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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: BOUGAINVILLE

STATION: WAKUNAI, 1971 - 1972

Original documents bound with reports
for: Kieta, volume 22.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: KIETA & WAKUNAI
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 22: 1971-1972 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 15

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
KIETA					
[1]	1-71/72	1-28 Donovan D.M. ^{PO} Laming - P.O.	Rotokas and Aita Census Division	1map	11/10/71 - 10/11/71
[2]	3-71/72	1 Laming B.E. APO.	East Coast Road - Korobori (cover only)	-	11/11/71 - 24/11/71
[3]	4-71/72	1-14 Laming B.E. APO	Pipipaia / Kakarapaia.	1map	27/3/72 - 30/3/72
[4]	1-71/72	1-12 Showell, DP.W. P.O.	Part Kangara Census Division	2maps	4/8/71 - 10/9/71
[5]	2-71/72	1-20 Poiui K. Gerald. TPO	Kangara No 2.	1map	6/9/71 - 2/11/71
[6]	3-71/72	1-8 Oa Anaia PO.	Kieta Coastal Census Division	-	14/9/71 - 24/9/71
[7]	4-71/72	1-15 Kathimoolley D.W. APO.	Pt 5 th Nasioi & Pt Kangara CD.	1map	27/9/71 - 12/11/71
[8]	5-71/72	1-15 Poiui K. Gerald. TPO	5 th Nasioi Census Division	1map	30/11/71 - 20/12/71
[9]	6-71/72	1-13 Oa Anaia P.O.	Kangara Census Division	1map	1/12/71 - 16/12/71
[10]	7-71/72	1-34 Showell, DP.W. P.O.	Eivo; Pt Guava and Kieta Coastal CD	1map	14/12/71 - 25/1/72
[11]	8- ^{special} 71/72	1-15 Poiui K. Gerald TPO	Kangara Census Division	1map	8/1/72 - 22/1/72
[12]	9-71/72	1-23 Kathimoolley D.W. APO.	Pt Koromira & Pt 5 th Nasioi Census Div.	1map	9/1/72 - 21/1/72
[13]	10-71/72	1-4 Showell DPW P.O.	Kangara, Pt 5 th Nasioi & Kieta Census Divs.	-	18/2/72 - 7/3/72
[14]	11-71/72	1-31 Deverell, R.A. DO	Eivo Census Division	-	18/2/72 - 29/2/72
[15]	12-71/72	1-22 Heggen M.W. ADO	Eivo Census Division	1map	23/6/72 - 3/7/72
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BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1971 - 72

KIETA

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-71-72	D.P. SHOWELL	Part Kongara C.D.
2-71-72	G. POIVI	Kongara C.D.
3-71-72	A. OA	Kieta Coastal C.D.
5-71-72	G.K. POIVI	South Nsioi C.D.
4-71-72	D.W. KATHIMOOLEY	Part South Nsioi and part Longara C.D.
6-71-72	A. OA	Kongara C.D.
7-71-72	D.P.W. SHOWELL	Eivo C.D. and small part of Guava C.D. and Kieta Coastal C.D.
8-71-72	G.K. POIVI	Kongara C.D.
9-71-72	D. KATHIMOOLEY	Koromira and South Nsioi C.D.
10-71-72	D.P.W. SHOWELL	Eivo C.D.
11-71-72	R.A. DEVERELL	Eivo C.D.
12-71-72	M.W. HEGGEN	Eivo C.D.

WAKUNAI

1-71-72	D.M. DONOVAN	Rotokas and Aita C.D.
2-17-72	---	Not used
3-71-72	B.E. LAMING	East Coast Rd, Korobori area Report at District H.Q.
4-71-72	B.E. LAMING	Rotokas .C.D.

DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF
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PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

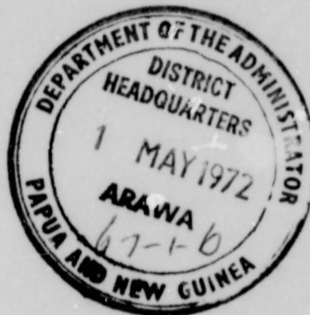
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POM

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



REPORT NUMBER: ONE (1 of 71/72)

SUB DISTRICT: KIETA.

DISTRICT: BOUGAINVILLE.

TYPE OF PATROL: ANNUAL CENSUS.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: MR. D.M. DONOVAN.

DESIGNATION: ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED: ROTOKAS AND AITA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: B.E. LAMING A.P.O.
SNR. CONSTABLE MOMOEI R.P.N.G.C.
CONSTABLE CLETUS R.P.N.G.C.

DURATION OF PATROL: 11 OCT. 71 - 10 NOV. 71.

NUMBER OF DAYS: 21.

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA: D.D.A. - Oct 70.
HEALTH - 1 Sep. 71.
D.A.S.F. - 12 JUL 71.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: ANNUAL CENSUS
COMPILE SHOTGUN REGISTER
INSPECT TRADE STORES
STUDY WATER SUPPLY.

MAP REFERENCE: SOLOMON ISLANDS (MIL) 6840, 11, 111, 1V.1:50,000

TOTAL POPULATION: 4,783

*Stats extracted
Area Study
filed*

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

Forwarded, please

/ /71.

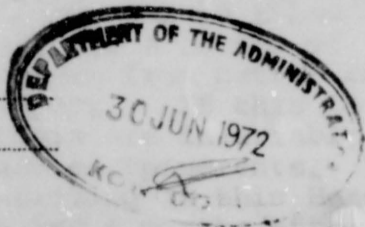
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District Commissioner.



DDA 67-11-19

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference DBM/IG
If calling ask for
Mr.



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-1-5

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

27th June, 1972

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU
Papua

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT NO. 1 1971/72

Your memorandum 67-11-19 of 16th June, 1972 refers.

2. Although the forwarding memorandum of the Officer-in-Charge, Wakunai is dated 20th December, 1971 it was not received at Sub-District Office, Kieta until 24th April, 1972. It was forwarded to this Headquarters and received on 3rd May. I returned it under memorandum to the Assistant District Commissioner on 8th May to have cover sheets re-done and population registrations re-calculated. This was done at Wakunai, returned through Sub-District Office, Kieta and forwarded on to you on 5th June, 1972.

3. There was in fact a time lag of approx. 6 weeks between the completion of the patrol and the date of the Officer-in-Charge's memorandum but this does not explain, as you state, the inordinate delay. The officer concerned is now on leave and I will call for an explanation upon his return.

4. I refer you to previous comments of mine concerning submission of patrol reports, in particular my memorandum 67-1-6 of 7th April, 1972 accompanying Kieta Patrol No. 5 of 1971/72. Additionally, in a district circular dated 1st March, 1972 I stated to all field staff inter alia:-

"I am most dissatisfied with the delays in the submission of patrol reports. Assistant District

.../2

Commissioners and Officers-in-Charge should allow each patrolling officer a couple of days upon his return from patrol to draft his report. If this is not done, there are invariably delays and postponements. Reports arriving at this Headquarters 5 and 6 months after the patrol are virtually useless. Reporting officers will be assessed among other things on the tardiness or otherwise of their report."

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

cc: The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KIETA

The Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
WAKUNAI

P.O. Box 2396, KONEDOBUI.

67-11-12

16th June, 1972.

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

WAKUNAI PATROL NO. 1 - 1971/72.

Reference your minute of the 5th June.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the AITA and ROTOKAS Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, and also the Area Study compilation, as submitted by Mr. D.M. Donovan and Mr. B.E. Laming, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Neither you nor the Assistant District Commissioner, Kieta have given any explanation of why this Report took 6 months to get from Wakunai to me. I notice that the reports were compiled by the officers concerned within 4 weeks of their completion of the patrol, so that no blame can be attached to them for this inordinate delay.

Both officers have compiled interesting and comprehensive reports; Mr. Laming's, a first effort, is a thorough revision of the Area Study even though some errors had to be corrected by the Officer-in-Charge, Wakunai.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

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DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

1st May, 1972

Prepared before receipt new style format. A good report marred by late submission. Are study by Mr. Laming advantageous.

ACTION TAKEN:

Political Education Officer and District Local Government Officer plus D.O. Lands have read.

SGD : *W. I. Brown*

DATE: 5th June, 1972

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFICER.....

DATE :.....

SITUATION REPORT NO. WAK 1/71-72

STATION... KIETA OFFICER COMPILING... BE LAMING A.P.O.
DISTRICT... BOURAINVILLE SUB-DISTRICT... KIETA
CENSUS DIVISION... ROTOKAS & AITA L.G. COUNCIL.....
SUBJECT : AREA STUDY

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE Kieta

ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED


..... 20/4/72

Concur with paras 2 and 3 of Mr. D.M. Donovan O.I.C. I will visit Wakunai shortly to check with Mr. Laming.

Otherwise an excellent first effort.

ACTION TAKEN:

N11

SGD :  B. Henderson

DATE : 2/5/72

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Reference: 67-4-3

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
WAKUNAI,
Bougainville,

20th December, 1971.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KIETA.

PATROL REPORT NO WAK 1/71-72

Attached for your information and onforwarding is the above mentioned patrol report. The report consists of a Situation Report and an Area Study. The area study was completed by Mr. B. Laming APO who accompanied the patrol.

Mr. Laming's study has been well conducted and he has produced an informative report for his first effort. The lay-out of the study does not conform exactly to that laid down in the Standing Instructions and I have instructed him to adhere to this in future.

Pidgin words and abbreviations have been used occasionally through the report and Mr. Laming has been informed that our headquarters does not approve of this usage.

The contained in the body of the report is in the main accurate. Exceptions are as follows:

(a) There is no wharf at INUS, or TENAKAU

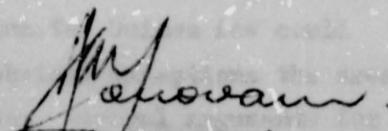
(b) LANGUAGE PATTERN: The language pattern in the area is far more than first impressors gave.
The villages of TEIHUP, TEARAKA and INUS traditionally speak a dialect of the TEOP language. The language of TOKAI and KORIBORI is mixed TEOP/AITA.

The village of PIPIPAIA has a dialect of its own. The village of TEPEROI is aligned with coastal villages of VITO and TARARA in the EIVO Census Division and is entirely different to the ROTOKAS language. A booklet on the language patterns of the area was produced by the Summer Institute of Linguistics some years ago. Mr. Firohow a linguist from the Institute informed me that the accuracy of some parts of the book were suspect and that another investigation would be carried out in the future.

(c) LEADERSHIP: The main problem with the councillors is that they want to hold some authority as was vested in the KUKURAI. They are unable to differentiate between the two systems and are continually requesting the legal power to hold court cases etc.

(d) SCHOOLS: There is no boys High School at MABIRI. This is a Catholic Training Centre and Farmer Trainees Centre.

Mr. Laming acquitted himself well on patrol. He has a cool head and when confronted with a new situation uses common sense to the best of his ability. I feel that he will be able to conduct minor patrols in future with only limited supervision.


(D.M. Donovan)
Officer in Charge

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SITUATION REPORT

PATROL NO. 1 of 1971/72

A. POLITICAL

Wakunai is probably one of the most politically undeveloped areas in Bougainville. The population is situated back from the coast and much contact with other groups has been minimal. This problem has been lessened in the past few years with the advent of local radio stations which broadcast items of internal interest. Each village has at least one and in many cases several radios. This fact has also caused problems. For instance matters discussed over the radio are not always fully understood, even by some of the more progressive segments of the population.

The new Papua New Guinea Flag was carried by the patrol and raised in each village. Comments on the flag were many and varied, but in the main, after the meanings of various segments of the flag had been described, there was a general feeling of satisfaction.

The usual complaint that nothing of significance from Bougainville was incorporated in the flag was countered with the simple explanation of the number of various groups in the country who would think along the same lines. I did not wish to over emphasise the colour divisions of the flag and although this was raised there was general acceptance that this was the flag's colour and if Bougainvilleans wished to feel that the black represented them they were at liberty to do so.

One point was raised that there was no segment of the Australian flag incorporated thereon (reference to the Union Jack on the Australian Flag) and as such the bond between Australia and Papua New Guinea would be severed after self government. I explained that the Australian Government intended to continue paying grant in aid on a decreasing basis as the internal economy of the country increased. I further added that Australia would maintain interest in the country as regards defence, if only because of the close proximity of the two countries.

There was a general feeling permeating the area that after self-government there would be a general breakdown of law and order and that unruly elements would take over power. I am sure this feeling directly relates to recent matters in Rabaul of which all have heard.

As was expected, the topic of a Referendum for Bougainville was raised in each village. On this topic there was a complete lack of understanding of the meaning of "referendum". Although it was understood to have something to do with secession from Papua New Guinea few could understand the reasoning behind it. With no obvious exceptions the area is in favour of remaining with Papua New Guinea. Several arguments for

this were put forward to the patrol, the most popular being one of national security. I feel this is a result of the influence of several elderly gentlemen who fought in the area against the Japanese.

There are, however, exceptions to this general rejection of secession. The most notable is John Kungam, the Wakunai Council President who himself informed me that

- (a) the referendum is necessary,
- (b) it would most likely succeed,
- (c) secession is necessary to further the advancement of Bougainville.

This thinking on these matters is probably more aligned with Buin than with his electorate and Council area. When the Constitutional Development Committee visited Bougainville, Mr. Kungam met with it in Buin and not at Tinputz with the members of the Wakunai Council. I was also informed on this patrol that Kungam is a member of NAPIBAKOE NAVITU. Because of Kungam's application and his superior ability over other members of the Wakunai Council, I am inclined to believe that he will put forward his own ideas and not those of the Council at various conferences, etc.

SIMON PUTE, the Council Vice President, has apparently been subjected to propaganda by supporters of Napidakoe and although far from convinced that secession is the answer he feels that it probably has some merit. Along the lines of his present thinking I would say that he would support a call for a referendum.

The intrusion of the HAEALIS Welfare Society into the area appears to have been only in passing, although I am sure that some of the "lottery - be in it or win it" type of thinking has influenced some of the people who invested their money. Perhaps the feeling that with self-government rapidly approaching it will be necessary to align with some of the embryonic political/economic societies now gaining strength to continue progressing after self government has persuaded some of these people.

ECONOMIC

The major advancements in the economic field over the past year have been the construction of feeder roads into the hinterland of Wakunai. The Wakunai Council with Rural Development Fund assistance found itself in a position to hire a bulldozer to carry some of the more difficult work on these roads. Three roads are on the programme - Wakunai/Togerai, Asitavi/Bulisatoro, and Toka/Koribori. It is hoped that the major work on these roads will be completed in this financial year. Progress with plantings etc. in the areas serviced by these roads is slow due to the heavy call on volunteer labour to work on them.

The Wakunai Marketing Society is still operating but is in desperate need of expert supervision. The Society has been forced to employ two clerks to overcome parochial difference between the Aita and Rotokas. Previously the clerk was from the central Rotokas and those members from the northern end of Wakunai doubted his honesty in their dealings. Yet I received complaints on this patrol that the society was not paying enough for produce and these complaints could not be overcome by detailed explanation of the intricacies of the copra and cocoa prices.

I do feel that the Society has been lucky to survive due mainly to inefficiency caused by inadequate supervision. The senior clerk is lazy and indolent and I would normally recommend his dismissal but, due to the fact that he is from the Rotokas and there seems to be no satisfactory replacement available, I doubt that my recommendation would be of any use. One can only hope that with the service of an efficient Agricultural Officer now guaranteed the clerks will be more gainfully employed and more closely supervised.

There is an increasing interest in the cattle industry in the area. KAMPAI/UWAWU from Buin has commenced a project adjacent to Numa Numa Plantation which is operating under the guidance of Agricultural Officers. John Kungam has also expressed his desire to enter the field and has had his site inspected and plans for paddocks drawn up. Others have also expressed interest in this field also.

One of the main hindrances to development is the land disputes situation. The demarcation committees are not operating satisfactorily and although purchasing of land continues there is an underlying concern that somebody will some day lay a claim against it. The general situation appears to be that while an area remains bush no one is interested. Once it is cleared and planted litigants are attracted like flies to a honey pot.

Two factors in recent months have affected the Wakunai area economically. Firstly the timber company Teperoi Timbers has closed down and this has drastically affected the economy of Teperoi Village from which the company drew its labour force. The Teperoi people, with a few exceptions, are not noted for their economic progressiveness and drifted along quite blithely while the mill was operating. They will now have to alter their thinking drastically if they intend to advance.

The second factor to affect the area is the reduction in the number of vacancies for unskilled labour in the Kieta/Panguna area. Labourers are being laid off as the major constructions are completed and there are no new openings available. The impact on the Wakunai area, while not drastic, will still be felt.

SOCIALVillage Development

The fragmentation of the close knit village societies continues slowly as families move from the inland to the more accessible coastal plains. The Council, assisted by Rural Development Funds, has pushed roads deeper into the Rotokas and the trend to move to the coast in the area has decreased. There has however been a corresponding increase in the Aita Census Division where it would appear that roads are out of the question.

Large groups of people from the Aita have purchased tracts of land in the Tokai/Koribori areas (between the Aita River and Inus) and in the vicinity of Asitavi Mission. The trend is for an extended family line to acquire a block and to move onto this block as a unit. Occasionally simple families leave the village and live on their plantation, but to date there is no evidence to suggest that villages are moving en masse to the coast.

TRADITIONAL SOCIETIES

The Upei Cult is still flourishing in the Aita and is showing signs of resurgence in the Rotokas. This society is rumoured to have had its beginnings in the Rotokas and the Aita people have been attempting to influence resurgence for some years. I would suggest that the resurgence at this stage is in an attempt to bring the younger members of village societies to heel and to re-exert the influence of the traditional leaders in the village society.

Over the past two years this area has supplied workers to the companies involved in construction at Kieta, Loloho and Panguna. The majority are young men in the 18 to 30 age bracket. With the decrease in the amount of construction being carried out in the mining area many are now returning home. The traditional ties which a village society exerts over its members have in these instances been lessened due to long absences. The Upei Society is one way in which traditional leaders can exert their influence over the village, and in particular, the younger male members of it.

New Upei's were seen in the village of Bulisitoro, Tutupaia, Kakarapaia and Nupatoro. These villages are in the northern sectors of the Rotokas and more closely aligned with the Aita Census Division. There are no Upei members in Pipapaia which is 100% S.D.A. faith.

CARGO CULTS

There were no overt cargo cults operative in the area at the time of the patrol.

AREA STUDY.TOPOGRAPHY:

The villages of both Rotokas and Aita Census divisions are situated either right adjacent to the beach or on sharp ridges, with the exception of the following. Okowoipaia and Tokai, although coastal have sited themselves about half a mile inland, the former on the bank of a small river where the main road crosses. This road provides access to Tenakau plantation where many of them work. The latter has moved down to be on the main road which deviates from the coast at this point to avoid extensive swamps.

VEGETATION:

Vegetation is very similar in all the patrolled areas, consisting of tropical rain forest and heavy secondary growth mainly the wild banana and "pul-pul". This of course gives way on coastal areas and ridge backs to the introduced areas of coconuts and cacao. The village gardens seemed predominantly placed nearby on hill sides close to the ridge line.

ADMINISTRATION INFLUENCE:

Influence of the Administration can be described as high and is being enhanced in these census divisions by such things as road works. More information of this nature appears in the Situation Report.

CHARACTERISTICS:

The Rotokas and Aita peoples are similar in their stature; lean, tall, light-legged and full-bodied with strong backs and arms. They are dark brown to black in skin colour, short tight hair and usually clean shaven. Tattoos are more evident in the Aita where males and females are marked with concentric circles on the cheeks and small marks near the outer corners of the eyes. The tattoos are colourless. Most adult men have pierced septums but do not wear adornment. Face paint is restricted to an occasional smudge on the cheek bones, and the hair often features a feather or on the coast a hibiscus. Tiny coloured beads from the trade stores are popular particularly in the southern Rotokas. Hand-holding between males is evident but occasional. The men are affectionate to their young children, particularly boys.

The initiation cult known as UPEI which had its origin in the Rotokas has re-appeared particularly in the villages of Tutupaia and Kakarapaia. Bulisitoro had a few as did the Aita village of Owawaipa. They are tambu in SDA villages and not encouraged south of Ibu. The cult affects a wide age grouping from about fifteen years to thirty and they are under its influence for up to two years. It necessitates letting the hair grow (it sometimes becomes waist long) and it is fed into a very attractive sak sak hat some eighteen inches high, resembling an inverted urn. Usually only a small section is coloured, more often purple but sometimes green or red. It is bound with string near the base. The Bulisitoros featured a slightly higher type than the other villages. We were also fortunate enough to be shown their sing sing hats, which were similar but of more careful preparation and extra adornment. The Upeis are permitted to talk to no women except their mothers. This restriction includes sisters and subsequently precludes any sexual activity at all.

The majority of the children appeared to be encumbered with runny noses, grille was evident throughout, and the women spent a great deal of time lice-hunting on one another's heads. Sores were not common.

Multiple marriages are still being practiced in all but SDA villages. The dual wives are more often than not sisters and only a few men had three wives. There was, of course, a corresponding number of bachelors.

COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Air. Wakunai is serviced by T.A.A. and Ansett D.C.3s having five arrivals per week, linking it with Kieta and Rabaul. Togarau, Inus, Plantation and Kirwinna plantation have Cat. D strips. Bogair has recently been joined by Crowley Air Services. There is a disused military strip close to Ibu and a request for a strip somewhere in the upper Aita. The latter is under consideration.

(b) Sea. There are wharves at Inus^{No} plantation, Asitavi Mission, and Numa Numa, Tenakau^{No} and Arigua Plantations. Numa Numa handles practically all the cargo for the Wakunai area.

(c) Rivers. Shallow, rocky and swift flowing - therefore not navigable.

(d) Road. The entire coastline of both census divisions is linked by an austere road which is negotiable throughout its length only by FWD vehicles, due to numerous river crossings. These crossings can rise or wash out in the wet and cause the road to be cut at Tenakau (three places), Wakunai ford (Ururon River) and the Aita river crossing.

See attached map for details of minor roads leading inland. Those to Leikoia and Nupatoro/Pokoia are complete. Those to Ruruvu/Togarau, Bulisitoro and Koribori are under construction and should be completed in 1972.

(e) Tracks. Walking tracks give access from all villages to each other and are found on the map as dotted lines only.

(f) Radio. Transceivers are in use at Inus Plantation, Wakunai Patrol Post, Numa Numa and Tenakau plantations and Teperoi Timbers.

ABSENTEEISM:

Most villages had something like 25% of their number absent for various reasons. Many young men work at Kieta, Panguna, Arawa or Loloho. Most of these leave their wives at home. A woman sick often means her being accompanied at the hospital by some of the family and the scattering around of her other children. The villages close to Wakunai provide a lot of men for the PWD and villages near plantations provide labour there; particularly Tenakau's drawing from Okowipaia. Teperoi has been relying heavily on Teperoi Timbers but a minor village crisis has arisen with the imminent closure of the mill. Sirogriapaia supplies a lot of labour to John Kungkam's small plantation at Pitokaua behind Wakunai.

By far the largest cause of absenteeism is students at school. There is a fairly even drawing from all villages except those under SDA influence to the Primary school at Wakunai. Kakarapaia and Nupatoro have heavy commitments to Asitavi R.C. Mission and many Bulisitoro men work at Asitavi's Mill, as well as their children attending the school.

Teihup and Tearaka send most of their children to the United Church school at Iagana and a similar school at Ruruvu claims the children of that village and Togarau.

As well as the Asitavi contribution, Nupatoro has a quite separate village site for the SDAs a mile away and the latter children attend the S.D.A. school together with practically every child from Pipipaia.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

Although the family is becoming stronger than the clan, fathers and bigmen are losing control due to mission influence and the effects of education and employment on the youngsters.

Approximately one half of the marriages registered are between people from differing village moieties. Tradition, I'm told, still reigns in sexual matters and no intercourse is entertained until a previous child has finished suckling. Thus, children are spaced 2 - 3 yearly intervals and the raised standard of health has subsequently resulted in some quite large families. Pre-marital intercourse, once punishable by death and cannibalism, is now on the increase and apart from some shame is punished only by enforced marriage.

Socially they ^{men} still prefer to congreg^{ate} by themselves (although there is an absence of club-houses and only a few boy-houses for Upeis) to tell stories of before. Only at Togarau did some women attend the discussion group.

At all censuses the men and boys lined together while the women and smaller children waited a little further away. Any admonition of the women in public comes from her cognates rather than her affinal kin.

The family eats together, the wife doing all the cooking. If she is ill, and in the absence of a grown-up daughter, the husband takes over.

The carry load disparity between males and females remains as traditionally, in favour of the male.

LANGUAGE PATTERN:

Broadly speaking, the census divisions mark the boundary between two dialects of the same language. The Aitas and Rotokas understand the other's talk but do not speak it with facility. The only exception to this is the intrusion of Teop, a separate language from the north, which spreads down the coast of both divisions, embracing Inus, Teihup and Tearaka villages. The people of these three villages also hear the talk of their census division. The Aita talk is apparently found outside the division at Katoita to the north which uses it and the Teop language.

All the people are proficient in pidgin except some of the older people and the young children. The women understand it but are reluctant to speak.

LEADERSHIP:

To ascertain accurately the leadership pattern in each village it would require sustained visits under varying circumstances. It has been possible, however, to recognise that the councillors do not hold much power unless this influence is coincidental with a possession of power from another source. All the villagers claim that the councillor is their leader, but quite often they disregard his requests for work.

Also several councillors during the census voiced their inability at times to direct their constituents, and of their instructions being ignored or countermanded. Added to this is the effects mentioned above under "Characteristics" where the fabric of their society is loosening making authority from any source unpalatable and difficult to enforce.

TRADE STORES:

These have uneven distribution with some villages having three or four in competition, others having none. However, all parts of the two divisions are served, even if a short walk is necessary. Most store owners are proud of their enterprise and keep their stores clean and neat. See Annex B for detailed information.

WEAPONS:

There are 31 shotguns in the two census divisions, and although four villages do not possess a gun, their possession is sought after. There are a few pistols and rifles on the plantations and a brace of .303 at Wakunai Patrol Post. The gun register at Wakunai carries all information, the basic particulars of which appear in Annex A.

WATER SUPPLY:

Water Supply is one of the regular chores of most of the villages. For bathing and the washing of clothes and utensils, it is usual for the person to go to the water rather than to fetch water. That which must be brought to the village, however, is carried in bamboo poles usually up quite steep hills. This work is usually incumbent upon the women. One village Togarau, has a pipe bringing water into the village by gravity from upstream. Koribori and Tearaka are well served by tanks and both Okowoipaia and the new Owawaipa village of Ipitai are sited on the banks of large rivers.

LAND TENURE:

The Economic Cash Crop Register, or "Red Book" hailed a change from the traditional clan ownership of land. In the old system, a clan could obtain usufructuary title of any land by gaining the permission of the land leader of the clan concerned. In the Aita, this man was known as Lei'ito.

The Red Book necessitated an ownership, and subsequently payments were introduced. Early payments were often very small and lead to later disagreements. Clan ownership and working patterns broke down and gave way to the family venture. Patrilineage tendencies followed.

However, when a big task is encountered, the owner normally has no difficulty in recruiting all his clansmen and women; some women being marked to cook for the entire labour force. If, the owner is in a very big way and would be making unreasonable demands on his cognates, he may be expected to make some wage payment.

The Demarcation Committees took over the work of the "Red Book" in 1967. These committees were often thwarted by non-co-operation and ignorance of boundaries on the part of villagers.

The demands for the payment of lands formerly held usufructuarly has resulted in the emigration of clans and families into unsettled areas where hamlets are set up. This has the advantage of settling people on their land which was impossible under the old system and the threat of warfare.

INHERITANCE:

Traditional matrilineal inheritance laws have in the past proved an obstacle to the development of cash crops. Naturally, the people are not eager to invest time and labour on permanent crops on land that will not be passed on to their children.

Part of their tribal inheritance laws enables land to be passed from father to son. The necessity of such a law was made apparent in the primitive society, when a man's son married a female from a landless family.

If the father wished the land to be retained by his son, he would arrange this with his wife's clan, who would be approached. If the latter were in agreement, the father would supply goods for a feast, at which all details would be settled.

The beginning of cash cropping strained this system. A father may state that the land belongs to his son, and would not seek prior approval of the clan. A leader may declare that as a headman, he did not have to approach the clan. This being the case whether he was directing land to his son, or condoning the same behaviour by his sister's husband.

The tendency to become patrilineal snowballed, and on this patrol it was the consensus of opinion, at such widely spaced villages as Mapearo, Teihup, Tearaka and Kakarapaia in the Totokas and Owawaipa in the Aita that patrilineage had taken over. At Kakarapaia, it was even claimed as traditional, which appears doubtful.

Consistent with this trend is a swing toward patrilocality which was causing more minor upsets than any other factor during the patrol. Fierce arguments often flared as to where the couple should live for census. Sometimes the couple were separated, each living in his own village. It would appear that the women had resigned themselves to the inevitability of a patrilineal society but were still repudiating the suggestion that they relinquish their own village.

CASH CROPPING:

Cocoa and coconuts are the main cash crops of the area and despite present depressed prices, more planting is going ahead. There has been many seedlings planted, particularly cocoa and their bearing is hoped to coincide with the completion of the many proposed access roads to the areas. DASF Wakunai has provided the figures, Annex C, which give some idea of the distribution of these crops.

Potatoes of the Irish variety are being successfully grown in the Rotokas around Togarau and these are usually flown to Wakunai or brought to the road head which is pushing further inland and carried the remainder of the way by tractor. The villagers receive 6c lb and the Wakunai Council resales them around Wakunai at 10c. Many find their way to Kieta and Tinputz.

The cash cropping around all villages appears to follow an individual pattern, except in the Tearaka/Teihup area which maintains the Teop fashion of community enterprise.

SCHOOLS:

Annex D shows the general pattern of school attendance. The villages try to follow the educational line of their respective religion but this is sometimes curtailed by convenience and expense. Apart from the Catholic village of Bulisitoro, only the SDA villages seem to achieve 100% adherence. The children moving on to High School from the United Church primaries usually go to Catholic Asitavi. The village of Nupatoro has in fact split into two distinct sites, half a mile apart on religious grounds.

Some boys wishing to go to Vocational School attend at Tinputz and there is a High School for boys at Mabiri R.C.M. situated in the extreme south of Rotokas C.D. Asitavi High School is for girls only.

NEWS:

Newspapers are not generally seen in the villages but radios are found to be very popular. The latter are mainly tuned to Radio Bougainville where the music of local and mainland singing groups is blended with country western style. This and the informative Tok Save programs is most appreciated.

HOUSING:

The housing throughout both census divisions is of the same basic design: woven bamboo walls and sak sak roofing. The buildings are usually 3-4 feet off the ground on wooden stumps for sleeping quarters, but the cooking areas remain at ground level. Some iron roofing is being introduced (see water supply). The framework of the houses follows the european pattern but usually using round timber and nails. Some framing is squared by hand and occasional sawn timber is seen. Floors are usually of limbon. Good doors and window sections are utilized but glass is rare. The builders have as yet made no effort to construct chimneys and the cooking areas are subsequently extremely sooty. More sophisticated materials and designs are to be found at Teperoi due to its association with the timber mill there. Neatness, cleanliness and condition of houses ranges from the poorer villages of Okowoipaia, Tutupaia and Teihup to the better ones of Siroiropaia, Mapearo and Togarau. The two best in my own opinion were the SDA villages of Kakarapaia and Pipipaia. In general the coastal places were found inferior to the higher villages.

Many houses contained hand made chairs and tables and efforts to decorate with posters and pictures was evident.

Sanitation was reasonable, however the beach is still used in coastal villages.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT:

Clothing for adults would be fairly evenly divided between lap lap and the more recently introduced gear. Children tend to be nearly always garbed in lap lap, sometimes knotted at the neck giving a toga-like effect. Long trousers, footwear and hats are uncommon. European utensils for garden, cooking and eating have taken over.

DIET:

Taro is still the number one food in all villages and this is followed by kau kau. Other local foods include bananas, tomatoes, pawpaw, yam and mouli (orange). Betel nut is chewed by men and women in all but SDA villages.

In addition rice, tinned meat and fish have been added, while chicken and pig are consumed occasionally. Fresh and smoked fish comes to the Wakunai bung, mainly from Tearaka but does not comprise a major addition to the diet.

MISSIONS:

Missions have quite an influence in the area. The Catholic mission at Asitavi would have association with more than half the population. It provides primary school education for 300 pupils, high school education for 200 girls, runs a small saw mill, maintains an aid post and the Sunday Church services draw congregations from about eight villages.

The SDA mission based at Kepsia near Inus maintains an obvious presence in Kakarapaia, Pipipaia and one section of Nupatoro, see Annex D, and has lesser effects in various other villages. It is responsible for the lack of smoking, drinking, betel-chewing, polygyny and Upeis.

The United Church has the smallest number of adherents and influence.

NON-INDIGINES:

There are seventy-seven non-indigines in the area, comprising seventy-four Europeans and three Chinese. Annex E shows that they are mainly concerned with administration, missions and plantations, two or three small businesses and one plant operator and his family. See Annex F for plantation production figures.

Each plantation utilizes highland labour and only maintains a small line of casual "bukas" totalling about 100 overall. Asitavi mill has a staff of about 30 drawn mainly from Bulisitoro. Teperoi Timbers is laying off all its labour.

OUTLETS, PRIMARY PRODUCE:

A. Copra and Cocoa is shipped directly from the plantations and the majority of native owned produce utilizes the facilities at Numa Numa's wharf. Mr. J. Kungkam of Wakunai is the largest indigenous producer and he sometimes ships directly from his shed at Kiviri Point. The Wakunai Marketing Society also sends approximately 85,000 lbs of copra, 3,000 lbs of coffee and 57,000 lbs of cocoa through Numa Numa each month on behalf of 456 members.

B. Teperoi Timbers have their own wharf and their timber is shipped to Rabaul. The smaller Asitavi mill also has its own wharf and sends mainly to other parts on Bougainville.

C. Vegetables mainly find consumption on the missions, plantations etc. but Irish potatoes are flown to Wakunai from Rotekas and thence shipped to Kieta. (The road to this area is not yet complete).

D. Many artifacts (mainly bows and arrows, spears and carvings from the Aita) find their way to Kieta by chartered plane or speedboat.

E. The small soft drink factory at Kiviri, run by Messrs. Shaw and Wong You caters only for the local trade.

EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

There is plenty of land in the area for expansion of cash crop production. Vegetable growing is very successful but any increase would not be accompanied by sufficient demand in the area. DASF officers are at present working on the possibility of successfully supplying the Kieta area.

Plenty of fish are available but the people show little inclination to expand this. Sales to locals or Europeans are negligible. Also, fish is a difficult commodity to transport, and canning would be the only viable proposition. At this stage it is doubtful that the area has the facilities, inclination, skill or finance for such a concern.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS:

These skills are virtually absent from the people; even the semi-skilled local staff are all native to other areas such as Buka or Buin. Although they appreciate the benefits of such skills they are not inclined to try hard to achieve them or encourage their children to do so. Only five out of over twenty students who passed Standard 6 at Wakunai will even attempt High School next year.

Upwards to fifty persons from the area would have steady employment at Lolohow Arawa, Kieta and Panguna.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

Broadly speaking the people are not highly developed politically. They are beginning to understand the workings of the Council and their awareness increases overnight when such things as new roads eventuate. However, this awareness is not so sophisticated that they don't blame the Administration for Council shortcomings. On the national scene, they are even weaker, but have a valid complaint in that they haven't been visited by any present or prospective M.P.'s. They feel strongly that it is the M.P.'s duty to know them and their outlook. These people plump for unity and cannot understand the thinking of independence seekers. They are not too keen on the P.N.G. flag however, but this I believe to be only a matter of time.

Internationally, they are interested mainly in Australia and asked many questions during the patrol. Some awkward ones on aborigines and Australians' attitude to religion, dispelled any possibility of declaring the people dull!

TIMINGS:

Longer than usual time taken during the actual Census was due to the compilation of completely new books.

Village Plantation or Mission	(V) (P) (M)	Owner	Type and Remarks.
ARIGUA	P	-	
ASITAVI	M	-	
BULISITORO	V	ATULA LEORIRI	S/G
IBU	V	KEIHIRA NARUKUI	S/G
INUS	P	-	
INUS	V	WAHIA	S/G
KAKARAPAIA	V	POKATO PIRIKOI	S/G
		GAURATU GAVUTATO	S/G
KOI KOI	P	-	
KORIBORI	V	URUKEREI AKUTAVI	S/G
		JOHN BURE	S/G
KUSI	V	PAUL SIRONGA	S/G
		LAURIA LALAIPI	S/G
		THOMAS KUTASI	S/G
LEIKOIA	V	OTERIA KUTUTU	S/G
MABIRI	M	-	
MAPEARO	V	SIVAI TUKERUPAUA	S/G
NUMA NUMA	P	R.T. SHAW	.22 RIFLE
		W. NUGENT	.22 RIFLE, .32 PISTOL
		N. SANDFORD	.45 REVOLVER.
NUPATORO	V	MAVURIRIO TOVIS	S/G
OKOWOIPAIA	V	JOSEPH LEOPAIRI	S/G
OSIWAIPA	V	VEVUARI SIOVIR	S/G
OWAWAIPA	V	KAVEI SIREAI	S/G JOHN SIREAI has permit to carry.
PIPIPAIA	V	PIOPE BUGI	S/G
		PUKUTO PUAUWA	S/G
POKOIA	V	JOHN SIRAUZI	S/G
RURUVU	V	RUSIARI PUKOPUKO	S/G
		KOIKE AVIDIAS	S/G
SIRIBIA	V	NUMATO SIATUI	S/G
SIRORIAPAIA	V	-	
SISIVI	V	WILLIE LOKOII	S/G
TEARAKA	V	PHILIP TALAHA	S/G
		KATASAI LASU	S/G
TEIHUP	V	BAISIRE KUKUESI	S/G
TEWAKAU	P	G. TIBBETS	.22 RIFLE, .243 RIFLE.
		R. PAYNE	.22 RIFLE
TEPEROI TIMB.		B. WRIGLEY	.22 RIFLE.
		E. COOKE	.22 RIFLE
TEPEROI	V	-	
TIAKON	V	-	
TOGARAU	V	SIROWISI BEROKIRIA	S/G
		ERIK ARADETAT	S/G
		BIBIOSI MASIRAI	S/G
TUBIA	V	-	
TUTUPAIA	V	BURUVURU GORU	S/G KERERATU BURUVURU has permit to carry.
WAKUNAI POST		J. WING CHAK	PISTOL
		J.B. KUNGKAM	S/G

VILLAGE PLANTATION OR MISSION	(V) (P) (M)	OWNER(S)	REMARKS.
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ASITAVI	M	FR. WIERMAS	
INUS	V	E. AREIOVI	
		SOABIRI	
		MASAI	
		RIRIMEAS	
		WARIA	
		BEN LOVIRUKU	
KAKARAPAIA	V	POKATO	
		KOPURAU AND KOKORUATA	
KOHIBORI	V	JOHN PIREVIRI	
KUSI	V	RAUREA RARAPE	
LEIKOIA	V	BITOAMANA	
MAPEARO	V	KOKOPO	
NUMA NUMA	P	T. SHAW	
NUPATORO	V	KALIO	
OKOWOIPAIA	V	THOMAS OPEORIA	
OSIWAIPA	V	JAMES REVISIAI	
		THOMAS SIVAIREA	
PIPIPAIA	V	PIOPE	
		LALIBUWILA	
		MAKOEI	
		KAVEROTO	
		SISIVARIA	
POKOIA	V	KUKUBEI	
		KUTAS	
		SIPOKOPI PIKU	
RURUVU	V	SIO'IO	
SIRORIAPAIA	V	TUAPIKARI	
		SIROWATE	
SISIVI	V	LISARA BERETA	
		PEDERO PIDIVAI	
TEARAKA	V	GEORGE T EVIKERE	
TENAKAU	P	R.M. PAYNE	
TEPEROI TIMB.		MELKI BOLA	
TOGARAU	V	AKOITAI LERREPAIRE	
		RAVANA	
WAKUNAI POST		TOTOMO	
		J. WING CHAK	
		J. SHAW	
		J.B. KUNGKAM	

ANNEX C

CASH CROPS, ROTOKAS AND AITA 1971 PLANTINGS TO DATE.

	<u>CACAO</u>	<u>COCONUTS.</u>
BULISITORO	2595	115
IBU	920	50
KAKARADAIA	7	646
LEIKOIA	1972	814
MAPERRO	2684	1308
NUPATORO	527	1026
OKOWOIPAIA	1746	444
PIPIPAIA	1746	444
RURUVU	265	224
SIBORIAIPAIA	3128	869
SISIVI	372	80
TEARAKA	5806	
TEIHUP		
TEPEROI	3054	
TIAKON	3074	1764
TOGARAU	-	
TUTUPAIA	<u>1091</u>	<u>174</u>
TOTAL (ROKOKAS)	28987	7958
INUS	10,465	
KORIBORI	1,421	
KUSI	26,791	948
OSIWAIPA		
OWAWAIPA		
POKOIA		
SIRIBIA		
TOKAI	2,153	
TUBIA		
TOTAL (AITA)	40,830	948

1. Catholic Mission School.
 2. U.C.M.S. - Church school.
 3. S.D.A.M.S. - Seventh Day Adventist Mission School.
 4. P.S. - Primary T. School.
 5. Kekesu in the Teep Census Division.

A. ROTOKAS.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>High</u>
BULISITORO	ASITAVI R.C.M.S. ^{1.}	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.
IBU	RURUVU U.C.M.S. ^{2.}	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.
KAKARAPAIA	ITAI S.D.A.M.S. ^{3.}	KEKESU S.D.A.M.S.
LEIKOIA	WAKUNAI P.T.S. ^{4.}	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.
MAPEARO	WAKUNAI & ASITAVI	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.
NUPATORO	ITAI & ASITAVI	KEKESU ^{5.} & ASITAVI
OKOWOIPAIA	FEW ATTENDING	-
PIPIPAIA	ITAI S.D.A.M.S.	KEKESU S.D.A.M.S.
RURUVU	RURUVU U.C.M.S.	KIETA & HUTJENA
SIRORIAPAIA	WAKUNAI & ASITAVI	ASITAVI & KIETA
SISIVI	RURUVU & ASITAVI	ASITAVI & KIETA
TEARAKA	IAGAMA U.C.M.S.	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.
TEIHUP	IAGAMA U.C.M.S.	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.
TEPEROI	WAKUNAI & ASITAVI	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.
TIAKON	WAKUNAI P.T.S.	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.

B. AITA

<u>Village</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>High</u>
INUS	INUS S.D.A.M.S.	KEKESU S.D.A.M.S.
KORIBORI	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.
KUSI	KUSI U.C.M.S.	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.
OSIWAIPA	KUSI U.C.M.S.	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.
OWAWAIPA	KUSI U.C.M.S.	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.
POKOIA	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.
SIRIBIA	KUSI U.C.M.S.	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.
TOKAI	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.
RUBIA	KUSI U.C.M.S.	ASITAVI R.C.M.S.

1. R.C.M.S. - Roman Catholic Mission School.
2. U.C.M.S. - United Church Mission School.
3. S.D.A.M.S. - Seventh Day Adventist Mission School.
4. P.T.S. - Primary T. School.
5. Kekesu is in the Teop Census Division.

ANNEX E

NON - INDIGENES ROTOKAS & AITA 1971

Mission Village or Plantation (P)	(M) (V)	Adults		Children	
		Male	Female	Male	Female.
ARIGUA	P	2	1	-	2
ASITAVI	M	3	9	-	-
INUS	P	3	1	-	-
KIVIRI STORES		1	1	1	-
KOI KOI	P	1	-	-	-
KOAWINA	P	2	-	-	-
MABERI	M	1	-	-	-
NUMA NUMA	P	7	6	2	4
TENAKAU	P	3	3	4	2
TEPEROI TIMBERS		2	2	-	-
WAKUNAI P. POST		3	3	2	2
MISC (plant op).		1	1	1	1
<u>TOTAL</u>		29	27	10	11

1. Wakunai Marketing Society.

ANNEX F

PLANTATION PRODUCTION

1971

<u>PLANTATION</u>	<u>COPRA</u>	<u>COCOA</u>	<u>COFFEE</u>
ARIGUA	905	145	
INUS			
KOOWINA			
KOI KOI			
NUMA NUMA			
PITAKAUA			
SOCIETY ^{1.}	480	240	15.
TENAKAU			

1. Wakunai Marketing Society.

Sally Mitchell,
Crater Lodge,
MT. BALBI.

ANNEX GREVISED LOCATIONS OF VILLAGES - 1971.ROKOKAS

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>GRID</u>	<u>MAP</u>
NULISITORO	363489	MT. BALBI
IBU	315422	"
KAKARAPAIA	302509	"
LEIKOIA	437437	KIVIRI POINT
MAPEAPO	388391	MT. BALBI
NUPATORO	384537	"
R.C. SITE	386532	"
S.D.A. SITE		
PIPIPAIA	364522	"
RURUVU	310392	"
SIRORIAPAIA	363372	"
SISIVI (marked as Kuviropaia)	297356	Billy Mitchell, Crater Lake.
TUTUPAIA	304487	MT. BALBI.

AITA

KORIBORI	341578	Cape Nehus
STEMAS	378617	" "

TEOP

KATOITA	348626	Cape Nehus.
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PATROL REPORT Locate surveyed line. Instruct villagers what to clear. Liaise between
 Objects of patrol: villagers and dozer op. Instru
 Instruction as to future maintenance.

Report number: 3 of 1971/72

District: Bougainville

Patrol conducted by: B.E. Laming

Area patrolled: **Proposed road route**
 East Coast Rd, Korebori

Duration of patrol: 11/11/71 - 24/11/71

Last D.D.A. patrol: 14/10/71

Last O.L.G. patrol:

Map reference: **Solomon Islands (nil)**
 6840 IV 1:50,000

Station: Wakunai

Subdistrict: Kieta

Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer

Personnel accompanying: nil

Number of days: 10

Total population of area: 270

Council area:

House of Assembly Electorate:

The District Commissioner,

District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To , ()

Patrol Instructions, ()

The Report and my comments, ()

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Reports No's 1- , ()

Patrol map, ()

DATE: / 19 .

Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Report No's. 1- ()

()

Patrol Report 3-1971/72 (✓)

District Headquarters assessment of Above average

Patrol & Report..... Average

Below average

District Commissioner

Date: 19 / 3 / 1973.

(1)

Total

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

17th April, 1973
67-11-29
R.G. Orwin
District Inspector

WAKUNAI PATROL NO: 3 OF 1971/72

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of notification of
patrol of East Coast Road - Korobori area, as submitted
by Mr. E.E. Laming, Assistant Patrol Officer.

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

00267-11-20



(Front of Jacket Colour Blue)

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: WAK. No. 4 71/72 OBJECTS OF PATROL: Road Feasibility Study and Survey

DISTRICT: Bougainville STATION: Wakunai

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: B.E. Laming SUB-DISTRICT: Kieta

AREA PATROLLED: Pipipaia/~~Kakarapa~~ Kakarapa DESIGNATION: Assistant Patrol Officer

DURATION OF PATROL: 27/3/72 - 30/3/72 PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Nil

LAST D.D.A. PATROL: November 1971 NUMBER OF DAYS: Four

LAST O.L.G. PATROL: Feb/March, 1972 TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 650

MAP REFERENCE: Solomon Islands 1:50,000 Shee 6840 111 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: Central Bougainville

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
ARAWA

In respect of this patrol, I attach

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS	TO	()
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS		()
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS		()
AREA STUDY		()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY		()
SITUATION REPORTS NOS. 1 -		()
PATROL MAP		()
.....		
.....		

Date: 24 / 5 / 1972

R.W. Henderson
Asst. District
Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

AREA STUDY	()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY	()
SITUATION REPORTS NOS 1 -	()
.....	
.....	

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF PATROL AND REPORT	ABOVE AVERAGE
.....	AVERAGE
.....	BELOW AVERAGE

JAW:JB

P.O. Box 2396, KONEDOBUI.

67-11-20.

16th June, 1972.

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

WAKUNAI PATROL NO. 4 - 1971/72.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of notification of the above patrol of part of the ROTOKAS Census Division, as submitted by Mr. B.E. Laming, Assistant Patrol Officer.

The report should have followed the format as laid down in my Circulars 67-1-0 of the 24th November and 25th February, 1972.

I agree with your comments. Both the District Co-ordinating Committee and Co-ordinator of Works will find this a most valuable piece of work.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

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SITUATION REPORT NO.

STATION... **WAKUNAI** OFFICER COMPILING... **BE LAMING**

DISTRICT... **BOUGAINVILLE** SUB-DISTRICT... **KIETA**

CENSUS DIVISION... **AITA** L.G. COUNCIL.....

SUBJECT: **ROAD SURVEY**

SUB_DISTRICT OFFICE **KIETA**


DATE RECEIVED **29/4/72** ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

A very detailed practical and useful effort.

.....

.....

ACTION TAKEN:



Sgd **R.W. Henderson**

Date **2/5/72**

DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

26th May, 1972

I am most impressed with this submission. It is the most recommendable, sensible and fully prepared rural development submission I have struck. Mr. Laming is to be congratulated.

ACTION TAKEN:

Report extracts forwarded direct to the Co-ordinator of Works.

Sgd. *W. T. Brown*
Date, 5th June, 1972...

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFICER.....
DATE

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INTRODUCTION

The area to be served by the proposed road will be found on the "Mount Balbi" map (Sheet 6840 111) between the eastings 29 to 37 and the northings 50 to 53. Access at present is by feeder road leaving the east coast road north of the Red river - crossing as far as the village NUPATORO (about 2 miles) and by a sub-standard road a further $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the ITAE SDA Primary School. This position can be located by the junction of a large creek (ITAE) and the Red river at GR 383528. From here to PIPIPAIA and KAKARAPAIA can only be negotiated on foot.

Population in the two villages is PIPIPAIA:394, KAKARAPAIA: 262. At present all produce must be man handled to ITAE which is about seven miles from KAKARAPAIA.

Supplementary benefit from the proposed road would be increased facility for education, medical, administration and social purposes.

The local attitude towards the road is one of enthusiasm, particularly from KAKARAPAIA whence the most is to be gained. This village sent sixteen men down with their Councillor to assist on the initial survey although only six were requested. Attitudes to the Council are non-committal, possibly due to the fact that, as yet KAKARAPAIA has little to show for council participation. A road commencement in that direction would result in much kudos for the institution. The Councillor of PIPIPAIA, ASUREI/GOROVAI, lives on his property near NUPATORO. As well as his absence he does not appear to possess a great interest in the affairs of PIPIPAIA nor a decisive voice in its opinions. More assistance was gained from two leaders, ADIBUIDA/KULOITO, who owns the land the proposed road would traverse on the northern slopes of the ridge, and MAKOIDA, the former luluai of PIPIPAIA, whose land is on the road line as PIPIPAIA is reached from the southern side of the ridge. (see Map Annex D)

Available labour is restricted to about 20 men at PIPIPAIA due to many absent workers and wide dispersal of farms, but KAKARAPAIA could comfortably supply 50 men who would be willing to commence on the ITAE/PIPIPAIA section. There is only 8-10 large trees to be removed by hand.

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PART A

FEASIBILITY OF ENTIRE ROUTE NUPATORO-KAKARAPAIA

The entire route can be divided into three sections,

1. NUPATORO - ITAE
2. ITAE - PIPIPAIA
3. PIPIPAIA - KAKARAPAIA

1. The section from NUPATORO is presently served by a track from this village down into the Red river valley at gradients of up to 12%. This is badly scoured and any upgrading would require a relocation to ease the slope and subsequent maintenance. The track then follows the river on its northern bank and fords the ITAE ck at the SDA Primary School. Length of this section is approximately half a mile. Relocation of steep section easily made by commencing decline into valley at a point further east on the coast/NUPATORO road.

2. This section is a feasible proposition, but due to the nature of the ground and the rapid gaining of altitude up to the ridge, maximum gradients of 8% must be used until the actual ridge can be gained. All details of this section are to be found in Part B. Length of section: approximately 1½ miles.

3. The last section, PIPIPAIA-KAKARAPAIA is by far the longest, approximately five miles. Although following the walking track westwards along the ridge it must deviate to left and right bench cuts to negotiate the undulating nature of the ground. The route selected is not the only possible one but appeared the best after liasing with the locals. The switching from side to side of the ridge was occasioned by three difficult sections which are marked on the map. The distances, bearings and approximate gradients can be gleaned from table ANNEX A and the map ANNEX B.

PART B.

DETAILED ROUTE: SECT. 2 ITAE - PIPIPAIA.

This section comprises a very sharp jump-up from the Red river valley up a spur onto the ridge line that continues virtually unbroken through to Pipipaia. As the actual gaining of the ridge line at Pipipaia was not given as being of paramount importance three basic courses lay open.

- A. To gain the ridge as quickly and easily as possible, thus making use of as much ridge line as possible (possible hand labour).
- B. To take an easier ascent on the northern slopes making for more dozer work but easier maintenance.
- C. To follow a similar course as B but up the Red river valley ascending the southern slopes of the ridge.

B and C would not have given direct access to Pipipaia but necessitated a further small track back eastwards to this village. This was not considered a great handicap.

Strong doubts were voiced in the face of course C, due to the many short re-entrants that rake this area.

As maintenance is bound to be a problem in the future, I suggested an attempt at course B using perhaps 6% as maximum gradient. Those present at the meeting had some doubts as to whether a gentle climb would clear the difficult country to be encountered at about GR371526 and continuing westwards.

It was decided and agreed to by all to attempt course B and arrangements were concluded to begin next morning, 28.3.1972.

However, on that day, after progressing only $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, the cross fall increased alarmingly, showing a lot of extrusions of large rock and some difficult re-entrants appeared arising from the valley of the ITAE creek. After a short conference this option was abandoned.

Course A was then the only action possible and by utilizing an initial ingress on the Red river side of the spur and maintaining 8%, the ridge line was reached inside 1500 metres.

Having only one short pinch between the proposed route and PIPIPAIA village a switch back to the southern side gained enough height to bring the line into the village near the rest house.

Bearings, distances crossfall and gradients are all marked on ~~the~~ ~~sketch~~ Annex C, and are plotted on the sketch map Annex D.

As there is no large catchment areas above the road at any point and no streams to cross, drainage is not a problem. A list of culverting required, 2' diameter sufficient in all cases appears Annex E.

An estimate of total cost, using a D6 at \$25 per hour can be found in Annex F. A list of approximate economic or valuable trees to be destroyed appears in Annex G.

ANNEX A.

DETAILED PROBABLE ROUTE, SECTION 3.

Distances westward from PIPIPAIA, in metres.

Bearings from map Annex B.

Rate of climb from map Annex B.

Positions: overlay map on "Mount Balbi" Sheet 6840 111.

DISTANCE	REMARKS.
840 metres	Road able to follow track to GR 357521.
250	Bench around RH of hill without climbing to GR 355520.
170	Follow track through saddle.
335	Bench around RH of hill, with little climb to GR 350518.
85	Follow track in saddle.
175	Bench on RH side of hill. No climb.
250	Easy climb on RH side of track.
250	Following track.
600	Continue following track along easy RH climb. Regains ridge at saddle GR 342514.
170	Follows track.
420	Climbs steadily on RH side of the steep hill leading to the hamlet of KABIUPAIA.
1000	Crosses track at saddle GR 333510.
700	Climbs steadily LH side to approach track at saddle GR 328511.
1600	Leaves track again and continues to climb on LH side, crossing track in front of pimple GR 315511.
1100	Climbs on RH of ridge without regaining track. Circles behind KAKARAPAIA and enters from the west at GR 300508.
7940 metres.	

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ANNEX C

DETAILS SECT 2

LEG	DIST (metres)	BRG deg.M	Grad %	Crossfall	REMARKS
1	20	330	8	med	
2	20	300	8	"	
3	20	240	8	"	
4	20	237	8	slight	
5	20	258	8	med	
6	30	236	8	med	some loose stones
7	40	250	8	med	
8	30	275	8	"	big stamp
9	20	299	8	slight	
10	20	335	8	med	some big stones
11	15	342	8	steep	
12	20	238	8	"	
13	15	246	8	"	
14	25	229	8	med	
15	20	267	8	"	
16	25	247	8	"	
17	25	239	8	"	
18	20	255	8	slight	
19	20	242	8	med	
20	15	264	8	"	
21	15	291	8	"	
22	25	268	8	"	pipe
23	30	250	8	"	
24	15	280	8	"	large tree to remove
25	20	243	8	"	
26	15	240	8	"	
27	15	250	8	"	
28	20	257	8	slight	
29	15	247	8	med	
30	10	224	8	"	pipe
31	10	290	8	"	
32	10	320	8	slight	rocky section below
33	20	268	8	med	
34	15	280	8	"	
35	15	210	8	"	
36	15	134	8	level	follow ridge
37	25	153	8	med	
38	10	197	8	"	
39	20	167	8	"	
40	20	230	8	"	pipe
41	15	248	8	"	
42	25	227	8	slight	
43	10	221	8	"	
44	15	228	8	med	
45	15	180	8	"	open country

ANNEX C (cont)

3

metres	metres	deg.m	%		
46	20	150	8	slight	
47	15	172	8	"	
48	15	186	8	med	
49	15	223	8	slight	
50	20	260	8	"	into coconut
51	50	251	8	med	
52	30	289	8	slight	
53	10	260	8	"	
54	15	213	8	"	
55	15	198	8	med	
56	25	240	8	"	
57	30	372	8	"	
58	30	372	4	"	
59	40	376	0	level	
60	50	313	3	"	following ridge
61	10	344	6	slight	
62	40	318	6	"	cuts cocoa
63	40	254	6	med	
64	30	246	2		
65	50	235	0	level	back into track
66	60	250	3	"	large tree to be removed
67	50	280	3	"	2 large trees to be removed
68	50	257	6	"	2 " " " " "
69	60	245	5	"	
70	100	229	8	"	
71	20	223	6	"	
72	15	134	6	med	pipe
73	30	108	8	"	
74	10	161	8	"	
75	30	225	8	"	
76	15	230	8	"	large tree to be removed
77	20	218	8	"	" " " " "
78	20	195	8	"	
79	20	200	8	"	
80	35	219	8	"	
81	15	252	8	"	
82	80	245	8	"	
83	40	200	2	"	
84	25	230	7	"	
85	40	255	2	"	

3

ANNEX F.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS, SECT. 2 ITAE - PIPIPAIA.

On the standard that a D6 will comfortably construct 130 metres of formed 16' road per 10 hour day with gradients of 8% and steep cross falls; and handle 500 metres per day at easier gradients and slight cross falls, the section has been sub-divided into two categories. A total of 1600 metres was found to be between 6-8% and have steep crossfalls and 500 metres of much easier going.

1600 metres at 130 per day	120 hours or \$2,000.
500 " " 500 " "	10 hours or \$ 250
Total bulldozer hire, Section 2	\$2,250.

If this figure was not exceeded it would leave enough to upgrade approximately 400 metres of steep track NUPATORO/ITAE.

400 metres at 130 per day	30 hours or \$ 750.
Total bulldozer hire, sections 1 and 2	\$3,000.

Costs involved in culverting could probably be met by council revenue and should not exceed \$200-300. Only one small section at the beginning of section two appears to have any difficult rock beneath the surface. These appear to be dozer movable, however prudence demands at least \$100 to be set aside to possible compressor hire.

To sum up PIPIPAIA is well within range of a \$3,000 allocation and an additional \$1,000 from Council revenue.

ANNEX G.

ECONOMIC AND VALUABLE TREES TO BE DESTROYED.

COCONUTS	108.
CACAO	54
CITRUS	15
SAGO	11

ANNEX B

- ROADS
- WALKING TRACKS
- ~ PROPOSED ROAD
- ! ! ! ! ! DIFFICULT AREAS

