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Patrol Reports. Bougainville District, Buin
1971 - 1972

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Buin

VOLUME No: 14

ACCESSION No: 496.

1971 - 1972

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: BUIN
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 14: 1971-72
 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 3

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD CF PATROL
[1] 1/71-72	01-89	C.A. Rivers (APO)	Makis Census Division	2maps	2.5.72 - 17.5.72
[2] 2/71-72	90-110	B.W. Mc Mahon (ADO)	Lugakei Census Division	1map	Dated 20.6.73
[3] 3/71-72	111-133	B.W. Mc Mahon (ADO)	Lono Census Division	1map	" "

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT
PATROL REPORTS.

1971-71

BUIN

Report No. Patrol	Officer Conducting	Area Patrolled.
1-71-71	RIVERS, C.A.	Nakis and Paubakei C.D.
2-71-72	McMAHON, B.W.	Lugakei C.D
3-71-72	McMAHON, B.W.	Kono C.D.

(Patrol Report Cover)

PATROL REPORT.

REPORT NUMBER: 1 of 1971/1972

DISTRICT: BOUGAINVILLE.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: C.A. RIVERS

AREA PATROLLED: MAKIS CENSUS DIVISION

PAUBAKE C.D.

DURATION OF PATROL: 3/5/72 - 17/5/72

broken - 8 days

LAST D.D.A. PATROL: No. 3 of 67/68

LAST O.L.G. PATROL: 1971

MAP REFERENCE: BOUGAINVILLE fourmi

OBJECTS OF PATROL: INITIAL CENSUS
AND AREA STUDY.

STATION: BUIN

DESIGNATION: ASST. PATROL OFFICER.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: DRIVER.

NUMBER OF DAYS: 8

TOTAL POPULATION: 3401

COUNCIL AREA: BUIN L.G.C.

H. OF A. ELECTORATE: SOUTH
BOUGAINVILLE.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
A R A W A .

In respect of this patrol I attach
FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS 16 TO 19,
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS,
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS,
AREA STUDY,
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,
SITUATION REPORT NOS. - ,
PATROL MAP,

()

())

()

(X)

()

()

(X)

DATE: 28/2/1972 [1973]

ASSISTANT DISTRICT
COMMISSIONER.

The Secretary,

Department of The Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
K O E D O B U , Papua.

In respect of this patrol I attach

AREA STUDY,

UPDATING OF AREA STUDY

SITUATION REPORT NOS. 1 - ,

(x)

()

()

()

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF
PATROL AND REPORT

ABOVE AVERAGE

AVERAGE

BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: 12/3/1973

DISTRICT COMMINSIONER

82

16th April, 1973

67-11-28

R.C. Orwin

District Inspector

The District Commissioner

Bougainville District

P.O. box 123/124

ARAWA

BUIN PATROL NO. 1 OF 1971/72

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of notification of patrol of Makis and Paubakei Census Division, together with the Area Studies, as submitted by Mr. C.A. Rivers, Assistant Patrol Officer.

W.P. RYAN

a/Secretary

Page one

AREA STUDY- PAUBAKE CENSUS

8

DIVISION

(A) INTRODUCTION.

(a) The Paubake Census Division is located in a broad plain situated on the south and south west of Bougainville Island. It is bounded on the east by the Kono Census Division, on the north by the Lugakei Census Division, on the west by the Makis Census Division and on the South by the Solomon Sea. The configuration of the land in this Census Division is relatively flat - slightly undulating- at Kangu, on the coast, there is a very prominent hummock which rises to some 700 feet above sea level.

The rainfall usually averages some 150 inches per year and the wet season generally occurs from April to November each year. It is during this period that the majority of rain falls.

The predominant vegetation is tropical rain forest.

The climate is hot and humid. Temperatures generally range from a minimum of 70 degrees fahrenheit [fahrenheit] to a maximum of 90 degrees fahrenheit [fahrenheit]. Strong winds, although not unknown, are fairly infrequent. There is usually a light sea breeze each day.

(b) The Buin Sub District Headquarters is located in this Census Division (see map). This headquarters is situated approximately half a mile south of a Category A airstrip which is serviced by charter operators and twice weekly each by Ansett and T.A.A.. There is no wharf but all shipping servicing the sub district load and unload by lighter at Kangu Beach.

Page two.

(c) The Australian Administration established a station in this sub District some three years after taking over responsibility fro [for] Bougainville Island in 1920. This station was the first Administrative headquarters for the sub District. It was relocated some eight miles inland in XX 1962 - the present location

For other details of introduction refer to Makis Census Division Area Study.

Page three

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) See Appendix A for latest (May 1972) Village Population Register.

See Appendix B for latest neo natal [neonatal] mortality rate.

The population of this Census Division is fairly evenly spread. However, approaching the coast it the number per area does reduce. The residents are not of a coastal nature. For an accurate indication of the spread, read the Village population register (appendix A) in conjunction with map.

(b) See map for road system and distances.

As may be observed from the map, all villages are connected by road. There are also walking tracks in existence but for the purposes of Administration it is not necessary nor practicable to use these.

(c) It is not thought that the outward flow of labour and general absenteeism [absenteeism] should cause any concern at present.

Page four.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) There is one distinct component social group in the Paubake Census Division and that is the Buin people. The traditions and language of the residents are more or less common to all. Difference in traditions may be discerned amongst various clan groups only.

(b) The operational or functional social unit in this area is the simple family. (For comment on history and etcetera refer to Area Study of Makis Census Division, page seven, paragraph (b).)

There is no apparent disbanding of the Administration villages as noted in the Makis Census Division Area Study - see reference xxxxx noted above.

(c) The language of this area is Non - Austronesian and it is related to the languages of the Siwai, Banoni and Nagovisi people and, more particularly, that of the Nasioi people.

(d) Relationships between the various residents of this Census Division may best be described as quite normal. Each person belongs to a particular clan - clan members are spread right throughout the Buin Administrative area. This area encompasses the Kono, Lugakei, Makis and Paubake Census Divisions and is the Buin peoples area. Each person is also a follower of a big man. Big men wield influence within a small area. This may encompass one or more villages. The followers of any one big man are not all of the one clan. It is thought that a big mans followers are such through proximity. The system was probably evolved to facilitate [facilitate] preservation of one's own life in time of war. Nowadays, the big man's influence is restricted to traditions which have not

Page five.

come under outside influence. ie. the missions or Administration.

Alliances are formed between Big Men but this is almost always by matter of proximity. These alliances, even though not of great importance in this day and age, have and still do to a certain extent, facillitate [facilitate] the interaction of the various groups of followers.

(e) The relationships between the people of the Paubake Census Division and those living on the borders are quite normal insofar as these neighbours are of the same social grouping. It should be remembered that the boundaries in existence are Administrative boundaries only and solely for the benefit of the Administration.

Page six.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

(a) Influential People / Leaders.

Aloysius Noga - President Buin L.G.C. - see Makis C.D.

Luke Kankana - Chairman Buin Society - see Makis C.D.

Francis Paubake.

Father John Momis.

Father John Momis has acquired his status.

Francis Paubake has a certain amount of hereditary status and a certain amount acquired.

(b) Father John Momis: Born 1940; Priest in the Roman Catholic Church. Elected to the 1972 - 1976 House of Assembly as member for Bougainville Regional Electorate.

Father Momis is affiliated to the Pangu Party and may be considered as an intelligent, well educated thinking man. He wields a fairly large amount of influence which appears to have been gained through the missions.

Father Momis has not been available for interview re his back ground [background] and other information.

Francis Paubake: Born 1914; married twice - first wife died, present wife on PIRURAI, born 1914. Seven children.

Eldest, son, mission trained teacher, teaching Malabita school, married, two children.

Next two, daughters, married.

Next, daughter, POWAI (also Sebarina) born 1952, employed as Council Welfare Assistant, Buin. Completed nine months training course Milne Bay, 1971.

Next, daughter, at present attending Buin High School.

Two younger children both attending Malabita School.

Francis Paubake received an education at Turiboiru Catholic Mission School, Buin, around 1926 - 1930. This

Page seven.

school was conducted in place talk, or the local language, at that time. He left school about 1930 and went to Kieta to work as a domestic. He stayed there for approximately 18 months. On his return he began teaching at the Mission school. During the war (WW2) he assumed control of the complete Mission whilst the rxxx resident priest was interned in Rabaul.

The Administration appointed him Paramount Luluai of the Southern area after the war. He retained this position until the introduction of the Buin Local Governemnt [Government] Council in August, 1963, when it was disbanded.

Mr Paubake was sent a number of time s to Port Moresby during 1961 and 1962 by the Administration to observe the workings of Local Government Councils. The object was to familiarise him with this system of government such that one could be set up in Buin.

He became the first president of the Buin Local Government Council at its inception in 1963 and held this position x until 1968 when Aloysius Noga (see Makis C.D.) assumed this position.

In 1965 Mr Paubake was sent by the Administration to Port Moresby again, this time to observe the House of Assembly in action. Mr Paubake has been used as and instrument of Political Education by the Administration and it appears to have been a successful innovation.

Mr. Paubake still displays intelligent interest in Government affairs.

With regard to the loss of the Council Presidency to Mr Noga in 1968, Mr Paubake's attitude seems to be commendable. In his own words, he felt that "Mr Noga was a better educated and more western orientated person than himself and was thus a better choice for a position which entailed much contact with Europeans. 1/3

Page eight.

Mr Paubake owns 500 producing cocoa trees and has just completed planting a further 100.

He has a good concept of what a United Papua New Guinea should be and is hoping that this state of affairs will eventuate. Should events not progress on a satisfactory plane for Buin and Bougainville as a whole, then it may be considered that Mr Paubake will become a strong advocate of secession. His attitude is generally pro - European. However, his line of thinking appears to be on a par with that of secession; should Europeans not measure up to a satisfactory standard, then they should be dispensed with altogether. It should be noted that Mr Paubake also has a large amount of influence by virtue of the fact that he is one of the biggest of the big men of this area.

This is a major reason behind his earlier appointment as Paramount Luluai of the Southern Paramountcy. Paubake Census Division ids [is] believed to have been named after him. Mr Paubake has an almost huge amount of influence over a very large number of people. This influence, although normally confined to traditional matters, does, in this case, extend over almost any matter affecting the Buin people. This is because of the status given him by the Administration in earlier years. It should be noted, however, that he could not be considered a reactionary and further, that he is a reasonable man with whom one can conduct an intelligent discussion.

Page nine.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) Apparently the traditional system of land tenure and use was Matrilineal. Nowadays it is definitely Patrilineal. Land is inherited by a fthers [fathers] surviving sons on a more or less equal come need basis. Unmarried daughters have a right to use of the land until they marry.

(b) There are no individuals holding land on lease from the Administration at present, or from the crown. In the town of Buin there are four trad stores operated by both Chinese and Europeans who do, of course, hold land on lease from the Administration.

The people have virtually no knowledge of tenure conversion.

(c) Where there is cash cropping (virtually the whole of the Census Division), plantings are made on both an individual and community basis. There are no hard and fast rules on who should assist in any planting, but the amount of assistance is decided according to the amount of work.

Group or communal effort is applied to individually owned land as well as to communally owned land. This occurs with cash cropping, house building, garden clearing. Payment for assistance to individuals is usually made by way of food. Occaissionally [Occasionally] cash payments are made.

Page ten.

(F) LITERACY.

(a) See Appendix C for statistics on school in area.

(b) Many of the younger and better educated folk in this area are literate in the vernacular. The knowledge gained particularly in the reading and writing of Pidgin English is applied to the spoken local language, and from this a written form is obtained.

It is estimated that of the total population of this Census Division, some 800 men, women and children are either literate or semi literate in Pidgin and/or English.

(c) See Appendix D.

(d) See Appendix E.

(e) The people here do read newspapers and magazines. Bulletins put out by Bougainville Copper P/L are looked forward to by many and "our News" is another popular [popular] publication. Enquiries have failed to reveal the names of any people who may subscribe on a regular basis to any particular publications.

Radio Bougainville has a wide and appreciative audience in this Census Division.

Page eleven.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) Housing is of a traditional nature in that houses are constructed by way of timber frames on stumps with a sac sac roof and woven bamboo walls. Flooring is of a hard wood known as Limbom.

Sanitation is of a good standard. Villages are swept by the women at least once a week. Each village is well provided with pit latrines and these have a small sac sac enclosure overtop.

Every person has a set of clothes. Some, have quite a selection - mainly the younger folk. Day to day wear is usually lap laps or shorts or dresses. Shorts for males and dresses for females is the standard of apparel for "occaisions [occasions]".

Axes [and] torches are in abundance as well as bush knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups and etc.

(b) The staples diet includes sweet potato, green vegetables, taro, bananas. yams and sago.

Introduced food crops xxxxxxxx consist of tomatoes, green vegetables and melons. Except for green vegetables, the attitude towards these is of a "don't care" nature.

Canned foodstuffs are not a regular part of the diet.

(c) There are no community centers in this Census Division. Miss Powai (Sebarina) Paubake (see Leadership - Frances Paubake) is at present conducting a womens club at Malabita, her home. She under went [underwent] a training course in Milne Bay during 1971, and on her return to Buin, was employed by the Buin Local Government Council as a Welfare Assistant. She is young and relatively in - experienced as yet and the results she has obtained so far are not very great. Being on her own here in Buin with no real support (I don't believe the Council actively supports her) makes her talk difficult to say the least.

Page twelve.

It is my belief that Miss Paubake needs all the encouragement that she can get. She seems to be a most capable girl but despite this, needs some form of guidance and backing.

Page thirteen.

(H) MISSIONS.

(a) There is one mission station established in the Paubake Census Division and that is the Roman Catholic Mission sited at the airstrip (Buin) and known as Turiboiru. Other missions are represented by means of followers in various villages but they are in the minority. The residents are not divided on which is the better church to belong to. However, as xxxxxx implied, the majority of the people are Catholics. Obviously, the Catholic church has the greatest influence.

(b) The Catholic mission is staffed with a European Priest (Father Elixman - generally anti-Administration in attitude but usually fairly reasonable to deal with) and two European Nuns who staff the hospital. The services provided by this mission are Religious instruction, schooling and medical services.

(c) As stated, the Catholic Mission is the most influential. The mission is regarded as a source of education mainly by these people. The general attitude is that of friendly tolerance towards the church and it is felt that provided it continues to provide the services that it does, and refrains from interfering too much in local affairs, then it will be welcome to remain. Should the mission personnel overstep an undefined mark, then it is believed that severe reprimands will be issued by the local people.

Page fourteen.

(I) NON - INDIGENES.

(a) The following businesses owned and operated by non Indigenous people exist in this Census Division at present :-

Trade Stores.

M.&R. Porteous (European and Chinese wife)

P.&M. Chung (European and Chinese wife - Mr & Mrs Littlejohn.)

P.&A. Low. (Chinese couple)

Lai Ken Seeto & Sons. (Joe and Wally Seeto - the two sons)

Mr and Mrs Porteous together with their tradestores, also are the Shell representatives for Buin and the T.A.A. agency.

Mr and Mrs Littlejohn who own their business in conjunction with a Mr Peter Chung of Rabaul, also have a Toyota agency.

Mr and Mrs P. Low operate a mobil gas (LP Gas) agency in conjunction with their store.

B. F. Darcy and Company (Cocoa agents) operate in this area through a Guest House. This guest House operation also includes the Ansett agency and is Crowley airways agent too.

Mr S.P. Knoth and Mr C. Conners are both Building contractors. both operate from Mr Knoth's establishment. Bougainville Copper P/L have an office under construction at present for their Community Relations representative, Mr D. McNamara, and also a residence. These are being constructed by Mr. Knoth.

(b) Each of the Tradestores usually employs three store boys and three domestics come labourers. Mr Porteous also employs two labourers for work at his Shell installation at Kangu.

Page fifteen

B.F. Darcy normally employ four domestics for work in the guest house and two labourers.

B.C.P. do not employ any local staff at present

S.P. Knoth and C. Conners employ carpenters and labourers on a demand basis. This naturally fluctuates according to the work load [workload].

It is considered that each of the above businesses is absorbing the maximum number of workers possible.

(c) Other than B.F. Darcy and Company, none of these other establishments are possible outlets for primary produce. B.F. darcy, in buying Cocoa are in direct competition to the Buin Producers and Marketing Society.

Page sixteen.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) ROADS.

Refer to Map for details of road system.

At this stage, it would appear that there is no need for extending the present road net work [network]. Heavy raid has been falling over this area for the past six weeks and it is gradually destroying the existing roads. There will be a tremendous amount of work required over the next nine months or so to repair the existing road system throughout the Sub District without considering the construction of [construction of] new roads. In any case, it is felt that at this stage of development there is no need for any extension work.

P.W.D. are responsible for the maintenance of the road running from the airstrip down to Kangu, all roads in the town area and the main road going west at the cross roads two miles south of Buin.

(b) Sea.

There are no wharves in the area. All ships carrying cargo to this sub District anchor off Kangu Beach and are unloaded by lighter. There is a good reasonably deep anchorage some four miles to the east of Kangu in what is known as Tonolei harbour. Some time in the future it could be feasible to build a wharf there and construct a road from Buin. A costly procedure [procedure] of course, and it is not recommended for the present as the more or less regular shipping service seems to be quite adequate and is not normally hampered by adverse weather. Also, there is the trans island road project linking this sub district with Arawa by way of Panguna nearing completion and it is expected that this will have quite an affect [effect] on the area.

Page seventeen.

(c) Air.

There is a Category A (D.C.3 aircraft) airstrip located at Buin. This is service on a twice weekly basis by both Ansett and T.A.A. D.C.3 aircraft. Bougainville Air Services also operate on this strip with an Islander aircraft and two Cessnas. Crowley Airways have a Piper Aztec aircraft based here. Both these concerns are charter operators.

There is a land available for extending this strip to Fokker Friendship standard and gravel is available at Malabita for surfacing. This matter has apparently been discussed in the past but no decision has been arrived at. (other than the shelving of any proposed project.) The strip is slowly deteriorating and it is thought that the stage has been reached where a decision must be made quite soon as to whether the strip should be upgraded or eventually left to charter operators. Allowing the strip to deteriorate is a retrogressive step and it would probably be of great long term benefit to upgrade the strip. The result would be a far better air service than at present.

(dx) Rivers.

There are no navigable rivers in this area.

Page eighteen*

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

There are no qualified tradesmen residing in this area. Mr Knoth and Mr Conners do not employ local carpenters, but these people are not qualified as such. They are paid at a rate higher than that of Labourers. D.D.A. employ a clerical assistant (Grade 2). There are local officers stationed here with the Department of Business Development - Co-operatives Division.

Transport have a mechanic stationed here.

The following is a numerical list of those employed outside of the electorate and the category of work in which they are occupied :-

Teaching : 9	P.I.R. : 3
Boats crew : 1	R.P.N.G.C. : 6
Medical Asst : 2	Plantations : 6
Nurse : 4	Drivers : 5
Mechanic : 4	H.E.O. : 1

It is highly unlikely that any of these will return to this area permanently during their working lives as there is no employment available locally.

Page nineteen.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The people of the Buin Administrative area are almost on a par with the Tolai people when it comes to assessing political development. They are reasonably well informed on the workings of government in its various forms. On the whole the attitude towards the Administration is good, though there is an increasing feeling of anti Europeanism. It is thought that they (the people) are beginning to want a larger say in matters concerning themselves. Europeans have been here long enough and now it is almost time for them to "take over the reins" themselves.

The community is quite united in the broad aspect. Basically, these people are intent on their own (ie the Buin people's) future in this country. Of secondary concern is the future of all Bougain - villeans and lastly the future of the Territory as a whole. However, it is a credit to the Political Educators and any person who has assisted them, when one considers the fact that these people are well and truly aware of the implications of self government, the object of national unity and one government for all. Provided the future caters to the District as a whole favourable, then there is no xx doubt that the majority will prefer unity and a unified country. Should events not be to the Bougainvilleans satisfaction, then it is quite probable that attempts will be made to secede from the Territory.

Page twenty.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a), (b) and (c) - Refer to Appendices F, G, H,

(d) There are no market gardening enterprises in the Paubake Census Division. Individuals do grow some market garden produce for sale at the local market on Saturdays.

(e) Total cash earnings by wage labour in this area would total approximately \$450 [\$550] per week. This does fluctuate a great deal. The figure alters according to the number of people employed by Messers Knoth and Conners. Recently, Morobe Constructions were also employing people for a housing construction project at the High School.

D.D.A. have four European employees here at present and two indigenous. Co-ops have one European and two indigenous employees. D.A.S.F. employ some six local people (there is no European stationed here at present) P.H.D. have a doctor, two nurses and three medical assistants and two clerks as well as a dentist - all indigenous.

(f) Co-operatives are functioning in this area. They are all successful. The Buin Producers and Marketing Society Co-operative is the largest and buys the majority of the cocoa sold in the Buin Administrative Area.

The Telei Association is a retail store operating for the benefit of members.

The attitude towards these is good - this is demonstrated by their success.

An exemption to this is the Busiba Association - refer to Leadership, Makis Census Division - Luke Kankana, for history.

Page twenty one.

Co-operatives officers have been unable to supply the exact paid up share capital of the Buin Society but it is thought to be in the region of \$55,000 and the number of members approximately 1320.

The society buys most of the cocoa produced in the area, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of it being processed. The other $\frac{3}{4}$, wet bean, is dried in the societies own driers. The society has two large driers at its premises next to the airstrip and three other driers located in the "bush".

It has proved to be a successful venture and is quite popular. It also buys the majority of the cane basket - ware manufactured in the area. This product is commonly known as Buka Basketware.

(g) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in the Paubake Census Division.

(h) Not available. All savings bank accounts are conducted in numerical order and this information is virtually impossible to obtain.

The Commonwealth Bank agency in Buin (P&A Low) handles some \$7000 of business per week.

(i) There have been no reported instances of difficulty in meeting taxation obligations.

(j) See appendix I.

(k) Marketing facilities [facilities] for this area are good. Almost all produce (cocoa) is handled via the Buin Society and this is done so in an efficient way whereby good returns are yielded.

Page twenty two.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) Cocoa plantings are on the increase all the time.

Thus, as more and more trees come into production, there is an expansion to the economy. As D.A.S.F. encourage mores sophisticated techniques in the growing of cocoa, thus an expansion of the economy. Both these events are occurring on a continuing basis now. Cocoa is virtually the living and the future of this area. The land is ideally suited to this crop. So far there has been no acceptable substitute considered -

(b) There is no forseeable [foreseeable] future in any plans that people may have to begin market gardening on a commercial scale. The climate and area are not suited to growing most x market gardening produce and on top of this the location of the area is against any ideas.

(c) There are no obvious possibilities of increasing the wage earnings within this Census Division. Local labour is used by employers to the maximum. Increased holdings of cocoa trees by individuals may eventually provide positions of plantation labourers some time in the future.

(d) The only known possibilities of the introduction of any large scale activities is in cattle projects. This has begun through D.A.S.F. and is continuing - on a small scale at present, but also successfully.

The people here are not hard worker's [workers]. They will work regularly but do not appear to want hard physical labour. They are not against progress, but on the other hand, do not want it sufficiently to put in any concentrated effort. Individuals are exceptions.

Page twenty three.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Local Government Council covering this area was established in August of 1963. It has a total of 36 councillors and of these represent the wards in the Paubake Census Division. It is a well accepted Local Government authority and the people have utilised it for the benefit of their various wards. The Council

has contributed to the establishment of xxxxx [two] medical aid posts in the Paubake C.D. It is also used as an intermediary for obtaining rural development subsidies for roadworks. There is no inclination on the peoples part to have the current tax rate increased from \$7 per head (adult males) but xx prefer to make contributions to the council which are labelled for specific roadworks.

Representatives on the council are looked [looked] up to with much respect. It is expected that a councillor will work on the council towards the benefit of his people. Overall, though, I believe that the council is looked upon as the representative of the Buin people - more so than the member for the South Bougainville Electorate - in this case, seeing as how he is a Siwai man, quite natural.

Page twenty four.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The people of Paubake Census Division appear to have a more or less complete acceptance of Central Government.

They are well aware of its existence and its functions and responsibilities. Whether or not they agree with the current Coalition is not certain. They know of its formation and although many are hazy on the technicalities of this situation, they do seem to be quite aware of what is implied by this joining of forces. It is considered that the Coalitions authority will be accepted in this area at least for the time being.

Provided the Coalition remains in a stable state and continues to treat the Bougainville District with due respect, then it is to be accepted that expected that its authority will be well respected in return.

Basically, the attitude at present towards Central Government is good and it is accepted. If events are not to the liking of these people in the future, then it quite probable that the secessionist movement will be revived to such an extent that to disband it will be very difficult. Father Momis believes that there is a fairly strong latent secessionist attitude throughout the District. I agree with him particularly re South Bougainville.

Page twenty five.

(Q) ACCOMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

Accomodation:

B.F. Darcy operate a guest house in conjunction with an Ansett agency. This establishment is able to accomodate a maximum of ten people in 5 rooms. Darcy's have plans for building a further block of 5 rooms with additional accomodation for 9 people. They expect Morobe Constructions to begin this project inside the next four weeks.

M.&R. Porteous have been running a guest house capable of accomodating a maximum of 8 people. However, they have run a foul of some indigenous persons here in that they have been practising racial discrimination. Europeans only. Mr Porteous has denied this, but in the twelve months that I have been stationed in Buin, I have never seen him provide accomodation for an indigenous person. I have heard of great numbers that he has turned away.

This situation is causing some problems. Darc'ys because they will accomodate all and sundry, now wish that all D.D.A. and Government Business be brought to them or none. Unless Porteous changes their attitude and accomodates [accommodates] local people too. Mr Porteous has since announced that guest house operations in his establishment have now ceased. It should be noted that he is still accomodating [accommodating] selected people at a daily tariff.

Government Departments represented here are: D.D.A., Cooperatives [Cooperatives] Division, D.A.S.F., P.H.D., Malaria Eradication, Treasury (through D.D.A. Clerk), Transport, Post Office and there is a Commonwealth Bank agency.

PH.D. have an indigenous style hospital staffed with an indigenous doctor and assisstants [assistants], and an indigenous

Page twenty six.

dentist.

The Education Department have a Primary "T" school and a high school going to form four standard at present.

There are no service stations (Porteous have a shell agency where petrol and oils may be purchased) or hotels. there is an expatriate club and a club for local people, both with licences. Neither are discriminatory and people of all races are able to take advantage of the facilities offered by both. This does not occur frequently as there is a tendency for each to "stick out with his own kind". An arrangement that is considered satisfactory by both sides.

Business cars, or B.M.V.'s (licenced 4 wheel drive Toyotas, are available for hire.

APPENDIX A.

POPULATION STATISTICS FOR PAUBAKE CENSUS DIVISION, BUIN SUB
DISTRICT, BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT.

VILLAGE UNDER 15 EX OVER 15 EX ABSENTEES
 ABSENTEES ABSENTEES UNDER 15 OVER 15 TOTAL
 M. F. M F M F M F

KANAURO 70 61 57 56 3 1 5 2 255
 KIKIMOGU 45 32 33 35 - - 3 - 148
 KUGIOGU 21 22 21 20 - 6 1 91
 KUKUMAI 27 27 30 24 2 - 5 1 116
 LUAGUO 32 19 38 31 - - 3 1 124
 MALABITA 57 48 52 49 - 4 16 3 229
 MAMAROMINO #1 51 46 39 40 - - 10 2 188
 MAMAROMINO #2 33 26 39 35 1 4 7 5 150
 MARAMOKU 27 28 20 22 - - 9 1 107
 MITUAI 26 16 18 15 - - - - 75
 *MORO 41 35 42 38 3 2 14 5 180
 *NAKARO 21 20 33 26 - - 11 2 113
 OKOIRAGU 35 26 27 23 - - 6 - 117
 PIARINO 19 20 19 18 - - 2 - 78
 UGUIMO 11 11 15 6 - - - - 43
 TOTALS 516 437 483 438 9 11 97 23 2014

APPENDIX B.

There is no information available on the infant neo - natal mortality rate for this area.

The records that have been kept apply to Buin hospital and it is not even possible to make an educated guess.

APPENDIX D.

There are no persons residing in the area who have received what might be termed a higher education.

Those young people who have attained their intermediate [intermediate] standard or form 4 are all outside the area either undertaking higher studies, or employed in various occupations.

There is quite a number of people residing in their villages who have received an education up to standard [standard] six or equivalent.

APPENDIX E.

Names of students away from the area receiveing [receiving] a higher education.

TANIA TAIBA MALE 24 LAE TECH. FROM NAKARO VILLAGE

MAUTU PIRUKEI MALE 20 UNIVERSITY, PORT MORESBY.

FROM MAMAROMINO #1 VILLAGE.

LOBAI PIRUKEI MALE 19 UNIVERSITY, PORT MORESBY.

FROM MAMAROMINO #2 VILLAGE.

MAU KINANI MALE 22 UNIVERSITY PORT MORESBY.

FROM NAKARO VILLAGE.

NELAU SIPERAU MALE 20 UNIVERSITY, PORT MORESBY.

FROM OKOIRAGU VILLAGE.

APPENDIX F.

Number of economic trees in Paubake Census Division on a village by village count. Note D.A.S.F. do not consider Copra to be an economic crop here. Plantings listed to 1969 are mature trees - 70/71 figure trees are considered to be not yet mature. ie. no production.

VILLAGE	Count to '69	Count for 70/71	
KANAURO	13065	9793	
KIKIMOGU	8259	xxxx [2355]	
KUGIOGU	2520	197 [97]	
KUKUMAI	6843	1100	
LUAGUO	3305	3280	
MALABITA	13316	nil	
MARAMOKU	6504	1175	
MAMAROMINO #1	5643	5040	
MAMAROMINO #2	6590	500	
MITUAI	3603	299	
MORO	9157	8599	
NAKARO	6598	nil	
OKOIRAGU	3838	510	
PIARINO	3755	460	
UGUIMO	531	1541	
TOTALS :		93,527	35,508

APPENDIX G.

The Buin Society has been unable to supply any figures on cocoa taken from the Paubake Census Division. The majority of sales are made to truck drivers from the Society who pay in cash. They have a total sum for any single days transactions and this may be made up of cocoa from all four of the areas Census Division.

However, it does appear that the land is at present yielding some 13 hundredweight per acre and the society buys some 55% of the bean wet and the other 45% dry or processed. Thus, an approximation of the return gained from cocoa sales may be calculated as follows :-

Total mature trees	93,527
No per acre	350
Thus acerage	267 approx.
Yield per acre	13cwt
55% purchased unprocessed @ \$90/ton	= \$13,230.00¢
45% purchased processed @ \$224/ton	= \$26,880.00¢
Total Income	\$40,110.00¢

Buying rates equivalent to average prices paid by Society for 1972. Wet bean 4¢/lb and dry bean 10¢/lb.

APPENDIX H.

Estimated total production and return on cocoa produced in Paubake Census Division for 1973 subject to the use of approved agricultural x and process techniques at all times. This is a theoretical maximum yield with prices based on the 1971 average of \$350 per ton.

Total mature crop 126,835

No per acre 350

Thus acerage v 362

Maximumyield [Maximum yield] / acre 1 ton (D.A.S.F. estimated)

Thus max tonnage of produce 362

Therefore estimated return @ \$350/ton = \$126,700.00¢

Estimated return to growers selling through society :-

55% purchased @ \$90 / ton (unprocessed) = \$18,810.00¢

45% purchased @ \$224/ ton (processed) = \$34,272.00¢

Total \$53,082.00¢

APPENDIX I.

It is not possible to calculate the average per capita income for this Census Division because of the non availability of certain necessary information. The return on sale of produce figures are not, as stated previously, available at the society and because this is the largest single source of income, the figure which is calculated below may be regarded as an estimate only. No reliance should be placed on this figure. It may be used as a tentative guide only. With the employment of a new manager, it is hoped that more and better records will be kept in the future.

Estimated return from cocoa sales 1971	\$40,110.00¢
Estimated cash earnings by residents / annum	\$23,400.00¢
Estimated earnings / sale of market garden produce, baskets, etc.	\$25,000.00¢
TOTAL EST EARNINGS	\$88,510.00¢

Therefore average per capita income = \$88,510 divided by total population of 2014
= \$43.50¢ per annum approx.

These figures are calculated per the Makis Census Division residents - ie. those who belong here as natives of the area. Buin town is not included in the Council area (it does not want Europeans to have any say in matters) and as such, all residents of Buin town are excluded from this study.

AREA STUDY

MAKIS CENSUS DIVISION.

BUIN SUB DISTRICT,

31st MAY, 1972.

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT.

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Also, 11 pages Appendices, nos. A - J inclusive.

Two maps, "Makis Census Division - Location".

"Makis Census Division - Villages, Rivers, Roads".

Page one

AREA STUDY - MAKIS CENSUS

DIVISION

(A) INTRODUCTION.

(a) The Makis Census Division is located in a broad plain situated on the south and south west of Bougainville Island. It stretches from the Solomon Sea to a point at the peak of Mount Taroka (7240') in the Crown Prince Range. Thus the shape is roughly triangular, the base being the coast. The configuration of the land over the majority of this Census Division is a low undulating hill type. In places, particularly nearer to Mt Taroka, fairly deep volcanic rifts are evidence. Towards the coast, the earth is flat and swampy.

The rainfall varies from approximately 150 inches per year average on the coast through to some 200 inches per year on the slopes of Mt Taroka. The wet season generally occurs [occurs] from April through to November and it is during this period that the majority of rain falls.

The predominant vegetation is tropical rain forest.

The climate is hot and humid. Up to 2000 feet temperatures range from a minimum of 70 degrees fahrenheit to a maximum of 90 degrees fahrenheit [fahrenheit]. Only during exceptional weather conditions do temperatures fall below or rise above these points. Strong winds are infrequent inland, but not unknown on the coast. There is usually a light sea breeze during the day.

Page two

Introduction continued.

(b) Access to this C.D. from the Sub District Headquarters located at Buin is by way of a good road - this road will ultimately link the Sub District Headquarters with the District Headquarters at Arawa. The road itself passes through the lower half of the area and there are four river crossings. The distance to Buin from the boundary (Eastern) of the Census Division is approximately 5 miles. There is a category A unsealed airstrip located at Sub District Headquarters and this is serviced twice weekly by Ansett D.C.3 aircraft and twice weekly by T.A.A. D.C.3 aircraft. Bougainville Air Services (formerly M.A.F.) and Crowley Airways also operate their charter aircraft on this strip. Bougainville Air Services are based in Kieta at Aropa Aerodrome and Crowley Airways are based at Buin.

District Headquarters are located on the East coast of the island at Arawa and this is some twenty minutes flight from Buin.

There is no wharf at Buin. All ships trading in and out of Buin anchor off Kangu Beach, the former location of Buin and thus Sub District Headquarters, and are loaded and unloaded by lighter. At present there are three ships which call at Buin on a more or less regular basis. These are the "Nukumanu", "Waiotahi", and the "Ninsa 11". It is expected that the new ship "Astronaut" operating out of Rabaul will also be calling at Buin.

There are two Administration owned cargo sheds at Buin/Kangu and there is another under construction. These are supervised by an indigenous clerk employed by the Department of the Administrator.

Page three.

Introduction continued.

(b) Stevedoring operations are carried out by the

Buin Producers and Marketing Society Co-operative.

(c) The Australian Administration established a station in this Sub District at Kangu some three years after taking over responsibility for Bougainville Island in 1920. As mentioned before, this station was eventually moved (in 1962) to its present location, 8 miles inland in 1 mile south of the Japanese war time fighter strip now used as the principal airstrip for the area.

It appears the the Australian Administration was the first to establish a government post in this area. To quote from page two under the Solomon Islands heading of the German Imperial Colonial Office Annual Report for 1910 - 1911 " On the other hand, in the more distant lying parts (of Bougainville) the old feuds between the individual districts and also between the separate places within those districts have been renewed and periodically demand energetic intervention to enforce general peace. The chief centre of those disturbances is the large plain in the south and south west of Bougainville "..... - it appears from these annual reports that soldiers were brought around to the sub district by boat and moved inland from their landing place gradually restoring peace.

The Administrations influence appears to be strong. The people seem to have accepted the authority and leadership quite easily. Perhaps, and probably, this occurred initially because the constant warfare that used to go on was too great a strain. There have been no cases of outright rebellion. This influence is still strong today. The residents of

Page four.

Introduction continued.

this area are predominantly interested in making money. This is done mainly through the growing of Cocoa.

There are no cargo cults in existence. However, this desire to make money is of such importance that it could be termed a form of cargo cultism.

A growing anti - European attitude does exist. This is not indicative of an uprising against the Adminstartion [Administration], but more probably an indication of the individuality and desire for non - interference by Europeans in local affairs.

It is worthwhile to note that the Buin Local Government Council covers the Buin Administrative area except for the town of Buin itself. The reason for this is to prevent Europeans gaining representation on the council.

Despite this almost segregationist attitude, the influence held by the Administration remains strong. These people have travelled a long way on the sophistication scale (so much so that they are regarded as almost the equal of the Tolais in this way) and are now at the point whereby they require these introduced institutions, such as law and justice and other general Administrative procedures [procedures], to survive. Without these they would become, in a sense, lost.

Page five.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) See Appendix A for latest (May 1972) Village Population Register forms.

See Appendix B for latest neo - natal mortality rate.

The total population of the Makis Census Division is 3,401. Of this population, a total of 264 are absent from the South Bougainville Electorate which is the Buin Sub District. Naturally there area many who move through the Sub District and these have been disregarded. This represents 7.7%.

Of the total adult male population there are 220 absent. This represents 30.3%.

The population distribution runs more or less evenly from the main road through to a peak at Piruruino village which is approximately 2000 feet above sea level. There is only one line village on the coast (Tokuaka) and nothing else between the coast and road. These people are not of a coastal nature. The residents of Tokuaka being an exception. In general, the state of the land to the south of the road is not suitable for habitation, much of it being swampy. The general distribution of the population may be observed accurately from the map "Makis Census Division - Villages, Rivers, Roads -" which is included with this study.

(b) See map referred to above for road system and Mileage Charts A & B for distances.

All villages have a road/track of some description linking them with the rest of the Census Division. Bush tracks are numerous. There is a bush track connecting each village with its nearest neighbour. These are widely used by the people. Government

Page six.

(B) Continued.

Personnel do not use these tracks as all villages are accessible by four wheel drive vehicle.

(c) There are no indications that the outward flow of labour is seriously affecting the state of this area as yet. It is doubtful [doubtful] if it will in the foreseeable [foreseeable] future, as of the 220 adult male population that are absent (at time of census), 117 are working in jobs around Bougainville Island and the majority of these at Panguna. This working population are shifting continually between their home villages and place of work. It appears that a man will spend some three or four months working for BCPL and will then return home for two or three months to catch up on the work needed doing there. Thus, at any given moment the population could increase or decrease on the absentee figure given.

Page seven,

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) The number of distinct component social groups in the area is two. These are made up of Buins and a mixture of Buin - Siwai. In the eastern and central areas of this Census Division are found the Buins. On the western border there is what could be termed a mixed race. These people are a mixture of Buins and Siwais - through intermarriage between the two groups. Of those living in the vicinity of this border, some speak Buin and some Siwai - some persons speak both. Despite the fact there are marked similarities between the two languages, it is impossible for a Buin speaking person to comprehend a Siwai speaking person and vice versa.

(b) The operational or functional social unit in this area is the simple family. This is in conjunction with big men. It has not been ascertained how this "system" of big men originated. A big man is an influential person and this status is hereditary - it is inherited [inherited] by the first born son of each generation. Prior to the Administration gaining influence (and also the missions) the big men wielded all power within their area. Nowadays, this influence is restricted to matters of tradition which have not come under outside influence. A Big man has followers - these being made up of the residents of his immediate area. Alliances were formed between big men thus creating interaction with other groups living some way from the home area. Alliances were formed mainly by matter of proximity. There are no clan leaders - clan members may be found x scattered throughout the Buin area.

Page eight.

(C) Social Groupings continued.

During the 1930's the Administration apparently insisted that every male householder have a house in a line village. Prior to this, the general pattern of settlement was in hamlets - from 1 to 4 houses in each hamlet. A big man's influence would extend over a number of these hamlets.

Obviously the reason behind this instruction of the Administration's was to ease the burden of Administration. It also assisted in controlling and upgrading the economy, standard of health, hygiene etcetera. It appears that this system has not had any detrimental effects on the population. The majority of these line villages still exist today. Some, however, have gradually broken up and the people have reverted to their traditional style of living. Examples of this are Tugiu, Taropa, Piruruino and Siuru. The original villages still exist, but only a small proportion of the people reside in them. The reason for this move is ease of access to food gardens, cocoa and personally owned land even though it may not be being used. It is quite probable that, with the increased plantings of cocoa, even more people will leave their line village to live closer to their crops.

(c) The language of this area is Non-Austronesian and it is related to the languages of the Siwai, Banoni and Nagovisi people, and, more particularly, that of the Nasioi people.

(d) In the past, each person in any hamlet was closely related to the others. There was interaction between the hamlets coming under the influence of a big man and this was extended further to include

Page nine.

(C) Social Groupings continued.
the hamlets under the control of with whom an alliance may have been formed. Today, this interaction is continued and on a much larger scale. This is due partly to the fact of achievement of a greater degree of sophistication and partly because of the formation of the Administration villages. The Administration villages mixed up big men - to the extent that there were xxxx sometimes two or more big men (usually allied) living in the one village. It seems that this situation has been sorted out to the satisfaction of all without needing Administration personnel to assist [assist].

(e) The relationships between the people living in the Makis Census Division with those living outside their borders may best be described as quite normal. Those living to the east are Buin people and in this day and age, there is much of common interest. Clan members are scattered widely throughout the Buin Administrative [Buin Administrative] area and this tends to keep the population moving by way of visiting. The situation is similar in the west with the Siwai people. Inter-marriage has provided stabiliser. Thus, although the languages are different and each group belongs to a different co-operative society, there is no argument or strife. This is also due to the sophistication of these people. And although the attitudes begin with Buin for the Buins, this is much less strong than the Bougainville for the Bougainvilleans attitude. N.B. The Buin Administrative area encompasses the following Census Divisions in which the Buin people reside: Kono, Lugakei, Paubake and Makis.

Siwai is part of the Boku Administrative area.

Page ten.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

(a) Influential people / Leaders.

Aloysius Noga.

Luke Kankana.

Simon Kiroko.

Aloysius Noga has acquired his status. The other two listed have both had a certain amount of hereditary status behind them plus a certain amount acquired.

This list is supplemented by the councillors whose influence is, on the face, acquired, but in certain cases the position having been obtained through hereditary leadership.

Other persons having influence are the clan leaders [big men]. This is, naturally, hereditary.

(b) Aloysius Noga : Age 45, Married to LUCY, age 22.

One child - son, born 24/2/69.

Mr Noga completed a course of teacher training at the centre at Buka in 1940. He then entered the former St. Mary's Seminary in Rabaul where he spent 12 years. He left this Seminary with the equivalent to a Bachelors degree in Theology. On leaving the Seminary he commenced 15 years of Missionary work for the Roman Catholic Church [Church] on Bougainville Island. The church sponsored him on an educational world tour in 1965 which was climaxed by an audience with the Pope. After spending 6 months as Chaplain at Taurama Barracks in 1968, he left to Priesthood. He married shortly after his departure with the approval of the Church. He accompanied the Administrator's delegation to the United Nations in 1970 when a report on the

Trust Territory was presented.

Page eleven.

(D) Leadership continued.

Mr Noga was elected President of the Buin Local Government Council in 1968. He is to stand for re - election as a councillor this year.

In 1971 he was appointed to the Commission of Inquiry into Alcoholic Drink. This occupied him for some six months.

Mr Noga obtained a lease from the Church in 1968 on the Mission ground at Piano. He operates a Trade Store together with a liquor licence from these psemises [premises]. A new store is at present under construction and is close to completion

This store also houses a proposed guest house. The reason behind this being that when the trans - island road opens there will be a lot of vehicular traffic between Buin and Arawa/ Kieta - thus when heavy rain falls, the rivers rise and people are likely to be stranded before reaching Buin - thus a place to stay. He also has a cattle run close to the mission station (on mission land) where he has 9 head at present. The venture appears to be successful. Mr Nogaalso holds one share in Buin Earthmoving Proprietary Limited. This company is owned by Mr and Mrs Ray Blanchfield (2 shares each) and Mr and Mrs Roger Porteous (2 shares each). The stares are \$1000.00¢ each.

Mr Noga is an influential person in this Census Division and also the whole Buin area. His attitude is pro - Administration. It is the writers opinion that Mr Noga's influence is either not as great as it has been or, that it has decreased. I feel that the principal reason for this is the increasing anti European attitude in the area. Mr Noga is very familiar with western xxxx ideas and customs - far more so than any other resident. Thus his

Page twelve.

(D) Leadership continued.

attitudes are quite tolerant. This is an advantage that he does have over other indigenous residents and probably a cause for the lessening of his influence. Mr Noga is a very reasonable person to have dealings with.

Mr Luke Kankana : - approx 46 years, married to PAKIAU aged approximately 35, 6 children aged 2 through 15 years. His wife is suffering from some mental defect [defect] which is not evident at all times. She is regarded as "long long" locally.

Mr Kankana has a cocoa plantation with soome 2 ½ to 3 thousand trees. He also operates a drier at which he dries bean for both himself and for the Buin Producers Society. He has recently purchased a long wheel base utility stlye [style] Toyota Landcruiser 4 wheel drive vehicle which is registered as a P.M.V. It is thought that the finance for this venture was a clan effort.

Mr Kankana has hereditary influence in his home area due to the fact that he is a clan leader [big man]. He was elected Chairman of the Buin Producers and Marketing Society in late 1965. Despite recent efforts on the part of Co-operatives officers, operating with official sanction, to have him removed from this position, he still is the Chairman.

Mr Kankana can be a very difficult person to deal with. His attitude is very anti - European and his influence is very wide spread [widespread] and probably more effective than Mr Noga's. Mr Kankana is also the Chairman of Busiba Society. This is a society set up by the five co - operative societies in the Buin Sub District to originally build a common vehicle workshop. This did not eventuate and under Mr Kankana's guiding hand, it became a wholesale society wholesaling to wholesale societies. This

Page thirteen.

(D) Leadership continued.

does not work. However, much to the regret of some people this society continues to survive.

More or less by not operating at all. It does have the Mobil Oil agency for the area and this company is x making efforts to set things underway. An installation (bulk) is proposed.

With Mr Kankana's attitude serious matters could arise in this sub District at a later date. However, it must be remembered that, despite his attitude towards Europeans, he is very much for progress and he is aware of where the best means are to achieve it.

Mr Simon Kiroko :- aged approximately 43 years, is married to MORO aged approximately 41 years. They have 3 young children.

I have included this man in this study for two reasons, both of which are connected. Mr Kiroko is an influential member of Mr Kankana's clan, and lives in the same village. He is also a progress minded person. He has instigated and controls a cattle project at the village, Kokopo, and at present has some 16 head of cattle. He also has some 2000 odd cocoa trees. He is not a reactionary in any sense of the word. I believe that he obtains much guidance from Mr Kankana. He also owns a trade store with a weekly turnover of around \$120. However, I emphasise that he does appear more interested in his businesses than the "outside" world.

To summarise, I do not consider these three gentlemen to be politically dangerous at this stage of this country's development. It is possible that Mr Kankana could become an agitator

of the first degree though, should circumstances

Page fourteen.

(D) Leadership continued.

permit.

There are eight councillors in this Census Division, and, as mentioned previously, they do wield a certain amount of influence. This is more or less exclusively confined to Council business though.

Clan leaders/Big Men also wield a certain amount of influence too. However, in this steadily expanding cash economy, their influence has been reduced to the traditional role. All things affecting tradition seem to come under their influence, but it ends here.

Another person deserving recognition from this Census Division is Mr Peter Moini. Mr Moini is approximately 28 years old now, married with xxx three children. He was trained by the missions as a teacher and after teaching at various stations for a few years, attained the position of Education Department Inspector in the Buin Sub District. He has subsequently been awarded a scholarship/ study grant thereby enabling him to attend Oxford University. He is at present in his second year at the University and it is believed that he is working towards a Bachelor of Education degree. Mr Moini originally comes from Pariro village in the Lugakei Census Division, but in the meantime his wife is residing at her home village, Tugiogu, in Makis. It is to be expected that this person will eventually become quite influential on a country wide basis rather than a local basis.

(c) The traditional pattern of leadership has changed to a significant degree. It appears that, prior to outside influence, the clan leaders wielded all power. Nearly all of this power has transferred - principally to the Administration,

the missions and cash crops.

Page fifteen.

(D) Leadership continued.

It is the normal course of events for both the

Administration [and the missions] to gain power in these areas. Cash crops are probably not generally as powerfull [powerful].

However, with this preoccupation of the people towards making money, it is inevitable that thier [their] plantations must have a certain hold over them.

A limited amount of power is still wielded by the clan leaders but this is mainly concerned with local customs which have not been touched on by outsiders.

Today, the younger, educated and travelled men who are available do wield much influence. The reasons for this are fairly obvious. With more and more outside influence being absorbed into the village situation, and with more and more European artifacts coming into use, it has become necessary for the elders and lesser educated persons to tuen to these younger, educated and travelled people for guidance.

Unfortunately the villagers are not able to receive this advice in the majority of cases as these better educated men are attracted to the larger centres where the skills that they have attained can be put to good use.

A number of these people are visiting their homes on a semi regular basis and this is foster - ing an attitude of discontent. It appears that they are tending to play up their role in the out - side world and at the same time playing down their elders - attacking their ignorance. This situation that is developing is something akin to an "education gap". It will probably develop eventually into a "generation gap", though this should take another two or three generations.

Page sixteen.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) Apparently the traditional system of land tenure and inheritance was, at some stage or another, Matrilineal. Nowadays it is definitely Patrilineal. Land is inherited by a fathers surviving sons on a more or less equal come need basis. Unmarried daughters have a right to use of the land too up until the time or marriage.

(b) There are no individuals holding land on lease from the Administration at present, or from the Crown.

The people have virtually no knowledge of tenure conversion..

The Roman Catholic Church has some 180 acres leased from the Administration (1965) on which is sited Piano Mission. Mr Aloysius Noga has a lease

with the Mission on some 12 acres of this ground.

(c) Where there is cash cropping (virtually the whole of the Census Division), plantings are made both communally and individually. There are no hard and fast rules on who should assist in the planting, but generally this is decided according to the amount of work.

Group of communal effort is applied to individually owned land as well as to communally owned land. This occurs with cash cropping, house building, garden clearing. Payment for assistance to individuals is usually made by way of food. Cash payments are made, but only occaissionally [occasionally].

Page seventeen.

(F) LITERACY.

(a) Statistics on schools in area - See Appendix C.

(b) There are no known persons who are literate or semi literate in the vernacular.

Approximately 350 adults of this Census Division are literate or semi literate in Pigin and/or English. It is estimated that of the total population of 3400, some 1100 men, women and children are at least semi literate in Pigin and/or English. This is due to the large number of children receiving or having received some sort of an education.

(c) See Appendix D.

(d) See Appendix E.

(e) People do read newspapers. However, enquiries have failed to reveal the names of any people who do so on a regular basis. The bulletins put x out by Bougainville Copper Proprietary Limited are widely read and discussed. Other news bulletins such as "Our News" which are put out through the council are also read - the councillors usually bring copies of these back into the area after meetings.

It is estimated that there are some 90 transistor radios in this Census Division. Some of these have been obtained throufgh [through] the missions. Most, however, have been purchased. Radio Bougainville is listened to by a fair proportion of the population in the evenings. Cassette tape recorders are becoming quite popular with the younger folk. Usually they seem to tape their favourite music
fxxxx

Page eighteen.

(F) Literacy continued.
from Radio Bougainville.

Page nineteen.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) Housing is of a traditional nature in that houses are constructed by way of timber frames on stumps with a sac sac roof and woven bamboo walls. Flooring is of a hardwood known as Limbom. Construction has departed from the original slightly because apparently, in the past, the walls of dwellings were covered with sac sac and not woven bamboo. some of the more enterprising individuals today are building full timber houses with corrugated iron roofs. There are only a few of these in existence at present, but eventually it may be expected that the majority of housing will be built in this manner.

Sanitation is of a fairly high standard. Villages are swept by the women at least once a week. Each village is well provided with pit latrines, with a small sac sac shelter built over top.

Every person possesses a set of clothes. A few have quite a selection - mostly the younger folk - the older generally having only the one set. Day to day wear in the village is a mixture of lap laps, shorts and dresses. The younger people tend towards the shorts and dresses, whereas the older towards lap laps.

Axes and torches xxxxxx are in abundance as well as bush knives. Knives, forks, spoons, plates and cups etc. are very common.

(b) The staple diet includes sweet potato, green vegetables, taro, bananas, yams and sago.

Introduced food crops consist of tomatoes, green vegetables and melons. Except for green vegetables the attitude towards these is of a "don't care" nature.

Page twenty.

(G) Standard of Living continued.

Canned foodstuffs are not a part of the regular diets. However, small amounts are purchased by individuals, but this is mainly as a supplement to a small feast / dinner.

(c) There are no community centres in this Census Division, nor are there any organisations such as boy scouts operating.

Page twenty one.

(H) MISSIONS.

(a) There is one mission station established in the Makis Census Division and that is the Roman Catholic Mission sited at Piano. Other missions or churches are represented in the area by means of followers in various villages. These are the United Church and the S.D.A. Church. The residents are not divided on which is the better church to belong to. In fact, it is quite common for some children in any one family to be at the S.D.A. school at Oria in the Kono Census Division, and for some to attend the United Church school at Konga in the Siwai Census Division, and for others to be attend - int the R.C. school at Piano Mission. In other words there is no hard and fast rule. The majority of the people are Catholics. The Catholic church fairly obviously has the greatest influence here, being the only resident mission. It is thought that the people themselves can and do change their church to meet any given situation though. There has never been any evidence of tension or conflict amongst these people with regard to the Churches.

(b) The Catholic Mission provides the following services :- Religious instruction; A small Hospital staffed by the Sisters of the Church and three local people ; Schooling (See Appendix C.). The Sisters also go visiting in the bush to attend to the sick. This mission station is staffed entirely with indigenous people. Other than the Priest, Father Raphael, there are usually three or four Nuns, six to eight young women assistants and four or five general labourers. This fluctuates.

Page twenty two.

(H) Missions continued.

(c) The most influential mission in the Census Division is the Catholic Mission. The majority of residents profess to belong to this mission. Only small numbers claim any ties with the S.D.A. or United Church.

The missions are regarded as a source of education by these people. Generally speaking, they do have some reservations towards the churches. These, however, are slight. They are always on the look - out for any "perks" that may come their way from the church. In some ways they may be described as having a friendly tolerance towards the mission. so long as the church remains within an undefined sphere, it is thought that this attitude will prevail. Should the Church attempt to expand its influence from what it is now, It is thought that strong measures would be taken to curb the action.

There are no signs of cargo cultism arising from this seeking of benefits and in view of past history it may be regarded as mostxx unlikely that any form of cargo cultism will arise.

Page twenty three.

(I) NON - INDIGENES.

(a) There are no plantations, businesses etcetera owned, operated or controlled by non - Indigenes in this Census Division.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Businesses owned by non - Indigenes located in Buin do x employ a few people from this Census Division. These employers are Lai Ken and Sons, P. and A. Low, (both trade stores - Chinese) Mr S.P.Knoth (a builder - European) and for the past few months, Morobe Constructions. Morobe Constructions are expected to complete their Administration contract within the next 6 to 8 weeks and depart.

The two Chinese stores mentioned employ store boys and labourers. Mr Knoth and Morobe Constructions employ builder's labourers and carpenters.

Buin has a market every saturday morning. The people of west Kono, Paubake and Lugakei Census Divisions cater to this. The people of Makis are a little too far a way for this interest them greatly. No efforts are made to grow market garden produce and if there was, there would be little point to it as the market here is limited.

Page twenty four.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Refer to map "makis Census Division - Villages, Rivers, Roads -" for location of Internal and Feeder roads. Refer to introduction to this study for details of communications links with the rest of the Sub District and District as a whole.

The existing roads are old roads and tracks which have gradually been up - graded to the present standard. The Taropa - Piruruino road is only suitable for 4 wheel drive vehicles in dry weather. Similarly, the road connecting Taropa with Konga is the same. All other feeder roads are of a higher standard and at present are open to traffic except during periods of very heavy rain.

Much of the upgrading of these roads has been done in the past two years. - by Mr Ray Blanchfield initially working for Barclays and, as from June 1971, by Buin Earthmoving, of which [which] Mr Blanchfield is a part owner.

Over the past two years (up till date of this report - 31/5/72) some \$18,500.00¢ xxxx has been spent on roads in this Census Division. The money has been used for both the upgrading of existing roads and the extension of some. The roads are regarded as necessary by the residents as it facilitates the removal of cocoa bean from the area. Of this \$18,500 , 50% has been contributed by the people and 50% as a rural development subsidy. The money has been spent hiring a bulldozer to do this work. Manual labour is provided free by the residents where required. Council and Administration vehicles have been used to surface the roads under repair/ construction with x sand.

All villages are accessible by road.

Page twenty five.

(J) Communications continued.

The existing road network in the Makis Census Division is more than adequate. It would probably be of greater advantage to begin spending money on the upgrading of the existing roads. A few more feeder roads into the less accessible cocoa areas should not be disregarded. However, in view of the high rainfall that occurs in this area, roads quickly deteriorate. Therefore, seeing as how the road network is so extensive, and the fact that the adult male population is not going to suddenly increase, it does not appear to be more preferable that money should now be spent towards upgrading these roads. This has been being done on a continuing basis for some time now. However, because of the xx limited amount of manpower available, the roads are deteriorating at a greater rate than they are being repaired. The Taropa - Piruruino road requires re-making in the near future if vehicular access is to continue to be possible. Also, the road from Turigau through to Lerot and the main road just north of Aku is in a similar state. The work to be done on these requires a bulldozer now as it is already too great to be done by manual labour.

(b) Refer to introduction for shipping details.

As stated in the introduction there is no wharf at Kangu beach. As an anchorage it may only be regarded as fair because it is exposed to the south and west. To the east in Tonolei harbour is a fairly good anchorage where a good sized wharf could be constructed. However, there is no road connection with Buin. Probably the best means of freighting cargo out or into this Sub District and thus Makis Census Division lies with the trans island road.

Page twenty six.

(J) Communications continued.

(c) There are no aerodromes/airstrips located in the Census Division, nor is there any need for one. Buin Airstrip serves this Census division quite [quite] adequately. It should be noted that there is a category C airstrip located at Tonu, some 12 miles north west by road from the Makis Census Division. This is located in the Siwai Census Division and is serviced by charter aircraft. Improvements could be made to Buin airstrip by way of surfacing and extending to Fokker Friendship standard. This is discussed fully in the Area Study for the Paubake Census Division.

(d) The rivers traversing this Census Division are not navigable by boat or canoe. Thus there is no form of river transportation used by either the Administration or the residents.

Page twenty seven.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

(a) The following is a numerical list of those working outside the electorate (and thus Census Division) and the category of work in which they are employed.

Labourers ; 95	Teacher : 2
Teacher T/nee : 4	Clerk : 4
Warder : 1	Storeman : 2
Driver : 8	Carpenter : 2
Nurse : 1	Doctor : 1 - supposed.
D.A.S.F. : 5	Boatscrew : 1 - Mission.
Medical Asst	Army : 5
or orderly : 5	Navy : 5
R.P.N.G.C. : 5	Stevedore : 8
Customs : 1	Cook : 1
Radiographer : 1	Mechanic : 4 - includes 3 apprentices.
Linesman : 8 - include	
sapprentices. Plumber ; 1	
Sister - R.C. : 3	

It is highly unlikely that any of these will return to the Makis Census Division on a permanent basis other than the labourers.

D.A.S.F. employs three men locally and there are three Administration drivers also employed there locally.

Five people who have trained as teachers from this area are employed in the electorate.

One man is employed by Mr S.F. Knoth as a carpenter.

Page twenty eight.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The people of the Buin Administrative Area are almost on a par re political development with the Tolai people. They are reasonably well informed on the workings of government in its various forms. On the whole the attitude towards the Administration is good. In some areas, such as Co-operatives, they are less than happy with European Advisors. There is, however, a growing general anti - European attitude in the area. This is evident in the Makis Census xxxxx Division particularly because it is the home of Luke Kankana. Refer to D, Leadership.

This attitude only becomes more obvious in business dealings though. The resentment falls mainly into the category of Europeans fleecing the natives type of thinking. I believe that they are aware of where benefits such as education and law and order are obtainable, and they appear quite happy to accept this. Indeed, it seems as though there is a need for this. However, when the day comes that they feel themselves capable of handling these affairs themselves, it is probable that the residents will dispense with Europeans altogether. It is very difficult to be positive on this matter and for the xxx sake of all concerned, a close watch should be maintained.

The Local Government Council is used as a general sounding board by councillors to test various theories and ideas. But it mainly seems to serve the purpose of uniting these people as one. Along with this anti European attitude is an attitude just as strongly against people from other areas of the Territory. Buin for the Buins, Bougainville

Page twenty nine.

(L) Stage of Political Development continued. for the Bougainvilleans. Out with the redskins and white imperialists. This attitude is fostered by a few of the more radical persons. Mr Luke Kankana would be the only significant radical residing in the Makis Census Division. Another possibility in this line of thought is that the less active persons will stamp down on the radically minded to save any disruption of their cash incomes. There is quite a preoccupation with money as stated previously.

The community is quite united in the broad aspect. There is dissent over such matters as anti Europeanism. Mr Noga (Refer Leadership) is pro Administration and more or less pro European. Thus, his followers agree with him. Thus, in this field this disunity. Ultimately though, if this anti Europeanism and anti redskin was able to build to a major degree, it is thought that the people would unify on this matter.

The people have a good comprehension of the present form of government and are following developments in the present House of Assembly with interest.

The only person who has travelled about on any form of official business who is residing in the Census Division at present is Mr Noga. (Refer Leadership.)

Page thirty.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a), (b) and (c) - Refer to Appendices F, G, H.

(d) There are no market gardening enterprises in the Makis Census Division. Market garden type produce is grown for personal consumption only.

(e) The total cash earnings by wage labour in this Census Division are negligible. Mr Noga is the principal employer and he pays his employees on a basis of part food and part cash. A similar method is used by the mission and any other person who employs labour at any time. Employment x is not on a regular basis but only as required.

Thus, any figure that may be recorded would be very inaccurate.

(f) The Buin Producers Co-operative encompasses this area and it handles some 95% of all cocoa produced. A number of the residents are members of the Telei Consumers Co-operative and shop at their store in Buin.

The attitude here is pro co-operative.

See Paubake Census Division for information on these co-operatives.

(g) For outstanding entrepreneurs see the following :- Leadership, part (e) of this section.

(h) xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx All savings bank accounts in this area are listed in numerical order. Refer to Paubake Census Division for details.

(i) There have been no instances of difficulty in meeting tax obligations.

Page thirty one.

(M) Economy of the area continued.

(j) Refer to Appendix I.

(k) Marketing facilities are good for this area.

All produce is handled through the co-operative society. (Buin). A few residents do sell their cocoa to European and Chinese trade store owners in Buin. However, the number doing this is negligible. Possibly some 10 tons per annum may be disposed of in this way.

Page thirty two.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

- (a) There is an abundance of arable land available for increased plantings of cocoa. So much so that it is impossible to estimate the acerage [acreage]. Any plans for large scale increases in the planting of cocoa trees should be closely investigated by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries before any action should be taken. This investigation would need to be made in conjunction with the Producers Co-operatives too. At the present moment it appears that processing facilities are only just adequate during the flush.
- (b) There is no forseable [foreseeable] future in any plans that people may have to begin market gardening on a commercial scale.
- (c) There is no obvious possibilities of increasing the negligible wage earnings within this Census Division. Refer to section M (e).

(d) There are no possibilities of introducing any large scale new activities to this Census Division. D.A.S.F. have had an experimental Oil Palm project going on their land for some four years now, but this is apparently not successful. The first sentence deserves retraction to the degree that cattle projects in the Sub District as a whole appear to have possibilities of success. At the present moment, their [there] are two projects operating in the Makis Census Division; one by Mr Noga and one under the leadership of Mr Kiroko. Refer to Leadership.

This type of venture should, in the future,

Page thirty three.

(N) Possibilities of Expanding Economy Cont'd.
enjoy a limited success provided sufficient supervision is available and the advice accepted.

If programmes for increasing the cash earnings of this Census Division were instigated on such a x scale as to require much hard work and effort of a fair proportion of the work force [workforce], then they would probably be unsuccessful. It is considered that these people are fairly regular workers, but do not and will not put in concentrated efforts.

If such programmes were to be introduced, it would be far more preferable if they were begun on a small scale with selected people. This, way, it would be far easier to make a success of the programme/s. And, once they had taken hold, then expansion, though not speedy, would occur over a period of time to a large dgree [degree].

Page thirty four.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Local Government Council covering this area was established in August of 1963. It has a total of 36 councillors and 8 of these represent the wards in the Makis Census Division. It is a well accepted Local Government authority. The people have utilised the council for the betterment of their

various areas. The council has contributed to the establishment of two medical aid posts in the Makis Census Division. It is also the intermediary for obtaining Rural Development subsidies for roadworks. The statistics [statistics] as mentioned earlier show a total of \$18,500 spent on roadworks in the past two years in this area. The money being half direct contributions from the people and half R.D.F. It should be noted that there is no inclination on the part of the people to raise the tax rate on adult males from the present level of \$7 per head and adult females 50¢ per head. Labour is also contributed as required. It is interesting to note further that despite this refusal to allow the tax rate to be raised, the adult male population have contributed an average [average] of an extra \$7 per head per year to enable these roadworks to be carried out. The contributions, to date, have always been made in respect of particular roads throughout the Census Division. this attitude prevails throughout the council area.

Page thirty five.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The people of Makis Census Division appear to have a more or less complete acceptance of Central Government. They are aware of the Central Government and its functions and responsibilities. Whether or not they agree with the present form it is not possible to state yet. It is known that a coalition government is formed and even though many are hazy on this point, they are quite aware of the implications of this situation. Also, I believe they will accept its authority for the time being. Provided this present government can remain in a stable state, it is probable that the residents of this area will ultimately come to accept its authority with very little questioning. The pros and cons of this government if it survives will doubtless come under much

discussion, but it [is] probable that this section of the country will be unlikely to oppose decisions. This, despite comments made under Sections D and L.

In making comments of the nature we are dealing with the future and because so many different outcomes rely on so many different actions and situations, it is quite impossible to discuss facts. I have attempted to give some indication of the way in which the situation in this Census Division could alter supposing certain other actions and decisions were made in a variety of ways.

Page thirty six.

(Q) ACCOMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

There are a number of Indigenous entrepreneurs operating small trade stores in this Census Division.

They number 9 at the last count but this figure does vary with closures and new ventures starting up. All bar two are individually owned. The other two are owned by two groups of people each numbering around 10.

Mr Noga (Refer Leadership) is in the prodess [process] of building the Census Divisions first guest house.

Refer Leadership for details. The building is solidly constructed of concrete floor, half walls of concrete, corrugated iron roof on timber frame with the exterior top half of the walls being made of woven bamboo. The interior has a hardboard lining. Apparently there will be some three or four bedrooms and a meal service.

There are no service stations, clubs or hotels.

Business cars, or P.M.V. licenced 4 wheel drive Toyotas traverse this Census Division each day and are available for hire. There four of these located in the Census Division. These are all communally owned and appear to be operating quite successfully.

APPENDIX A.
(Jacket inside left flap Inside
right flap),
POPULATION

APPENDIX C .

(1)

There are six schools in the Makis Census Division and they are all Roman Catholic. These schools are located at Aku, Laguai, Morula, Siuru Tugau villages and Piano Mission. English is taught in all the schools and the grades taught and numbers enrolled are as follows :-

SCHOOL : PIANO MISSION.

	GRADE/STANDARD	LOYS	GIRTS	TOTAL
1		-	-	-
2		12	16	28
5		-	-	-
4		15	24	39
5		21	13	34
6		49	26	75
TOTALS	97	79	176	

SCHOOL : SIURU.

Standard 3 only 23 Boys 7 Girls

30 Total

SCHOOL : LAGUAI.

	GRADE/STANDARD	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1		16	11	27
3		12	22	34
TOTALS		28	55	61

SCHOOL : AKU.

	GRADE/STANDARD	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1		11	14	35
3		17	16	33
5		22	15	37
TOTALS	50		45	95

SCHOOL : TTGIU

	GRADE/STANDARD	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
2		27	14	41
5		19	6	25
TOTALS		46	20	66

APPENDIX B.

NEO - NATAL MORTALITY RATE.

There are no statistics available from which a chart could be drawn up to demonstrate the rate.

The Medical Officer for Buin Sub District, doctor Ilomo Batton, has supplied the following Infant Mortality Rate figure as a total.

The figure is 22. This is the number of infants born dead on arrival or who died within one month of birth and whose deaths were reported to, or occurred at, Buin Hospital.

These xxxxxx [deaths] occurred during the period January 1966 to January 1972.

Doctor Batton estimates that the total I.M.F. or neo - natal mortality rate for this period would approach 55.

APPENDIX D.

There are no persons residing in the area who have received what might be termed a higher education.

Those young people who have attained their intermediate standard or form 4 are all outside the area either undertaking further studies, or employed in various occupations.

There is quite a number of persons residing in their home villages who have had the benefit of education up to standard six or equivalent. However, it appears that in the case of the males, once they consider themselves to look old enough, they go up to the B.C.P.L. project at Panguna and obtain employment as labourers.

APPENDIX E.

Names of students away from the area receiving higher education.

NAME.	AGE.	SEX.	VILLAGE.	INSTITUTION.	COURSE.
Makis uain	25	M	Aku	University PNG	Not Known
Kinui Pana	22	M	Tugiogu	" "	" "
Peter Moini	28	M	"	Oxford University	B.ED.
Pam Nanei	25	M	Lukaruro	University PNG	Not known
Bolata Nanei	20	M	"	Seminary Rabaul	Theological Studies.
Paisi Portena	25	M	"	Lae Tech.	Connected with Lands work.
Pana Koidi	21	M	Nakorei	University PNG	Not known.

Note: In compiling this study, information re courses under this section was forthcoming - too much so. Conflicting reports were made to me on the various courses being studied. Thus, because accuracy could not be guaranteed, it was considered better to omit them altogether.

One Kukurena of Tuaragai, aged 30, is apparently a Doctor at Port Moresby General Hospital. It is not known if and where he qualified. It is possible that he is completing his internship.

APPENDIX F.

Number of economic trees in the Makis Census Division on a village by village count. Note, D.A.S.F. consider cocoa to be the only economic tree/crop in this area. Copra production is so negligible now that it has not been included.

The count is listed up to 1969 and a separate figure for 70/71. Those tree listed under 1969 are producing whereas those under 1979/71 are still very young or only just coming to a production level.

Village	Count to '69.	Count for 70/71.
Aku	10,842	7200
Ibiro	5677	300
Kogisagano	1,525	1230
Lobigou	569	661
Lerot	10,088	6870
Kokopo	10,758	4670
Laguai	22,401	3740
Lukaruro	15,231	4450
Mouakei	4567	Nil
Morula	4725	401
Nabaku	8753	6327
Nakorei	5189	3058
Piruruino	849	2320
Siuru	326	2878
Taropa	4534	14,751
Tuboboisou	3139	906
Tugiu	8179	1324
Tuaragai	5802	3209
Turigau	7876	1027
Tugiegu	13,849	4674
Tubaru	7836	8168
Tainbo	4726	2532

TOTALS :	146,599	80,696
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APPENDIX N. G.

The Buin Producers and Marketing Society have been unable to supply any accurate figures on the amount of cocoa taken from the Makis Census Division. A major proportion x of buying is done by the truck drivers on a cash basis and no records are kept of this. However, it has been possible to calculate a reasonably accurate estimate on a proportionate basis worked from the records that have been kept. Refer Paubake Census Division Area Study for more information on this Society/ Co-operative.

Total estimated actual production (1971) 310 tones

Prices paid for wet bean \$89.60¢ per ton -
approx 55% of actual production.

Prices paid for dry bean \$224.00¢ per ton -
approx 45% of actual production.

Thus total estimated income from the cash crop
is,

170 tons @ \$89.60¢ - \$15,232.00¢

plus 140 tons @ \$224.00¢ = \$31,360.00¢

TOTAL \$46,592.00¢

There is not a new manager directing this society
and it is believed that more comprehensive records
are to be kept in the future.

APPENDIX H.

Approximate total production and value of cocoa produced in Makis Census Division.

This is a theoretical estimate based on the assumption that approved agricultural and processing techniques are used.

Total no. trees (mature age)	146,599
Average [acreage] (@350/acre standard practice)	419
Estimated yield per acre	1 ton.

Average world price over 12 months ending 30/4/72	\$350/ton
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This is for good quality processed bean.

Total estimated income	\$146,650.00¢
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This estimate is based on the sale of the produce on the open market. Almost all cocoa produced in the Makis Census Division is sold to the Buin Society. The small amount sold to Trade store owners in Buin is paid for at a slightly higher rate than that of the Society. Thus, these sales would have no appreciable effect on the following estimate.

Approx 55% of sales to Society are wet bean @ 04¢/lb.

Approx 45% of sales “ “ “ dry “ @ 10¢/lb.

Thus estimated attainable income is :-

230 tons @ \$89.60¢ - \$20,608.00¢

plus 189 tons @ \$224.00¢ 6 \$42,336.00¢

TOTAL \$62,944.00¢

APPENDIX I.

The average per capita income is estimated from the following :

No of people working outside the area -	189
Estimated average income -	\$625 per annum.

What is considered a reasonable [reasonable] estimate of the amount of these earnings that are sent back by those employed into this area has been arrived at by assessing 25% of the total estimated income and then finding 10% of that figure.

Thus, amount estimated at being sent into the area is - \$2,950.00¢

This figure is probably actually higher due to the large no of people that take on labouring work at panguna

Estimated income from cocoa (refer app. G) \$46,592.00¢

Therefore total estimated income = \$49,452.00¢

Thus estimated per capita income of those actually residing in the Census Division is, \$49,452 divided by 3137 = \$15.50¢apprx.

This figure may be increased by a further \$2 per person if account is taken of those employed within the electorate. However, because this figure is inclined to fluctuate to such a degree it has not been included.

APPENDIX J.
 MAKIS CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY.
 MILEAGE CARTS

A.

Distances from B U I N to selected villages using
 the main road.

Buin - LAGUAI	6	
NAKOREI		9
NABAKU		12
PIANO R.C.M.	12 ½	
AKU	13	
LEROT		14
KOKOPO	15 ½	
TAROPA	20	
TUBOBISOU	23	
SIURU	27	
PIRURUINO	30	

APPENDIX J.

MAKIS CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY.

B.

Distances from P I A N O R.C.M.to selected villages
off the main road.

Piano - TUGIOGU	2
IBIRO	5
TUGIU	6
KOGISAGANO	9 ½
LUKARURO	8
TUBARU	9 ½
TURIGAU	9
TSIMBO	10 ½

LAGAKI C.D.

PAUBAKE C.D.

ROADS, RIVERS, VILLAGES.

N.B. Although PIARINO & KIKIMOGU

Villages are located in the

LUGAKEI C.D. , they are administrated

throught the PAUBAKE C.D.

MAKIS CENSUS DIVISION

- VILLAGES, RIVERS, ROADS -
- MAIN ROAD - BUIN\BOKU\PANGUNA
- SECONDARY ROADS
- VILLAGES
- RIVERS
- RIVER CROSSING

A four wheel drive vehicle is required to gain access to this CD and to travel through it.

See mileage charts for distances

See text for [?]ment in roads

and buch tr[?]

SIAWI CD.
PAUBAKE C.D.

MAKIS CENSUS DIVISION - LOCATION
156E
APPROX
SOUTH
PACIFIC
OCEAN
BOUGAINVILLE
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Key

AROPA AERODROME - FOKKER FRIENDSHIP STANDARD

(sealed)

ORIA AIRSTRIP - (1800') CAT D STANDARD

(unsealed)

BUIN AIRSTRIP - (5000') CAT A STANDARD

(unsealed)

This map is taken from an enlargement of a Geological map compiled by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Camkena, A.C.T., in 1967.

DOA 67.11.30

PATROL REPORT

Report number: No. 2 71/72 Objects of patrol: Area Study

District: Bougainville Station: Buin

Patrol conducted by: B.W. McMahon Subdistrict: BUIN

Area patrolled: LUGAKEI Census Division Designation: Assistant District Officer

Duration of patrol: 8 days Personnel accompanying: Nil

Last D.D.A. patrol : April, 197(?) NOVEMBER Number of Days: 10 days

Last O.L.G. Total population of area:

Map reference: Bougainville Council area: Buin

House of Assembly Electorate: South 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, LUGAKEI C.D. (?)

Updating of area study,

Situation Reports No's ,

Patrol map, (?)

DATE 20/6/1973

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,

Department of the Administrator,

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In response of this patrol, I attach

Area study, (?)

Updating of area study,

Situation Report No's ,

District Headquarters assessment of Above average

Patrol & Report: Average average

below average

Date: 3/7/1973

District Commissioner

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(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) The Lugakei Census Division lies adjacent to and to the north of the Paubake Census Division. Its highest geographical point is Mt. TAROKA which is 7240 feet above sea level. Mt. TAROKA is the highest geographical point for the makis and Kono Census Divisions. Rainfall in the area is heavy. Appendix A will indicate the average annual rainfall for Buin Station over a four year period. This area would experience a heavier rainfall than Buin Station. Vegetation varies Tall forest (Vitex-Pometia, neonauclea-Sloanea); above 2500 feet, mid-height forest (Garcinia-Elaeocarpus); area with gardens and regrowth up to secondary forest (Artocarpus-Albizia); all will be found on ridge crests, precipitous hill slopes and very, very steep hill slopes. Scrub (Cyathea-Trema) will also be found as will tall forest (treminalia Brassii). Soils vary also but it is slight - from ash soils (brown loams with an ash pan) to alluvial soil (brown mottled sands (stony phase)) to rock outcrop. The area forms part of the Pauroka land System. Climate - cool in the heights to warm and hot below near the plains. Average temperature would be around the low thirties on the Celsius scale.

(b) The area is reached by a vehicular road through the Paubake Census Division (Moro Village). Nearly all villages can be reached by vehicular road. The exceptions are Buraburunna, Matsiogu and Togulegu which are in the extreme north of the Division. The area can be reached from District Headquarters via the road from Sub-District Office. There is no direct link. There are no shipping points or airstrips in the area.

(c) The area like the rest of the Buin Sub-District was visited by German Patrols who followed Missionary Patrols into the area. This was around 1901 to 1919. IN 1919 the Government Station was established at Lamuai. it was moved to Kangu in 1920. No great mention is made of the area during the next twenty-five years. The Japanese invasion saw Japanese Patrols in the area. The Japanese were defeated and the Australian Administration returned. In 1962 the station was moved to Buin. This enabled patrols to visit the area in a more leisurely fashion.

TURIBOIRU

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) The Village Population Register for 1972 Census is attached. No statistics are available from any of the Medical Centres in this area for an indication of the neo-natal mortality

rate.

(b) All villages are linked by road excepting BURUBURUNNA. MATSIOGU and TOGULEGU. These villages are linked by walking track. BURUBURUNNA is joined to MATSIOUGU and hence to TOGULEGU by track, as it is joined to BORUBI, and MATSIOGU is joined by PAMAIUTA by walking track.

(c) No comments are necessary on the outflow of labour. Large numbers were absent when called for Census, but not from the area. There appears to be two reasons for this absenteeism. Lack of previous Censuses over the years has led the people to believe that attendance at Census is unnecessary. The second reason being the failure of Local Government Councillors to inform the people.

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(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) There is only one distinct component social group in the area. Around MATSIOGU there is a slight variation in the language pattern according to my assistant who was from MAMAROMINO Village. He claimed that he had trouble understanding the people from this area.

(b) The extended family appears to be the functional social unit.

(c) I can offer no description of the language pattern.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Relationships with persons from the Makis, Paubake and Kono Census Divisions are good. Observation by myself revealed an unfriendly attitude towards some people of the Siwai Census Division but this is probably involved with past traditional enemies. Overall relationships are reasonable.

(D) LEADERSHIP

(a) No real or potential leaders were entertained on this Patrol.

(b) No applicable

(c) By the election of Father John Momis from MORO village to the House of Assembly it is obvious that the people have turned a little to the younger educated men. It is difficult to illustrate how significant this change is. The patrol was one of the few I have conducted for a Census where there has been a very poor attendance. This lack of attendance and natural reservedness of the people makes it difficult to comment on this subject to a great degree. My impressions are that the young are being noticed but that the older generation still demands its respect and adherence to the old custom of "Big Men". The "Big Men" of an area are the power behind the scenes. These men have been responsible in the past for the settlement of disputes etc. Nowadays I believe they still carry on with this role even with the advent of the Local Government Council system. Local Government Councillors still have power but they are 'more' the Government, while the village "Big Men" are 'more' the people.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) There are two ideas at present in force in the Census Division regarding land inheritance [inheritance]. One is that all land is inherited through the male line or patrilineal

system and the other adheres [adheres] to the matrilineal system.
People are 'closed mouth' about land but by appearing
to be fostering "casual conversation" I have been
informed of the following -

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LAND TENURE AND USE (CONTINUED)

i) All land is inherited by the eldest son of each family. He is morally obligated to parcel out at least some land to his brothers. Mothers can look after land on behalf of their sons - but the land itself appears to be intended for a male and not a female. Uncles are also involved. An uncle is responsible and must ensure that the son of his brother (if the brother is dead) receives his fair entitlement.

ii) Another group propose that a person can receive ground through that person's mother, as well as the father. This in effect means that women also can be owners of land.

iii) Both supporters of (i) and (ii) claim that their proposal is the correct one. Only time will show which is correct.

(b) Not applicable

(c) Cash cropping has commenced. Plantings on the whole appear to be of an individual effort, although I have not had it pointed out to me I should imagine that there have been some group or communal effort.

(F) LITERACY

(a) Appendix B will list the schools in the Census Division together with the attendance and number of teachers. All are Roman Catholic Mission staffed except [except] Pariro.

(b) Approximately 21% are literate or semi literate in English. Approximately 34% speak and understand Pidgin English.

(c) Appendix C will list those persons who have received higher education.

(d) Appendix D will list those persons who are away receiving higher education.

(e) There are many radios in the area. A conservative estimate of the number of people who have radios would be 15 % of the whole of the Division's population. "Our News" and the BCP publication is read.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) Standard housing exists throughout the area. Timber frames on stumps, sago palmed roof with woven bamboo walls. Flooring is of a local timber split and planed to give a flatish appearance. The houses are cool to live in and have a reasonable lifespan. There are a few people who have attempted to erect permanent material buildings.

Sanitation exists. It is usually a small pit latrine. Several latrines will be found in a village but their usage varies.

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STANDARD OF LIVING (CONTINUED)

Clothing is worn by all and can comprise, for a male, laplap, shorts, shirt, singlet, shoes and sock, thongs or "woks" and underclothes. Women wear anything from a dress, blouse, laplap, thongs or "woks" and underclothes. The younger generation lean towards dresses, shorts, blouses and shirts etc.

Axes and bush knives are in plentiful supply as of course are torches, i.e. those powered by batteries. Table knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups and other kitchenware are in use.

(b) The staple diet comprises the following - sweet potato, taro, sago, green vegetables, bananas, pineapples, pawpaw and yams. Introduced food crops are tomatoes, green vegetables and perhaps melons. There is not a great deal of enthusiasm for them except perhaps the green vegetables.

Canned foodstuffs are purchased and eaten depending on the availability of money through cocoa sales. Canned foodstuffs are appreciated but because of the expense are not consumed to any large degree.

(c) There are no community centres in the area.

(H) MISSIONS

(a) The Roman Catholic Mission is the only mission operative in the area. All villagers from all villages within the area profess to follow the Roman Catholic Faith.

(b) The Mission Headquarters for the area is based at TOKAINO. The Priest in Charge at the time of this patrol is Father McMahon. There is another station namely OKOMO. Appendix E lists all schools in the area controlled by the Roman Catholic Church.

(c) The church in the area has a special relationship with the people which can only be admired. It is a pity that Administration Officers do not enjoy such a high position.

(I) NON-INDIGENES

(a) There are no non-indigenous enterprises in the area.

(b) No applicable

(c) Due to the nature of the terrain the area would probably offer little inducement to non-indigenous enterprises of a plantation nature.

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(J) COMMUNICATIONS

(a) ROADS: There are two internal roads and four feeder roads in the area surveyed. The two internal roads begin at Sub-District Office, BUIN. One runs up to the Pariro Primary "T" School (Administration) where it reverts to feeder road status, whilst the other goes as far as a road junction before PARERONO. This road also reverts to a feeder road as it continues on past PARERONO. Another feeder road is commenced at this junction and it travels west about one mile before branching back north to run parallel to the PARERONO/PAIMAIUTA road. This second road is capable of carrying vehicles up to approximately a half a mile before BURRABURUNNA. For an indication of mileages see Appendix E.

Both internal roads converge on Sub-District Office where they join to form the main road artery for the BUIN area to KANGU and the sea. The internal roads are in reasonable order, however the feeder roads could be upgraded by the local power if enough work was put in on them. The roads at the time of the patrol had been hard hit by inclement weather, but it was obvious to this writer that little maintenance had been accomplished over the past month or so. A large Izusu bus/track was using the roads when the patrol was effected [affected]. This vehicle has four by four drive. All vehicles would need this but as there is a large number of vehicles in the area with such propulsion this condition presents little difficulty to those using the road.

(b) Not Applicable

(c) There are no aerodromes in the area nor would it be feasible of possible to entertain the idea of building any.

(d) River SILIBAI is the only river worthy of the name in the area. It is very shallow at its crossing point normally but is closed to transport upon inclement weather up in the mountains.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Appendix F will list the number of skilled craftsmen and others in the area.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

These people are on a par with some of the most advanced areas in the Territory. In fact my own experiences in the Gulf District encourage me to believe that these people are probably equal to the coastal areas in that District.

They are well aware of the House of Assembly and its objects etc. They are extremely familiar with Local Government Councils as well. There is a slight anti-Administration flavour but this is kept in the background.

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THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

BUIN for BUIN people is a general cry throughout the Buin area and this area is no exception. I was surprised at the lack of support for this cry though. There is anti-expatriate feeling along with anti-remainder of Papua New Guinea. Due to the small attendances at each Census point, the writer did not have a chance to talk to the people as much as he wanted. I feel that these anti-feelings that have been pointed out in this section are not as severe as in other parts of the Buin Sub-District.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) Appendix G records the number of mature cocoa trees in the area.

(b) The BUIN Producer's Co-operative Society purchased a total of \$143,143.99 worth of cocoa up to June 30th, 1972.

(c) See appendix G for the estimated total production of mature trees in the area.

(d) There are no market gardening enterprises in the area. Sale of market produce is effected at Buin Market each Saturday but it is extremely difficult to estimate the volume involved. It must also be remembered that sellers are coming from all over the Buin Council Area.

(e) Total cash earned by labourers in the area varies. The total amount each fortnight by both P.W.D. and D.D.A. Labourers is \$904.41, but it is impossible, except by interviewing each labourer to ascertain his Census Division.

(f) Co-operative Societies are functioning in the Buin Area.

The Buin Producer's Co-operative Society Limited is the society which would be of benefit to this area as it is to the rest of the area. It has always enjoyed support. It still does. It is a pity that it is not operated for maximum benefit to its supporters. Inefficiency and slackness are costing the Society money. Supporters and management refuse to acknowledge this fact.

(g) There are no known outstanding entrepreneurs in the area.

(h) It is impossible to obtain this figure due to the fact that passbooks are listed in numerical order and not per Census Division or alphabetically.

(i) There has been no true difficulty in meeting tax obligations. There are two reasons for this - a) the tax amount is so small that it is easy to earn the required amount, and b) the area is reasonably well off in cocoa production.

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(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) There is sufficient land for increased planting if this idea was entertained. The Census Division totals 112 sq. miles of 71,680 acres. A conservative estimate would be 10,000 acres available for increased plantings.

(b) Practically any crop (within reason) could be increased. Market gardening is no exception.

(c) i) Wage earning could not be increased to any substantial degree. ii) Local labour provides all labour requirements.

iii) The community is not really in a position to provide extra labour due to involvement with the individual's own cash crops.

(d) The people of this Census Division are reasonably well off in relation to other areas in the Country e.g. Toaripi or Moripi Census Divisions in the Gulf District. I would strongly advise against new programmes for increasing cash earnings for the following reasons:

a) The area is rich now with cocoa. An individual only has to get down and work and the rewards should flow.

b) Land is no problem to these people. There appears to be no shortage of it.

c) Land would be a problem for any new programmes. These people do not like selling it.

d) The people have no need of any new programmes to increase cash earnings for the present. Cocoa should be able to supply all their needs for a few years to come.

(O) ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government has become an accepted part of the community. The area is represented by seven Councillors, they are reasonably competent. These people, like the rest of the Census Divisions, dislike the thought of increasing Council Tax. As a result the people have decided upon making cash donations for road works. This hinders future development plans a little, however, if a project is wanted by the people then cash donations will be made for it, hence a project must have acceptance amongst the people it proposes to assist. Lack of acceptance will mean lack of donations and the Council will have to complete the project on what small funds it has available. This is hindering the Council somewhat. There does not seem to be any likelihood of increased taxes in the future.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

These people appear to have accepted passively the idea of a Central Government. It has taken quite a while for them to understand the concept of the new House of ASsembly with its governing parties, but it is gradually finding acceptance. There was no talk of secession on Patrol but this was understandable as I am a new Officer to the area. The area is without outspoken leaders at the moment. Maybe these are away for the present, or it is just that the area has not brought forth any. The future will tell. The matter now stands that the area can be led and the authority of the Central Government will probably be accepted for the time being.

APPENDIX A
 RAINFALL STATISTICS (DAYS RAIN FELL)
 BUIN SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE

Year	January July	February August	March September	April October	May November	June December
1968	808(10) 2796(18)	597(12) 2038(23)	794(12) 850(20)	1301(16) 1734(21)	393(8) 1602(21)	2128(17) 916(19)
1969	1329(22) 1782(15)	1210(16) 4589(31)	1782(23) 3427(24)	1080(20) 2049(24)	1079(12) 619(13)	1066(17) 1137(17)
1970	1061(19) 1158(16)	1511(16) 820(19)	1497(19) 898(21)	825(17) 1653(21)	1156(21) 370(13)	1678(19) 1008(20)
1971	1169(24) 808(22)	1002(21) 755(20)	877(20) 608(16)	810(11) 1162(19)	334(13) 634(15)	240(12) 1056(19)
Average	1092(19) 1836(18)	1090(16) 2051(23)	1237(19) 1446(20)	1004(16) 1649(21)	740(14) 806(15)	1278(16) 1039(19)

Note: Taken from records held at Sub-District Office, Buin.

APPENDIX B
 STUDENTS AT PRIMARY "T" SCHOOLS
 AS AT MARCH, 1972
 TOKAINO ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIMARY "T" SCHOOL

Grade	Boys	Girls	Total	No.1 Teachers
(Red)				6
(White)				
Standard 6 (Red)	16	12	28	
Standard 6 (Blue)	15	11	26	
Standard 4 (Green)	15	15	30	
Standard 4	15	13	28	
Standard 4	15	13	28	
Standard 2	19	14	33	
Total	95	78	173	
Total for month	2,695			
Days open	21			
Average for month	128	74%		

LAITARO ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION SCHOOL

Standard	Boys	Girls	Total	No. of Teachers
				1
3	15	12	27	
Totals for month	303	263	566	
Total for month	566			
Days open	22			
Average for month	26	96%		

OKOMO ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Standard	BOYS	Girls	Total	No. of Teachers
				2
1	14	9	23	
3	14	11	25	
Total	28	20	48	
Totals for month	422	482	904	
Total for month	904			
Days open	21			
Average for month	43	93%		

(Continued)

APPENDIX B (CONTINUED)
 STUDENTS AT PRIMARY "T" SCHOOLS
 AS AT MARCH, 1972
 PARIRO PRIMARY "T" SCHOOL (ADMINISTRATION)

Standard	Boys	Girls	Total	No. of Teachers
		9		4
1	24	11	33	
2	21	3	32	
3	1	9	4	
4	15	15	24	
5	17	-	32	
6	1		1	
Totals	79	47	126	
Totals for month	1841	1109	2950	
Total for month	2950			
Days open	24			
Average for month	123	99%		

APPENDIX C

PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED HIGHER EDUCATION

One person only admits to have sat and passed the intermediate certificate, he is -

Kauba Munau male 25 of Pariro.

He is at present staying in the village.

The following is a list of persons who have or might have received a reasonable education, or are still continuing their education.

Village				Whereabouts
Borubi				Teacher, Catholic Mission,
Buraburunna				Tokaino
Ipilai				Roman Catholic Nun - Buka
Iula I				area
Koniguru				Teacher, Roman Catholic
Kugugai				Mission, Tokaino
Kukumaro				Clerk, BCP, Panguna
Kumirogu	Name	Sex	Age	Attending Lae School of
Laitaro	Mutsirugu Omba	Male	19	Technology
Numakei	Kolinai Lembo	Female	19	Typist, Rabaul. Attained
	Pois Koniana	Female	23	Form III
	Laukaka Koniana	Male	20	Attending PNG University
	Itamai Sipilau	Male	24	Clerk, P.I.R., Port Moresby
	Korinai Karere	Female	22	Attending Goroka Teachers'
	Lugabai Karere	Male	20	College
	Pita Karere	Male	17	Attending Lae School of
	Miuakua Noibiri	Male	20	Technology
	Nabuai Sinori	Male	22	Form II. Living in village
	Diai Kigina	Female	20	Attending Port Moresby
	Tobila Kunkei	Male	23	Teachers' College
	Kigina Bobui	Male	25	Attending Roman Catholic
	Ituai Putubu	Female	23	Seminary, Bomana
	Sikerei Murukau	Male	26	Teacher, Catholic Mission,
	Mege Magatu	Male	22	Tokaino
	Pinas Uape	Male	20	Teacher, Catholic Mission,
	Pois Uremu	Female	21	Rigu (Kieta)
	Inim Kungkam	Male	23	Attending Teachers' college
				Port Moresby
				Attending Lae School of
				Technology
				Attending Roman Catholic
				Teachers College, Rabaul
				Attending Goroka Teachers'
				College

(Continued)

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED HIGHER EDUCATION

Village	Name	Sex		Whereabouts
Okomo	Pui Korake	Male		Teacher, Roman Catholic
Omitaro	Kagei Korake	Male		Mission, Okomo
Pareron	Mege Pui	Male		Attending Co-operative
o	Isimpa Makei	Male		Training College, Bomana
Pariro	Maria Lugabai	Male	28	Teacher, Roman Catholic
Siul	Kara Munau	Male	29	Mission, Turiboiru
	Nabuai Lugabai	Male	31	Attending Lae School of
	Kauba Munau	Male	22	Technology
	Kauba Lobai	Male	17	Attending Lae School of
	Kanki Tugiau	Male	20	Technology
			26	" " " "
			25	Teacher in village at time
			19	of census
			20	Intermediate Certificate,
				in village at time of census
				Form II. In village at
				time of census
				Attending Lae School of
				Technology

APPENDIX D
PERSONS ABSENT RECEIVING HIGHER EDUCATION

Village	Name	Sex	Age	Whereabouts
Buraburunna	Pirim Kungsi			Attending a Roman Catholic
Ipilai	Itamai Sipilau	Male	23	Mission High School, Rabaul
Iula No. I	Miuakwa Moibiri	Male	24	Attending Lae School of
Koniguru	Lugabai Karere	Male	20	Technology
Kugugai	Nabuai Slnori	Male	20	Attending Goroka Teachers'
Kukumaro	Atero Kokua	Male	22	College
Kumirogu	Bois Kamoriu	Female	16	Attending PNG University
Laitaro	Daio Nanou	Female	17	Attending Lae School of
Matsiogu	Lipa Unato	Female	22	Technology
Numakei	Tobila Kunkei	Male	20	Attending Seventh Day
Okomo	Mori Murukau	Male	23	Adventist School, Kieta
	Unai Putubu	Female	17	Attending Roman Catholic
	Nanako Putubu	Female	16	High School, Rigu (Kieta)
	Arai Bobui	Female	13	Attending Roman Catholic
	Onogoro Bobui	Male	16	High School
	Kakai Tugiau	Male	27	Attending Roman Catholic
	Kigina Bobui	Male	16	High School, Rigu (Kieta)
	Mege Mamatu	Male	25	" " " "
	Pa'anda Munau	Male	22	" " " "
	Koniana	Female	22	" " " "
	Tsirauna	Male	21	Attending Roman Catholic
	Rerokaua	Male	21	Seminary, Bomana
	Lorugagi	Male	20	Attending Teachers' College,
	Pinas Uape	Female	21	Port Moresby
	Poisi Uremu	Male	23	Attending Catholic High
	Inim Kungkam	Male	28	School, Aisitavi (Wakunai)
	Pui Korake	Male	29	Attending Roman Catholic
	Kagei Korake			Hlgh School, Rigu (Kieta)
				" " " "
				Attending Lae School of
				Technology
				Attending Roman Catholic
				Teachers' College, Rabaul
				Attending Goroka Teachers'
				College

Attending Co-operative
Training College, Bomana
Attending Roman Catholic
High School, Rigu (Kieta)

(Continued)

APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

PERSONS ABSENT RECEIVING HIGHER EDUCATION

Village	Name	Sex	Age	Whereabouts
Parerono	Katsiai Keimau	Male	19	Attending Roman Catholic High
Pariro	Munau Laukai	Male	15	School, Rigu (Kieta)
Siul	Oripa Bagara	Female	17	" " " " "
Togulegu	Lorugo Bagara	Female	17	Attending Roman Catholic High
	Kerou Kumpa	Male	16	School, Aisitavi (Wakunai)
	Tsimpa Makei	Male	22	Attending a Roman Catholic High
	Maria Lugabai	Male	17	School, Sydney, Australia
	Kara Munau	Male	20	Attending Administration High
	Atabi Lorugagi	Female	16	School, Rabaul
	Kakanei Lugabai	Female	19	Attending Lae School of
	Lois Upaibu	Male	18	Technology
	Nuaku Nabuai	Male	17	Attending Lae School of
	Kore Nabuai	Male	15	Technology
	Unato Wera	Male	20	" " " "
	Tuanau Kieta	Female	18	Attending Administration High
	Kanki Tugiau	Male	20	School, Hutjena
	Morubita Mugagi	Female	14	" " " " "
				Attending roman Catholic High
				School, Rigu (Kieta)
				Attending Roman Catholic High
				School, Rigu (Kieta)
				" " " " "
				" " " " "
				Attending Roman Catholic High
				School, Aisitavi (Wakunai)
				Attending Lae School of
				Technology
				Attending United Church School,
				Kieta

APPENDIX E
MILEAGE BETWEEN VILLAGES
LUGAKEI CENSUS DIVISION.

INTERNAL ROADS i.e. A main road but not maintained by the
Administration.

BUIN - JUNCTION

Buin - Maramoku (Paubake Census Division)	$\frac{2}{3}$ mile
Maramoku - Moro (" " ")	$\frac{2}{3}$ mile
Moro - Kanauro (" " ")	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
Kanauro - Kikimogu	1 mile
Kikimogu - Piarino	2 miles
Piarino - Road Junction	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile
Total 6 - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles	

BUIN - PARIRO

Buin	-	Kukumaru	2 miles
Kukumaru	-	Iula III	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
Iula III	-	Iula II	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles
Iula II	-	Iula I	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ miles
Iula I - Pariro			1 mile

Total U-1/12 miles

FEEDER ROADS i.e. Roads that feed the Internal Roads

Junction - Parerono	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile
Parerono - Tokiano	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile
Tokiano - Kumirogu	2 miles
Kumirogu - Pamaiuta	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
Pamaiuta - End of road	1 mile
End of road - Matsiogu (Walking track)	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile
Matsiogu - Togulegu (" ")	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile
Total 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of road	
1 mile of walking track	
Junction - Numakei	1 mile
Numakei - Omitaro	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles
Omitaro - Okomo	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles
Okomo - Borubi	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile
Borubi - End of Road	2 miles
End of Road - Buruburunna (Walking Track)	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile
Total 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of road	
$\frac{1}{2}$ mile of walking track	
(Continued)	

APPENDIX E (CONTINUED)
MILEAGE BETWEEN VILLAGES
LUGAKEI CENSUS DIVISION.

Kukumaru - Laitaro	1 mile
Laitaro - Siul	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile
Siul - Ipilai	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile
Ipilai - Moriu	1 mile
Moriu - Iula III	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
Total 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of road	
Pairo - Kukugai	1 mile
Kukugai - Koniguru	2 miles
Total 3 miles of road	
Total number of 2 or 4 wheel drive vehicular roads + 35 miles	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of walking track	

APPENDIX F
TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Malaria Eradication	2	
		10
Labourer	3	
Driver	16	
Teacher (Male)	12	
Teacher (Female)	4	
Student (Male)	40	
Student (Female)	24	
Clerk	4	
Nurse	7	
Nun	3	
Accountant	1	
P.I.R.	7	
Welfare Assistant (Female)	2	
Domestic Servant	3	
Typist	2	
Carpenter	6	
Agriculture - D.A.S.F.	5	
Painter	1	
Aid Post Orderly	3	
Hospital Orderly	2	
Radio Operator	1	
Mechanic	2	
Heavy Equipment Operator	3	
Stevedore		1
Police	4	
Priest		1
Storekeeper		2
Co-operative Officer		2
Plumber		2
Corrective Institution Warder		1

APPENDIX G

NUMBER OF MATURE COCOA TREES

Village							
Borubi							
Ipilai							
Iula No. 1	Number of Growers	Mature					
Iula No. 2							
Iula No. 3							
Koniguru		Total					
Kugugai	3	815			1969		1,923
Kukumaru	11	870			1,108		5,415
Kumirogu	19	4,105		1968	683		17,034
Laitaro	15	2,568	1966	3,862	8,202		9,643
Matsiogu	14	1,398	349	8,378	5,124		7,370
Moriu	12	2,479	348	1,603	4,973		4,583
Numakei	16	2,745	323	676	1,010		10,590
Okomo	22	2,332	97	997	2,851		5,223
Omitaro	5	1,990	584	4,410	1,614		2,971
Pamaiuta	29	7,642	762	515	680		14,990
Parerono	2	453	201	1,973	5,375		453
Pariro	7	2,155	290	950	2,989		6,344
Siul	12	1,401	344	520	2,610		4,876
	13	1,392	104	790	3,460		5,746
	11	765	48	750	708		2,271
	11	4,070	417	1967	1,400		7,741
	24	5,893	1,320	100	1,666		3,690
	38	23,524	5,287	300	6,314		4,289
	11	900	123	619	2,799		1,448
	275	67,497	10,557	1,019	37,603	48,368	165,044

Mature trees total 191,648 i.e. 238,875 less 1969 plantings

Annual production cannot be correctly ascertained.

The Society Purchased \$143,143.99 worth of cocoa for 1971/72.

Estimated production should be 85 ½ tons of dry beans.

KE

DDA 67.11.31

PATROL REPORT

Report number: Buin 3 of 71/72

District: Bougainville

Patrol conducted by: B.W. McMahon

Area patrolled: Kono Census Division

Duration of patrol: 15 days

Last D.D.A. patrol: April, 1971

Last O.L.G. patrol:

Map reference: Bougainville Fourmil

Objects of patrol: Area Study

Station: BUIN

Subdistrict: BUIN

Designation: Assistant District Officer

Personnel accompanying: Nil

Number of days: 76 days.

Total population of area: 4088

Council area: Buin

House of Assembly Electorate: South 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, Kono Census Div

Updating of area study,

Situation Reports No's 1— ,

Patrol map,

()

()

()

(x)

()

()

(x)

DATE: 20/6 1973

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,

Department of the Administrator,

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,
Updating of area study,
Situation Report No's. 1 —

(x)

()

()

()

()

9 JUL 1973

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report Average

Above average

Average

Below average

District Commissioner

Date: 3/7/1973

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) The Kono Census Division is situated in the north east portion of the Buin Sub-District adjacent to the Paubake and Lugakei Census Divisions. It occupies an area of 278 square miles with possibly 50-odd miles of coast line. The land to the north rises to a point at Mount Taroka which is the Division's highest natural feature (7240 feet a.s.l.). Mount TAROKA together with Mount LOLORU and its crater lake and fumaroles [fumaroles] are part of the Crown Prince Range which could be termed the geographical backbone of Bougainville Island. The Division is rich in volcanic soil as well as being inundated with a heavy rainfall. No figures or statistics are available of the rain-fall but in places it would be over the 200 inch mark. APPENDIX A will illustrate the statistics for Buin Station. Climate varies. On the coastal plains and inland the temperature range would be similar to other tropical areas i.e. from 25°C to 35°C, however, around the Oria area and above it is cooler due to that area's height above sea level (2000').

(b) The majority of people living in the area will be found clustered in small villages adjacent to the Buin/TABAGO road. These villages can be visited by vehicular transport (four wheel drive) from Buin. The other villages in the Division i.e. the Oria group and Orava require other means of transportation. Orava can only be visited by boat whilst Oria can be visited by either air or walking in from the Tabago area. There is one major river to be crossed if one is driving to the Tabago road villages and this is the MULIKO River. Like all rivers in the Buin Sub-District it has a tendency to flood during heavy rain on the mountain slopes. Airstrips will be found at ORIA and LEHU although both strips are small. TONOLEI Harbour could be developed into one of the better ports of Papua New Guinea. This harbour is capable of allowing large ocean going vessels with suitable anchorage on its waters. There are no other suitable berthing sites in the Census Division.

Access from District Headquarters which lies to the north of the Census Division is good. It can be reached via the airstrip at Oria (air) by coastal vessel (sea) or by the Panguna/Morotana/Boku/Buin/Tabago road network (land). (c) The original Government Station was established at Lamuai in 1919. This was moved to Kangu in 1920. Buin was established in 1962. Unlike other areas in Papua New Guinea the Administration followed the Missions into the Buin Sub-District.

The Marist Mission penetrated the area in 1901. The German Administration decided to establish a station in the area, i.e. Lamuai and Kangu, to keep the local population under control. It appears that the local inhabitants were rather hostile towards each other (and others) and it was deemed necessary to restrict their active pursuits and channel their energies into less bloodthirsty endeavours. German Annual Reports prior to the First World War illustrate this point most lucidly. The time between the wars was quietly administered with peaceful penetration. The arrival of the Japanese saw an obvious reappraisal of thinking on the part of the local population.

-2-

Administration resumed at the cessation of hostilities in 1945. During the interim period from 1920 to 1945 the Catholic Church, through the Marist Mission, was steadily building up its number of converts and now at this present time the Church occupies an important part in the everyday lives of the people. Administration influence can never be termed strong. The Catholic Church, however, does come under this category, but there is a trend in the Buin Sub-District underway at the moment to cast off the bonds of some of the more forceful priests in charge. The Buin people as a whole are independent and like as little interference in the running of their everyday affairs. Crime is at a minimum and the people are very reserved and withdrawn. This in turn means less complaints being reported to Police or Sub-District Office, thus a so-called lower crime rate. Investigation into complaints is sometimes frustrating and unrewarding as some complainants do not come forth with the whole of the facts. The Kono Census Division on the whole is similar to the rest of the Sub-District. Politically the people are much aware although reserved somewhat as regards independence. Not an unpleasant area to be associated with.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) A copy of the latests Village Population Register is attached.

(APPENDIX B). There are no accurate statistics available on the neo-natal mortality rate. Health in the area at a glance appears good.

(b) Excepting ORAVA which can best be reached by sea, all villages in the area are linked by either roads or walking tracks.

(c) The outward flow of labour does not require comment. The figure is low and not unreasonable.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) There is only one component social group in the area. Due to the presence of two religious denominations in the area there is a slight friction. This is so in the ORIA area but the friction is not enough to warrant further comment.

(b) The simple family is the operative social unit although some reliance is placed upon the extended family. I intend to outline this reliance further under the heading (D) Leadership. Simply it involves an individual having recourse to his village leader or headman to assist the individual with erecting a house or settling a dispute.

(c) A description of the language pattern is something a normal astute and efficient member of this Department could not

elicit upon.

(d) Relationships are reasonable with groups in the area. Alliance, if any, would be formed by people around the northern and southern portions of the District.

(e) Relationships with those people outside the area are cordial. These people are closely assimilated with the people of the immediate BUIN area. The people of the ORIA group to the north would have contact with persons in the Kieta Sub-District. It appears that relationships with these people are normal.

-3-

(D) LEADERSHIP.

(a) The writer's first contact and such a small amount of time spent with these people deem it foolhardy to offer constructive comments on real or potential leaders. These people are naturally suspicious and extremely reserved. Time will no doubt assist in observing who are the influential people behind the scenes and thus a comment under this section will be forthcoming in the future. It might be pointed out that previous reports can not be relied upon now because of the time element.

(b) See (a) above.

(c) The leadership pattern is something which is extremely difficult to describe due to reluctance on the part of the people to come forth with information. That it is undergoing a change is obvious, but the change is slow. Thalks the writer had with various individuals within the area indicate that prior to the arrival of the Administration all affairs were in the hands of village leaders or "big men". These village leaders still exhibit power although it is behind the scenes. This status normally was inherited. The leaders had a definite say in village affairs and the handling of disputes etc. In fact it appears that their decisions were for the most part binding. These men were in turn assisted by deputy village leaders or smaller "big men". Disputes naturally enough were brought to the attention of the deputy leaders initially and then transferred up the line until a final authority was reached. If per chance one wanted assistance to build a house etc., then the problem was brought to the immediate leader who organised labour and such. People spoken to state that one was definitely required to adhere to the directions of one's leader.

Today it appears that on first glance the role of the village leader has fallen into disuse. This is incorrect. There are still a lot of leaders in the area who still handle disputes etc. The advent of the Local Government Council has not brought that much pressure upon them. It is true some Councillors are strong men in their own right and naturally enough this trait of leadership is respected but the leaders wherever they live still acquire respect as well. In some cases, however, the writer was forced to ponder whether the village idiot had acquired the dubious title of Councillor and someone was in the background manipulating him. Councillors from the area are as a rule extremely parochial.

This results in a limited outlook on their part to problems and people outside their immediate area. Councillors also feel that they have inherited the role of the old village Councillor/Police man. This in turn leads to Councillors attempting to settle disputes etc. It could be stated that the changing of the system from Village Constable to Village Local Government Councillor was a major advance politically but a major handicap in other spheres, i.e. development of communications e.g. roads etc. The elected Councillor is used as a vocal outlet for complainants but where it suits them the populace is not beyond ignoring him altogether. The younger generation also expound to the masses. They are listened to again where it suits the people. Any attack on the existing order at the village level will result in the demise of a would be politician. Radicalism seems to be the "modus operandi" of these aspiring leaders.

-4-

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) It is extremely difficult to get the local people to talk about their land customs. Any attempts made have to be subtle for the local people have a fixation that any Administration Officer inquiring about land is obviously attempting to "steal" it from them. I talked with various individuals about land matters and some of these people did their best to mislead me. Briefly from what I can ascertain the land system is a mixture of the patrilineal and matrilineal [matrilineal] systems. The purists believe that the system is the patrilineal system but impurists state otherwise.

Various persons state that land is inherited through the male side of the family, i.e. from father to eldest son to eldest son etc. If per chance there are other sons then the elder brother is "morally" obligated to assist them with land. This land so given is then passed on to their own respective sons and so on. Women are involved (i.e. impurists ideas). Further experience with the people will show which idea's argument is correct. Purists maintain land comes through the father, impurists maintain that one can inherit land through their/his mother. There is opposition to the latter and it is usually put forward during a dispute over ownership. Purists or impurists, whatever system is right now is slightly different to the inheritance system previous Officers of this Department have commented upon in their reports.

(b) There are no individuals holding land on lease from the Crown.

(c) Cash cropping has commenced within the area. Cocoa is the main economic crop. Planting is mainly individual, but there is the odd effort made at the communal level.

(F) LITERACY.

(a) All four schools in the Kono Census Division recognised by the Department of Education are controlled by the Roman Catholic Mission with its headquarters at TABAGO. Appendix C will illustrate the attendance at each of these four schools. The schools are located at TABAGO (St. Aloysius [Aloysius]), ORIA, BOGISAGO and MUGUAI.

(b) A village to village detailed study on Appendix D will show the total numbers of people (adults and children) who speak either Pidgin English or English. Percentage wise - approximately 35% speak Pidgin English and 30%

speak English.

(c) Appendix E will list those persons who have received higher education.

(d) Appendix F will list those persons absent from the area furthering their/his/her education.

(e) Radios abound in the area. Approximately 10% of the total population own radios. Pages out of magazines and periodicals add a splash of colour to the walls and doors or homes. A few of the people read the current newspapers when they can get hold of them.

-5-

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) There were no examples of traditional sytle [style] houses in the area. All houses seen were styled after the European house which has been adopted by most coastal people throughout the Territory. Build on stilts with woven walls and thatched roof etc., these houses are well ventilated and cool. There is a trend to use permanent materials on the roof and walls by some of the "better off" persons. The results are houses that are hot in the day, costly to build and not nearly as pleasant as the old styled houses. Clothing is worn by all. Males usually effect shorts and shirts while females usually effect skirts and blouses or dresses. Ideas of sanitation vary. Some use the pit latrines that are available but on the whole in disrepair, and other ignore these and relieve themselves in the bush. Axes, bush knives, spoons, knives, plates etc. will be found in most houses.

(b) The staple diet consists of kaukau (sweet potatoes), taro, sago, coconuts, bananas, kumul (a kind of cabbage) and yams. Canned foodstuffs are consumed as well as rice.

(c) There are no known community centres in the area patrolled.

(H) MISSIONS

(a) All villages in the area profess to follow the teachings of the Roman Catholic faith excepting the villages of SULEKUNU, KEKEMONA and KAUKAUSINA (Methodist) as well as the villages of ORIA, ORAVA and UBUBAKOGU (Seventh Day Adventist).

(b) A maternal, child and health clinic operates out of the Catholic Mission at TABAGO. No other mission is known to operate similar services. TABAGO has one indigenous nurse and an expatriate sister on duty at its Medical Centre. TABAGO also posesses [possesses] an expatriate teacher and seven indigenous teachers for its school which as Standard VI. Father W. Fingleton is the Priest in Charge.

(c) The local people hold the Catholic Mission and Father Fingleton with a great deal of respect. The two other Missions in the area do not have pastors based in the area and so the local people are left to follow their respective religions without daily guidance. There is little conflict between the Missions in the area but there is a certain amount of reservedness by the missions

(Catholic mainly) to the Administration and its Officers. A perusal of File No. 10-4-1 held at this Office reveals a certain amount of hostility on the part of Father Fingleton to certain Officers based in Buin over the years and possibly the Administration in general.

-6-

(I) NON-INDIGENES.

(a) Only two areas are owned by non-indigenous identities and they are the TONOLEI TIMBER Area at present under the control of Thiess (Pacific) Pty. Ltd. who are the present holders of Timber Permit No. 199 issued in 1964 for a period of ten years, and TOBORAI Plantation. TOBORAI is at present owned by Peter Baylis, an Englishman, who purchased the plantation from Jack Tack Long in 1966.

(b) TONOLEI is not in operation at the moment. Future operations depend on the ability of this company to raise the necessary capital to establish an industrial complex and residential area costing probably one million dollars.

(See file No. 33-1-3, Forestry, General)

(c) Naturally such an enterprise would make available to the immediate local populace a possible outlet for primary produce such as kaukau, green vegetables, fruit etc, but however, as the Timber Area is not in operation, and it is doubtful that it will be within the next two years, there is no hope of a market outlet being established.

(d) Not applicable.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Excepting that area around ORIA and to the north east of ORIA, the Kono Census Division is blessed with a reasonable network of roads when maintained. Unfortunately nature under the guise of inclement weather, and a marked reluctance on the part of the local people to maintain the roads within the area, causes all roads to be in a bad state of disrepair. The main internal roads run north east from TANDAREKI to TAPAGO Catholic Mission. This road is fit for large trucks up to six ton, although some doubt remains as to whether some of the bridges in the area could take this weight. Trucks up to this tonnage would be advised to have four wheel drive. It must be rembered [remembered] that all roads in the area join onto other roads that give the Census Division access to the Sub-District Office and the shipping point at Kangu.

(b) The area boasts of an extremely good natural harbour at TONOLEI. Unfortunately there is no road access to this harbour not is there any likelihood in the near future of there being an access from either the Kono Census Division or the Sub-District at Buin.

TONOLEI is one of the best natural harbours in the Territory. It is capable of taking large ocean going vessels, and

coupled with the Forestry Project there (See (I) NON-INDIGENES) it could have a reasonable future, however as the Forestry Project has been postponed so of course has the development of the Port.

(c) There are two airstrips in the area. One is at ORIA and is opened to Category D aircraft and the other is at LIHU which is opened to Category E. There is no possibility of extending either of these airstrips in the foreseeable [foreseeable] future although ORIA could be up-graded at great cost. There is no need for more airstrips in the area.

- 7 -

COMMUNICATIONS (CONTINUED)

(d) One river only was encountered on the Patrol and this was the MULIKO River. This river cannot be forded after heavy rain in the hills to the north. but for the most part it is only about one and a half feet deep at the fording site. There was an old bridge a little down from the fording site but this has fallen into disrepair over the years and has collapsed.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

There are limited numbers of skilled persons in the area and of these most are employed outside the area. See APPENDIX G for details.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The people of this area are, on the whole, very much aware on matters of political importance. This was pointed out to me on my visits within the Buin Area with Mr. E. Edmondson (Department of Education, PARIRO), to various villages within the Kono Census Division and outside it. Such items for discussion included Independence and the Coalition Government. The questions asked left me with the impression that the people are aware of what is going on within the Territory. It is well known that Political Education is a continuing facet of the role of the Administration Officer and so over the forthcoming years climaxing with Independence, these people, together with the others in Buin, should be at least in tune with the rest of the Territory.

There are current attitudes at the moment which are closely allied with the Catholic Mission at TABAGO. It appears that the Mission offers quite a good deal of advice (which is generally accepted) to the people. This advice could in some cases be construed as anti-Administration. See comments under (H) Missions.

Attitudes to non-natives generally are of suspicion and distrust. This again is allied to the attitudes of the Catholic Mission at TABAGO. There is a real fear of exploitation by non-natives and/or the Administration. It is obvious that in the past some mistakes have been made and these have been/are exploited by the Mission at TABAGO. The Local Government at Buin is indeed a vocal outlet for the community.

Land is an extremely important commodity within the area as it is in the remainder of Papua New Guinea. There are fears amongst the people that their heritage could be in

danger. Again this attitude results in suspicion of the Administration or non-natives.

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(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) For a record of the number of economic trees in the area see APPENDIX H.

(b) Total actual production will be recorded as a follow-on from (a) above. See APPENDIX I.

(c) Total production possible will also be associated with (a) above. See APPENDIX H.

(d) There is the odd sale of produce to the Mission Station at TABAGO but this could not be termed a market gardening enterprise. Quite a few persons would make the pilgrimage to Buin each Saturday for Market Day. It would be extremely difficult to tabulate the amount of income earned as a result of this enterprise.

(e) There are no places of employment within the area if one excludes the Catholic Mission at TABAGO. There are few persons employed at the Catholic Mission at TABAGO and the private plantation run by Mr. P. Baylis.

(f) Co-operatives are functioning within the area. On the 16th January, 1967, the BUSIBA Society commenced. Up until then the societies were progressing in a reasonable manner, however with the founding of BUSIBA Society it was intended that the societies within the immediate Buin area would join with those of SIWAI and BANA and everything would be centralised, i.e. a central workshop for trucks and tractors, goods etc. This was to be the Buin Sub-District's answer to the NAPIDAKOE NAVITU in the Kieta area. It obviously had cultish tendencies and an anti-Administration theme, however those co-operative officers in the area had a large amount of respect. In the initial eight months this society had \$200,000.00 in turnover. It was proposed that the society join with Kieta and Buka with probable secession from the remainder of Papua New Guinea as the ultimate goal. Buka refused to join the coalition and it fell through. BUSIBA from its good start commenced going downhill through inefficiency, mismanagement and incompetence. The final breakdown occurred in 1970, and as in these cases, the Administration was blamed. SIWAI and BANA societies have withdrawn from BUSIBA ten months ago so it is now strictly a Buin affair. Estimates of the total stock on hand vary but a figure of \$10,000.00 would be a reasonable estimate according to Co-operative Officer Mr. M. Kavanaugh.

BUSIBA when it started had a total share capital of an unknown amount due to the fact that the accounts were in such disarray. In July, 1970, share capital total was \$9,215.00. In May, 1971, the share capital had risen to \$27,598.00.

Buin society had a share capital of \$55,328.10 for the same period.

BUSIBA is being held together by Mr. LUK KANKANA. Mr. KANKANA is from the Makis Census Division. It is not in the process of liquidation.

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THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA. (CONTINUED)

(g) There is one outstanding entrepreneur in the area - Augustine Naisi from IAMORU.

(h) All Bank Accounts are listed in numerical order. This makes it quite impossible to check on the amount of savings held in accounts in the area.

(i) There is no difficulty in meeting Tax obligations. These people could safely meet three times their current Tax obligations without difficulty.

(j) It is impossible to calculate an average per capita income figure. There is just not enough data available to arrive at anywhere near a reasonable figure.

(k) Marketing facilities as mentioned previously are available at Buin where people from all over Buin travel on Saturday to sell their produce. It would require a survey of every person using the market each Saturday for at least a month to arrive at any reasonable figures for the Kono Census Division. This is providing one is given enough staff to carry out such a survey.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) There is more than sufficient land available for increased plantings of permanent tree crops in this Census Division. Kono Census Division is reported to total 278 sq. miles, or in acres, 197,920. Of this land thirty percent is not suitable for all types of Agriculture, i.e. it is suitable for scattered subsistence farming. I should imagine of this unsuitable 59,376 acres, a good part would be suitable for the breeding of cattle and other such animals. Twenty-five percent of the whole area is being utilised with the remaining forty-five percent available for increased plantings or other agricultural expansion. This figure of forty-five percent in acres means 69,168 acres approximately are available.

(b) Obviously anything can be increased including market gardening. Labour is the biggest problem with any attempt at increased plantings.

(c) One is dealing with a Rural economy and such increases could be felt elsewhere in the Territory if wages were increased. I daresay that wages could be raised however as there is only one private plantation in the area approximately ten persons would benefit.

(d) New activities such as fishing need not be entertained even though the Census Division has such a large coastline.

The people of this area are all land dwellers. A few people sail upon the coastal waters but there are no venturesome fishermen in the area. I would think that any proposal to commence a fishing industry would not attract very much support. Under (I) NON-INDIGENES I mentioned that a Timber Lease had been taken out for TONELAI Harbour. This company has since folded or is in the process of folding. Theiss Brothers have now purchased the lease.

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POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY (CONTINUED)

Reaction of the people to programmes involving change and hard work for increasing the cash earnings in the are would be viewed with suspicion and probable lack of support. These people are quite prepared for the moment to drift along with the cocoa prices. Some individuals have attempted to introduce cattle projects. Some have been successful, others have been opposed out of jealousy and disputes over land. I daresay that the reaction to such schemes would be favourable depending on how much hard work is involved.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Local Government Council is viewed in a favourable light by the people of this are. Council taxes are low and this writer can not see any large increase in the foreseeable [foreseeable] future. The people have overcome the problem of low taxes i.e. lack of funds for Capital Works, by the donations to the Council. The donors (usually on a village basis) stress that the money must be used by the Council for projects in the donor's area. Thus the people have donated a cash supplement to the Council revenue. This has been viewed by the Council as sufficient complement in relation to the conditions imposed with regard to the granting of rural development funds to an area.

The people intend carrying on with this policy of donations instead of offering labour in the future.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

It has taken the people some time to view the Central Government as an extension of themselves and not something of Australian origin. The people are still suspicious but are coming to realise that the House of Assembly is their House of Assembly and that the Ministers of that House are now the 'Decision Makers'. Actions and time will convince the people.

APPENDIX A

RAINFALL STATISTICS (DAYS RAIN FELL)

BUIN SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June
	July	August	September	October	November	December
1968	808(10)	597(12)	794(12)	1301(16)	393(8)	2128(17)
	2796(18)	2038(23)	850(20)	1734(21)	1602(21)	916(19)
1969	1329(22)	1210(16)	1782(23)	1080(20)	1079(12)	1066(17)
	1782(15)	4589(31)	3427(24)	2049(24)	619(13)	1137(17)
1970	1061(19)	1511(16)	1497(19)	825(17)	1156(21)	1678(19)
	1158(16)	820(19)	898(21)	1653(21)	370(13)	1008(20)
1971	1169(24)	1002(21)	877(20)	810(11)	334(13)	240(12)
	808(22)	755(20)	608(16)	1162(19)	634(15)	1056(19)
Average)	1092(19)	1090(16)	1237(19)	1004(16)	740(14)	1278(16)
	1836(18)	2051(23)	1446(20)	1649(21)	806(15)	1039(19)

Notes: Taken from records held at Sub-District Office, Buin

APPENDIX C

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE - KONO CENSUS DIVISION - APRIL 1972

BOGISAGO CATHOLIC MISSION

No. of Teachers

Class	Male	Female	Total	For School
Std II 10	18	28		1

Total Attendance for month - 365

Days Open - 15

Average Attendance for month- 24

KULULA CATHOLIC MISSION (ORIA) No. of Teachers

For School

Class Male Female Total

II			16	14	30	2
IV			16	18	34	
Totals			32	32	64	

Total Attendance for month - 423 480 919

Days Open - 15

Average Attendance for month - 28 32 60

ST. ALOYSISUS [ALOYSIUS] CATHOLIC MISSION SCHOOL (TABAGO)

No, of Teachers

Class Male Female Total For School

I			26	20	46	9
II			16	12	28	
III			17	18	35	
IV			20	11	31	
IV			15	16	31	
V			18	16	34	
V			23	8	31	
VI			12	12	24	
VI			11	11	22	
Totals			158	124	282	

Total Attendance for month - 2336 1840 4176

Days open - 15

Days open

Average Attendance for month - 155 122 277

(Continued)

APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE - KONO CENSUS DIVISION - APRIL 1972

MUGUAI CATHOLIC MISSION

No. of Teachers

Class Male Female Total For School

II 15 13 28

III 10 11 21 2

Totals 25 24 49

Total Attendance for month - 321 333 654

Days open - 14

Average Attendance for month - 22 23 45

APPENDIX D

ADULTS - LITERATE OR SEMI-LITERATE

Village	Pidgin English	Motu	English
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APPENDIX E
PERSONS WITH HIGHER EDUCATION

APPENDIX F
PERSONS ABSENT FURTHERING EDUCATION
(Continued)
Tight Binding

APPENDIX F (CONTINUED)
PERSONS ABSENT FURTHERING EDUCATION
(Continued)

APPENDIX F (CONTINUED)
PERSONS ABSENT FURTHERING EDUCATION

APPENDIX g
TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

	Females	Males
Storeman		3
Doctor		1
Agricultural Assistant		2
Boats Crew		2
Labourer		13
Stevedore		1
Teacher	4	23
Student	45	65
Co-Operative Officer		3
Clerk	2	7
Heavy Equipment Operator		5
Driver		11
Electrician		3
Priest		4
Pastor		2
Nurse	12	
Nun (Catholic)	7	
Typist	2	
P.I.R.		8
Sawmiller		1
Police		7
Engineer		1
Librarian		1
Mechanic		7
Welfare Assistant	7	
Carpenter		5
Aif Post Orderly/Ecspital Orderly		5
Cook		1

APPENDIX H
NUMBER OF MATURE 3OCCA TREES

Village	No. of Growers	Mature	1966	1967	1968	1969	Total
Bogisago	25						12,187
Botulai	11						3,982
Iamaru	4						2,363
Ka'amoro	15	6,352					9,106
Kaitu	21	2,573					16,958
Kaukausina	5	127			1,642		1,736
Kekemona	5	1,204			236		765
Kikibatsiogu	6	5,860		227	860	2,896	4,615
Kogu	11	652		299	3,583	962	14,466
Kogiwiriru	5	1,223		1,585	1,977	2,000	4,426
Komai	5	509	1,070	6,200	1,960	5,305	2,477
Lakoei	9	302	148	1,736	2,950	828	1,934
Luilau	12	4,335	152	765	1,051	8,947	6,358
Lukauko	37	8,889	1,315	1,100	1,703	617	24,294
Maika	11	417	58	2,107	6,100	1,578	7,970
Mogoroi	29	5,209	229	1,476	2,306	547	17,538
Muguai	14	2,040	54	300	5,933	2,432	10,591
Oria	21	8,981	320	4,939	2,548	3,095	13,669
Orimai	30	5,333	3,819	1,915	3,260	1,557	9,643
Ororoi	15	5,087	781	2,520	1,482	900	6,760
Orumoi	5	4,800	245	4,201	500	1,005	8,959
Pagui	35	4,954	528	277	2,418	3,470	17,397
Parero	11	3,206	1,546	1,173	6,913	671	4,377
Pauroka	13	3,654	190	1,741	500	5,012	23,553
Pililalo	20	3,129	3,287	1,870	6,700	1,889	10,294
Sulekunu	17	3,862	x,494	4,900	1,300	702	6,047
Tabago	11	2,448	822	3,482	1,100	3,34	4,859
Tagurai	9	43	1,311	661	654	4	5,086
Tandareki	14	3,066	191	854	520	1,400	5,803
Tubaru	11	1,119	75	742	831	1,071	3 650
Turitai	12	2,698	208	421	3,732	500	6,930
Ugubakogu	6	1,520	220	-	580	218	2,538
Totals	459	79,852	17,063	45,491	63,339	50,946	256,691

Mature trees total 205,645 i.e. total plantings less 1969 plantings

Actual production cannot be ascertained. Buin Producer's Co-operative

Society purchased \$143,143.99 worth of cocoa for 1971/72.

Estimated production should be 91.8 tons approximately of dry beans

Legend