Deneby)

Assistant District Officer

Relative of Wakmai

Regarding the Reports and Kakarapala Grant.  
- From 22/3/1962 to 1/4/1962.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

- Cf. Int. class PASSPORT No. 1084
- Const. IAKA \* 8740
- Const. AEBBY \* 10287.



THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 67-4-1.

Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI.

19th. April 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub District Office,  
Kiata.

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT - 4/61-62

AITA CENSUS DIVISION.

Officer Conducting Patrol	- D.C. Bretherton, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled	- Aita Census Division.
Objects Of Patrol	- 1. Familiarization 2. Economic Survey of Perennial Crops. 3. Land Situation - regarding the Nupotere and Kakerapaia Grant.
Duration Of Patrol	- From 29/3/1962 to 7/4/1962.
Personnel Accompanying patrol	- C/ 1st. class BARUGU No. 7154 Const. IAKA " 8945 Const. AIRIP " 10267.

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT - 4/61-62, AITA CENSUS DIVISION.

D I A R Y.

- 29th. March, 1962. Thursday - 10.00 a.m. Departed Wakunai for Aita, by Land Rover. Reached Nupotero Village 1300hrs and proceeded further to Pekoia the first village in the Aita Division. The Land Rover became bogged half way to Pekoia where the patrol continued by foot and the vehicle returned. Arrived at Pekoia rest house at 4 p.m. Meeting of Villagers from Pekoia, Nupotero and Kakerapaia. Main topics concerned this question of land grant to the Pekoia's and other interested parties in the Aita. Slept.
- 30th. March 1962. Friday - Stayed Pekoia meeting from previous day incomplete. Completed late evening. Perennial Economic tree census taken. Slept Pekoia.
- 31st. March 1962. Saturday - Departed Pekoia for Tsubia - meeting held, gardens inspected, saw one very poorly maintained coffee garden - the only one in that village. Economic development stressed. Slept.
- 1st. April 1962. Sunday - Observed.
- 2nd. April 1962. Monday - Departed Tsubia for Kusi - meeting held economic development discussed. Slept.
- 3rd. April 1962 Tuesday - Departed Kusi for Siribi. Inspected gardens CMA convened at Osiwaipa following Police investigation into alleged sorcery at Siribi. Departed Siribi p.m. for Osiwaipa - meeting held. Here the people were told to get rid of their coffee for religious reasons - S.D.A. Apparently coffee had been planted previously by SDA's. Slept.
- 4th. April 1962 Wednesday - Stayed at Osiwaipa, continued discussions on development in general, Osiwaipa gardens inspected - vegetables the mainstay for their economy. Slept Osiwaipa.
- 5th. April 1962 Thursday - Departed Osiwaipa for Owawaipa. Most of the villagers there had migrated to Pekoia to start preparing the land the Nupotero's had granted the Aita's. Owawaipa is, the highest situated village in the Aita and the one most exposed to the mountain winds and is considerably colder than the other villages. Slept.
- 6th. April 1962. Friday - Departed Owawaipa for Nupotero - word reached me that the UNO delegation was due on the 10/8/1962. Slept.
- 7th. April 1962. Saturday - Departed Nupotero for Wakunai per Land Rover.

PATROL ENDS.



### INTRODUCTION.

This Patrol concentrated on the 6 villages in the AITA valley. Although in previous patrol reports other villages, like INUS and KORIBORI were included - in actual fact they do not belong to the AITA, but were included previously for convenience in Census and Tax collecting. However, having read Patrol Report 2/61-62 I find that the perennial crop census figures do not give a true picture of the economic crop position as it really is in the Aita, due to the inclusion of KORIBORI and INUS villages - reason is that KORIBORI affiliates its associations with the ROTAKAS people and INUS people are affiliated with the TEOPS further north. The former village is situated approximately 2 miles from the coast and the latter on the coast. The economic development of these two villages differ considerably with that of the AITA.

The true Aita villages could not be further removed linguistically, potentially and geographically. So it is with this in mind that I have excluded these villages to try and produce a truer picture of the AITA proper - this includes the following 6 villages; POKOIA, TSUBIA, KUSI, SIRIBI, OSIWAIPA, and OWAINAPA.

### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

At all times the patrol was well received and the respect for the Administration is held very highly - this was most noticeable in most villages where 'sing sings' were held to mark the occasion of the patrol's arrival.

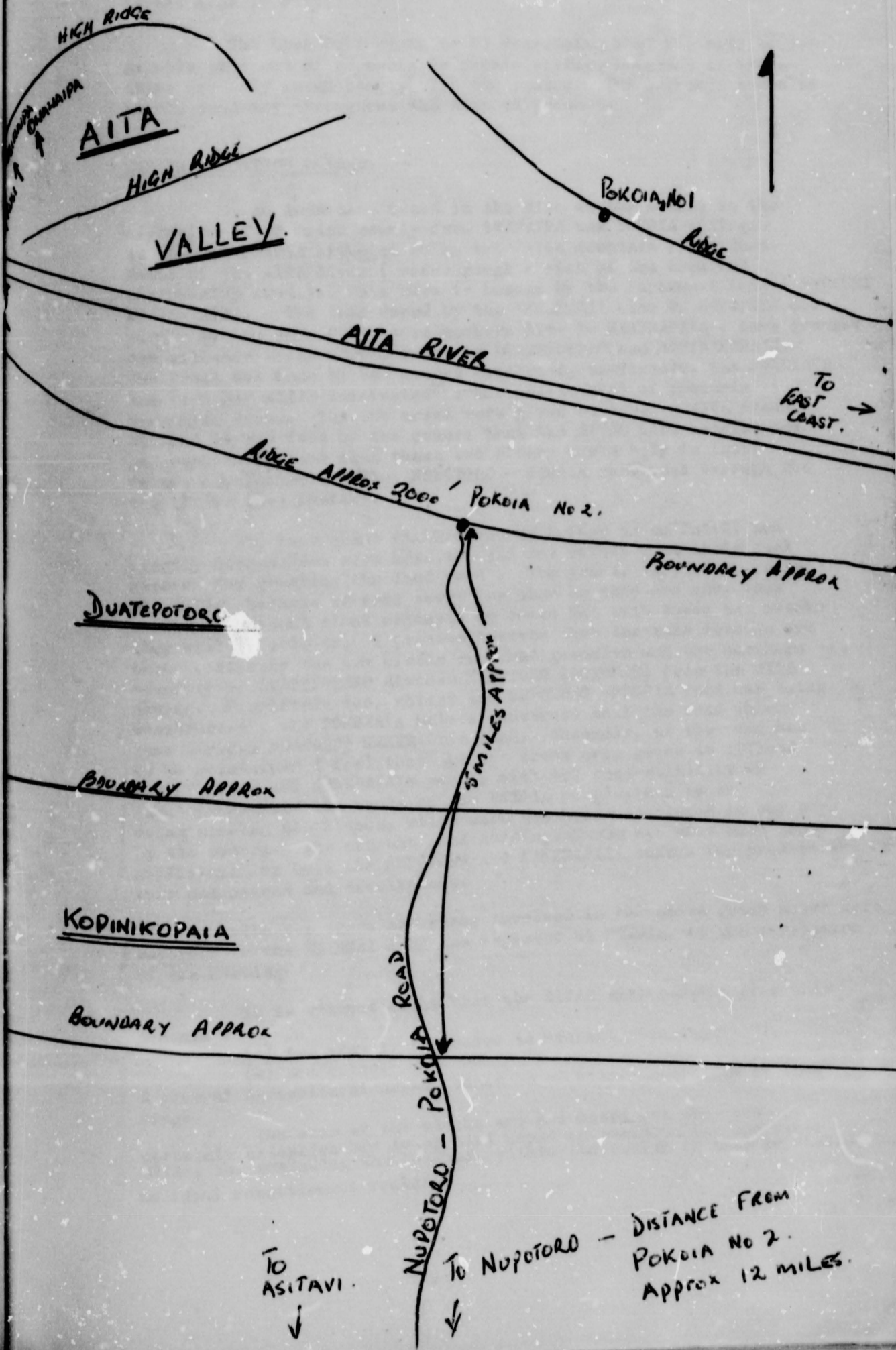
One case of Sorcery was heard and the court for Native Affairs convened at OSIWAIPA where NUMOT the Tultul of SIRIBI was found guilty and charged with being in possession of implements used in sorcery. He is now serving sentence at the Corrective Institution, Wakunai. The matter had, up until the time it was settled, caused feelings of apprehension among the people of KUSI and SIRIBI, where it was believed that NUMOT would poison their drinking streams. It is recommended that NUMOT relinquishes his position as Tultul. The people of SIRIBI have already elected EKURIBA to succeed NUMOT. Separate correspondence regarding this matter will follow.

Land Dispute between MARIASI of OSIWAIPA and RIRISIA of KUSI was heard, it was settled arbitrarily - resulting in MARIASI holding claim to the land. RIRISIA claimed ownership to the land where MARIASI had built his house. RIRISIA said that the land was given to MARIASI's Clan a long time ago by the members of RIRISIA's clan, and had not been paid for. However another member of RIRISIA's Clan present at the hearing, stated emphatically the pay for the land had been finalised shortly after the Second World War. After some thought and further discussion RIRISIA said that he had completely forgotten about it. I find that the dispute arose from petty jealousies on the part of RIRISIA - the fact is MARIASI is an enterprising man and has a small store (trade). It was possible that RIRISIA's intention was to get some payment from MARIASI for establishing the store on what was once his clan land.

There seems to be a tendency now to elect 'Kewitee' men in the villages to promote work, an idea adopted from the council villages in the TAUNITA - which neighbours the Aita to the North. It was impressed upon them that their sole function was to help out their V/OK's on Government work days and to

ROUGH SKETCH. WAK 4/61-62.

LAND GRANT - NUPOTORO AND KAKERAPAIA.





organise and hold regular village meetings on village works programmes, e.g. increase cash crop plantings, European vegetables and coffee, village hygiene, housing and road maintenance. The results of these works committees will not be known until my next visit to the area in July.

The Upei Cult seems to be decreasing. It was noticed for example that out of 23 Upeis in Tsubia village recorded in 1960, there are only seven comply with the custom. The decrease seems to be the tendency throughout the Aita at present.

#### NATIVE SITUATION - LAND.

An important trend in the Aita at the moment is the migration of 45 Aitas mainly from OWAWAIPA and POKOIA villages to the new POKOIA situated on an extensive mountain ridge just South of the AITA River (refer rough sketch of the area and surrounding land.). This move is headed by the Paramount Lulua SIRAUSI of the AITA. The land owned by the 'KUREWEI' clan of NUPOTORO and partly by the same Clan whose members live in KAKERAPAIA, have granted two sizeable areas known as DUATEPOTORO and KOPINIKOPAIA. The grant was made by the owners concerned, to firstly, the POKOIA'S and to other AITAS interested in further development of economic perennial crops. The two areas were given to certain AITA clans because it was felt by the owners that the AITAS were handicapped geographically, and that these two blocks would help in their future development. The NUPOTORO - POKOIA road runs through the two blocks (see Sketch).

The land grant was brought up before me on Patrol and lengthy discussions were held to find out mainly what their real reasons for granting the land were. The grant, they said, is for the AITAS because we feel sorry for them as they are new, they cannot at present plant coconuts or cacao but with these two blocks they will be able to. I presume however that the main reasons are these, firstly the two blocks run contiguously and the northern boundary of DUATEPOTORO divides NUPOTORO (ROTOKAS) from the AITA proper. Previously too, whilst the NUPOTORO - POKOIA road was being constructed, the POKOIA'S helped construct half the road which runs through NUPOTORO and KAKERAPAIA land. Secondly, as the road has to be maintained I feel that the two areas were given to offload the NUPOTORO and KAKERAPAIA people with the responsibility of maintenance into the hands of the POKOIA people, and in so doing granted the blocks, which were not being developed in any way, by the owners. The present land holdings are more than amply sufficient for both the NUPOTORO and KAKERAPAIA owners for present and future extensions and development.

The two areas and clans involved in the above grant were recorded in the WAKUNAI Land Use Register at POKOIA, at the conclusion of the meeting.

It is without doubt that the AITAS will benefit from this because:

- (a) the area is conducive to coconut plantings
- (b) and cacao.

A general Agricultural survey would be of vital importance at this stage.

The area of the blocks are not known but they are certainly extensive and to my mind could accommodate the 524 other AITAS, i.e. excluding the POKOIAS, within the valley if they so wished an ideal resettlement venture.

*See letter to WAKUNAI*

So far the present position is this, the two blocks are now being cleared in sections the clans the land is entrusted to. This venture I think could run along similar lines envisaged in the IETA Land Scheme - where the land is subdivided into economic family blocks. I would like to seek at this stage some advice regarding the legality of this grant although entered in the Land Use Register, I feel that much more must be done to finalise this grant for the future security of the land. I myself directed that for the present they could prepare areas for planting perennials by clearing the bush but for the present only to keep these areas cleared by planting subsistence crops until advised further by me before continuing any plantings of perennials.

What do the AITAS feel about the grant? With the exception of a very few they accept the grant favourably, as they say they will now be able to plant coconuts and cacao, and the vehicular road will assist and encourage them to grow more than they would in the AITA at present with coffee. However with all this enthusiasm, they stated that they wanted to be feel completely with the land grant as to the position of ownership - even though the two villages involved had given their assurances that the land has been given and handed over to them. I informed them that the Administration will do all they can to assure them of that security.

The NUPOTORO and KAKERAPAIA owners of the blocks did not suggest at any time payment for the land. This matter was not brought up at all - the grant they said was a gift.

To sum up the situation therefore, I would like to make the following points :-

(a). The areas DUATEPOTORO and KOPINIKOPAIA, have in my opinion a future potential in economic development - Coconuts and Cacao - that cannot be compared with the potential that is available to the AITAS in the AITA at present, i.e. coffee only. The grand total population in the AITA is 349, and ~~if this is~~ with this grant they need not just limit their potential to Coffee, and 2 vegetables but could expand development to include coconuts and cacao.

(b). An ideal venture for resettlement scheme say based on the principles outlined in the IETA Land Scheme.

(c). The land should be subdivided into equal blocks, as there is now no traditional inheritance involved, and it is probable that one clan will have claim to a larger portion than another if this thing is not checked, by planning a scheme that will satisfy them.

(d). If it is considered that resettlement would not be favourable then perhaps individuals may be allowed to purchase a block, work on it, but still live in the village. The furthest village in the AITA proper from this area is approximately 4 hours walk away. So that if resettlement is not accepted by the people at first they would initially probably prefer to work on the blocks and still live in their villages. I am sure with a great many initially will want to 'feel their way' before uprooting and <sup>leaving</sup> their villages.

(e). Our main efforts now are to concentrate on planning backed by legal sanctioning of the areas concerned, so that the future security will not be impaired by any oversight in tenure. Also if possible a full Agricultural survey would be essential.

I now await your advice in this matter generally.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The progress of coffee planting in the AITA is lamentably slow - if at all. Coffee trees now growing in the AITA number 838 and they represent the actual figures for the area. This would appear to differ considerably from Patrol Report WAK. 2/61-62 - the reasons are (1) the decision of the last Agricultural patrol, which has set back much of the enthusiasm in coffee planting. It appears that TSUBIA, SIRIBI, OSIWAIPA and POKOIA villages had planted Robusta coffee and is unsuitable for the area. It was then directed that the trees be taken out and for them to prepare new sites so that when ready for planting again they were to inform the Field Worker stationed here for new seeds - presumably Arabica. To date some six months later no one has requested new seeds. Whilst on patrol some expressed their views by saying we have worked hard and now we have to dig them out. Some however have left their trees in the ground and seem to be growing well. It seems a pity that this fault was not rectified sooner, because of this those once interested in coffee, are now not participating in development or are doing in a half hearted way - I should say that this was the situation up until the time this patrol visited the area. It is hoped that the numerous discussions on increased plantings and economic development in general, during this recent patrol, will restore interest.

2. The other reason why the figures are lower than those recorded last year was because the last year's figure included the number of ~~many~~ pegs (these are put in the ground to denote that the area is ready for planting, they do not however represent actual trees or even seedlings).

Re. No. (1) above, it was explained to the people that realising the fault now will not bring about as great a loss as would if they were to realise it later. The best approach now would be patient and constant patrolling with increased ~~formal~~ informal discussions,

The planting and produce of European vegetables is still being maintained and encouraged. The outstanding villages growing vegetables are POKOIA, OSIWAIPA, KESI, and SIRIBI. It is pleasing to note that supplies from the AITA are frequently brought to Waknai or Numa Numa plantation. The Manager of Numa Numa plantation informs me that he will buy as many potatoes as they produce.

This Office recently received a letter from the Girl Guides Association requesting supplies of Bow and Arrows, King spears, and walking sticks from the AITA - samples of these are now being collected and will be sent shortly for sale. If this venture is successful and demands increase, it will provide for a lucrative economy to those interested in producing such native artifacts.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road from NUPOTORO to POKOIA has now been completed and the Land Rover can now reach Pokoia village.

Any further extension of vehicular road work in the AITA would be quite impossible. Ridges are steep and the only relatively flat area is the course of the AITA River which is not only bounded by boulders and cliffs but also is subject to frequent flooding.

The existing village tracks were kept in satisfactory order.

CONCLUSION.

- (1) The AITA situation at the present needs increased and regular Agricultural Patrols, especially to try and restore the indifferent attitude towards coffee planting.
- (2) All attempts should begin now by trying to secure the two blocks granted to the AITAS.
- (3) The present Native situation with regard to Social Tendencies has not changed since the last patrol - except there seems to a great number of minor land disputes over ownership and usufructory rights.
- (4) The political trends at the present are such that the people are in favour of Local Government Councils but say that they are not ready for it yet. In my next Patrol - tax and census - I will be able to determine just how much tax is collected with the view to establishing some basis for which to consider their ~~financial~~ financial potential. Another factor will be to select some AITAS to attend a Local Government Meeting, say at TINPUTZ,. The first delegation that went to KAVIENG last year were from the ROTOKAS - so it would appear that no one from the AITA region has been to a L.G.C. function yet.

R.S. form 1. for members of the R.P.& N.G.C. have been forwarded to Police Headquarters, Ft. Moresby.

*Breterton*  
D.C. BRETERTON.

Patrol Officer - In - Charge.



COFFEE.

The present coffee figure for trees planted in the AITA area is 838, of which 557 are Robusta, the remainder Arabica. The difference between these figures and those recorded last year is because in last years figure pegs were included with the total number of trees, and the fact that in a few cases a number of Robusta trees have been pulled out since it has been made known that this variety is not suited for the area.

There are 1408 pegs recorded in this patrol, i.e. ~~there~~ this number represents readiness of some blocks to plant up with seed. From discussions with the Field Workers stationed here I gather that seeds have been requested from the D.A.O in Sobano but have not arrived. It is also believed that ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> coffee seeds have been sent for over 9 months. Could it be arranged that seeds be immediately despatched, so that arrangements can be made to prepare nurseries.

Coconuts.

The present figure is 760, I cannot ~~not~~ reconcile my figures with those recorded last year, which was 1570. The only village in the AITA that is able to grow coconuts is POKOIA. There is move as yet to increase the planting figure of coconuts, but there appears to be a shortage of 'dries' and the prices they are buying them for are rather exorbitant, at 1/- for 4.

It would be appreciated and would be of great assistance if vegetable seeds could be forwarded here for distribution in the AITA.- including Cabbage, Tomatoe, corn, beans, and cucumber. This office is frequently approached by interested farmers for these seeds. There are no stocks held here at present.

*D. C. Bretherton*  
D.C. BRETHERTON.  
PATROL OFFICER.

APPENDIX 'B' HEALTH.

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT 4/61-62.

A medical patrol had just completed a tour of the AITA Division a month ago.

The health situation is ver satisfactory. It was noticed however, a large number of males and females with Goitre. On return the Medical Assistant informed me that the D.M.O. will be conducting a special patrol into the area to investigate the situation.

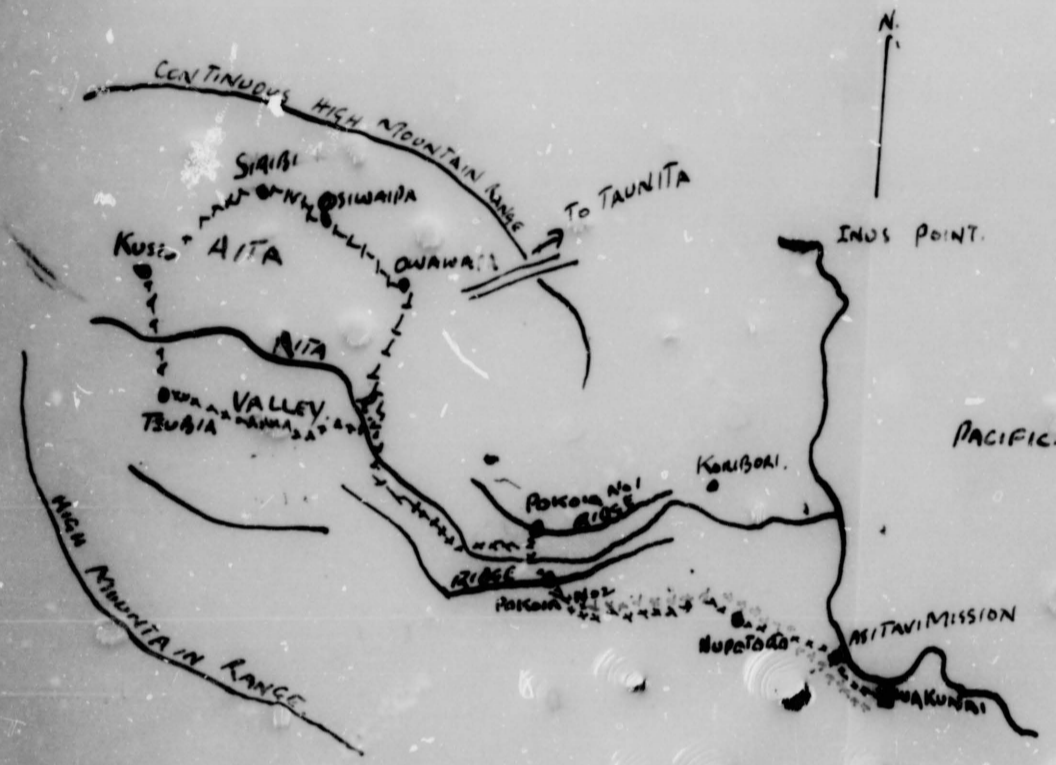
*D.C. Breherton*

D.C. BREHERTON.

PATROL OFFICER.



AITA DIVISION P/R WAK 4/61-62.



\* MOUNT BALBI.

PATROL ROUTE - - - - -

VEHICULAR ROAD - - - - -

67-11-43



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*rotokas*

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....BOUGAINVILLE..... Report No. *WAKUNA'* 5/61-62.....

Patrol Conducted by.....D.C. BRETHERTON..... PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....ROKOKAS CENSUS DIVISION.....

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

Natives.....2 Members R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 15.../5.../1962...to...25/6.../1962..

Number of Days.....23.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 31.../10/1962..

Medical .... /10/1962..

Map Reference.....BOUGAINVILLE..... 1 INCH FOURMIL.....

Objects of Patrol.....1. FAMILIARISATION 2. ASSESS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.  
.....3. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.....

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*16/10/1962*

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

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

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

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



67-11-43

1st December, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Bougainville District,  
SOERAO.

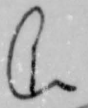
PATROL REPORT NO. 5-1961/62 - WAKUNAI

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. The comprehensive covering memoranda fully covered the content of the Report.

The friction between Mission bodies in the area is to be deplored, but, as you observe, it is not confined to this particular area.

I agree in all you have written in your covering comment to the Assistant District Officer, Kieta, and he will do well to pass it to Mr Bretherton.

A first class Patrol Report.

  
(W.R. DISHON)  
Acting Director.

Committees of this kind are autocracies, spiritual brothers of many emergent African Nations, but not what is envisaged as the political desideratum of the Territory.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT : The economic development of the ROTOKAS is very slow. In some ways this is understandable as history has proved so often that the land controller manages to get more than his fair share of communally owned properties. On the other hand it is difficult to gain uncontested rights to ground and even then the sight of a man trying to better himself and lift himself above his neighbours causes jealousy and enmity with consequent social and economic sanctions brought to bear to bring the wanderer back to quiet acceptance to the social order. The proposed new Land Tenure Conversion Ordinance will do much to help alleviate the situation for with certain safeguards some ambitious citizens are sure to successfully revolt against their bonds.

COUNCILS : I will discuss Councils in relation to the WAKUNAI with you and Mr. Bretherton on my next visit to WAKUNAI which will be in the near future.

UPEI CULT : I fail to see that the UPEI have any bad effect on the people and I would view with sorrow its passing away. There is no reason why it cannot compromise with the new order and continue to be of use to the society.

*D. J. Clancy*  
(D. J. CLANCY).  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

c.c.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.



67-11-43 ✓



67/1/5.

Department of Native Affairs,  
Bougainville District,  
SOHANO.

15th, October, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,  
KIETA.

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT NO. 5/61-62 - MR. D. BRETHERTON  
ROKOKAS DIVISION.

The above Report has been received and read. Please ensure that Patrol Reports are forwarded quicker in future. This one has taken a long time to filter through.

The Report is interesting although sketchy as to details. It would be in the writer's interest if he realised that this Report goes to the Director who will probably comment on the seemingly careless way the whole Report has been prepared. It does not do Mr. Bretherton justice.

**MISSIONS :** I am very perturbed to note the friction between the two Mission bodies in the area. Inter-Faith rivalries are not confined to the Rotokas but it must be impressed on the people that the ancient feuds from which they are now escaping were nothing compared to the hatred and bigotry of Christians sundered by what are basically different interpretations of historical facts.

Although this District has been singularly free of such dissensions in the past, I fear that those days are going and more and more we will see men being persecuted for their beliefs.

**COUNCILS :** I wish I could share Mr. Bretherton's confidence that he has straightened the thinking of the MAPEANG Committee in respect of Councils. If he has done so he can claim credit for a minor miracle. Committee Members usually are built in the tradition of Tammany Hall and it often takes more than logic to convince them. I do agree, however, with him when he says that misunderstandings "Are due to a lack of Council understanding and knowledge". A great deal of opposition does arise from ignorance and fear of oppression. The obvious answer is for the Native Affairs Officers to be up on their feet, have a persuasive tongue and an understanding of his audience. Interpretation is one drawback in getting the subject over and one way around this difficulty would be to turn the explanations into the local language and put it on a tape recorder so that the audience can hear it in their own tongue. This would be more effective in some ways than Pidgin which is often imperfectly spoken and understood especially by women and old people.

**MOVEMENT OF KERIANA VILLAGE :** Please discuss this with the Assistant District Officer, BUIN, as soon as you can. There is of course, nothing to stop the people's free movement on its own ground and it does seem a logical move but I would be interested in finding out the immediate cause of the decision.

**WORKS COMMITTEES :** Works Committees are excellent aids to Administration if they are kept in their proper perspective but they need careful watching in case they usurp the authority invested in the Village Officials. It is argued that these Committees provide a training ground for future area Administration but this is open to doubt as too often they are regarded as alternatives to Councils.

67-4-1.

Sub-District Office,  
KHELA.

26th September, 1942.

To District Officer,  
KHELA.

WAPDAI PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1942/43.

INDIAS DIVISION.

Attached please find the above Patrol Report submitted by Mr. D.C. Brotherton, Patrol Officer in charge at Wapdai Patrol Post.

The report is comprehensive and reveals a healthy Native situation.

REELAYAIN.

On the facts presented there can be no objection to the KHELIANA people's desire to move inside the Wapdai Administrative area. If approved, it is recommended that you request the Assistant District Officer, Raia, to forward the relevant tax-census sheets for inclusion in the Wapdai Register. I imagine the same prefix number would be retained and the census analysis balanced by showing the difference in the migrations column.

As mentioned in earlier correspondence "Village Works Committees" require adequate supervision if they are to function efficiently. Such Committees can be quite useful and they give non-officials the opportunity to take a more active interest in village affairs.

INDIAN DEVELOPMENT.

The attitude of the people in determining land ownership, to the satisfaction of all, is particularly wise. Economic development in this area appears to be quite satisfactory and should improve as individual land ownership is determined.

With reference to Appendix 'A', it would be appreciated if you would consult the District Agricultural Officer regarding the request for Indian coffee and vegetable seeds.

A claim for Camping Allowance is forwarded for your approval, please.

*M. J. Denny*  
(M. J. Denny) *lt*  
Assistant District Officer

C.C. Officer-in-Charge,  
WAPDAI.



THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 67-4-1.

Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI.  
Bougainville District.

10 th. July 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub District Office,  
KIETA.

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT - 5/ 61-62.

Officer Conducting Patrol - D.C.Bretherton, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled - ROTOKAS Census Division.

Objects Of Patrol - 1. FAMILIARISATION.  
2. ASSESS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.  
3. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Duration Of Patrol - 15.5.62 to 25.5.62 (incl)  
30.5.62 to 31.5.62  
7.6.62 to 8.6.62  
18.6.62 to 21.6.62  
25.6.62 to 29.6.62.  
Total Number of Days - 23.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol - CONST. MATUI Reg. No. 5513B  
CONST. KASEOU " " 10230

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT NO. 5/ 61-62.

D I A R Y.

Tuesday 15 th. May, 1962. - Departed WAKUNAI 10 a.m. for NUPOTORO village, the first Village in the Rotokas. Drove by Land Rover arriving at the village approx. 12:30 p.m. The road was in excellent order, except for the rough sections whilst fording the Wakunai River. Meeting held at the village in the afternoon with all the men and women - main topics were Economic Development and Land Tenure. The Aita land grant was also brought up by me - the grant is still a genuine offer by the owners of Nupotoro. In the evening a tour of the village and gardens was undertaken.

Wednesday 16th. May, 1962. - Departed Nupotoro for PIPIPAIA, the largest village in the whole of the Census Division - population 257. A meeting was held and discussed Economic development and land tenure. A marital case heard and settled out of court.

Thursday 17th. May, 1962. - Departed Pipipaia for KAKERAPAIA. The two hamlets URIKORO AND KORORAIA were told to shift back down to the main line (Kakerapaia) - these hamlets are situated some two hours walk a way from the main village toward the KERIACA, KUNUA boarder. Apparently these two hamlets were caused by rivalries between the two different rival religions, Catholic and S.D.A.. The hamlet people will benefit considerably by the move in that the main village and their garden areas are more conducive to cash cropping than was experienced in the hamlets. The hamlets are situated on rugged spurs with two very hard hours walk to the main line. The hamlet people are Catholics - they too have land were the main village is situated. When they were told that it would be better for them to shift and that religious rivalry leading to unrest caused by competing groups were not tolerated by the Administration they seemed to be happy and were quite willing to make the move.

*How a meeting of the Elders but no one knew of any plans.*

Friday 18th. May, 1962. - Departed Kakerapaia for TUTUPAIO inspected the village and found to be in satisfactory order, thence on to BULISOTORO village, where a meeting of both villages was held. Bulisotoro village was the untidiest village visited up to that time - housing was substandard sanitation was poor and latrines were in need of repair. The whole village reprimanded for its appearance - this should improve by next visit. Discussions on Economic development and land tenure were held - another thing about these villagers they were not too responsive to any suggestions of improvements. Marital Case heard and adjourned until I returned WAKUNAI.

Saturday 19th. May 1962. - Departed BULISOTORO village for IBU. Villgae inspected and found to be an improvement to the one of yesterday - meeting was held. Noted today that increase of cash crops recorded in plantings, in the last 9 months a block owned by one clan, cleared and newly planted 400 coconuts on an individual ownership basis. Discussions on land tenure were emphasised, and economic development in general.



Sunday 20th. May. 1962. - Departed IBU for TOGARAU, a very well kept village - conditions were very satisfactory. A large meeting was held p.m. outside the resthouse. Included at the meeting were those from RURUVU (4 hourxx away). Attitude towards economic development were extremely healthy and encouraging - especially taking into consideration that they are at a disadvantage with regard to the possibility of vehicular communications. Unfortunately the road they intended for vehicular traffic is out of the question as it is far too rough and rocky, and definitely beyond our present means of equipment. With all this against them they seem very enthusiastic in wanting to get on. A pleasant stay and a worthwhile meeting with obviously people who want to improve their present economy.

Monday 21st. May. 1962. - Departed Togarau for SISIVI, inspected RURUVU village en route. Court for Native Affairs convened upon complaint regarding charge of Offensive Behaviour - OBOIKEBA (M) the defendant was convicted and sentenced to 3 months. Soon after the proceedings were over the defendant in custody of a Police Constable made a successful escape to the bush. A meeting was held in order to arrange a search party to find the prisoner. A police constable will be left in charge until such time as reinforcements can be sent for from Wakunai.

Tuesday 22nd. May. 1962. - Departed Sisivi for LESIOPAIA - still no sign of the escapee. A meeting held with Lesiopaia's. The outcome of the meeting was a report by the 'committee man' about Local Govt. Councils in which he said that his people do not favour Councils because they are 'much stricter in their laws than the present Administration' also he said he did not favour councils because council Tax was much higher than that of the Administration. These confusing ideas of councils apparently was the result of a meeting at MAPEARO village where most of Lesiopaia and Betriopaia were invited to attend - speeches were given by the Committee men of Mapearo. A long explanation and discussion ensued to try and restore acceptable council ideas - finally I was able to convince them that what they had heard was definitely wrong & it was finally put over that councils were established to help the local people help themselves and not cause them any hardships, nor are they established to disrupt them or exploit them.

Wednesday 23rd. May. 1962. - Departed Lesiopaia for Betriopaia and TAWARU hamlet. Distance between Betriopaia and Tawaru 5 hours walk towards TORAKINA. The people from Tawaru split from Betriopaia 9 years ago over an argument and bad feeling resulting from a disputed marriage which took place between a woman from SIRORIPAIA and a man from BETRIOPAIA. The matter will be discussed more fully under 'NATIVE AFFAIRS', suffice to say now that the matter has been settled and the TAWARU people wish to return to the main line at Betriopaia. Discussions held at both hamlets, topics on Economic Development Local Govt. Councils and Land tenure. The response at these meetings were surprisingly good as the area is very remote in comparison to the other villages.



Thursday 24th. May. 1962. - Departed Tawaru doubled back on the same track back to Betriopaia and then on to Siroripaia. The village itself was in order. However the condition of the mission school approx. 1½ hours away from the village, was a disgrace to say the least - it was dirty, although the buildings were in good order, it was obvious that they had not been swept out for weeks. The kitchens were filthy, no sign of tidiness at all with refuse scattered all over the floor and half eaten food lying around. It is amazing what one really finds on surprise visits. The matter has since been rectified and it is hoped that better conditions prevail on my next visit. Meeting held at Siroripaia discussions on Economic Development and land tenure.

Friday 25th. May. 1962. - Departed Siroripaia for MAPEARO to assess 'Works Komitees'. They consist of 4 ~~xxx~~ men who were supposed to work directly under the Village Officials as advisors to village works programmes. However this lot certainly tried to mess things up re. councils - they really had no idea of what they were talking about, except they denied having told the Lesiopaia people that the Councils were more strict and that tax in councils were more in the Administration. (Tax rate in the ROTOKAS is £2 per year). According to the committee men they thought they could do some good by holding the meeting so as to make people understand the ways of the councils - this they did not succeed in at all. They are now being closely watched. A lengthy discussion followed on ~~xx~~ what they should know about councils.

Saturday 26th. May. 1962. - Departed Mapearo - returned Wakunai p.m. per Land Rover from Leikoa No. 1, the road was in good order and extends for some 10 miles free of bridging or other obstacles to Wakunai station.

Wednesday 30th. May. 1962. - Wakunai to RURUVU, vehicular road link was investigated to determine whether such a link up was possible - leaving Wakunai there is possibility for a road to extend only 3 miles only from the branch off ~~the~~ main road (Wakunai-Inus) - the remainder estimated to be 17 miles is beyond construction i.e. pick and shovel labour. The walk took 7½ hours.

Thursday 31st. May. 1962. - Departed Ruruvu - doubled back on the same track taken yesterday. An alternative route is now being sought after. Returned to Wakunai late p.m.

Thursday 7th. June. 1962. - Departed Wakunai to visit LEIKOIA, TIAKON and SESIOPAIA, the latter two are hamlets of Leikoa. Economic Development discussed along with topics on land tenure and Local Govt. Councils. These people are situated very close to the station: village and hamlets being only ½ hours walk away and easily accessible by Land Rover.

Friday 8th. June. 1962. - Returned to Wakunai.



Monday 18th. June. 1962. - Departed Wakunai for Inus village, visited the S.D.A. mission - village meeting held, people here do not favour councils they only want the Administration to carry on and direct them as before. This desire stems from one big man in the village, name MASI who is the source of this feeling. However the population of the village is 60 with only 8 male adults, anyway his influence has kept them from favouring councils. There are no significant reasons for feeling this way they say they are quite happy with the way things are and do not want a change.

Tuesday 19th. June 1962. - Visited Inus Plantation to collect tax - returned to village.

Wednesday 20th. June. 1962. - Departed Inus village for TEIHUP. Meeting held, discussions on economic development, Local Govt. Councils and land tenure.

Thursday 21st. June 1962. - Departed Teihup for TEARAKA village. Disputes over land were heard and settled amicably.

Friday 22nd. June 1962. - Returned to Wakunai.

Monday 25th. June 1962. - Departed Wakunai for MABIRI Plantation to collect Tax and to visit the two remaining Rotokas villages OKOWUPAIA and TEPOROI (both Coastal). Slept Mabifi.

Tuesday 26th. June. 1962. - Land Rover to KURWINA and ARIGUA Plantations, Tax collections. Slept OKOWUPAIA.

Wednesday 27th. June. 1962. - Meeting held Discussed Economic Development and land tenure, gardens inspected and found to be satisfactory. Instructed ~~the~~ people to repair minor culvert bridges on the main road. Proceeded to Teporoi p.m. held meeting, visited gardens. All in order. Slept.

Thursday 28th. June. 1962. - Departed Teporoi for TENAKAU plantation for Tax collection, thence to NUMA NUMA, returning to Wakunai late p.m.

ROKOKAS PATROL ENDS.

INTRODUCTION.

The feature of this Patrol was initially to become familiar with the area by paying a visit to all villages and hamlets in the ROTOKAS census Division. During the course of the patrol time was spent collecting Plantation Tax.

Routine Administration was fostered and many lengthy discussions were held on Economic Development and aspects of Land Tenure, namely the advantages of individual ownership of land especially in areas where cash crops are evident. Discussions on Local Government Councils were also held - mainly to straighten out as much as possible the existing rumours at the time; the rumours were that Council control is extremely 'harsher' than direct Administration control. This is probably due to lack of council understanding and knowledge - in a nutshell lack of Council Education. The rumours were not malicious but were as a result of ignorance/ The matter has since been rectified.

The Patrol on the whole was well received, numerous minor complaints heard these ranged from land and marital disputes to disputes over the ownership of dogs, and poultry. There were at least 6 villages that arranged 'singsings' at night to mark the arrival of the Patrol. Also at three S.D.A. villages the National Anthem was sung as the Patrol entered the village. This type of reception was more noticeable in the inland mountain villages. The coastal villages were no less friendly but reserved.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(1) The Court for Native Affairs convened at SISIVI village where the Defendant OBOIKEBA (M) having been convicted and sentenced to the Corrective Institution at Wakunai, escaped shortly after the Court proceedings ended. OBOIKEBA has been at large ever since. An intensive and exhaustive search has been carried out with the help of all male villagers from SISIVI, RURUVU, and TOGARAU. Search parties were organised with the presence of members from the Constabulary. The Patrol not held up over this - soon after the escape instructions were left with Constable Matui of the Wakunai Detachment, to lead the organised search parties and scour the surrounding bush. Two days later two more police Constables arrived to assist in the search.

As this report is written the escapee is still at large - leaving no trace of his whereabouts. Although at large the intensive search has been called off. The assistance given by the people of the three villages is praiseworthy, and I do not feel that he is being cared for clandestinely by any of them. The feeling is among them that he has disgraced his people by running away from something they knew he had done wrong.

The elusive OBOIKEBA was convicted of a similar offence (Offensive Behaviour toward a female) back in 1947 - where he escaped custody and stayed 'bush' for 18 months, when finally he gave himself up, his case was reviewed, he was exonerated due to the fact that he suffered hardships whilst living alone in the bush. It would appear therefore that his 'bush knowledge' would be extremely exceptional and it is not surprising that the locals backed by the Police could not apprehend him.



The present position is that it is hoped with the search called off that he will get the feeling that he has 'won' and will probably make contact with the village. I have been assured ~~back~~ by the Luluai WILLI and his people that they will do their utmost in endeavouring to apprehend OBOIKEBA.

(2) BETRIOPAIA village is divided into two Hamlets - Betriopaia the main hamlet with the least number of residents and ~~KERR~~ TAWARU hamlet 5 hours walk away in a westerly direction towards TORALINA, with the greater number of residents. The reason for the split began in 1953, when it was alleged by the Luluai of SIROIPAIA that a marriage settlement between a female, from Siroripaia and a male from Betriopaia had not been settled amicably - payment was not sufficient. Betriopaia refused to pay any more for the woman who had already joined her husband at betriopaiak. The luluai then visited Betriopaia (still in 1953) shortly after the incident, and accused them of abduction and told them that the people of Betriopaia would soon die if they stayed as he was about to 'poison' them. Upon hearing this the Majority of them decided to leave - to go as far as they could on their own land - hence TAWARU which borders on the BANONI Census Division. The remaining diehards refused to be shaken by this threat and defied the Luluai - as it happened nothing happened to them. Over the years, seeing nothing happened to the others that stayed behind, the ones that fled thought the Luluai was lying however they were still apprehensive as to what might happen to them if they went back.

The Luluai died in 1956 - the reason given as why the matter was not brought up previously was because they were afraid of the consequences, however they felt quite safe to disclose it to me as it is now nearly 10 years since the incident occurred. In so doing the people at TAWARU now wish to return to Betriopaia. The matter was agreed to.

(3) The people from KERIANA village, in the BOKU Administrative area, presently situated approximately 3 hours walk from the Rotokas Census Division, wish to shift into the Rotokas area - to a place near Sisivi village, (approx. 1 hour walk).

This was requested by the Luluai of KERIANA who sought advice from the Luluai WILLI of SISIVI, who in turn informed me - the matter was left in abeyance until it was referred to the Officers concerned in the Buin Sub District

The background of the people of KERIANA would in this instance show a logical and clear cut reason for their inclusion into this Census Division rather than at present in the BANONI Division, the reasons as follows :-

(a) the KERIANA people belong to the Rotokas, they are linguistically, culturally, and socially the same people.

(b) they have always been affiliated with the Rotokas - they have no binding connections with any of the Banoni villages being linguistically culturally and socially different. Apart from that all their land is mostly situated ~~within~~ in the Rotokas areas. The land in which they wish to settle on (near SISIVI) is owned by the Keriana people.

Their reason for shifting is a simple one, they feel that it is time they joined into the area which in fact is theirs. They wish to join in the activities with their own One Talks, e.g. in the event of council being established they do not wish to be left out.

I strongly recommend the inclusion of KERIANA village into the Rotokas and it is hoped that it is met with approval.

I do not think this recommendation will be met with disapproval from the O.I.C. BOKU Patrol Post, as he has indicated in the village book at Betriopaia that the move would be advantageous to the people of KERIANA.

(4) The MAPEARO 'KOMITEE' was mentioned in the Directors memo 67-11-33 - further to Mr. Gridley's report No. 3/61-62 para. 2 page 3. -The 'works Komitees' type council envisaged by Mr. Gridley was in fact a pattern being in operation for about two years already in most other villages, i.e. in villages actively engaged in cash cropping. The method of organised work in these villages at present, is this all major village works from house building to clearing bush for economic crop planting are done on a communal basis. These are organised by the Village Official and their Komitee men 'Pasin bilong bungim wok'.

Two months ago at Mapearo a land dispute arose over land ownership. Work on the land ceased (it was being cleared for cash crop planting), until something was done to settle it. This seems to be regular with disputed land, usually the matter is left until the 'KIAP' is approached - and it is usual again for them to wait until he comes on patrol.

Another important factor worth mentioning about the Mapearo Komitee is that they caused a lot of confusion with regard to Council work among those in the neighbouring villages of Lesiopaia and Betriopaia. It appears that they took it upon themselves, i.e. without prior consultation either with me or with LULUAI VITAUMANA, an influential leader of theirs and who has already attended A Council Meeting at KAVIENG last year. The confusion ~~that~~ resulted in a feeling that councils were not good. A lot of time was devoted in Council discussion that has ironed out the previous misinterpretations. For example one was that Council Tax was much higher than that which is paid to the Administration and also ~~xxxxx~~ payment of tax was once a month.

The Komitee men in this instance in my opinion went too far - all four were reprimanded on the grounds that they did not know anything about councils - .

This is a classic case of how Komitees can do more harm than good. Their activities are being closely watched.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The activities in cash crop plantings in the area since the last report 3/61-62 increased slightly - the comparable figures are as follows -

	1961	1962
Coconuts	63,001	65,883
Cocoa	17,070	19,747
Coffee	1,160 (figure recorded as trees, not reconcilled)	5,725 (pegs only)

The above figures do indicate a healthy situation, although for the area especially along the coast I feel there is still room for improvement. I am not particularly impressed with the latest figures, as I expected a marked increase in plantings since the last count - 9 months ago. However the only reason I have to offer for this slow increase is that this seems to be the result of the cautious way individuals are approaching the question of land ownership. At present the trend is for intending planters to determine individual ownership over a desired area of clan land before planting - this may take anything up to six months to finish - in all cases the matter is taken up with the land owning clan leaders at a meeting, to determine whether the applicant also a member of the clan may go ahead and plant up at the same time designating the block to his name.

This is the result of land tenure discussions with the people (by previous Officers, and myself) impressing them that with cash crops individual tenure must be sought before planting.

An assessment of the above figures are as follows=

Coconuts.- of the 65,883 trees 11,055 are bearing and 54,828 non-bearing. This represents approximately 1,317 acres under coconuts (basing the figure of 50 trees to an acre.)

Applying the formula outlined in your 25/1/1, 13th. March 1962 -

10lb per palm x 11,055	= 110,550 lbs.
	= 49 tons per an.
	Approx. = 4 tons per month
110,550 x 3d per lb.	= £1381 per Annum.
	Approx. = £116 per month.

therefore annual potential for the area is

Annual tonnage potential	49	Monthly	4
" economic "	£1381	"	£116

Cocoa.- 2,960 recorded as bearing and 16,787 non bearing - i.e. approximately 98 acres under cocoa (basing the figure at 200 trees per acre). The yielding potential based on the Sub district's assessment formula as follows,

2,960 x 3½ x 13d.

9,250 x 13d. = 120,250 d.

Approx. potential = £ 501.

Coffee.- There are no coffee trees in the Division, despite last years figure ( as with the AITA coffee my Report 4/61-62) should have been recorded as pegs - ready for seed - not trees. Pegs ready for seed recorded this year is 5,725.

Robusta seeds have already been received from D.A.S.F. Sohano but the largest proportion of potential coffee growers need Arabica - blocks being over the 1,500ft. level - so far none of this is obtainable.

European vegetables , one of the main sources of income at present in the area, is being actively maintained and encouraged. The three main vegetables sold to plantations missions anthe Government station are potatoes, cabbages, and tomatoes. On the 17th. of July this month Numa Numa Plantation paid out just over £100 approx. 5,000lbs weight for potatoes, carried in from SISIVI, RURUVU, BULISOTORO, and TUTUPAIO villages.

The above is certainly an indication that the demand is unlimited, this state of affairs is certainly benefitting the income of enthusiastic farmers.

#### NATIVE SITUATION.

The people in the Rotokas Division are becoming keenly interested and aware about the functions of Local Government Councils. In most cases, by and large, there seems to be growing signs of favour towards the establishment of a Council - despite the misunderstandings that created some difficulties, ref. the 'komitee' men at Mapearo, earlier in the report.

In my next patrol I will assess more closely their reactions and attitudes with regard to Council establishment. It is intended that all those who have attended the L.G.C. meetings , i.e. those observers sent to KAVIENG last year and FINSCHHAVEN this year, will accompany the patrol and hold meetings on councils and council functions at all villages mainly to ensure no more misunderstandings and to try and gain some picture of just how enthusiastic the people are on the whole toward establishing a council in the near future.



The 'komitee' men in the village need watching closely to see that their activities are limited to organise 'minor village works' in conjunction with the appointed Village officials. It is noticeable in some cases where the Officials are weak that the 'komitee' will automatically take over.

I do not consider that Komitees are really necessary in this area - it is suffice that there are two Village officials appointed in a village. The village populations are not really large - largest populated village in the area is 257 and the smallest 55, the average size is 127, in my view the numbers do not warrant 'komitees'. It is certainly necessary where you have a large village population, say over the 300 mark and where it is beyond the Village officials to cope. In these cases 'komitees' are useful and helpful. However, now that they have been introduced here the matter will have to be tolerated, but will have to be closely watched.

During the patrol I encouraged village meetings to be held on Sunday afternoons or evenings - mainly for them to discuss and plan out works programmes for the village 'work force' - ranging from house building to bush clearing for cash crop planting. The chairman of the meeting being the Luluai, vice chairman the Tultul, and komitee to act as organisers and 'overseers'. So far from eye witness accounts that this method is being extensively used - but will reserve my personal view until next I patrol the area.

Land problems are evident - there seems to be an increasing demand for individualisation of ownership - especially among the younger members of the community over planting of cash crops.

Although basically a matrilineal society there is a growing tendency for land to pass from father to son - this is brought about by two pressing factors,

(1) the societies' pattern of residence in good many cases virilocal with an overall patrilocal pattern.

(2) The father seems to think more of his biological offspring with regard to posterity than he does of his sisters children - as is the pattern in a proper matrilineal society.

The allowance for father son inheritance is due to the abundant availability of land in all communities.

#### CONCLUSION.

(1) The situation in the Rotokas regarding economic development is satisfactory and is steadily progressing, along with the individual titles being one of the main factors before expansion is undertaken by the individual. On the whole the people are making the effort to better themselves economically.

(2) The political trend is encouraging and it is hoped that enthusiasm for councils will grow among the people.

(3) Next year I am told by the big men of the villages where the Upei Cult is still practiced, will cease. A rough count this patrol revealed only 3 cultists (wearing the Hat). These are the remnants, and this will see the end of a once very strong 'cult' (in beliefs). However, there will still be some in the Aita, where the dying out stages are taking longer.

*R. H. Thomson*

APPENDIX 'A'AGRICULTUREWAKUNAI PATROL REPORT 5/61-62

(1) It would be appreciated if arrangements could be made to have at least 5,000 Arabica seeds sent Wakunai earliest for distribution Rotokas and Aita divisions. Also it would be appreciated if vegetable seeds e.g. cabbages, corn, tomatoes, silver beet, chalotts and carotts be despatched at the same time.

(2) The field workers staffed here are doing a good job. It is encouraging to find numerous requests coming to this office for one of the three Field Workers to go to the villages to assist in marking blocks for perennials.

(3) A system whereby a distinct area is designated to one field worker so that he may concentrate and become familiar with that particular area, has been evolved. The idea is that it will benefit the people of that particular area who will gain the confidence and respect the field worker in the one particular area.

*D.C. Bretherton*  
D.C. BRETHERTON  
PATROL OFFICER.



APPENDIX 'B'.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT 5/61-62.

Roads and bridges in the area are generally good, however there are three major obstacles along the main trunk Mabiri/Inus road. They are the Wakunai River, the Ururua River (Arigua), and the Aita River.

The Red River bridge built by the Catholic Mission at Asitavi is still trafficable. Built originally for temporary use, has proved its strength and stability against many recent floodings.

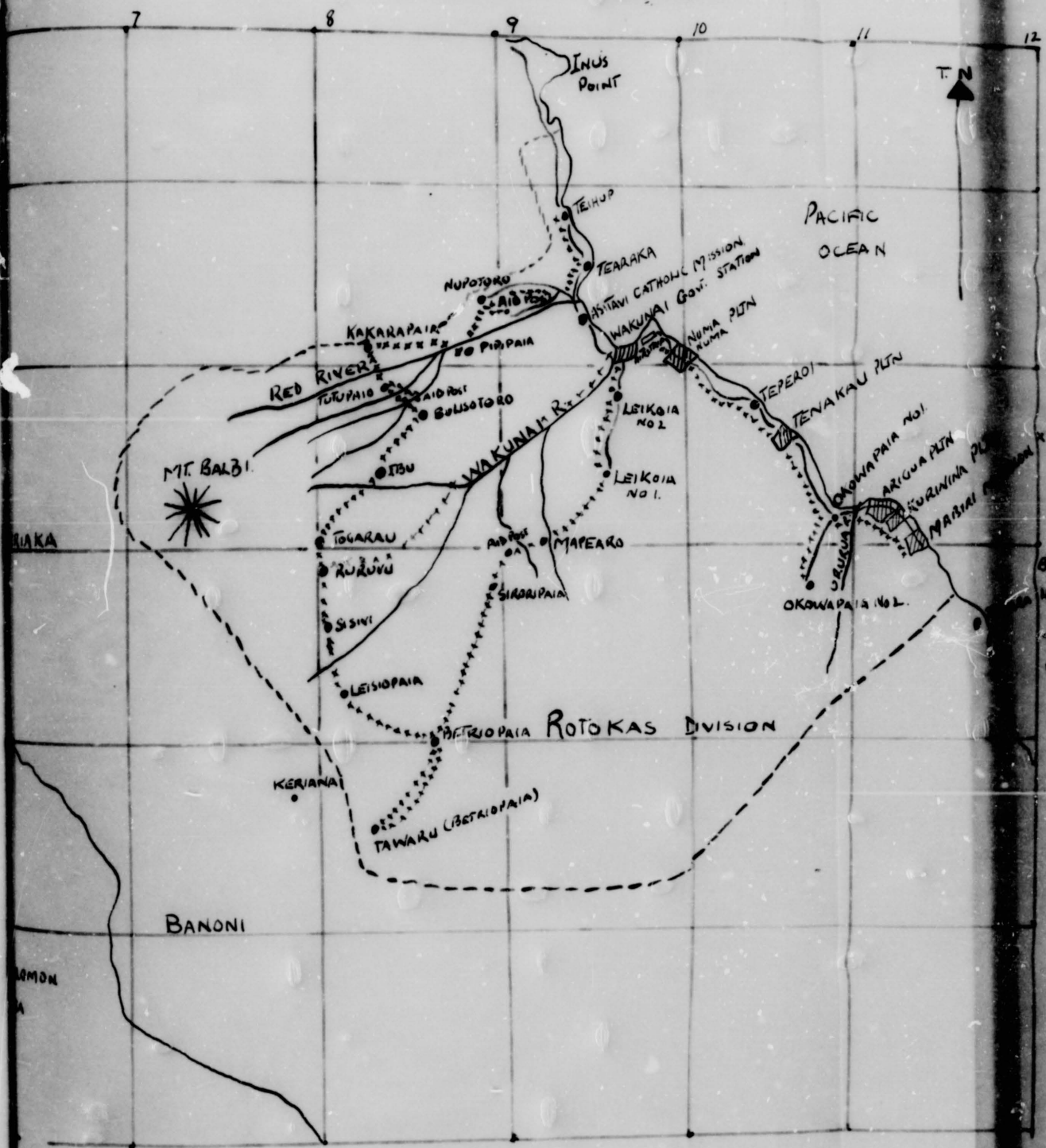
A road survey was conducted in the hope to link Ruruvu village with Wakunai - it was found that there is a possibility to extend a branch-off road for vehicles up to three miles from the turn off point from the main trunk road. The remainder of the way is impeded with large outcrops of rock ranging up to 100 feet high and in two areas about 100 yards long. Therefore, it is considered that from the three mile limit it is impossible to go any further with construction with our present means of equipment. To construct the remainder of the road would necessitate heavy earth moving equipment and explosives. An alternative route is now being sought.

Had this route been possible it would have been one of the most important branch road links in the area. It would have serviced six mountain villages that are the largest potato producers plus other European vegetables. It would have extended some 20 miles inland.

*D. C. Bretherton*

D.C. BRETHERTON.  
PATROL OFFICER.

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT - 5/61-62



**LEGEND**  
 Bougainville Island  
 Nautical Series  
 ————— VEHICULAR RD  
 ..... PATROL ROUTE  
 - - - - - ROTOKAS BOUNDARY