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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Hutjena

VOLUME No: 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

HUTJENA

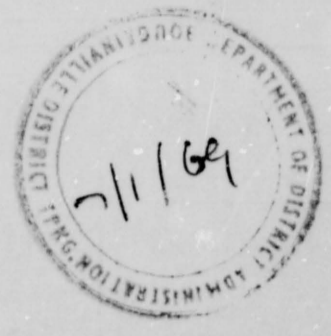
<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1-68-69	P.R. Hunter	West Coast Buka
2-68-69	R.W. Gregory	North east coast Buka Island
3-68-69	P.R. Hunter	Nissan Island
4-68-69	R.W. Gregory	West coast Buka & parts of Selau C.D.
5-68-69	R.W. Gregory	Nissan Island
7-68-69	D.I. Mac Donald	Nissan Island excluding Pinipel
6-68-69	" " "	SELAU C.D. (Separate) - SEE TINDUT 6/71-72

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AVAILABLE
1985.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of.....BOUGAINVILLE..... Report No.....1/68-69.....

Patrol Conducted by.....P.R. HUNTER, A.D.O.....

Area Patrolled.....WEST COAST BUKA.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....1.....

Duration—From.....2/9/1968.....to.....14/9/1968..... (30-9-68, 5-10-68)
8-10-68, 15-10-68

Number of Days.....20 ACTUAL FIELD DAYS.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....FEBRUARY - MARCH 1968
ELECTION PATROL

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

Map Reference.....BUKA ISLAND.....

Objects of Patrol.....REVISION OF CENSUS, AREA SURVEY
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

Forwarded, please.

4/2/1969

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

[Handwritten notes]
Mrs. Stoney
D. Stoney
20/6/69

Popu

13	Females in Child Birth	
F		

67-11-14

28th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
KIETA, Bougainville.

PATROL NO. HUTJENA 1/68-69

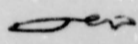
Your reference 67/1/3 dated 6th February, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual
Census Report by Mr. P.R. Hunter, Assistant District
Officer, to West Coast Buka Census Division.

I agree that the Report is most informative,
and indicates that Mr. Hunter has displayed enthu-
siasm in compiling same.

The general situation in the area appears good,
however, the introduction of the Council boat should
encourage an increase in the present level of economic
development.

A copy of the patrol instructions is required,
please.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. P.R. Hunter,
Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
HUTJENA, Bougainville.

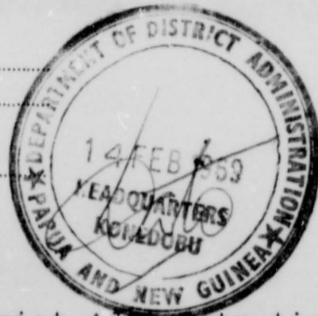
Please note that political education must
be a continuing process in all situations.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-14
51-1-11

Tel. one
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67/1/3
If calling ask for
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
KIETA.

(2)
30

6th February, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONE DOBU.

Hutjena P/R No.1 of 1968/69 - Area Study,
Buka West Coast.

Your 51/1/11 of 21st January, 1969.

Situation Report was forwarded on the 9th January, 1969, and this Area Study has just been received. There does not appear to be any obvious explanation for the submission of the Report in two consignments unless this was occasioned by the delay of the Area Study pending completion of SAPO.SA Statistics.

This study contains a lot of useful information on the Buka West Coast and surrounding Islands and is possibly the most informative report to come out of Buka Sub-District for some years.

In comparison the people of this area do suffer some neglect from their more accessible counterparts on the East Coast. The Buka Council though has paid a first advance of \$3,000 on a boat to be used mainly in the West Coast area - it will be completed in May.

Comments from the Assistant District Commissioner, Hutjena are attached together with the Study in duplicate.

W.T. Brown
(W.T. BROWN)
District Commissioner.

28/2

Situation Report

File 51-1-11 PE.4

Pages 141-149

Department of District Administration.

67/2/1

Sub-District Office,
HUTJENA.

31st December, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
KIETA.

PATROL REPORT,
HUTJENA No1-68/69.
AREA STUDY - BUKA WEST COAST.

I attach original and one copy of the above report, together with census statistics and patrol maps, submitted by Mr. P. HUNTER, Assistant District Officer. The report was received at this office on the 20th November, 1968. I have already commented on the situation report, refer my 51/1/2 of 16th December, 1968. I have the following comments on the area study.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER.

Mr. HUNTER did not include figures for SAPOSA village. This village has a large population and its omission from the statistics throws the totals out considerably. I have had the reporting officer include SAPCSA figures from the last census in 1966.

ROADS.

The HAPAN to BEI road traverses a distance of 5 land miles over flat, sometimes swampy land. As can be seen from page 18 of the report, there is no lack of shipping points on the west coast. To truck produce over 20 road miles from BEI to BUKA PASSAGE would not be a paying proposition. Hence the HAPAN to BEI road has no economic priority.

PLANTATIONS.

It is interesting to note that 47.9% of all labourers on expatriate plantations, are agreement workers from mainland New Guinea. This is an indication that local plantations are beginning to rely more on local, casual labour.

CASH INCOME.

I feel that Mr. HUNTER is over estimating, see page 20. The average village copra producer certainly does not get \$170 per ton for his produce. Trading rates on the West Coast are 5¢ per lb. for copra and 7¢ per lb. for cocoa. A more realistic figure would be \$110 per ton for copra and \$160 per ton for cocoa. Thus, a more accurate estimate of native income

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in the area would be :-

500 TONS COPRA @ \$110	55,000
5 TONS COCOA @ \$160	800
200 CASUAL LABOURS @ \$7 per fortnight	36,400
30 PROFESSIONAL WORKERS (MISSION TEACHERS ETC.)	3,000
	<u>\$95,200</u>

POLITICAL.

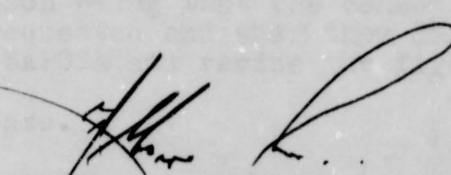
As at the time of writing, the west coast people have not shown any enthusiasm for an independent Bougainville. They are aware of the current publicity and have been spoken to by two of the Bougainville M.H.A.'s. As Mr. HUNTER states, these people are conservative and are wary of new ideas. This trait they owe to many years of association with the Methodist Mission. The power in the villages is still firmly in the hands of the headmen, who are more conservative, and against change than most. They have always been loyal to the Administration and will continue to be so.

GENERAL.

Mr. HUNTER has submitted a good report with a wealth of detail that will provide good reference material for the future.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

Forwarded, please.


(K.J. HANRAHAN),
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. P. Hunter,
Sub-District Office,
HUTJENA.

Att:



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

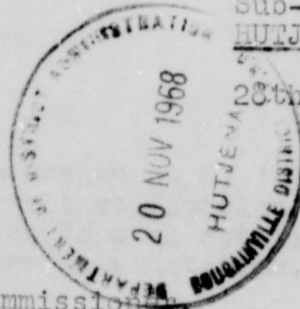
27

Department of District Administration.

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference... 67-2-1
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Sub-District Office,
HUTJENA.

20th October, 1968.



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

PATROL REPORT 1/68-69.

Please find attached for your consideration and comments:-

- Area Survey,
- Situation Report, ✓
- Patrol Diary,
- Map of patrol area.
- Revised Census figures,
- Camping Allowance Claim
- Survey of the HAPAN-BEI road.

I have had to omit SAPOSA from the Census, even though a night was spent there. The reason being that the census sheets did not arrive from KUNUA as requested and when they do, with your permission, I will visit SAPOSA and revise the figures.

For your information, please.

(P. R. HUNTER);
Assistant District Officer.

Att.

PATROL DIARY

SEPTEMBER.

- Monday 2nd 0800 Proceeded on MV 'ISIS' to PORORAN. Dropped mail at Skotolan and Tulaen. On arrival at Pororan settled in and proceeded to Karoola plantation. 1700 returned. Slept PORORAN.
- Tuesday 3rd Revised census of Pororan and YaparU and had discussions. Slept Pororan.
- Wednesday 4th Revised census of Hitau. Inspected island and obtained information for Area Survey. Slept Hitau.
- Thursday 5th Proceeded by canoe to Bei. Had discussions and inspected cash crop plantings. Slept Bei.
- Friday 6th Revised census of both Bei and Yegits. Thence proceed to Sohano by speedboat.
- Monday 9th Proceed to Hapan by vehicle thence by ~~xxxx~~ foot along the proposed Hapan-Bei road. From Bei proceeded to Yegits. Inspected village and thence proceeded Tulaen Pltn. via Paru Pltn. Visited Skotolan mission station and collected data for Area Survey. Slept Tulaen.
- Tuesday 10th Spent day at Petats attending bazaar. In afternoon visited Jame Pltn. Slept Tulaen.
- Wednesday 11th Proceeded to Petats - revised census figures and had discussions. Slept Petats.
- Thursday 12th Caught up on paper work and inspected cash crop plantings etc. Slept Petats.
- Friday 13th Proceeded Poka - revised census figures. Thence walked to Tung - revised census figures and had discussions. Slept Tung
- Saturday 14th Proceeded Sohano by speedboat.
- Monday 30th Proceeded by M.V. 'ISIS' to Tung. Boat took patrol gear to Matsungan. I walked to Kahule along proposed feeder road, thence by canoe to Matsungan. Revised Census figures and had discussions. Slept Matsungan.

(85)

OCTOBER.

- Tuesday 1st Proceeded by canoe to Kahule - revised census figures thence proceed along foot track to Nova. Inspected school and hamlet of Nova. Also visited Nova plantation.
Slept Nova.
- Wednesday 2nd Revised census figures and in afternoon proceeded to Madehas Plantation. Had discussions with Mr. Lee.
Slept Madehas.
- Thursday 3rd. Proceeded Taiof by outboard. Revised census, visited inhabited islands. Had discussions.
Slept Taiof.
- Friday 4th Proceeded to Saposa by outboard. Census sheets did not arrive from Kunua Patrol Post so unable to revise census. Had discussions and visited various islands.
Slept Saposa.
- Saturday 5th Returned to Sohano.
- Tuesday 8th Proceeded by M.V. 'HAZEL' to Jame and Bei Plantations to investigate complaint. Walked from Bei to Hapan thence by vehicle to Hutjena.
- Tuesday 15th Proceeded to Kohino by vehicle thence by foot to Sapani No 1 and 2 and then returned by foot to Malasang.

End of Patrol

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Department of District Administration.

Telegrams
Telephone

Our Reference... 67-2-1
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Sub-District Office,
HUTJENA.

14th October, 1968.

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

HUTJENA PATROL REPORT 1/68-69.

AREA STUDY - WEST BUKA.

A. INTRODUCTION.

(a) The area under study is the West Coast of BUKA, which consists of the inhabited islands of HITAU, PORORAN, JAIME (plantation), PETATS, MATSUNGAN, MADEHAS (plantation), TAI OF and SAPOSA, plus numerous other islands. There are six villages located on the West Coast of the main island of BUKA as well as seven plantations and the Methodist Mission at SKOTOLAN. The village of SAPANI consists of two hamlets located in small valleys in the Parkinson Range.

The islands are of basically coral formation with a top-soil varying from ten to twenty-four inches deep. The exceptions being MADEHAS and TAI OF which appear to have once been part of the Parkinson Range and are volcanic in origin. The former are flat while the latter have hills rising to about 1,000 feet. The exception of TAI OF there are no rivers on the islands and before the advent of water tanks, and even during dry spells, water is obtained by sinking shallow wells. All the islands are surrounded by reefs, which while making it hazardous for shipping, does provide numerous harbours which allows for easier marketing of produce.

The villages on BUKA Island are situated on the slopes of Parkinson Range which rises fairly steeply to approximately 2,000 feet and provides numerous streams for fresh water, but besides the GAGAN and NOVA Rivers, none are navigable and they are only so by outboard motors - NOVA only at high tide.

Vegetation on the islands is secondary growth with planted areas of coconuts and subsistence gardens. On BUKA it is much the same except there is some primary rainforest, where there are good stands of Tolas, Tauwan and Benato. Both on the islands and BUKA coast there are coastal mangrove swamps. Rainfall is approximately 120-140 inches per year and there is a definite dry period from October to about the beginning of December.

(b) Access to the area is by ship or walking. Produce taken out and goods bought in are shipped on boats ranging from canoes to inter island vessels. The area is approximately 4-16 miles from the Sub-District Headquarters. An airfield was being constructed at SKOTOLAN Mission for use by the M.A.F. Cessna, but when it was found the strip would require more work than initially envisaged, it was abandoned.

There is a suggestion that a road be built from the existing road head at HAPAN in the Solus to BEI village and thence to NOVA and HANELA. To date there is still a suggestion and a preliminary survey has been done.

.....2/

Wharf sites are situated at PORORAN (takes up to 50 tons), BEI Plantation and village (takes up to 100 tons), JAIME, MADEHAS and TULAEN plantations (takes up to 300 tons), PETATS (takes up to 900 tons), SKOTOLAN Methodist Mission (takes up to 100 tons) and TUNG village (takes up to 100 tons). There are good anchorages at TAIOF and SAPOSA but no wharves.

(c) The people in this area have had contact with Europeans since Queen Emma's time and various trading stations were established. The German Administration conducted regular patrols throughout the area, during which time quite a bit of land was purchased - notably the island of JAIME.

In 1922 the Methodist Mission established its headquarters at SKOTOLAN and ever since they have guided the people spiritually, also in education and in health matters, with the result they have most probably the strongest supporters of any church in the district and through regular Administration patrols have become a staunch supporter of the Administration. There appears to be no evidence of cargo cults, with the possible exception of BEI and YEGITS people who have been linked with suspected cargo cults on the East Coast. However, it has died a natural death several years ago. On the whole I would regard the West Coast people as conservative in nature and any new idea must be proven before being accepted.

(22)

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) Attached please find the revised Census figures for the West coast of BUKA. It will be noticed that SAPOSA has been omitted from the Census sheets as I was unable to revise the figures as the census sheets are still held at KUNUA Patrol Post. They have been asked for but have not yet been received. I shall forward an amended census figure when I can complete SAPOSA.

From the figures attached it will be noticed that over 50% of the population is under sixteen which means that within a twenty year period we can safely predict that the present population will double itself if the present trend of having large families is continued. However the United Church Mission has started encouraging the use of contraceptives, especially the hoop and should it be popular it may help in keeping the population down.

The situation on the West coast is quite contrasting in that the villages with an abundance of land, have small populations, while villages with the bigger population ie PETATS PORORAN, and SAPOSA have nowhere the amount of land of the former.

There were only 16 deaths, none of which were neo-natal and 187 births. A good sign that the medical facilities of the Catholic and United Churches and the Administration are keeping the people fit and healthy.

(b) Please see attached map. Distances are as follows:-

HAPAN	TO	BEI	4	MILES
BEI	"	YEGITS	2	"
YEGITS	"	PARU	2	"
POKA	"	TUNG	2	"
TUNG	"	KAHULE	2	"
TUNG	"	SAPAN (2)	3	"
SAPAN (2)	"	KOHINO	6	"
"	"	TELATU	7	"
"	"	BAKUKA	7	"
"	"	MALASANG	6	"
KAHULE	"	SAPAN (2)	4	"
"	"	NOVA	6	"
NOVA	"	NOVA Pltn.	2½	"

(c) All told the number of adults working in the district or outside is 366 or just over a tenth of the population. However the majority of those absent hold skilled jobs, e.g. teachers, drivers, clerks, ministers and other jobs within this range. Very few work as ordinary labourers and those that do, do so for short periods of time for some money and usually live in the village next to the plantation or other place of employment concerned.

But as can be seen the absent workers largely come from four villages PETATS (109 adults), TAIOP (60), NOVA (43) and MATSUNGAN (45). There are various reasons for the fairly large absenteeism in these villages and some are as follows :-

(a) Being a skilled worker one is on a higher social scale than an ordinary villager though he may not receive the same amount of money. After all anyone can plant coconuts, very few can ~~become~~ become teachers etc.

(b) A regular pay packet every fortnight or month, whatever work one does give one a certain amount of security. Whereas in the village money only comes in when one makes copra etc.

(c) To earn money for the rest of the family to buy labourers to develop the land.

(d) To see a bit of the world before returning, if at all, to village life and its restrictions.

Before proceeding, various social customs of note are discussed below for your interest.

UPRI HAIR - This was a form of initiation for young children usually when a group of village children had reached puberty. It took the form of the particular group living in the bush with old men for 3 months without contact with any other people, women. During these three months the group was indoctrinated into the laws and obligations of the village. At this stage they grew their hair long and after three months they returned to village life wearing the UPRI hats. The hair in shape depending on the village the hair is to hide the hair. All women must remain lower in height than an uninitiated man and not to crowd. It is said that this practice has been taken away but on have not noticed. Also at this stage they have a feather, which is a mark of a man usually made his own feathers the women in order for them to become more fearful of the UPRI. After about 2 years, there is a feast where the hair is cut and stored with their hats in a house. At a later date there is another feast where the hats and hair are publicly burnt. After this the boys are regarded as men and can marry etc.

The glove is no longer practiced in UPRIs but the practice however it is still practiced in a village in the UPRIs administration area (Berika and UPRIs without a village).

UPRI PRICE: Traditional items price consisted of flying low teeth, porpoise teeth and tips of sea shells. In some cases they were made into necklaces. Before the introduction of money, the teeth carried the most value. As time went on the porpoise teeth were killed and there was feasting. Also the bride price were made of shells and some were made from the shells, who still make them for the UPRIs. They have used for fighting.

Today, while some of the traditional items are exchanged the emphasis is now on money, ranging up to \$100, lelept and other items of such nature.

MARRIAGE: This appears to be rather confusing. From discussions with various villagers, it could seem that prior to the advent of missions, marriage was a process in that a person of one

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) The people on the West Coast of BUKA are divided like the rest of BUKA into two major moities, the NABOIN and NAKARIP. However, within the above, the NABOIN has a sub group the NAKAS and the NAKARIP has a sub group called the NATASI. In some cases it appears that one moiety may have precedence over the other. This is not so and in fact all xx groups seem on the same level.

The exception to this, are the people of TAI OF and SAPOSA that while they have the above groupings they have a further sub group in the NABOIN, the FUNGANIF and NAKARIP, KUNAFATS. This may be due to the fact that the SAPASO and TAI OF people migrated from the TINPUTZ area, whereas the west coast people are said to have arrived in canoes from where they don't know, and eventually spread throughout BUKA. The initial landing place is near TUNG and POKA villages called PUNEN. Then they moved to a place called MAU and thence to all over BUKA.

Before proceeding, various social customs of note are discussed below for your interest.

(1) UPEI CULT - this was a form of initiation ceremony conducted usually when a group of male children had reached puberty. It took the form of the particular group living in the bush with old men for 3 months without contact with any others especially women. During this three months the group was indoctrinated into the loves and obligations of the village. At this stage they grew their hair long and after three months they returned to village life wearing the UPEI hats. They vary in shape depending on the area but the idea is to hide the hair. All women must remain lower in height than an UPEI even if she has to crawl. Should she not do this the head UPEI can either marry her or have her killed. Also at this stage they have a tambaran, who is a man dressed up and usually spends his time frightening the women in order for them to become more fearful of the UPEI. After about 2 years, there is a feast where the hair is cut and stored with their hats in a house. At a later date there is another feast where the hats and hair are publicly burnt. After this the boys are regarded as men and can marry etc.

The above is no longer practiced in BUKA or the islands, however it is still practiced to a degree in the KUNUA Administration area (Keriaka and Kunua census divisions).

BRIDE PRICE: Traditional bride price consisted of flying fox teeth, porpoise teeth and types of sea shell, in all three cases they were made into necklaces. However the porpoise teeth carried the most value. As elsewhere in the Territory, pigs were killed and there was feasting. Also included in the bride price were spears and bows and arrows traded from the Keriakas, who still make them for the tourist trade. They were used for fighting.

To-day, while some of the traditional items are exchanged the emphasis is now on money, ranging up to \$300, laplaps and other items of such nature.

MARRIAGE: This appears to be rather confusing. From discussions with various villagers, it could seem that prior to the advent of Missions, marriage was exogamous in that a person of one

...../

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(M)

group must marry outside the sub group at village level wither in their moiety or another moiety. i.e. a NAKAS cannot marry a NAKAS of the same village but can marry a NAKAS of another village providing that they are not closely related. But a NAKAS must marry either a NABOIN, NAKARIP or NATASI if marrying in her own village. In some cases there were exceptions to this. However today through mission teaching and the break down of tradition people of one sub group can marry within that sub group providing it is not contrary to church law.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE:: In most cases it is patrilocal, however, in some cases where a man marries a head women he may go and stay at her village. In all cases of patrilocal residence the women retain their own clan or group identity and head women are given respect and still retain a great amount of influence in her home village. On the death of the husband women usually return to their own villages.

INHERITANCE: Inheritance is always matrilineal and children of a marriage of people from a different group always take residence of their mothers group. Thus due to patrilocal residence and matrilineal inheritance solving todays land problems on BUKA is a very difficult process. An example of this can be seen when grandchildren of a mixed marriage will retain rights to land they may have never seen.

(b) Life evolves around the simple family in day to day matters, weeding of gardens, a great deal of fishing and cleaning lines of coconuts. However for the much heavier work and some social obligations, the extended family and lineage become involved. Examples of this are clearing the bush for planting of coconuts, building houses, providing food for feasts and also assisting in paying bride prices. I ~~may~~ add that in the clearing and construction work, the person for whom it is being done provides the food. Today the more affluent pay labourers to ~~make up~~ ^{do} the jobs done by relatives.

(c) For this I refer you to a booklet written by J. Allen and C. Hurd, and issued by the Summer Institute of Linguistics, called the Languages of the Bougainville District. The survey was conducted early in 1963.

As will be seen on the West Coast of BUKA there are three main languages with a number of dialects related to each, this is enumerated below.

SOLOS LANGUAGE:- main speaking group in the Solus area, however, the following West Coast villages speak it - BEI, POKA, TUNG, KAHULI-SAPANI and NOVA. There are no dialects to this language.

PETATS LANGUAGE:- The main speaking group are the people of PETATS Island and you have the HITAU-PORORAN dialect and the MATSUNGAN dialect.

SAPOSA LANGUAGE:- The main speaking group are the people of SAPOSA with the TAIOF dialect.

(d) This will have to be divided into three different areas.

PORORAN-HITAU:- The two islands are very small in area and the people have long relied on bating kaukau and other crops in

...../

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exchange for fish and sea products. In Hitau there are no gardens and the ones on Pororan are pitifully small compared with the population.

Bartering is done with the North Coast people of Lontis, Lemankoa etc. and today this has attracted people as far as MATSUNGAN on the West and HANAMAN on the East. Today this has been regularized and held once a fortnight. With the coming of a regularized market it has also become a social gathering point.

The PORORAN-HITAU people also barter as above with the people of the GAGAN area once a week. Consequently in both cases strong ties which are traditional have been forged between the various groups concerned. As seen by the census books, quite a bit of intermarriage has taken place.

PETATS, MATSUNGAN, POKA, TUNG KAKULE:- These people have forged close ties due to proximity, which has resulted in strong marriage and trading ties. Though land is scarce on PETATS many of its inhabitants have land on BUKA due to the above. There is a continuous number of migrations in and out to other villages in this group.

NOVA, TAIOF, SAPOSA:- These three villages used to combine for fighting against the villages of IETA, MALASANG and LONOHAN on Buka, the HANONS, KERIAKA and KUNUA. Thus fairly strong ties were developed. However the latter two villages had strong ties with the HANONS and KUNUAS for much the same reason as at PORORAN and HITAU. This bartering is still continued today.

Another outlet for the market of their fish and other food crops has been the establishment by the Buka Council of a market at Buka Passage. This has been an immense success.

(e) Generally speaking the traditional enmities that existed between various groups has been broken down due to administration and mission influence since and prior to the 20th century. The Buka Council has been a means of drawing the people together as one group, however they still classify themselves within geographical boundaries i.e. West coast, East coast, Solos etc. This in the circumstances is natural.

It is interesting to note relatively speaking that over the past few years the number of marriages between the West coast people and those from other parts of Papua and New Guinea. In most cases it is amongst the educated and shows perhaps a growing awareness that we are one people. Even at village level a number of ex plantation labourers from the mainland of New Guinea have settled and married.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

(a), (b) The following is a list of traditional headmen who have inherited their position and are leaders of the various groups.

<u>HITAU</u>	NAKARIP)	- CHIRINGIN
	NATASI)	
	NABOIN	- BUSON
	NAKAS	- TOMA

Though CHIRINGIN is the effective head, because BUSON (ex Councillor) is more knowledgeable he does most of the organising. All are middle age or more.

<u>PORCRAN</u>	NAKARIP	- TSORA
	NATASI	- NAHIA
	NABOIN)	- TSIKUL
	NAKAS)	

Again the headman are fairly old, and they leave most of the organising to the Councillor KOAS who is a headman in his own right. He is assisted by NAHIA.

<u>YAPARU</u>	NABOIN	- GERET
	NAKAS	- LAPIB
	NAKARIP	- NARI

GERET is the most effective leader and does a lot to assist the Councillor.

<u>BEI</u>	NABOIN	- HABANG
	NAKAS	- HANIN
	NAKARIP)	- BUN
	NATASI)	

<u>YEGITS</u>	NABOIN)	- MAGCIN
	NAKAS)	
	NAKARIP)	- HIGAI
	NATASI)	

These two villages are fairly close and can be taken as one. Leaders are middle aged and the two most influential persons are HABANG and HIGAI. The Councillor HAPUS carries little weight and is not very effective.

<u>PETATS</u>	NABOIN	- HASAMAN
	NAKAS	- PIAGOL
	NAKARIP	- BEASO
	NATASI	- CHIHIN

HASAMAN is the man with the greatest authority while the Councillor DANIEL KESKES who is vice President of the Byka Council is much respected not only in PETATS but also throughout the West Coast. He is approximately 44 years of age, literate, supporter of both the Methodist Mission and the Administration.

...../

- POKA NABOIN) - TUKAS
- NAKAS)
- NAKARIP) - GOLU
- NATASI)
- TUNG NABOIN) - KARUVE
- NAKAS)
- NAKARIP) - RUGA
- NATASI)

These two villages are combined into the one Council electorate with JOSEPH HANAIT as the Councillor. As elsewhere much of the day to day organisation is done by the Councillor, whereas the leaders who are fairly old decide upon matters of importance.

- MATSUNGAN NAKARIP) - BURATS
- NATASI)
- NABOIN) - MALIM
- NAKAS)

As with other groups the traditional leaders are still very powerful, but they allow day to day matters to be dealt with by the Councillor RUGEN.

- KAHULE/SAPANI NAKARIP) - KISO
- NATASI)
- NABOIN) - POKIN
- NAKAS)
- NOVA NABOIN - TOSIA
- NATASI - TSEIBO
- NAKARIP - RAMEI
- NAKAS - GERIO

As elsewhere, the day to day tasks are organised by the Councillor TUGEN and the headman remain an advisory body and make decisions on traditional matters.

- TAIOF NABOIN - MOSKET
- NAKAS - TSIRITOA
- NAKARIP - KEREHEN
- NATASI - SAIN

The above are more active than most and do quite a bit of the organising as well as decision making. The reason for this is that the Councillor is J.C. Lee, a European, who lives some miles away on a plantation. However he is much respected by the people and has given them much assistance in the past.

- SAPOSA NABOIN - TOUPAU
- NAKAS - SUGAS
- FUNGANIF - TOARE
- NAKARIP - TARI
- NAGEII - NAIVIS
- KUNAFATS - MARA

...../

All the above are fairly active in village affairs, as many are quite young. However they as others, work in a group and the much respected SAMSON VISIK, the Councillor is their organiser and public relations representative.

The above has given you the names of the principal traditional leaders in the area. However while the ~~is~~ above is at village level, the people that are the most respected widely known and influential are three in number.

DANIEL KESKES of PETATS. He is married with five children and was educated at Skotolan Methodist Mission and spent the years 1938-39 in the B.S.I.P. He is literate in both pidgen and English. He has been vice President of the Council since its formation and though not very talkative when he ~~is~~ does do so he makes his impact. However he is mainly the behind the scene man. All other Councillors in the area look up to him as their spokesman.

JOCK LEE - He has resided in the area as the owner of Madehas Plantation since 1952 and is married with four children. Over the years he has had much contact with the people and assisted them when he could. When the Buka Council became Multi racial he was elected unopposed for TAIOP and is chairman of the Executive Committee. He stood for the Regional Electorate in 1968 but while gaining nearly all the votes from Buka, he did not win. He continues to have a lot of influence on Buka.

SAMSON VISIK of SAPOSA - Married with two grown up children. Was a spy for the allied forces during the war and has worked as an Aid Post orderly for the Administration since 1946. He is a jovial person beside on his own island and has influence in the Selau and the Kunua Administrative area. He is approximately 40 years of age and has no formal education, but can read and write pidgen. He is a Methodist.

All three are staunch supporters of the Administration. The people in this area are conservative and this is reflected in the natural leaders in that they don't want to try something new until it is proved.

(c) While in the days gone by the traditional leaders were all powerful, today it is slightly changed in that the younger generations are allowed to have a say, while not actually making the decision. The Councillor has a place of prominence in the village, but there is never any open breach between the Councillors and traditional leaders as most decisions are made in private meetings before the people are told. However if such a breach should occur it is difficult to see who they would follow. An exCouncillor loses his position of influence when he is an hereditary leader. Overall I would say that the younger group is becoming a more powerful force in village life.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) ~~xxxx~~ All the land owned by the people of the West coast is divided amongst moities and sub ~~xxx~~ groups at village level i.e. a person of Naboina at BEI does not have rights to Naboin land at POKA.

Consequently taking the situation at village level, the land owned by the village group is sub divided into ownership

by the four major groups and authority over that land is invested in the headman. Any person may cut bush and make a garden on land owned by his headman, but must ask permission for tree crops. If his groups land is used up, he can ask permission from a headman from another group to use that groups land.

Today on the islands of PORORAN, PETATS and MATSUNGAN, because the population is becoming greater and land-person ratio, has made land short, the people are making one big garden and dividing up into simple family blocks.

Because of matrilineal inheritance and patrilocal residence, ownership of land is quite difficult to sort out now that the people realise the monetary value of coconuts and cocoa.

(b) No individuals on the West coast own or lease land from the Administration. The people realise the importance of Demarcation Committees and individual ownership and generally agree with it. However the main problem that if it is instituted some may miss out altogether and therefore most are reluctant to support such ideas

(c) Cash cropping has been in existence from the arrival of traders, however it is only since the early 1950's that much effort has been put into planting coconuts and some cocoa. It appears coconuts planted prior to the second World War were communally owned but with the greater realisation of their monetary worth, the existing plantings were divided up. Today each extended family has its own coconut grove.

In clearing bush, the lineage or even clan help cut the bush on condition that they are fed. In turn the extended family in question will help out others when they wish the bush to be cut. The family itself plants the coconuts and keeps it clean or employs paid labourers to do it. Consequently you have a number of instances where one member is working in the Administration or private enterprise and sends money back home to pay for labour.

It may be noted that while the trees may be owned by an extended family the land still belongs to the group. This again is making land conversion difficult.

13

F. LITERACY.

PORORAN - ROMAN CATHOLIC

<u>Std.</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cert. Teacher.</u>
1	13	15	28	1 'A'
2	20	15	35	1 'A'
3	24	19	43	1 'A'
	<u>57</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>106</u>	

BEI - SEVEN DAY ADVENTISTS

Prep	13	11	24	1 permit
2	7	4	11)))
3	3	3	6	
4	3	9	12	
	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>53</u>	

PETATS - UNITED CHURCH

Prep	22	15	37	1 'A'
1	8	7	15	1 'A'
2	21	20	41	1 'A'
3a	12	12	24	1 'A'
3b	14	9	23	1 'A'
4	14	26	40	1 'A'
5	18	13	31	1 'A'
	<u>109</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>211</u>	

TUKIHING - UNITED CHURCH

Prep	11	19	30	1 'A'
1	13	5	18	1 'A'
2	8	12	20	1 'A'
3	14	15	29	1 'A'
	<u>46</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>97</u>	

NOVA - COMBINED UNITED CHURCH AND ROMAN CATHOLIC

2	4	6	10)))
3	8	1	9	
	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>19</u>	

TAIOF - ROMAN CATHOLIC

1	12	16	28	1 'A'
4	13	20	33	1 'A'
	<u>25</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>61</u>	

(2)

SAPOSA - UNITED CHURCH

<u>Std</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cert. Teacher</u>
Prep	9	19	28	Permit
1	13	11	24	1 'A'
2	4	5	9	}
3	10	12	22	
	<u>36</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>83</u>	

SKOTOLAN - UNITED CHURCH

4	13	12	25	1 'A'
4	21		21	1 'A'
5	14	17	31	1 'B'
6	5	6	11	1 'B'
6	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>34</u>	1 Expat.
	63	80	143	

Total number of children attending schools in the area :-

374 (F) 399 (M) = 773

(b) Of the adult population of 1450, approximately 500 can read and write pidgin and the vernacular language, while 250 of the 400 can speak english and write. It will be noted that the largest number of speakers of english in this group come from PETATS, where people of fifty are quite good. The reason for this is the United Church opened a school at SKOTOLAN in 1922.

Of the 1297 children of school age, 1000 will have the opportunity of learning english and attending school until the end of High School. Most will drop out at Standard six. Every child on the West coast can go to school and it could easily be declared an area where it is compulsory for children to go to school.

(c) Because of the relatively high education of the people of the West coast, it would take to long to list all their names, however of the 87 adult children attending school about half would be attending teacher training colleges, the High Schools at Rigu and Hutjena, nurse training at Mission hospitals and seminaries.

Of the 18 adult students outside the District, two are mentioned in (d), others are attending Technical schools, High schools, nurse training, teacher training, and seminaries.

(d) SAMUEL BORO of PETATS - High School at Orange.

TERRY KAVOP of PETATS - High School somewhere in N.S.W.

(e) In each village there are usually about 4 radios and Radio Rabaul and Kieta are listened to regularly by most villagers. The talk on Sunday nights given by the District Commissioner Mr. Ashton obtains a good audience. It is an excellent medium to explain matters to the people.

The BUKA Council regularly receives copies of the New Guinea TOKTOK and Our News but they rarely filter down to village level. This is mainly due to the fault of the Councillors themselves.

What is required is the resurrection of the Council newspaper, the Buka Tui, through which the Council could make the people more aware of what is happening in other parts of the District and elsewhere. Similarly allow other people in other areas to know what is happening in the Buka area.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) Housing in general is good, consisting of 2 rooms on stumps with an outside kitchen at ground level. One room is for ~~living~~ sleeping and the other for day to day living. Some of the more wealthy people have houses built of permanent materials and are slowly acquiring furniture etc. Cooking is still done over an open fire and occasionally with a primus.

All men either wear laplaps or shorts, sometimes with a shirt. On important occasions shoes, socks, occasionally long trousers and ties are worn. The old women usually wear laplaps or skirts and no tops, but for church and other occasions wear dresses or skirts and blouses. The young women as well as the above usually have a blouse and sometimes bras. However very few women wear shoes, but are content with thongs.

The people of Buka used to build the mon canoe, which is a single hull made from planks which are stitched together with a type of vine and covered with native putty to make it watertight. However with the introduction of the outrigger canoe from TEOP many years ago the mon is now built only in the North Buka and is bought by people wanting them. Minatures ~~xxx~~ ones could sell well as souvenirs for tourists.

Clay pots which were bartered from the East coast villages of MALASANG and IETA through trade route systems, no longer exist. Turtle shell hooks and combs, bamboo and shell knives and spoons, native manufactured rope and other items have been replaced with European manufactured goods and the traditional art of making the above is rapidly dying out.

(b) The staple diet consists of kaukau (sweet potatoe) and fish ~~xxx~~ with occasionally taro, native cabbage, tapioca beans and kumu. However tinned foodstuffs, fish and meat, rice sugar, tea and soap are bought in ever increasing amounts from the local trade stores. I should imagine that an average family of 4, depending on wealth, would eat 4 lb rice, 1 tin of meat, 1 of fish, some tea, sugar and soap once a week.

(c) There are no community centres as such but there are womens clubs at PETATS, MAISUNGAN, NOVA, SAPOSA and TUNG, which have United Church missionaries giving a guiding hand. TAI OF has one but they run it themselves.

Besides the above, in all United Church villages where there are schools they have Girls and Boys Brigades which are functioning well. These Brigades are involved in sports, sewing teaching, personal hygiene, cooking etc. Unfortunately, because of poor communications there is little inter village activity re the above. However once a year bazaars are organised at PETATS and SAPOSA, where mats, hats, paddles, food, home made raincoats and other items are sold. They also have Choral competitions at these functions and they are becoming very popular.

I. NON INDIGENES.

(a)

<u>PLANTATION</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>PRESENT PRODUCTION IN TONS P.A.</u>		<u>AREA IN PRODUCTION</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
		<u>COPRA</u>	<u>COCOA</u>			
BEI	302	144	18	PART	AKUN	
JAME	450	192	36	FULLY	AKUN	
PARU	100	12		PART	CHOI	
TULAEN	500	180	90	PART	U.C. & HOPPER	
HARAMON	50	20		FULLY	WONG YOU	
PEON	100	50	2	FULLY	WONG YOU	
LALAHAN	600	144		PART	DOYLE	THEY HAVE 20 HEAD CATTLE.
NOVA	450	24	5	PART	CHAN	
MADEHAS) JERVAU) TANOWA) TAFURAN)	1500	240	80	PART	LEE	THEY HAVE 60 HEAD CATTLE

(2)

8

(b) Labour working at each plantation is as follows:-

<u>PLANTATION</u>	<u>LABOUR</u> <u>CONTRACT or CASUAL</u>	
BEI	45	4
JAME	45	2
PARU		7
TULAEN	70	
HARAMON		6
PEON		10
LALAHAN		30
NOVA		37
MADEHAS)		
JERVAU)		
TANOWA)		80
TAFURAN)		
	160	174

(d) The plantation/Local people relationship is good, but it is largely dependant on the mangger of the plantation. Most plantations assist local people where they can i.e. the manager of JAME plantation P. Choi is helping the people of PETATS conduct fertilizer trials with their cocoa. Mr. Lee of Madehas is doing much the same but to a greater extent. This type of goodwill should do a lot to bring together a strong multi-racial group in the West coast of BUKA.

J. ROADS.

At present there are no roads except on the plantations, however, at the request of the Buka Council, a survey was made of a road from HAPAN(Solos) to BEI. Please see attached Appendix A. Also a general survey was done from TUNG village to the road head at NOVA plantation, (also see Appendix A).

In general a road could be built from HAPAN to BEI, thence TUNG and to NOVA plantation, but it would require a great deal of work and to me at this stage is not warranted. The reason being that there are a number of wharves and harbours that allow produce to be loaded and shipped. Unfortunately, the shipping service leaves much to be desired and this is something that the Council could look into.

However, I do feel there is room for small feeder roads on the islands of PORORAN and PETATS for small tractors to assist in copra carrying etc. Similarly from TUNG to behind KAHULE and from NOVA plantation to the two hamlets of NOVA village. In all cases the roads would not be difficult to construct and would allow the people to bring their copra to a shipping point more easily. Eventually these roads would be linked up with the east coast road.

(3)

(b) Wharves or loading points are listed below.

	<u>Loading Point</u>	<u>Wharf</u>	<u>Size of boat that can tie up.</u>
PORORAN		1	50 ton
BEI	1 but wharf to be rebuilt		100 ton
JAME		1	300 ton
MADEHAS		1	300 ton
TULAEN		1	300 ton
TAIOF	1		100 ton
SKOTOLAN		1	100 ton
SAPOSA	1		300 tons
PETATS		1	900 ton
TUNG		1	100 ton
NOVA		1	10 ton

TAIOF could easily be converted from a loading point to a wharf, but at present it is not required, similarly at SAPOSA.

(e) AIR. The nearest airstrip is at BUKA PASSAGE outside the area. At one time a light aircraft strip was being built at SKOTOLAN Mission, but was abandoned when it was realised how much work was involved.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

This is very hard to estimate, however as a group, they are quite sophisticated and of the number of people absent from their villages at work, most would be teachers, in the P.I.R., in the Police Force, clerks, plumbers, and carpenters, who have no certificate but have a good understanding of their trade, and boats crew and officers. In other words you can find people of the west coast in every job that one finds Papuans and New Guineans. This is especially amongst the island people of HITAU, PORORAN, MATSUNGAN, PETATS, TAIOF and SAPOSA. For example ~~EVERY~~ at TAIOF every second person absent is a teacher.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The whole area in the BUKA Local Government Council is represented by eight Councillors, one of whom is DANIEL KESKES is the vice President and another Jock Lee is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The people have always been staunch supporters of the Council, even though they are inclined to be a bit disgruntled by the fact that more projects are done on the East coast and they come a poor second. However this may be slightly overcome when the Council eventually buys a boat for their use. To me it should be big enough to carry cargo to and from Rabaul.

(6)

The people are aware of the House of Assembly and its functions, but as it does not appear to effect their daily lives they don't worry too much. They appear to understand Australia is doing its bit and that the Central Government is concerned with the Territory as a whole and that it is the Councils job to see to minor matters. They see the result in the Central Governments assistance in health and education. However a considerable amount of interest was created by the recent call of a referendum in 1970 to decide Bougainvilles future. From discussions it would appear that these people have no wish to separate from the rest of T.P.N.G. and DANIEL KESKES brought up a motion at the recent Buka Council meeting and was supported by the Councillors from the West Coast. However it did not get to the voting stage as it was decided that the matter needed more discussion before a major decision was taken on the matter. Unfortunately the Councillors seem to lack an aggressiveness that some of the East Coast Councillors have and therefor tend to be dominated by them. Please see attached Situation Report for more comments on Local Government Councils.

As said earlier, the people are very law abiding and the contact and co-operation with the different local groups as well as with plantation managers and owners is very good. There does not appear to be any agitation over alienated land, though this may occur later when the younger generation grows up and finds land short.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) Each village has the following numbers of coconuts as taken at the last tree census, but unfortunately ages cannot be given.

	<u>Coconuts</u>	<u>Cocoa</u>
HITAU	4106	
PORORAN	11469	
YAPARU	6202	
BEI	23159	
YEGITS	5972	
PETATS	6830	400
POKA	4341	
TUNG	5807	

MATSUNGAN) D.A.S.F. appear to have no records re censuses
 KAHULE) done in these villages, however 6000 per
 NOVA) village would be nearly correct = 30000
 TAIOF) coconuts and 2000 cocoa.
 SAPOSA)

Total would be 97886 = 978 tons P.A. at \$140 per ton as most producers sell to traders or societies and therefore do not get the full quoted price = \$112600 P.A. Of course this is taken on the basis of all the coconuts producing. To date about 60% of the present number are producing the rest are new plantings and will come into production in 1973.

(5)

In the KANULE area, where some MATSUNGAN and PETATS people have land, plantings are continuing, but elsewhere is has ^{reached} saturation point for the following reasons:-

- (a) no further land available as with the HITAU and PORORAN people.
- (b) they haven't sufficient labour to extend the present plantings.
- (c) they are obtaining an income from their coconuts which is enough and thus they have no incentive to extend themselves

(b). Production of both expatriate and indigenous at present, is as follows:-

<u>Coconuts.</u>	EXPATRIATES	1006 tons @ \$170 per ton	\$181020
	INDIGENOUS	500 " " " "	85000
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	1506 " " "	\$266020
			<hr/>
<u>Cocoa.</u>	EXPATRIATES	205 tons @ \$600 per ton	\$138600
	INDIGENOUS	5 " " " "	3000
			<hr/>
			\$141600
			<hr/>

Consequently total income from Coeoa and Copra is \$407620.

This is an approximation as local people who sell the copra to traders do not get \$170 per ton. Also cocoa is often down-graded and rejected and then one doesn't obtain \$600 per ton. One must also remember the price fluctuation of both crops.

(c) Approximate production for the known number of bearing age trees would be 586 tons per annum. Cocoa would be about a ton. The above two figures concern native plantings only.

(d) With the establishment of markets at KESS, GAGAN and BUKA PASSAGE, there is room for the development of market gardening. However the people on the West coast find it more profitable to sell fish or exchange it for sweet potato etc. Unless a really detailed survey was carried out, it is extremely difficult to give an accurate figure re cash received. But it must be profitable for them as in most cases they have to pay as a fare pay passenger on an outboard canoe to and from these markets. In many cases produce is exchanged not bought.

Coupled with the above, one must take into account that many go to meet friends, look at the shops and generally make it an outing and though the selling of produce is of prime importance to many, it is not the sole purpose.

(e) There are about 200 working as day labourers on plantations and elsewhere, which taking their wages at \$7 per fortnight is \$33600 per annum.

(f) There are two co-operative Societies in the area and both a producer/consumer. The statistical information is as follows:-

(4)

AROAN SOCIETY.

Commenced operations about 1955 and has 181 members from the villages of PETATS, MATSUNGAN, TUNG, POKA, KARULE, BEI and NOVA. Its main store is at PETATS and a branch store at NOVA.

Copra sold = \$17839 with an adjustment price of \$563.

Gross takings in the two stores was \$20611 with a net profit with copra of \$4434.

Share capital \$9739 of which \$6012 is held by the Bougainville Native Societies Association.

Assets are worth \$12000 and \$4538 has been invested in Territory loans.

This society has improved greatly in the past few years after the local Chinese trader departed and is one of the best in Bougainville. However membership has not increased even though it is actively encouraged.

PLISAU.

Opened for business in 1955 with 88 members from the villages of PORORAN, YAPARU and HITAU.

The only store is at PORORAN and purchase of copra totaled \$3819 - adjustment price was \$94.

Gross takings at its store was \$5198 with a net profit including the copra adjustment price of \$945.

Share capital is \$5070 of which \$3030 is held by B.N.S.A.

Assets are worth \$926 and \$1996 has been invested in Territory loans.

As with the AROAN Society, this one is static with no increase in membership and little increase in share capital. Generally speaking I feel that the people see the stores as a facility and they are providing their needs, thus there is no reason why one should tie up one's money in shares. However should some new venture be started and share capital be required I feel that there would be no trouble in getting it.

There are no Rural Progress Societies or other such organisations.

(g) Nil.

(h) There are from records approximately 300 bank books, but balances are unknown and would be too difficult to obtain.

(i) These people pay Council tax and even though the rate was increased from \$6 to \$8, there was no trouble in collecting the tax required. They are poorer than the East Coast people by a long way.

(j) Though the average family income would be in the vicinity of \$200 per annum, it doesn't really mean very much.

As you are aware various people are employed as teachers, others as labourers, clerks, policemen, in the army and very many other fields of employment where a cash wage of anything from \$8 to \$50 or more can be obtained. Again in the village

there are some who have many coconuts and do make copra, others occasionally, and some who have a few or no coconuts at all.

But by seeing what money is obtained from copra sales, and estimating the amount from local produce and money earned in salaries, I feel that \$200 per family would be a fair estimate.

(k) Marketing facilities for the sale of the cash crops is good. Most villages have access to good harbour sites and with a regular shipping service to Rabaul should have no trouble in marketing their produce.

However, most people are too lazy and are quite happy to sell to traders, which gives them a lower return, but also for a lot less work. Consequently the oft quoted complaint of lack of shipping is not true. Also in instances where the boat comes to pick up their copra, there is no one around to load and naturally no ship is going to wait if he can get cargo elsewhere.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) For the people of HITAU, PORORAN, YAPARU KEM and PETATS land is very short and while cash cropping could be developed on present garden land, the people would have to rely on even a greater scale on the barter system for sweet potato. I feel that for the first three places, an agreement could perhaps be made with the HANAHAN people for land near KAROOLA plantation for gardens only. The people of PETATS have intermarried to a great extent with people on BUKA and thus the situation is not so bad. Through marriage they have acquired land and are developing it. The SAPOSA people are in the same boat as the PETATS people.

All told I would say there is about 12,000 acres (6000 planted), much of it mountainous which could be developed. But again one must remember some people have a great area, others very little and at present people have planted sufficient for their needs.

(b) It could be increased but there is no point. Those villages other than those mentioned in (a) have more than enough land to develop market gardens.

(c) Three of the eight plantations employ contract labourers, but would prefer to employ local labour if possible. However with their own plantings the locals are reluctant to work permanently and only do so when money is required or short. I feel that in view of present local plantings and the desire for others to work at white collar jobs, local labour is going to be stretched to its limits in the future.

(d) Though new cash crops can be introduced there is not much point in doing so. However I feel that perhaps cattle, improved breeds of pigs and chickens could be introduced to a greater extent than they are now. Several of the plantations have their own cattle etc. and are doing extremely well. Two supply fresh milk, cream and eggs to the people of Hutjena and Sohano.

On patrol there were numerous stands of tauwan, tolas and several other timbers, which, being too small for large operators would be ideal for locally owned Dolmar saws. In this way the people could improve their own housing and sell the surplus.

(3)

The area has a large quantity and great variety of fish and supplies the needs of the local people. However there would not be sufficient for large scale fishing. The people occasionally collect trochus shell for sale when the price is right and P. Choi of Jame Plantation bough 24 tons last year.

(e) I feel the people are keeping the level of cash crop plantings within their means and at the same time allowing for other activities. These people are fully aware of where money comes from and that hard work is required, however they also like to enjoy life and try and blend the two together.

N. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

See 'L'.

O. ACCOMODATION, SERVICES FACILITIES.

There are not guest houses or hotels, but patrolling officers sleep in the rest houses. There are no work shops or service stations. Transport is by canoe and at present the following places have transport:-

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>OUTBOARD MOTORS</u>	<u>TRACTORS</u>	<u>BOATS ENGINE</u>	<u>LANDROVERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
JAME	3	1	1		5
TULAEN	1	1			2
SKOTOLAN	1				1
MADEHAS	2	2	1	1	6
TAIOF	4				4
SAPOSA	4				4
	<u>15</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>22</u>

Besides the two co-operative stores mentioned early, there are stores at PARU, SKOTOLAN, PEON and MADEHAS.

This completes the area survey for the West Coast of BUKA and I trust the information will be useful.

(P.R. HUNTER)

Assistant District Officer.

Department of District Administration.

Sub-District Office,
HUTJENA.

28th October, 1968.

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

SITUATION REPORT.

In writing this report it will be noticed that it may be unnecessarily brief and the reason for this is that information is already contained in the Area Study.

A. POLITICAL:- LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

The whole area is within the BUKA Local Government Council. During the course of the patrol as well as in discussions in other parts of the Council area, I feel that the effectiveness of the BUKA Council is declining and unless the Administration is prepared to recognize this, then the Council will be a Council in name only and people will stay in it because if they don't the Administration might get ~~xx~~ upset.

The reasons for the above are as follows:-

(1) Works programmes never seem to get completed and thus many feel that it is something on paper and forgotten about. For example this year, no project has been started and it is already near the end of the 4th month. Coupled with this is the lack of maintenance being carried out. Each village on the West Coast has 4 x 1000 gallon tanks and out of thirteen villages only three villages have all their tanks operative. Some of the others have one, but most have none operative and in most cases it has been like this for two years or more.

Councillors state that they have brought the matter up on numerous occasions to the Council Clerk etc., but no action has been taken.

(2) To many, the Council is remote in that the Councillors do not seem to bring the Council to the people and look upon it as a meeting held at Hutjena once a month of which a little or nothing eventuates.

As a result of this it can be understood how many look upon the Council as something that has never risen to anywhere near its expectations. What has got to be realised is that it is not necessarily how many people get up at meetings and talk, but how effective is the Council at village level and is it succeeding in its primary aim of getting the people to make decisions and carry them out on their own initiative - ie accept responsibility.

One's immediate reaction is to put the blame on the Councillors, but the Councillors can only be as good as their teachers and the Administration is their educator.

.....2/

To remedy the situation I put forward the following suggestions:-

(a) That the Advisor in company at all times with the Works Manager, shows him how to complete projects from the estimation of their cost to their completion. Then allow him to do everything, with a guiding hand when need be. Both visit all projects constantly to give assistance and push projects along. Gradually he will be able to do everything himself.

If possible at this late stage complete all 1968/69 projects as well as have all previous projects completed, repaired and in working order. In other words demonstrating that the Council can accomplish what it sets out to do.

(b) That Council meetings instead of being held at Hutjema the whole time, should be held in villages in different areas to allow the ordinary villager to attend his Council meeting. Not only will people feel a sense of greater participation, but also it may make the non talkative Councillors get up and air his people's views especially if held in his village.

I am sure in this way the people will feel that the Council is down at their level not something up in the clouds so to speak. With this one would get a better type of Councillor.

(c) That courses be held for Councillors at various times to teach them their duties, public speaking and other aspects that will make a Councillor an effective person.

(d) That the President, the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Advisor should regularly visit the villages in the Council area, inspect progress on projects, discuss with the people various aspects of the Council work. For example the President hasn't visited the West Coast since 1967. People in key positions in the Council must be prepared to sacrifice some of their time for Council purposes if it is to succeed. Also re-activate the various committees to take a greater part in running the Council.

(e) An attempt should be made to resurrect the newspaper the Buka Tug. Through this medium not only can anyone air their views, but it can be used to inform the people what is happening in other parts of the Council area, in other Councils and for people like D.A.S.F. personnel to give information re crops etc. There is a great need for this and though it may take time it can only be a benefit.

For example, the recent news about a referendum on Bougainville is something of great importance and a news sheet issued by the Council could be most informative. For example in discussions with the people, some have said they want to stay in T.P.N.G., others opt for independence and some for joining the B.S.I.P. But on asking for their reasons they really haven't any.

Today some hear one thing, it is then distorted and passed on or they don't hear both sides. Consequently no one has a true understanding of the pros and cons of such moves. Thus the news sheet could put both the good points and problems facing the people re such moves as becoming independent or joining the B.S.I.P. As a result if a referendum did eventuate when they did vote they would be doing so with their eyes open.

(f) Finally who ever is advisor or Administrative Officer should be allowed to stay at least two terms in that position. In this way he will become aware of the weaknesses and strong points and will be able to remedy the situation where necessary.

Since November 1967, there have been three Advisors or Administrative Officers of the BUKA Council and it has reflected upon the Council.

Gradually the Advisor and Administrative officer can remain more in the background as the locals realise that they can do most things themselves. It won't be overnight, but if the Administration faces the task squarely and follows what it preaches by action then the Council will succeed. At present it appears to go in fits and starts.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The people on the whole appear to have a fairly good understanding of the Central Government and the basic powers of the House of Assembly. They realise that the Administration cannot fulfill the needs of everyone overnight and that it is only a question of time.

Naturally they are quite keen to hear of matters concerning Bougainville and their reaction to the recent proposal of a referendum to decide Bougainville's future was quite interesting. Firstly they were hurt and disappointed by the fact that they were not consulted by their member and that he had not even visited them prior to or after the election. He is now remedying the situation and is now in the process of visiting them.

Most people asked about the above, could not understand the reason for it, as they felt the Government was doing its best in the circumstances. Consequently, there is initial rejection of any idea of doing anything other than remaining in T.P.N.G. However, someone with a smooth tongue and a convincing argument could change their minds unless a more balance picture was given first - preferably by the Council.

ECONOMIC.

Please refer to the Area Survey for details re the economic development of the area. The people of the area realise the importance of cash crops and are steadily increasing their plantings at a rate that will ~~not~~ not overburden them, but at the same time give them a reasonable return.

The question of the non shipment of copra from BEI wharf has been remedied and the copra was shipped to Rabaul several weeks before I arrived. For local producers shipping can be quite a problem mainly because of the uncertainty of shipping and when it does arrive there is no one to load. Consequently the next time round the ship will by pass the above place and go elsewhere. However the purchase of a boat by the Council should alleviate the situation.

SOCIAL.

Please refer to the Area Survey which covers most matters.

The people are very law abiding and during the course of the patrol only one complaint was brought to the notice of the patrol.

The Bahalis Welfare Society has no influence in the area and from talking to the people it is despised and laughed at.

Healthwise, besides the work of the Roman Catholic and United Church Missions, the Administration staff four Council Aid Posts made of permanent materials, which have been most affective in keeping illnesses to a minimum.

They are greatly appreciated by the people

CONCLUSION.

I realise the above is very brief however on reading the Area Survey it will be found the anything of revelance has been covered.



(P.R. HUNTER)

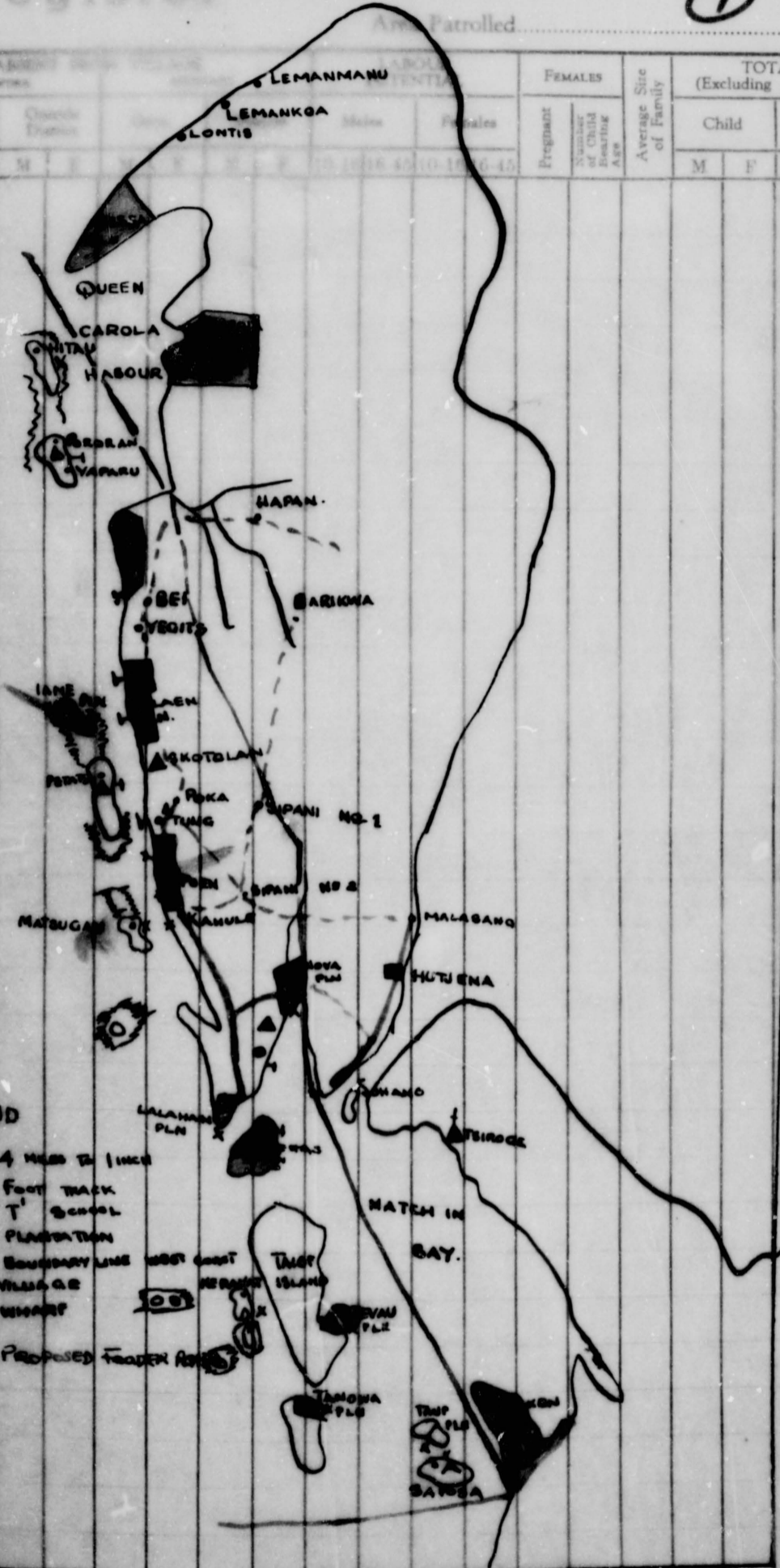
Assistant District Commissioner.

BUKA WEST COAST

①

Area Patrolled.....

Cut	Inside District				ABSENT WITH PERMISSION										FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)		GRAND TOTAL	
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M + F			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M + F					



LEGEND

- 4 MILES OR 1 INCH SCALE
- FOOT TRACK
- T SCHOOL
- PLANTATION
- BOUNDARY LINE WEST COAST
- VILLAGE
- WHARF
- PROPOSED FEEDER ROAD

Serial 286.69



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. 2-1968/69

Patrol Conducted by R.W. GREGORY, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled NORTH EAST COAST BUKA ISLAND

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 member R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 19/8/1968 to 13/9/1968

Number of Days 26 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical ... / / 19

Map Reference BUKA FOURMIL

Objects of Patrol ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

*Not done
as per [unclear]
[unclear]*

ula

MIG
In
M F

67-11-15

19th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
KIETA, Bougainville.

PATROL NO. HUTJENA 2/68-69.

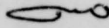
Your reference 67-1-3 of 26th February, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual
Census Report by Mr. R.W. Gregory, Patrol Officer,
to Part of Baka Census Division.

The delay in submitting this report has de-
tracted from its value to this Headquarters. I
understand that written patrol instructions were
issued in which Mr. Gregory was specifically
directed to submit an Area Study.

I note that he makes reference to same on page
10 at paragraph (b) sub-paragraph 5, although it
did not accompany the Situation Report. Please
instruct Mr. Gregory to submit same without further
delay.

Other matters have been dealt with by both
covering memoranda.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. R.W. Gregory,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
HUTJENA, Bougainville.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 11. 15



18

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-1-3
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

District Headquarters,
Bougainville District,
KIETA

26th February 1969.

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

HUTJENA PATROL REPORT NO 2 - 68/69
N.E. COAST BUKA ISLAND - ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION.

Mr. R. Gregory has submitted a well written and informative report. Unfortunately it suffers from a lack of statistical information and he has not submitted an area study in accordance with Circular 67-1-0 of the 21st June 1968.

Apparently there has been improvement in the general attitude of the Hahalis Society although it is disappointing that their un-cooperative attitude towards land demarcation has foisted the work of the demarcation committees. If personal tax is re-introduced and as the Buka Council develops and becomes more influential this may tend to draw the interest of the neutral Society members towards the Council.

I agree with the Assistant District Commissioners remarks that the best policy in dealing with the Baby Garden is simply to give it as little publicity as possible.

It appears that the economy of the area is progressing well and the interest shown by the Buka Council in Agricultural needs by purchasing fertiliser is commendable.

If Mr. Donatus Mola does not have time to attend Council meetings regularly the he should consider resigning from his post as Councillor.

Two copies of the report together with the A.D.C.'s comments are herewith forwarded.

(W.A. Brown)
A/District Commissioner

W
19/3

Since the BUKA road was completed in 1967, the economy of the area has improved out of sight. Present native production of coconuts in the BUKA DISTRICT area is approximately 1500 tons per year. Native production of coconuts has increased and will increase sharply in the next few years. The BUKA people are now starting to buy goods and materials, with special value for their growing produce.

(M)

Department of District Administration.

67/2/1

Sub-District Office,
HUTJENA.

29th January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
KIETA.

PATROL REPORT HUTJENA No. 2-1968/1969,
NORTH EAST COAST BUKA,
MR. R.W. GREGORY.

1. I attach original and two copies of the above report submitted by Mr. R.W. GREGORY, Patrol Officer at HANAHAN Base Camp. This patrol was mounted during Mr. BLAIKIE's time at HUTJENA and the report was only submitted to this office on the 23rd December, 1968. I have the following comments :-

POLITICAL

2. Although three months out of date, this section of the report still gives an accurate summary of the situation and prevailing attitudes.

3. It is correct to say that there is a good deal of resentment by the Council people at the fact that Welfare members pay no tax and contribute nothing to the running of the area. This affects the BUKA people where it hurts the most - in the pocket book.

4. There is a certain amount of truth in the HAHALIS complaint that DONATUS MOLA, M.H.A. concerns himself mainly with non-welfare matters. After all, he owes a good percentage of his successful political rise to his opposition to the HAHALIS Welfare Society in 1963, 1964 and 1965. Lately MOLA has shown an awareness of the 1600 votes in the Welfare bloc and I feel he will make a move soon to get them on his side. This will possibly be an expression of support for the HAHALIS money collection scheme, provided the interests of contributors is protected and the money properly looked after.

5. It is a fact that the HAHALIS society is striving for respectability. They have given little trouble since 1965, when as a result of a corrected D.D.A. policy since 1962, they gave away their belligerent attitudes and started toeing the line like everyone else. However, we should not go into raptures over this fact. The society is still anti council, particularly the BUKA Council and any semblance of support we give to HAHALIS only weakens the Council. The Administration is fully committed to local government and no stone should be left unturned in increasing the responsibility and power of the Councils on Bougainville.

ECONOMIC

6. Since the BUKA road was completed in 1965, the economy of the area has improved out of sight. Present native production of copra in the BUKA PASSAGE area is approximately 3500 tons per year. Native production of cocoa now stands at 300 tons but will increase sharply in the next few years. The BUKA people are now starting to buy trucks and utilities, which speaks volumes for their growing affluence.

.....2/

16

DEMARCATIION COMMITTEES.

7. When Mr. READ conducted preliminary meetings, prior to the introduction of Demarcation Committees, the HAHALIS Welfare society people told him in no uncertain terms that they would not co-operate. The demarcation system clashes with their idea of communal ownership of land. Nevertheless, the committees were started. The present situation is that the committees do not function in villages where the welfare society has land interests. In purely council villages, the full time services of a Lands commissioner, or at least a District Officer Lands, are required. Present D.D.A. staff cannot adequately cope with the efficient supervision of these committees,

BABY GARDEN.

8. Over the years, I have found that the best method of dealing with this matter is to give it no publicity at all. Authors, reporters, tourists etc. blow the thing up out of all proportion and the HAHALIS people, particularly the young girls themselves, revel in it. This sort of thing goes on all over the world and we certainly aren't going to eradicate it here on BUKA. Leave it alone and it will find its own level of importance in the community. The christian missions ~~did~~ tend to get unduly excited about the matter.

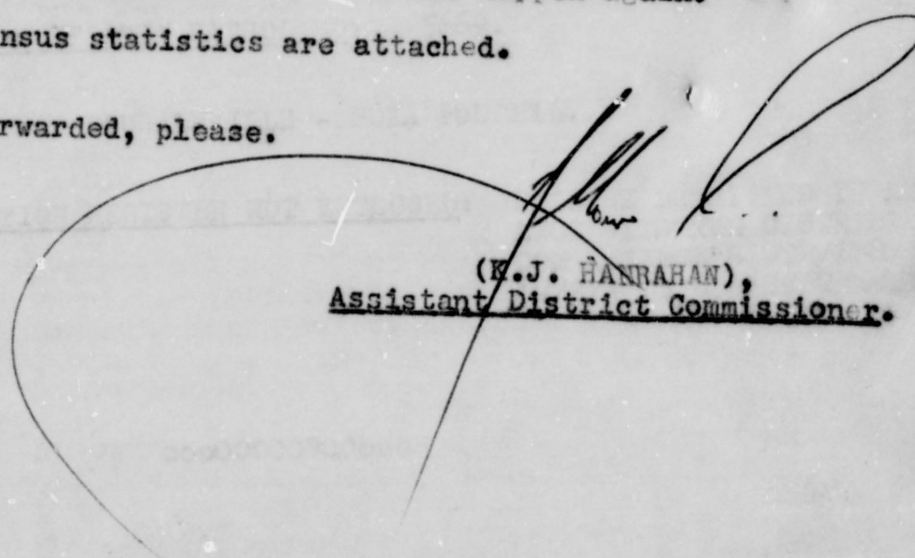
Children born of the 'baby garden' are cared for adequately by their mothers.

GENERAL.

9. Mr. GREGORY states that he has no excuse for the late submission of this report. I have remonstrated with him and you can be assured that it will not happen again.

10. Census statistics are attached.

Forwarded, please.


(E.J. HANRAHAN),
Assistant District Commissioner.

18

PATROL REPORT.

REPORT NO: 22 of 1968/69 - HUTJENA.

SUB-DISTRICT: BUKA PASSAGE.

DISTRICT: BOUGAINVILLE.

COUNCIL/NON-COUNCIL AREA: COUNCIL AND NON-COUNCIL.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: R.W. GREGORY.

DESIGNATION: PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED: NORTH EAST COAST BUKA AREA.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANY PATROL: 1 MEMBER R.P.N.G.C.

DURATION OF PATROL: 26 DAYS.

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST DDA PATROL TO AREA: JUNE 1968 - PART ONLY

OBJECTS OF PATROL: (1) ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION.
(2) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED: 5669.

MAP REFERENCE: BOUGAINVILLE - BUKA FOURMIL.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER NOT ENCLOSED: WILL BE SUBMITTED IN ACCORD-
ANCE WITH THE DISTRICT XX
COMMISSIONERS WTB/LMW
14/3/1 OF 6th SEPTEMBER.

oooooooooooo

(1A)

PATROL DIARY.

- 19/8/68. Departed 0900 for LONTIS village. Arr. LONTIS 1000. People were not ready for census revision though a weeks notice had been given. Settled several minor complaints. Inspected water pump and aid post. Slept LONTIS.
- 20/8/68 Began revision of census 0930. Good response. Census completed 1445. Held meeting 1900. 21 were present. Slept LONTIS.
- 21/8/68 Discussed Welfare - Council relationships, Demarcation Committee. Departed LONTIS 1630. Arr. LEMANKOA 1700. Met by GERARD BALAI. Slept LEMANKOA.
- 22/8/68 Began census revision 0900. Response good. Completed 1330. Discussion with headmen. Discussed Demarcation Committee problems with G. BALAI, chairman. Slept LEMANKOA.
- 23/8/68 Inspected village and hamlets, gardens and cash crops. Settled several minor petty debt complaints. Slept LEMANKOA. l e
- 24/8/68 Saturday observed LEMANKOA. Slept LEMANKOA.
- 25/8/68 Sunday observed LEMANKOA. Slept LEMANKOA.
- 26/8/68 Arrived LEMANMANU 0830. Village lined for census revision. Heavy rain experienced. Completed 1430. Paper work pm. Meeting held Council and Welfare members 1900 to 2230. 21 men present. Slept LEMANMANU.
- 27/8/68 Settled several petty debt claims. Discussions with Council members. Inspected village and gardens. Satisfactory. Slept LEMANMANU.
- 28/8/68 Arrived TANDEKI 0900. Began census revision 1030. Completed 1210. Meeting with headmen pm. Village satisfactory. Beach serves as latrine owing to high water table. Slept TANDEKI.
- 29/8/68 Discussed loan procedure with HEMENINA from TANAMALO. Discussed statistics re LEMANMANU Mission with Fr. Demers. Inspected gardens and cash crops TANDEKI. No complaints. Slept TANDEKI.
- 30/8/68 0900 to HANPAN. Began census revision 1000. Completed 1200. Patrol very well received. Meeting of elders 1600. No complaints. Very satisfactory in all respects. Slept HANPAN.
- 31/8/68 Saturday observed HANPAN. Slept HANPAN.
- 1/9/68 Sunday observed HANPAN. Slept HANPAN.

2/9/68

Census revised IETOPAN 0930 completed 1100. Stats. compiled. Returned HANPAN 1400 owing to no house being available IETOPAN. Meeting held between Council and Welfare members 1900. Discussed general topics. Returned HANPAN 2200. Slept HANPAN.

3/9/68

Arrived TOHATSI for census revision 1000. Village showed good response. No complaints. Meeting held in Council house 1900. 17 men present. Slept TOHATSI.

4/9/68

Revised census at KOTOPAN. Village pleasant and clean. No complaints. Returned TOHATSI. Slept TOHATSI.

5/9/68

Inspected KOTOPAN gardens with regard to report of destruction of crops by wild pigs. Some damage noticed. Lined KETSKETS for census revision. All satisfactory. Settled two petty debt claims. Gardens and cash crops in good condition. Meeting held 1645. Headmen from HAGUS and KETSKETS present. Spoke out strongly against Demarcation. Several complaints re land. 23 men present at meeting. Slept KETSKETS.

6/9/68

Lined HAGUS village for census revision 0930. Completed 1100. Discussions with J. ALLEN (Linguistics) HAGUS clean and no complaints. Good response by people. Returned KETSKETS. Slept KETSKETS.

7/9/68

Patrol returned Base Camp. Saturday observed HANAHAN.

8/9/68

Sunday observed HANAHAN.

9/9/68

0900 lined IELILINA village for census revision. Completed 1045. Many children not attending school. Welfare village. Considerable difference between these people and those on the North Coast. Inspected cash crops which are in reasonable condition. Village fairly clean. Returned Base Camp.

10/9/68

0930 lined HANAHAN No.1 for revision of census. (Council village as distinct from HANAHAN No.2 Welfare). People co-operative. Village clean. Gardens and cash crops in fair condition. One petty debt claim brought forward. Returned Base Camp. Compiled statistics.

11/9/68

Lined HANAHAN No.2 for revision of census 0930. Several people absent at Supreme Court hearing at SOHANO. Petty debt complaints brought forward. School attendance poor. Standard of health high and village clean. Returned Base Camp.

12/9/68

Began drafting patrol report and Area Study. HANALIS village incorrectly advised as to date of census. Consequently no one present.

13/9/68

0900 lined HANALIS for revision of census. Census taken outside BASBI store. Response good. Standard of education ridiculously low. Copra production high. Males outnumber females 3:2. Some surliness encountered amongst young men. Village in reasonable condition and there were no complaints. Returned Base camp.

(12)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 68/69
NORTH EAST COAST
BUKA.

INTRODUCTION.

The North East Coast BUKA area is to a large extent non-Council viz: the Mahalis Welfare Society predominates. The report will give as much consideration to the Council people as to those who are members of the Society, though the second group is the thorn in the side of the Administration.

SITUATION REPORT.

(A) POLITICAL

(a) Attitude of Council members towards B.L.G.C.

1. The Buka Local Government Council is active in this area and its members appear to be reasonably satisfied with its progress. The three largest villages on the North Coast, LONTIS, LEMANKOA and LEMANMANU, who between them have a population numbering 2439 are predominantly non-council. The council people, consisting of approximately 30% of that figure feel that their own personal progress in their villages is limited because of this lack of unity.

2. Council members are convinced that the idea of Local Government itself is quite concrete. They seem to appreciate that progress can be made by using the Council and supporting it as much as possible.

3. There is however, considerable resentment of the fact that non-Council people are not obliged to pay tax. This resentment stems basically from the natural reticence of the working man to part with his money if he can see other people benefiting from his labours, i.e. the Mahalis Welfare Society, and yet having had no cash outlay of their own. There is also the feeling that the Administration is condoning this. The latter owing to the fact that personal tax has not yet been re-introduced. Then there is the added fact of a strong sense of unity between the Council people and a seemingly genuine desire to see their Island go ahead. They feel that this ambition is being stifled by the Welfare section of the community.

(b) Attitude towards Local Government Councillors.

4. MR. DONATUS MOLA, the M.H.A. for the area is also the L.G. Councillor for six villages. He is respected by the people in his achievements but is not in a position to offer direct representation of his people's desires at the Local Government meetings, owing to the fact that he is not always present. It would be desirable I feel to elect a deputy to fill this position during MR. MOLA's absence, at least until the new elections. It is essential that the Council people in the area feel that they are connected with and actually being represented directly at the meetings. In this respect I would recommend GEPARD BALAI, the Demarcation Committee chairman for HALIA Nth, or if his work does not allow him the time, then possibly HENENINA, the Luluai from TANAMALO, who is forceful and outspoken.

5. Councillors TSIKA, RATSI and HALINU of HANAHAN, HAGUS and TOHATSI villages respectively, maintain the respect of their wards but they fail to convey the results of Council meetings to the populace. Consequently the patrol was often approached on minor points which the councillors should have conveyed and explained to the people earlier. Nevertheless, the Councillors are working with the people and the results are encouraging.

(c) Attitude towards Self Government.

6. The majority of Council people agree amongst themselves that Self Determination on the grand scale is not yet feasible, owing to the fact that the requisites for such an undertaking are not yet present in the community. They maintained that education and economic development were the major obstacles to be overcome and also that there must be some sense of unity between the people as a whole. Though the census figures will not be included in this report, it becomes obvious that the attitude of the Council regarding education is quite material, viz. all Council children attend school.

(d) Attitude towards the Administration.

7. Generally, the Administration finds strong support from the Council members in the area. The only real sign of discontent comes from the tax problem (para 3) and in several instances the feeling was given that the Administration was not striving hard enough to outlaw the Welfare from the area. The patrol emphasises that whilst the Administration did not condone the activities of the Society it could not remove freedom of choice of the individual to make his own decisions and consequently could not outlaw it. It was also emphasised that Local Government on an organised basis was the only logical way to ensure progress of a developing country and that eventually the people who were against the Council would realize this fact.

(e) Attitude of the Council people towards the Bahalis Welfare Society.

8. There is no real reciprocation of the attempt at unification put forward by the U.W.S. at the three big villages on the North Coast, as discussed later under the Political section (para). Because of the difference in the degree of contact from village to village the reactions of individual groups can be listed as follows. Firstly, on the North Coast, from LONWIS to ELTOPAN the Society is regarded with tolerance and a certain amount of resignation, but resentment does arise from time to time and minor incidents, those taking the form of land disputes and physical clashes involving individuals. The "brotherhood of all men" idea of the Society helps to maintain a reasonable working atmosphere in the area but the Council member takes this only so far as he himself can benefit from it. The limited strength of the Council in this sector necessitates some forbearance of the situation on their part.

9. TOHATSI to HAGUS villages are completely free from the Society in that they have no Welfare members in residence. They resent the Society for not paying tax but apart from that factor no real hatred. Councillor PA SI is an exception. This man is anti-Welfare to an extreme, but it would also be safe to say that he is anti-anything if it gives him publicity and extends his reputation. Generally, the villages maintain an attitude of detachment and are primarily concerned with their own business.

10. HANAHAN village which is situated in the main Welfare sector also maintains an attitude of tolerance but seems more receptive to the idea of converts and is quite willing to take Welfare members under it's wing if they pay their Council tax.

11. Due to discussions with various leading personalities I feel that there are quite some several people who do not actively participate in either organisation. These seem to be the neutrals that work for themselves yet save their money by not contributing to the Council. Should head tax be re-introduced to non-Council areas, or as in this case, part Council, and should the tax be similar to that levied by the respective Council then there could be a noticeable increase in the size of the Council itself.

(f) Hahalis Welfare Society.

12. The attitude of the people differs with the amount of contact with the Council and more specifically it differs within the Society itself. It would appear that the H.W.S. is broken into two distinct groups. This was verified to some extent by Mr. MAX RIMOLDI, the A.N.U. anthropologist working in the area. The Hahalis Welfare Society as it is represented at LONNIS, LEMANKOA, LEMANMANU, TANDEKI HANPAN and ILTOPAN is distinct from that represented at IELILINA, HANAHAN No2 and HAHALIS villages (the real nucleus of the Society). The people from the former are reasonably responsive, co-operative and tend to be cordial in their attitude towards patrolling officers in a fashion similar to that which would be expected from places visited infrequently and not having access to a major communications link. The latter are not responsive, are lax and often as not, surly apart from a few minor exceptions.

(g) Attitude of the Hahalis Welfare Society towards the Council.

13. The Society has advocated the idea of brotherhood in connection with the long range goal of independence. The idea is that no Welfare member will deliberately set out to harm a Council member. They feel that most disputes can be settled between the two groups without having to call in an external force, viz. the Admin. The Council however, is quite content to use the Administration in this capacity. Consequently the Welfare feels 'offended' in that their proposals are so blatantly rejected. Once again, one must differentiate between the Welfare groups. The extreme North coast co-operates and works reasonably well with it's Council counterparts, whereas the same amount of cohesion does not exist in the more southern sector. Several 'Welfare' members use the ILTOPAN fermentary in conjunction with the Council - co-ops and this again is indicative of the 'neutral' body in existence. The Welfare in the north seems to be genuinely striving for peaceful co-existence whereas the southern body ie Hahalis is content to maintain it's relative isolation.

(h) Attitude towards M.H.A. Donatus Mola.

14. The most significant complaint regarding Mr. MOLA was that they (the Welfare) did not seem at all and that it seemed he was entirely pro-Council. They feel that they should have a chance to express their own opinions and desires through their member. Mr. MOLA has apparently stated that he intends covering his electorate in stages so as not to confuse the issues he brings to the House. This was explained to the relevant parties. MOLA is held in rather high esteem in the area due to his achievements and his hereditary title of luluai but there is some discontent due to the above. Mr. MOLA may rectify or make his position clear on his return from the present sitting of the house.

(9)

(i) Attitude towards the Administration.

15. The Mahalis Welfare Society views the Administration with a hopeful if somewhat wary eye. They give the impression that they feel the Admin. is pro-Council because of the history surrounding the society. The Welfare are quite independent in their aims and have no inhibitions regarding the feasibility of their quest for official recognition.

They feel that a drive for peaceful co-existence and co-operation between the Council and themselves must make the Administration realize that they are not an antagonistic party and by doing so may be able to improve their position in the community and improve the community as a whole. Reaction to the patrol by Welfare members in the north was encouraging, in that they appear to be genuinely interested in promoting a peaceful progressive relationship. Though reticent at times as far as conversation was concerned, they are on the whole co-operative and quite civil. This attitude prevails along the North-East coast. The area surrounding Mahalis tends to be considerably less co-operative. For example, the Mahalis people, though they knew of the intended census revision and the day on which it was to occur at their village, were not prepared for the patrol when it arrived and consequently the patrol was delayed by a day. IELILINA, HANAHAN No2 and MAHALIS all maintain a somewhat detached attitude, i.e. independent of the Government and because of this detachment several instances of surliness were experienced by the patrol.

(j) General.

16. Welfare spokesman, JOSEPH HAHANU and JOHN KURANGIK, conducted a Welfare census approximately one week ahead of the patrol. Books are kept with a page per family and there was no secrecy attached to the operation. On the contrary, when birth dates were required and unknown by the parents the spokesmen usually consulted these record books for the information.

(k) Attitude of people towards Europeans in the Area.

17. The two Europeans living in the area who are not engaged in either Mission or Plantation employment are Mr. JERRY ALLEN - a member of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and Mr. MAX RIMOLDI, an anthropologist working with the Australian National University.

18. Mr. ALLEN is engaged in preparing translation into the local dialect, namely Halia, with an eventual intention of a Bible translation. His work is beyond reproach. He does not involve himself in the politics of the area and is reserved in his social life. Consequently he finds the people co-operative and willing to assist in his project.

19. Mr. RIMOLDI has for some time, been living in the village of Mahalis, the focal point for the Mahalis Welfare Society and this fact has raised some comment on the part of Council people in the area. Mr. RIMOLDI is conducting enquiries into the political progress of the community and consequently finds it desirable to live amongst the people. It should be noted here that Mr. RIMOLDI spent ten months in the initial stages of his stay, living at HAHUS village amongst the Council people.

20. In pursuance of information, Mr. RIMOLDI attends all meetings and minor functions in the area. However he also transports the major Welfare members to these gatherings and always seems to be in their company. Once again the presence of the

Welfare Society is an important part of the political make-up on BUKA and to understand it fully, the anthropologist must fraternize with its members.

21. To the people on the outside, that is, Council members, this fraternisation appears rather one sided. They harbour a natural desire for the Welfare to decrease in strength and eventually become part of the Council. The presence of a European in the midst of the opposition tends to create the suspicion that he is actually acting as an adviser to them. Because of the abstract nature of his work and the fact that Mr. RIMOLDI has produced no evidence of his labours this suspicion intensified.

22. During the patrol, a Supreme Court hearing was held at SOPANO to adjudge whether or not indecent practices were carried out at a party held at Mahalis. The main defence was that the rites practiced were in fact, customary. There was considerable altercation as to the veracity of this claim, namely, by TSUNAUM and headmen from Council villages.

23. At the hearing Mr. RIMOLDI gave evidence that verified the Welfare claim that the rites were in fact, customary. However, this was met with considerable dissatisfaction by Council people and from reports, some Welfare big men, whose names have not been ascertained.

24. Mr. RIMOLDI based his evidence on research and there is no reason why he should have perjured himself over such a major issue. Consequently there are no grounds for the rumour that he was illegally instrumental in clearing the names of the Welfare members. Nevertheless, in some quarters, this idea prevails, notably in the minds of GERARD BALAI, a big man from LEMANKOA, HERMAN HALIKU, a prominent Councillor from TOHATSI, and to a lesser degree, DONATUS MOLA MHA of LEMANKOA and HEMENINA (luluai) of TANAMALO.

25. The result of RIMOLDI's fraternisation and his direct intervention in the court hearing is that he is regarded by the Council people as an adviser to the Mahalis Welfare Society.

26. In conclusion, I feel that Mr. RIMOLDI has made the mistake of becoming personally involved in a situation where he should have been content to remain a casual observer. In the interests of his thesis this may produce valuable results and in the interests of the Administrations bitter understanding of the people it may be the same. But in the interests of the Council people who are striving for successful Local Government with all parties included, it appears ominous.

CONCLUSION.

In summaration,

(i) Council people support the Local Government Council fully, and resent the section of the community that is not liable to pay tax.

(ii) Councillors are respected by the people, but DONATUS MOLA's ward could benefit from a deputy during the time he is absent with House of Assembly duties.

(iii) Council people, generally, feel that independence is not yet feasible.

(iv) Council respect for the Administration is high.

(v) The Council tolerates the presence of the Mahalis Welfare Society but does not share all its views on unity. Once again, they resent the fact that the society is not obliged to pay tax. Several members of the community hold a neutral position.

(vi) The Mahalis Welfare Society seems to consist of two distinct groups, those in the North and those in the direct Mahalis area.

(vii) The Society has aims for peaceful co-existence with the Council and eventual unity of the two groups.

(viii) They feel DONATUS MOLA MHA IS pro-Council and not fulfilling his role as member for all the people in his area ie, ignoring the Welfare.

(ix) The Society hopes for a more fruitful relationship with the Administration and recognition of the fact that they do not intend breaking up their organisation.

ECONOMIC

INTRODUCTION:

The ~~is~~ economy of the area revolves around cash crops, these being copra and cacao. Development of ~~these~~ these are progressing rapidly. New plantings were observed throughout the area. There is tremendous opportunity for expansion but this will most likely be offset by a limited labour force and consequent limitations on the sizes of plantations.

(a) Potential for Development.

1. The great majority of mature trees are planted on the coast within easy access of the main road, and thence shipping. However, LONTIS village now has coconut trees planted for a mile to mile and a half inland. Most of these are relatively young trees but on maturity should increase production in the area several times over. The flat area behind all villages is used on a very small scale comparatively speaking, for gardens. Eventually, when these areas are planted and producing, local planters should realize a considerable profit.

2. A recent survey of soil deficiencies was carried out by the Buka Local Govt. Council and apart from a general lack of nitrogen and iron the soil is quite productive. This latter is easily overcome by using correct fertilizers which the Council has ordered for distribution. Production is still high and will be improved with the introduction of the fertilizer.

3. The area of land between HANAHAN village and KAROOLA plantation is virtually untapped. The area is predominantly flat with undulating country in the centre portions. An inadequate labour force makes the development of this land unfeasible, however, there are a large number of mature hardwood trees with relative easy access to the road passing through the area and the growing desire for permanent material buildings on the part of the local people means an ever increasing demand for sawn timber. Consequently, a Dolmar saw in this particular sector would supply landowners with additional income and at the same time begin clearing ground for future plantings. Most of the north coast has the same arable flat land inland but does not have the necessary feeder roads to transport any manner of produce out to the main road.

(b) Marketing of Produce.

4. The majority of cash crop producers prefer to sell their copra to the local chinese traders thus ensuring a reasonably steady price and personal income. The Copra Marketing Board is not as popular amongst the smaller landowners but a large number of these use the C.M.B. numbers of larger plantation owners to market their wares. All produce is shipped from BUKA PASSAGE necessitating payment for freighting goods along the main road. When taken from the north coast villages which are almost 50 miles distant, freight charges begin to become very noticeable. An alternative shipping point on the north coast would cut these expenses considerably. However previous failure ~~for~~ of a similar

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scheme indicates that it may not be a worthwhile project.

(c) Native Societies.

5. The fermentary at ILTOPAN on the north coast holds the interest of people in that area, mainly council, but there are a few reported Welfare adherants. Production figures were not to hand at the time of writing but local Agricultural Officers report that they are high. Introduction of kerosene burners makes the heating operation cleaner and much more efficient. The fermentary is scheduled to be extended to twice its size in the near future. The only dissatisfaction arose over the size of this years rebate. Members received a fraction of the sum received last year but this was due to an old debt having to be paid. After explanation most members were satisfied but there was some doubt as to the veracity of the Agricultural Officers statements.

6. Complaints were received at HAKUS regarding the TULHATU NATIVE SOCIETY. Most of its members prefer to sell their produce direct to the chinese traders because of the immediate cash transaction. Interested parties were concerned about the lack of business being done by the Society but there is no way to convince the local people that co-operatives are a successful venture if they can't see it for themselves, or, of more import, they are not prepared to wait for dividends and prefer the cash payment of the chinese.

The HAKU Sawmilling Society hold the monopoly of trade for the north coast and as mentioned earlier, permanent material houses are becoming extremely popular, thus necessitating considerable quantities of sawn timber to be produced for frameworks and flooring.

7. As well as housing, the sawmill in conjunction with the Mission, provides timber for furniture which is made up in the Mission workshop (LEMANMANU) and sold for a considerable profit, mainly to local buyers, although some items are sold through local trade stores.

8. Two other Dolmar saws are operated from KOTOPAN/TOHATSI and HAKUS/KETSKEST. These supply most of the materials needed for buildings in their respective area (in conjunction with the Mission at HANAHAN) and members receive all their timber requirements at reduced rates.

(d) Demarcation Committee.

9. Being a matrilineal society all land rights pass through the female. This policy is still adhered to. However, in the case of the Bahalis Welfare Society, future generations may find some difficulties. At present the system follows communal ownership. There is no individual land holding. According to Welfare members, future generations will have no individual rights or remembrance of rights but will have all the rights of the community in that the land is communal. Other difficulties arising here are when Council and village land overlaps eg. 2 members of the same clan have similar interests in a piece of land. One individual belongs to the Council and wishes the land to be recognised as being individually owned (ie following normal inheritance lines). The other forfeits his rights to the community and is not recognised personally. Problems arise when the Demarcation Committee tries to function. This is discussed in a later section.

10. The more or less recent introduction of Demarcation Committees to the area has met with much controversy and dissatisfaction within the community. ~~The chairman~~

within the community. The chairman of the Committee for HALIA NORTH is GERARD BALAI of LEMANKOA village. Ex paramount luluai, still a very big man. He is educated, travelled, and realistic in his approach to the problem. However, he is not able to overcome the pressures exerted on him from all sides and consequently, the Demarcation Committee in this area does not function.

Problems causing this are :-

(a) The presence of the Mahalis Welfare Society and its views on communally owned land.

(b) The lack of co-ordination and organisation in the Committee itself i.e. no one really seems to know what office he holds.

(c) The lack of knowledge on the part of the officers with regard to the actual mechanics of the Committee, its functions and its powers.

With reference to (a).

The Mahalis Welfare Society believes that all land should be communally owned. This belief has been put into practice for several years and appears to function well enough. The Society wants all land to be communally owned. This includes Council land. This idea is met with disapproval by the Council members. They want to be able to recognise a plot of land as their own. Friction occurs when the Committee attempts to mark a section of land jointly owned or adjoined by both groups. The Welfare will not co-operate. The result is complete stalemate. Welfare headman who were recently gazetted as members of the Committee no say that they did not fully understand their position and that now they would rather refrain from participation. JOHN TEOSIN, the Welfare Society leader, claims as much authority in the settling of land disputes, as the Lands Title Commissioner.

With reference to (b).

As was illustrated by the Welfare men who were gazetted, no one, apart from GERARD BALAI seems to know his true position. Everybody considers himself some sort of chairman and complete authority when it comes to settling disputes. The whole thing is covered by a haze.

With reference to (c).

The Demarcation Committee members have on several occasions taken the liberty of placing official cements on uncertain boundaries, being under the impression that this automatically closes the case and settles the dispute. The usual result is that the dissatisfied party promptly removes the cement and complains to the authorities or ~~him~~ to his particular headman and the dispute continues as previously, until a settlement is achieved by the Lands Title Commissioner. More often than not, when a cement is placed, many persons with an interest in the land have not been contacted, advised or asked for confirmation as to the true boundary. The ensuing dissatisfaction makes the work of the Committee useless and does nothing whatsoever to build up the people's confidence in it as a decision making body.

Though land has always played the major part in the economy and society of the people it is now being recognised as a source of money and a basis for business enterprises. Many Council people consider that the Demarcation Committee is assimilated with progress and they want to ensure that their personal land rights are stable enough to allow future economic enterprise a good chance of success.

The majority of older men consider that land rights should be obtained and maintained as they have been and were prior to Administration influence and during the period of Administration contact - i.e. Demarcation Committees should not be introduced.

(e) General.

11. Cocoa trees observed throughout seemed to have differences in appearance. This no doubt is related to the facts that were produced in the soil analysis. Several trees around LONTIS were dead or dying and yet the villagers had made no effort to remove them. Damage is from beetles and when asked about preventative measures the patrol was told that visits by Agricultural officers were far and few between. This department makes regular visits to the ILTOPAN fermentary but its activities seem limited to that particular project. It should be noted however, that more interest on the part of the locals who are not members of the ILTOPAN fermentary, is shown in the production of copra. LONTIS is predominantly made up of members of the Hahalis Welfare Society which does not have its own efficient dryer. A close check is kept on Hahalis production by Agricultural Officers but the other villages do not seem to have this particular attention.

12. In conclusion, the economy of the area is gradually moving ahead. Construction of small trade store by the Welfare help to keep more money in the community and the saw-milling projects are accomplishing this to an ever greater degree.

SOCIAL.

(a) Missions and their Influence.

1. The two missions in the area are situated at LEMANMANU and HANAHAN. Both are of the Roman Catholic denomination. Fr. DEMERS who was at LEMANMANU Mission in the north spoke out strongly against the Hahalis Welfare Society whilst it was in the initial stages. He condemned them as "Satanists". This feeling persists and is very much present in the minds of the Welfare members, who have made no attempt to abrogate their ostracism from the Church by behaviour more suitable to mission demands. They do allow their children to attend school there.

2. I feel that the Rev. Father concerned was rather harsh in his outlook. It would appear that all are condemned because of their baby garden rites and allied rituals. The condemnation of this is commendable but the ostracism of all the elders is not exactly conducive to progress. On the contrary, it tends to build up a dependence on their own religious beliefs which become more abortive and frustrates as time passes. Especially in the north coast area, the patrol was almost drawn, on several occasions, into theological discussions, which gives some indication of how much they are lacking in spiritual guidance. These people do not seem to be bitter against the Catholic Church as a whole. The crux of the matter seems to be the dubbed term, "Satanists" as described above.

LEMAWANI has an extremely good carpentry shop and manages to produce considerable items of furniture which the local people buy.

3. The number of permanent material houses constructed and being constructed is outstanding. The timber is cut locally and the asbestos sheeting supplied through the KAMERAU Society.

4. The HANAHAN Mission is situated in close proximity to the main Welfare villages. The contrast between school attendance here and that on the north coast is great. The H.W.S. at HAHALIS, HANAHAN No2 and IELILINA are ignorant of giving their children an education. HAHALIS is obviously the worst offender and though initially this may have come about because of differences with the mission, the case does not appear to be such now. Children just do not go to school. The average grade reached in this village seemed to be Std 2 and only two instances of Std 6 appeared. The parents show no obvious concern. Fr. Lepping, from HANAHAN Mission, was asked about this lack of interest by the Welfare members in his area. He was also asked about allegations by the Welfare that the Mission would not accept their children. He could not explain the former apart from a general lassitude on the part of the parents to ensure their children received at least, a rudimentary education. The second point was due to the fact that Welfare children attended school at such irregular intervals that teachers naturally became annoyed and possibly asked them to come regularly or not at all. Most of the young men are engaged in menial tasks, mainly copra production.

(b) Hahalis Baby Garden.

5. The area study accompanying this report gives statistical figures as to the number of girls involved in Baby Garden activities.

6. Contrary to rumour, it would appear that there has been no lessening of the number of women engaged.

7. There was no necessity for the patrol to ask questions during the patrol on the North Coast, as to where many of the young girls were. Spokesmen, headmen and parents unconcernedly referred them to the "Baby Garden". The southern sector, HAHALIS, HANAHAN No2 and IELILINA were rather more reticent. A new term was introduced - "SEKULA". JOHN TOSIN utilized the girls as servants or general helpers around his house.

8. Illegitimate births number approximately 15% of the total for the area, and tend to indicate that there is no decline in the activity of the women. It is possible that several births were not recorded at HAHALIS. The fact that it is the focal point for the Society and the centre of the Baby Garden would suggest that it would have several illegitimate births, but few were brought to notice. This too is in great contrast with the North Coast.

9. The average age for the women is 19-20, however there are several middle aged women included. These, in most cases are women whose husbands have died.

10. Though actual participation by the women has not decreased to any degree it would appear that their inclination had done so. This was evidenced by several leading men and corroborated by the number of girls in the villages themselves. Girls who tire of the situation and return home are promptly moved back to HAHALIS by their respective headmen. It is difficult

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to ascertain how much, if any, force is used to make the girls resume their duties. Owing to the fact that the girls themselves will not comment on it, and the headmen deny that any such persuasion is used at all.

11. The number of unmarried men and women of marriageable age is high in HAHALIS and the men outnumber the women at a ratio slightly under 3:2.

(c) Medical services and Aid Posts.

12. Both HANAHAN and LEMAMANU missions provide free medical services and are quite liberal in their distribution of medicines. Both Council and Welfare groups make full use of this service, resulting in a high standard of health throughout the community.

13. The three aid posts in the area, at LONTIS, LEMANKOA and TOMATSI are manned by KIA, BEPI and SAHIN (APO's) respectively. The LONTIS aid post is kept reasonably well and has the advantage of permanent material construction, as does that at TOMATSI. The LEMANKOA building has been in a state of disrepair for some time and a new post is being constructed from native materials. Local interest in this aid post is small.

14. Comparison can be made between births and deaths of children to give a clear idea of the standard of health. 13 children under 5 years of age died over the 12 months period and in the same period there were 223 recorded births.

(d) Community Education.

15. The activities of Welfare Officers and the missions have promulgated community education in the area, noticeably in the form of womens clubs. The Welfare Officer, Miss. J. Peters who was instrumental in the running of these groups felt that the majority of women were appreciative and interested in the furthering of their knowledge of the domestic side of life, but in some instances due to a lack of natural leaders, the clubs were not making as much progress as could be wished for.

16. The missions also cater for the women in the ~~xxxx~~ field of domestic science. Clinics for instruction in the care of children are a regular feature of the Sister's duties and these always seem to meet with a good response.

JERRY ALLEN, a linguistics expert at HAGUS village, intends forming an adult education class which will make the people literate in their own local dialect and the lingua franca. His abstinence from political involvement makes him a popular figure in the area and his obviously helpful intentions produces the co-operation necessary for his work; the final outcome of which is to translate the Bible into the local language.

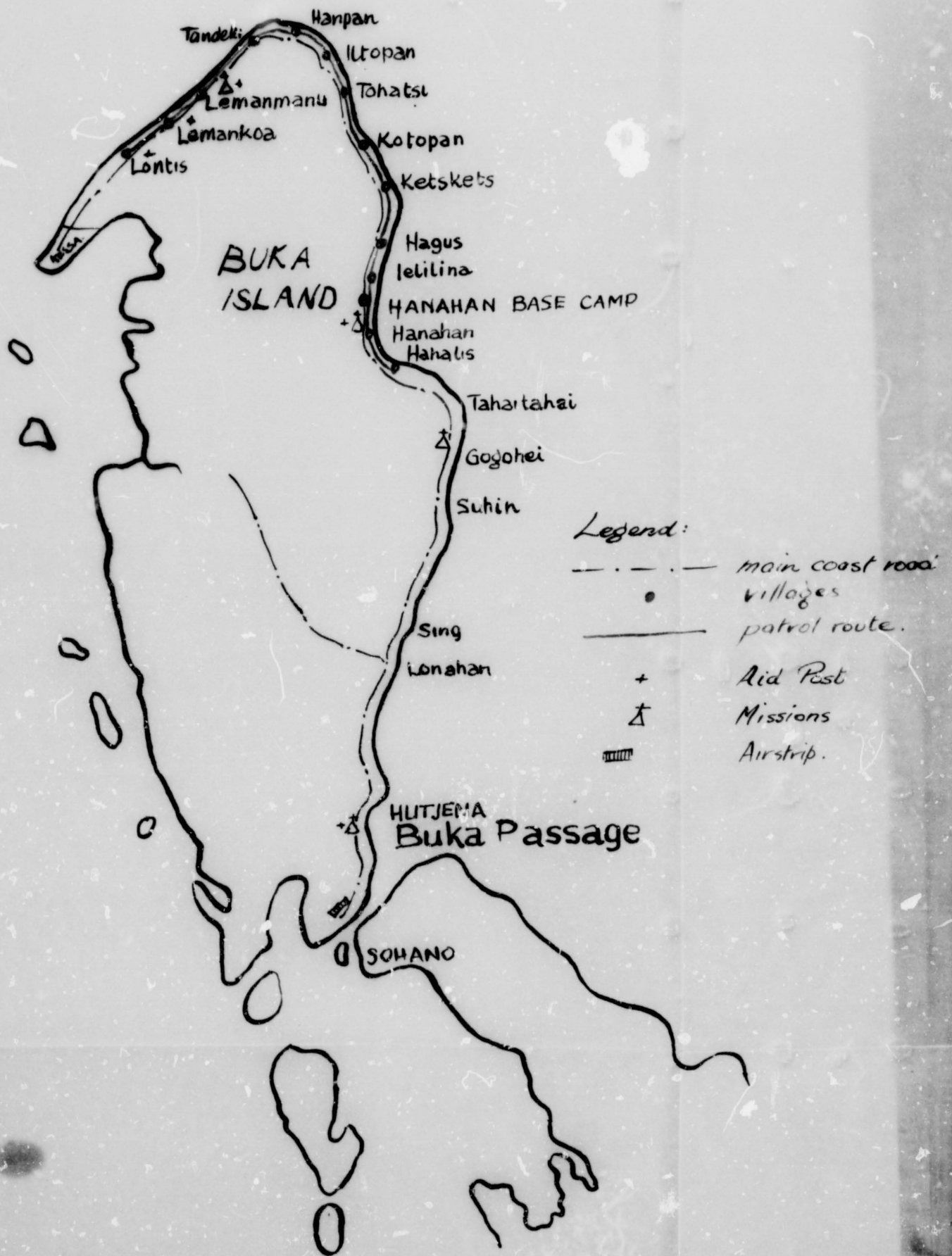
The younger men in the area are sports minded and participate willingly in the local soccer competition run from HUPJENA. Transport often poses a problem but this is overcome partly by Council assistance and the number of passenger vehicles travelling along the main road.

CONCLUSION.

This report in conjunction with a further report for the southern area of the east coast and further coupled with area studies will give a comprehensive appreciation of the situation on the East Coast of Buka Island.

[Handwritten Signature]
GREGORY
Patrol Officer

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Serial 286-69

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. HUTJENH BUKA 3-68/69

Patrol Conducted by P.R. HUNTER, ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled NISSAN ISLAND

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives CONSTABLE TOVAGERE

Duration—From 11/11/1968 to 24/11/1968

Number of Days 14 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 27/6/1968

Medical 1/11/1968

Map Reference BUKA POUHMIL

Objects of Patrol AREA SURVEY RE INTRODUCTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Ma Sina

D. Hunter

nr 286/69

67-11-16


14th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
KIETA.

PATROL HUTJENA NO. 3/68-69.

Your reference is 67-1-3 of 26th February, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Area Study Report by Mr. P.R. Hunter A.D.O. to Missan and Pinipel Census Division.
3. A-interesting and well compiled report.
4. I concur that no good purpose would be served in introducing local government to the area at this stage.
5. A copy of the written patrol instructions would be appreciated, please.
6. Claim for Company Allowance, forwarded in error to this Headquarter, is returned for payment.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. P.R. Hunter, A.D.O.
Sub District Office,
HUTJENA.
Bougainville District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations.

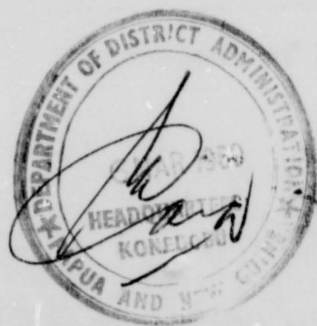
67. 11. 16.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference... 67-1-3
If calling ask for
Mr.....



Department of District Administration.

District Headquarters,
Bougainville District,
KIETA

26th February 1969.

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

HUTJENA PATROL REPORT NO 3 - 1968/69
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY - NISSAN ISLAND

At this stage there is an insufficient mandate to commence Local Government successfully on Nissan Island.

Factors contributing to the people's unwillingness would be the fear born by certain village leaders that Local Government would mean the curbing of their influence. Also Local Government would mean the introduction of taxes.

If the people eventually decided unanimously on the introduction of Local Government it is most feasible that they join with the Buka Council as then they would not be faced with the overhead expenses of a new council. The Buka Council has expressed a willingness to incorporate the people of Nissan.

From the report these people now enjoy a relatively high standard of living their greatest need being improved shipping services.

Mr. Hunter has submitted an informative report of which I am forwarding two copies together with the A.D.C.'s comments.

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

Step

14/3

Department of District Administration.

67/2/1
40/1/1

Sub-District Office,
HUTJENA.

28th January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
KIETA.

PATROL REPORT - HUTJENA No 2 - 1968/1969.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY - NISSAN ISLAND,
MR. P.R. HUNTER.

1. I attach original and two copies of the above report, submitted by P.R. HUNTER, Assistant District Officer. This patrol was a special patrol to carry out a Local Government Survey of NISSAN and PINIPEL Islands. I have the following comments on the report.

THE ECONOMY.

2. The reporting officer states that the per capita income is \$22 per head of population. However, the means by which he arrives at this figure are much open to doubt. For instance - "at a rough estimate, the NISSAN group would produce about 300 tons (of copra) per year". Why must we have a rough estimate? Copra production records are available from the two co-operative societies, the Copra Marketing Board, and from WONG YOU & Co. It should have been possible to record an accurate tally of copra produced over the past year.

3. The tree count of 72,589 coconut trees is probably overstated, when compared with a similar count in 1962 which showed 46,675 (SURVEY NISSAN AND PINIPEL - J.R. McARTHUR P.O.). The Department of Agriculture had field workers on the island during 1965 to 1967, when 8000 new coconuts were planted. WONG YOU has carried out no re-planting. It cannot be overstressed, however, that copra is now, and will always be, the islands chief source of cash income. The more new plantings that are made now, will better improve the prospects for the future.

4. Mr. HUNTER estimates that some 200 able bodied males working away from the island would net a cash income of \$20,000, at the rate of \$100 each. What proportion of these persons' wages finds its way back to NISSAN is open to conjecture. It is a difficult one to estimate, I agree.

5. The officer recommends a tax rate of \$2 for men and \$1 for women. In general, the figures produced in the report do not allow for an accurate assessment of the NISSAN islanders ability to pay tax. At the above rates, the maximum annual tax revenue would be \$1400.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

6. The survey shows that 576 men and women want a Council. This is :-

- (a) 73.8% of the adults who attended the meetings,
- (b) 56.5% of the adults present on NISSAN at the time of the patrol,

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(c) 43.02% of the total adult population of NISSAN, including absentees.

7. A group of five villages, SALIPEM, PORIWON, SIAKIN, LIHON and TANAMALIT are solidly against Councils.

8. Of the 576, all wish to join the BUKA Council. All other things being equal, I agree that this would be their best course, thus obviating the necessity for expensive overhead, such as a clerk, Council house etc.

9. At its Statutory Meeting in December, the BUKA Council passed a resolution - "The BUKA Council raises no objections to the NISSAN people joining the Council". Moved Cr. LEE, seconded Cr. KOBAN. All in favour.

10. I agree with Mr. HUNTER's suggested Ward boundaries and proposed number of Councillors, i.e. six (6).

CONCLUSION.

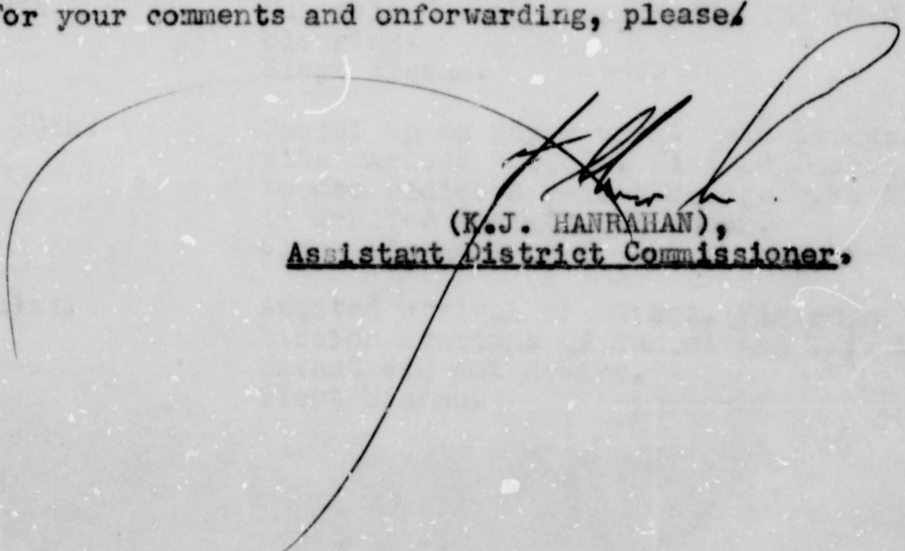
11. There are three alternatives :-

- (a) proclaim the whole of NISSAN into the BUKA Council,
- (b) proclaim only those villages that wish to join and exclude the dissenters,
- (c) leave the matter of local government for NISSAN in abeyance until a greater mandate is obtained.

I consider that the report shows that there is not a sufficient mandate at the moment to commence local government successfully. To include only those who want a Council would simply be extending the complicated, patchwork of Council and non-Council villages already in existence on BUKA and North BOUGAINVILLE. In short, until they all want to join, and in view of the light population and isolation of the island, I don't think it worth while proceeding at this stage.

12. I recommend that the matter be left in abeyance until a larger mandate for local government is indicated.

For your comments and onforwarding, please/


(K.J. HANRAHAN),
Assistant District Commissioner.

Att:

(19)

PATROL DIARY.

November

- Monday 11th. 1330 departed Buka per M.A.F. Cessna. Arrived Nissan Island - visited TUNGOL Catholic Mission and settled in at Nissan Base Camp. Slept Nissan.
- Tuesday 12th. Visited villages and arranged times to hold meetings. Attended meeting at TUNGOL Catholic Mission. Slept Nissan.
- Wednesday 13th. Attended meetings at BALIL, SIAKIN and MAPIRI. Held discussions in evening. Slept Nissan.
- Thursday 14th. Attended meeting at TANAMALIT, TERUATAP, TANBERON and YOTCBOL. Held discussions in evening. Slept Nissan.
- Friday 15th. Proceeded to PINEPIL on M.V. Wong You. Visited villages of MANTOIA, TEAH, and ROKUS. Slept MANTOIA.
- Saturday 16th. Held meeting at MANTOIA of the three villages and then returned to Nissan. Slept Nissan.
- Sunday 17th. Visited Tungol Catholic Mission. Heard dispute over land at SIAR. Held business management course for all who hold 'T' numbers. Slept Nissan.
- Monday 18th. Marked out airstrip into areas for each village to look after. Visited Tsigon and Tungol Catholic Missions. Slept Nissan.
- Tuesday 19th. Supervised work on airstrip and road clearing. Slept Nissan.
- Wednesday 20th. Caught up on paper work. Held discussions with various notable. Visited Tungol C.M. to use radio. A gale blowing. M.V. NUNSA 11 arrived in late afternoon. Slept Nissan.
- Thursday 21st. Awaited arrival of Nivani. Visited both Mission stations of Tungol and Tsigon. Nivani did not arrive. Slept Nissan.

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
NUSIENA.

Friday 22nd.

Awaited arrival of Nivani. Had discussions with local people. Examined possible wharf sites, Nivani did not arrive. Slept Nissan.

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

Saturday 23rd.

Awaited arrival of Nivani. Had discussions with Mission Sisters. Played football. Nivani arrived 1730. Slept Nissan.

AREA SURVEY

A. Sunday 24th.

Proceeded to PINEPIL in Nivani. Collected copra that hadn't been shipped for five months. Returned Nissan loaded with Patrol cargo. Departed Nissan 2400 for Sohano arriving 0930. Slept Nivani.

(a) The Nissan Island group consists of Nissan proper, Pinepil and Ban and Boruan. As seen by the satellite photos large lagoons which

All islands are of coral formation with a topsoil of ranging from nothing on the exposed seaward side to 2 ft in the more sheltered parts. The soil itself is of a loam type, and the usual subsistence crops thrive quite well. END OF PATROL vegetation mainly of secondary growth, but with patches of primary growth on the north islands of Pinepil and Ban.

(b) The islands are about sixty air miles from Naka Passage Sub-District Headquarters at Nusienu and another 90 miles from Kiya. It takes the government trawler, about 92 hours to reach Nissan from Naka Passage on its frequent trips. During the second world war the U.S.A. Armed Forces constructed 2 airstrips, one of them reported to be over 30,000ft. This has been recommended to 5,400ft. and since 1965 has been opened to D.H. 3 and smaller aircraft. I may add that it is the best airstrip in Bougainville. The Americans also constructed an all weather road around the island and it is still in excellent shape.

At present there are no wharves and all loading and unloading of ships is done by surf boat. However, in the near future the people intend constructing a wharf near the present Base Camp in order to improve the handling of cargo.

The Nissan people have had contact with various cultures since Queen Emma's time and with the establishment of first the German and then the Australian Administration. The people have had visits by Administration personnel since 1960, even though they are a fairly isolated group. During the second world war the Japanese used Nissan as a small airplane base. When the Americans arrived, the people from Nissan and Sira were relocated to Sandakan and Nissan was developed as an aircraft base for strikes against Rabaul and Kavieng - consequently the good airstrip and roads.

When hostilities ended and the Nissan people returned, they were administered first from Kavieng and then came within the Bougainville District. Since then there have been regular Administration patrols of various departments and this has reflected on the health and general co-operation of the people.

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Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,

HUTJENA.

4th December, 1968.

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

AREA STUDY - NISSAN ISLAND.

A. INTRODUCTION.

(a) The Nissan Island group is made up of the inhabited islands of Nissan proper, Pinepil and Sirot, and the uninhabited ones of Sau, Ham and Baruwan. As seen by the map attached, both Nissan and Pinepil enclose large lagoons which make good harbours.

All islands are of coral formation with a topsoil of ranging from nothing on the exposed seaward side to 2 ft in the more sheltered parts. The soil itself is of a loam type, and the usual subsistence crops thrive quite well. Vegetation consists mainly of secondary growth, but with patches of primary growth on the main islands of Pinepil and Nissan.

(b) The islands are about sixty airmiles from Buka Passage Sub-District Headquarters at Hutjena and another 90 miles from Kieja. It takes the government trawler, about 9½ hours to reach Nissan from Buka Passage on its frequent trips. During the second world war the U.S.A. Armed forces constructed 2 airstrips, one of them reported to be over 10,000ft. This has been reconditioned to 5,400ft. and since 1965 has been opened to D.C. 3 and smaller aircraft. I may add that it is the best airstrip in Bougainville.. The Americans also constructed an all weather road around the island and it is still in excellent shape.

At present there are no wharves and all loading and unloading of ships is done by surf boat. However, in the near future the people intend constructing a wharf near the present Base Camp in order to improve the handling of cargo.

The Nissan people have had contact with western culture since Queen Emma's time and with the establishment of first the German and then the Australian Administration, the people have had visits by Administration personnel since 1900, even though they are a fairly isolated group. During the second world war the Japanese used Nissan as a small seaplane base. When the Americans arrived, the people from Nissan and Sirot were evacuated to Guadalcanal and Nissan was developed as an aircraft base for strikes against Rabaul and Kavieng - consequently the good airstrips and roads.

When hostilities ended and the Nissan people returned, they were administered first from Kavieng and then came within the Bougainville District. Since then there have been regular Administration patrols of various departments and this has reflected on the Health and general co-operation of the people.

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Since the airstrip opened in 1965, patrols and visits have increased and a base camp was opened for several months in 1966. The people generally are pro-administration.

The Roman Catholic Mission maintains two mission stations in the area and provide all the schooling and most of the medical facilities in the islands. They also take an interest in social activities e.g. womens clubs etc.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) Please find attached latest population census figures as compiled by Mr. J. Steven, P.O., refer his patrol Buka Passage 11/67-68.

(b) All the villages on Nissan Island are linked by an all weather road. Sirot is separated from Nissan by the Balil Passage. All three villages on Pinepil are linked by foot track or can be reached by canoe. From Balil to Yotchivil is a distance of 27 miles, while from Mantoia to Rokus by foot track is some 8 miles.

(c) There are 217 males, including children, absent and 82 adult women and female children absent. The reasons for the above are :-

- (1) The drab life at Nissan with nothing of interest taking place. With little or no variety of goods to spend money on.
- (2) They prefer working for someone in which they receive a fortnightly income and have little worries.

It may be noted that the women and children are accompanying their husbands and parents.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) On Nissan there are two distinct groups, namely the ENTABALU - sea eagle and the ENTALO - a dog. However, within these two major groupings the people are divided into smaller groupings or lineages and are as follows.

- ENTABALU
- (1) TOBUPOR)
 - (2) TOBUPECKON) names of trees
 - (3) TOBUBARIO)
 - (4) TOBUWI)

- ENTALO
- (1) TOBU KALOL - crab
 - (2) TOBU WHBIT)
 - (3) TOBU PAR) names of trees
 - (4) TOBU NOT)

* TOBU means child in the Nissan language.

It may be noted that according to legend the people of Nissan came from a place called Siar on the southern shores of New Ireland and Anir.

(b) It appears from information gathered that most groups operate on the extended family as a social unit. However, in some instances this is breaking down into simple family groups except with a lot of physical labour is required, and in others they become members of the village society which controls the day to day work of its members. These societies have become the in-thing in the past two years and are primarily concerned with the marketing of copra.

The above breakup is seen in the individually owned coconuts or land planted with coconuts purely for their society etc. For such things as a pig hunt or preparing a feast the whole village takes part.

(c) The people of Nissan proper and Sirot speak the Nissan language, while the people of Pinepil speak a dialect of the above. Please refer to J. Allen and C. Hurd in their book, "Languages of the Bougainville District".

(d) As said in (a) the people are divided into two distinct groupings and each village comprises of people of both groups. There is constant social intercourse between the groups as in marriage, where an entabalu must marry an entalo i.e. exogamous. This is slowly changing but marriages within the same group are still frowned upon. Also, place of residence is patrilocal as well as inheritance being patrilineal, which means, ownership or rights concerning land, coconuts are much more simplified than on Buka.

In the days before the arrival of the Administration fighting occurred amongst the villages and there were distinct alliances between certain villages. However if the Bukas or Pinepils attacked the Nissans or vice versa, then the people were united as one group. They were eaters of human flesh.

Other points of interest are :-

- (1) The first people apparently constructed rafts from bamboo until the men from Buka was introduced and later the canoe. Men are occasionally made at Lapougal.
- (2) These people are strong believers in sorcery, but the head men have successfully managed to eliminate or stop a major proportion of it. Consequently today most people have rid themselves of the idea that all illnesses and misfortunes are due to the sorcerers.

(e) The people of Nissan and Pinepil had trading and social relationships with the people of Anir and North Buka. In the men it would take a day and a night to reach Buka, while only a night to reach Anir. With both places trading took place and marriages etc. were arranged. It is interesting to note that old pieces of pottery on Nissan originally came from Malanang on South Buka via the trade routes of North Buka. It may be noted that the last such trading was in 1946, when several canoes from Pinepil were thought to be lost between Anir and Pinepil and a large sea and air search took place. Since then the Administration has forbidden such trading and for one to go places it is either by boat or plane.

D. LEADERSHIP.

The following headmen are the traditional leaders on Nissan Island. All are hereditary leaders unless otherwise stated.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| (1) Balil | - Entabalu | ISEMBU/HEBI | (Anluai) |
| | - Entalo | EMMA/USIKEL | (Tultul) |
| (2) Siar | - Entalo | PELENG | (Tultul) |
| | - Entabalu | KOLI | (LPC Sohano) |
| (3) Sirot | - Entalo | BARATA IN | (Anluai) |
| | - Entabalu | TAKUMAT | |

(14)

These three places usually are regarded as one group where leadership is concerned, with TOMBU/ELDI being the present effective leader. He is quite forceful and is quite prepared to say what he thinks. TOMATO, a local entrepreneur is gaining quite a bit of influence.

- (4) Salipan - Entalo KALIK (Luluai of Poriwon)
- Entabalu WANUL (Tultul)
- (5) Poriwon - Entalo KALIK (Luluai)
- Entabalu WANUL of Salipan
- (6) Siakin - Entalo) RARING of Entabalu (Tultul)
- Entabalu)
- (7) Lihon - Entalo NEOCHI - TURE
- ENTABALU GUANTA (Luluai)

The effective leaders amongst this group are RARING, TURE and WANUL. All three are against the formation of a Council and their authority can be seen in the way people of all age groups respond to their command.

- (8) Mapiiri - Entabalu RANEL (luluai)
- Entalo KALIK

Though RANEL is the actual leader, HENRAY KOMITO, an up and coming entrepreneur who looks after the village society and is the son of KALIK, will soon become the recognised leader of this group if he plays his cards right. In fact, in several years he could quite well become the effective leader of Nissan. Unfortunately his limited education will hinder him.

- (9) Tanamalit - Entabalu HABARIAS (Tultul)
- Entalo PONGAS

The effective leader of this group is LABUKA, the luluai who is the main one behind the people of this village not favouring a Council.

- (10) Teruatap - Entabalu PALAS
- ENTALO SUSUN

The people of these villages do not have any effective leader, but come under mission influence and several of their teachers and layworkers work at Tungol C.M.

- (11) Tanaheran - Entabalu MISIAN (Tultul)
- Entalo WARINGIN
- (12) Tapongal - Entabalu MALIAS
- Entalo PUTIARI
- (13) Yotchibol - Entabalu MALIAS
- Entalo TONDIAT

The above three groups have no notable leaders though some are quite vocal. The tultul of Tanaheran, MISIA and luluais SAPAN and KCPANG of Tapongal and Yotchibol appear to have a fair amount of control of their people.

- (14) Mantoia - Entabalu TAMQUIN (Luluai)
- Entalo KEBAKI (Tuitul)
- (15) Teah - Entabalu NEBUS
- Entalo KARULANG (Luluai)
- (16) Rokus - Entabalu NINI
- Entalo MARFIN TAMAT

The effective leader of this group is KARULANG who originally opposed Councils but is now quite agreeable to forming one. DANIEL POSARAN, the Aid Post orderly at Mantoia, is organising the marketing of local copra and is assuming a degree of leadership.

(b) (c) The Nissan people do not have anyone whom they can regard as a leader and authority is held at each village level through the headmen as stated above. Most of them are old and the traditional form of headmanship is likely to cease with the death of the above. The younger people are having a greater degree of control over their own affairs, usually because it is beyond the comprehension of the elders. In other words the headmen still retain their authority over traditional matters, that are disappearing, while the younger set are taking the new matters into their own hands.

E. LAND TENURE.

(a) Land ownership is based on the extended family basis and land ownership as well as trees and cash crops are handed down from father to son i.e. patrilineal. Should there not be enough for a particular group, they can ask another for some. In one village the people have agreed on land for the cash crops for their society.

(b) The Demarcation Committees have been active and the people appreciate the clear marking of ground in order that disputes may be avoided in future. No natives lease land from the Administration.

(c) Re cash crops, they can be owned by an individual person or on an extended family basis. Clearing etc. is usually done on a communal basis.

F. LITERACY.

(a) There are only Roman Catholic schools on Nissan and there are six all told.

Tungol

Std	M	F	Total	Std Tchn Cert.
2	16	10	26	A
3A	12	14	26	A
3B	18	8	26	A
4A	22	14	36	A
4B	18	14	32	A
5	14	18	32	O/S
6	11	10	21	O/S
	<u>111</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>199</u>	

Karwai

2	12	9	21	A
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Mapiri

2	17	6	23	A
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Tsigon

Std	M	F	Total	Std Tch Cert.
1	21	19	40	A
2	17	21	38	A
3	20	21	41	A
4	16	18	34	A
5	18	16	34	B2
	<u>92</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>187</u>	

Bailil

Std	M	F	Total	Std Tch Cert.
1	15	9	24	A
2	11	22	33	A
	<u>26</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>57</u>	

Urah

Std	M	F	Total	Std Tch Cert.
1	19	18	37	A
2	28	14	42	A
3	8	12	20	A
4	11	15	26	B1
	<u>66</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>125</u>	

(b) At present there are 618 children attending some form of educational establishment ranging from prep. to the University. Very few adults over the age of 46 can write pidgin but most males and a few women can speak it. However, of the 16-45 year bracket, 94 are still continuing with their education and of the remainder 400 can read and write pidgin but only a few can read and write English. Most have learnt English, but, because of the lack of use and low standard reached it has been easily forgotten.

(c) Quite a number of children of both Pinepil and Nissan are attending High School, a Seminary or Technical School. On a rough estimate there would be about 20.

- (d) LEO HANNET - T.P.N.G. University, studying law.
- MICHAEL BARIS - Medical College.
- HENRY TOUA - T.P.N.G. University, studying economics.

(e) Every village has anything from 2-4 radios ^{which} are listened to with great interest. It appears 'Our News' and the 'New Guinea Tok Tok' seldom reach these people and I am sure the younger generation would like to receive copies of the above.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) Housing mainly consists of old 44 gallon drums as posts, walls of flattened drums and roof of corrugated iron, these all being left behind from the second World War. However, on Pinepil and some villages on Nissan, local material houses are in the majority and are quite well constructed.

All clothing is European, men in laplaps and shorts with sometimes shirts. On special occasions, long trousers, ties, shoes and socks are worn. Women wear laplaps, dresses, blouses and skirts. Spoons, axes, shovels, knives, forks, plates, bowls, cups, saucepans have replaced the shell, stone axe, bamboo knives, bone knives, sticks, wooden or stone plates and bamboo saucepans.

Two vehicles have been acquired and numerous bicycles have

also been bought. Shotguns, though limited in number, are slowly replacing the bow and arrow.

(b) The staple diet consists of taro, yams, tapioca, sweet-potato, native cabbage, mangrove shoots, fish, pig meat and the nut to name only a few. Though the above is true even of today, many people are turning towards rice, tinfish and other items of this nature.

It may be noted that the introduction of KongKong taro introduced in 1966 to replace the diseased local variety has been successful and has entirely replaced the local variety.

(c) The only community organisation is the Women's Clubs organised by the Sisters of St. Joseph at Tungol C.M. Sister Damien has organised women's clubs at Balil, Tsigon, Tungol, Yotchibol and Tanaheron. There are about 80 members and they learn to sew, cook, learn hygiene, selfhelp and games. A new Club House for all women is being built at Tungol in which it is hoped to domestic science.

H. MISSIONS.

(a) The Roman Catholics are the only mission on Nissan and most people follow that faith.

(b) There are two stations on Nissan, one being at Tungol with a resident priest, 3 Sisters, 5 teachers, 3 nurses and various other lay workers. This Mission, as well as providing spiritual guidance, provides medical and educational facilities, organises Women's Clubs and gives other guidance when asked. The second station is at Tsigon where there is a resident priest, 5 teachers and several lay workers. This station also provides spiritual guidance and educational facilities. I may add that all buildings on both Mission Stations are of permanent materials.

(c) Generally speaking Mission/people relationship is good and most people attend Church services. The Mission helps the people in many ways and occasionally locals help the Mission when need be.

I. NON-INDIGENES

(a) The mission-owned plantation is divided into 5 parts. Tanagalan, the main one and Pekanien are on Nissan proper, Baruwan Island, Sau Island and Tanaberu on Pinepil. At present these are leased to Weng You & Co. of Buka Passage.

~~(b)~~ (b) Weng You only employs casual labour and this can vary from day to day, but it is usually about 20 people. A local Buka runs the store and generally manages all 5 blocks. To bring the copra to a central point, Weng You has a small workboat and tractor and trailer.

(c) Weng You will buy any local copra and usually produces 6 tens of copra per month. Copra is the only cash crop grown on Nissan.

(d) Nil.

J. COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) ROADS. As stated earlier, the U.S. Army left behind a system of all-weather roads that runs the entire length of the island as well as off shoots. All these would total about 40 miles of excellent concrete road. However

the Pinepil people could easily construct a road from Manteia to Rekus to assist in the transportation of copra to the shipping point at Manteia.

(b) SEA. There are no wharves either at Nissan or Pinepil, but the people of Nissan hope to remedy the situation in the near future by building a wharf, which will improve the present surf boat handling methods.. Nissan has various good anchorages and Pinepil has one, see attached map.

(c) AIR. Nissan has an old wartime airstrip which was brought into operation in 1965. It is all weather and could be increased to 10,000ft. at very little cost - present length 5,400ft. The surface is all concrete and is no doubt the best strip in Bougainville. T.A.A.'s DC3 services Nissan twice a week if called for. On Mondays the plane goes Buka - Nissan - Rabaul and Tuesdays Rabaul - Nissan - Buka. M.A.F. will also do charter work to Nissan.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Amongst the Nissan people one can find quite a number of people who have been drivers, boatscrew, storemen and in many other jobs that only require a limited amount of education. It is quite interesting to note the number of Nissanites who are domestic servants

In the next category, there are about about seventeen (17) teachers, numerous ~~men~~ storemen, but ^{carpenters} carpenters, plumbers and mechanics. However, as to the actual figures, it is hard to estimate as the majority of people are not quite sure what their fellow islanders are doing.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Most Nissans before were quite content with what they had, i.e. to be left alone with an occasional boat to take their copra and bring trade store goods, plus a visit by the Kiap who came round to revise the census and hear their troubles. For the younger generation it was a place of rest between their travels and periods of work.

It is some two years since I was last at Nissan and there is certainly a greater degree of awareness by the people. Perhaps the political education programme as well as the ~~three~~ visits by three candidates for the House of Assembly did something to open their eyes to wider horizons.

With a subsequent visit by Mr. Mela, M.H.A. for North Bougainville, a majority of the people have decided they wish to be incorporated within the Buka Council. I may add here that much work has been done by D.D.A. Field Officers in the past towards this end. In the past several years Nissan people have attended Council meetings, seen ~~what~~ what the council has been doing for the people and several Buka Councillors have visited Nissan and spoken to the people.

may not

Though the people ~~may~~ know the mechanics of government, the younger people understand that the seat of Government is at Port Moresby and authority and power filter down the ranks to the field Officer. However it is very hard to gauge the degree of their understanding and I have come to the conclusion that the over 40s do not worry or care too much about how governments work, while the 16-40 age group is as aware as most people on Bougainville.

There is no friction between the Administration and the Mission.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) The last count, which according to the Agricultural Officer may not be too accurate, was in 1965 and there were 72589 palms and 417 growers. This figure covers all palms both mature and immature. I would say that in the past 2 years another 8000 coconuts have been planted bringing the total to 80,000. This figure includes the plantation blocks.

(b) At a rough estimate and figures obtained from producers, the Nissan group would produce about 300 tons per year @ \$140 per ton, which at today's cash in the hand value would be worth \$42,000.

(c) Unknown as no D.A.S.F. officer has been there for some time.

(d) Nil. They grow sufficient crops for their own consumption.

(e) This particular point is very hard to estimate, but from salaries of teachers and other skilled workers, plus the seasonal worker who works in Rabaul for short period of time, I would say \$20,000 would be brought into Nissan in cash or goods.

(f) There are two co-operatives on Nissan, one at Tanamalit and the other at Tsigon. Both are consumer/producers and were commenced in 1952. Added information is as follows :-

NIHAN - near Tanamalit
- membership 132
- copra purchases for 12 months, \$8655.
- sales in trade store, \$8321.
- assets, \$18.
- capital - \$2802 as a share in BNSA.
- \$2120 in Territory loans

SULUMAL- near Tsigon
- membership 255
- copra purchases for 12 months, \$3802
- sales in store \$5544
- capital \$4478.75.

These two societies with Wong You, provided the only outlet for the peoples copra and also operated stores for the community. However the societies are both static in that membership has not increased and in some cases some members are no longer active. Consequently today support for both societies is only in the immediate area of the societies i.e. Tanamalit people are the main supporters of the NIHAN society and Siakin, Salipan, Poriwon and Lihon, the SULUMAL society.

The reason for this decline is the fact that some of the more intelligent with HENRY KOMITO in the forefront have realised they will get a better return for their copra when sent direct to the C.M.B. With slightly better shipping service or organising a ship themselves, the present holders of C.M.B. numbers have been able to send copra at fairly frequent intervals. Two years ago, only one local Nissan held a 'T' number, today there are 8. I envisage that if shipping further improves, the societies will eventually be consumer ones only with members having their own 'T' numbers.

There are no Rural Progress Societies on the island.

(g) There are 8 'T' numbers held by individuals who hold it on behalf of a group. Information concerning them are as follows.

MAPIRI PROGRESS SOCIETY - commenced 1966

- membership 25
- each member must eventually put in \$6.00 as share money.
- holder of 'T' number - HENRY KOMITO
- assets - 1 landrover, 1 mini tractor, store and they hope to build a wharf.

BALIL PROGRESS SOCIETY - commenced 1968

- membership 25
- no membership fees
- holder of 'T' number - THOMAS KIPALINAN
- assets - nil

SIAR PROGRESS SOCIETY - commenced 1968

- membership 30
- no share capital held yet, but it hopes to later on.
- holder of 'T' number -- TOMATO
- assets - nil

This Society and the Mapiri one work together and I feel they will eventually join.

LIHON - obtained number 1968

- private number held by PAI
- he also has a small store

TUNGOL AID SOCIETY - commenced 1968

- membership 20
- no membership fees
- holder of 'T' number THOMAS MEL.
- the people have collected money to purchase a tractor and trailer which should be delivered in January 1969. It is a mini tractor and they have put \$1440 down.

YOTCHIBOL PROGRESS SOCIETY - commenced 1964

- membership 2
- holder of 'T' number FRANCIS KOPANG. Before this society had quite a few members but due to some disagreement it has split into two with a second 'T' number being held by TONDIAT.
- no assets.

PINEPIL PROGRESS SOCIETY - commenced 1968

- membership - the three villages of Pinepil
- no membership fees
- holder of 'T' number DANIEL POSARANG
- no assets.

In all eight cases the societies market copra and only one runs a store. A business course was conducted by the patrol and they were shown how to work out how much each person should receive for copra marketed under the 'T' number. Some societies are also buying copra from non-membership. However I forecast that within two years the societies will join together under one 'T' number and under good guidance and assistance they could make a success. However if let go by themselves, only two will survive, Mapiri and Siar.

All members that work on Society projects receive payment, in the case of the Mapiro Aid Society, whereas in the others work is on a voluntary basis.

(h) About 250 Saving Bank A/Cs are held by people of Nissan and the average amount per book would be about \$10.00.

(i) Head tax is no longer paid and as they aren't in a Council they do not pay Council tax. This payment of tax is feared by many and in the past this fear was a stumbling block in the formation of a COUNCIL.

(j) Per capita income would average out at about \$22.00 per head. Of course many receive a lot more and many receive far less.

(k) The main problem of the Nissan people is the question of shipping services. If there are frequent more copra will be made as they know they can ship it. And until shipping for them is regularised they will be plagued by a ship coming at the wrong time or not at all.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) Approx. total acreage planted with coconuts is 1333 while the total acreage of the Nissan group would be 19200 acres. However quite a lot of this is useless as far as agricultural is concerned. But there remains large areas where coconuts can be planted. Cocea could be planted in some areas, but after several years extensive fertilization would be required.

(b) There is no point in increasing the subsistence gardening above their own requirements as there is no where to market the crops.

(c) Wage earning could not at the present state of affairs be increased on Nissan, but many go to other Districts as well as within Bougainville itself to work for wages.

(d) The following could be introduced or improved upon:-

(a) The present housing consists mostly of old wartime materials and will soon have to be replaced. However local materials are limited and it is an ideal time to introduce in a big way the making of bricks.

There is an abundance of coronas for the two brick machines, one locally owned and one owned by a Father at Tsigon produce excellent bricks. However they are hampered by lack of cement and finance and to date both groups have only erected two brick buildings each. If encouragement and finance could be given to assist them in getting a firm footing, I am sure many more buildings would be erected and the people would be able to build permanent and good houses.

(b) Extend the present plantings of the Puereria legume and introduce cattle. This will improve their present protein lacking diet and help cut down the pigs which are a menace to coconuts.

(c) Nissan is a very attractive spot with good beaches, wartime relics, and airstrip that can be easily extended to 10,00 ft with little trouble. It could be developed into an extremely good tourist resort. One hears that should CRA go ahead with their mining,

they will want to build a DC9 strip. Nissan is there for the asking as the surface is very solid and feeder aircraft could take people to other parts of Bougainville or Rabaul. It sounds far fetched, but who can tell what the future brings. After all ten years ago who thought Buka Passage would be developed into a tourist spot by 1970.

10. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Since 1965 the Nissan people have been talked to by Administrative officers, Buka Councillors and their MHA re the formation of a Council. Initially only four villages near Tungol C.M. were in favour of a Council. Over the past year, the idea of a Council has gathered more support and the main object of this patrol was to gauge this support.

With this in mind 8 meetings were held, the various aspects of a Council were explained, questions answered and then the people were asked were they in favour or not i.e. those in favour stayed sitting, those not stood up. The following is a breakup of results of each meeting :-

<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Villages</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Total</u>
BALIL	SIROT BALIE SIAR	130	14	144
SIKIN	SALIPAN PORIWON SIKIN LITHON	0	140	140
MAPIRI	MAPIRI	80	0	80
TANAMALIT	TANAMALIT	10	50	60
TERUATAP	TERUATAP	50	0	50
TANAHERAN	TANAHERAN	78	0	78
YOTCHIBOL	TAPONGAL YOTCHIBOL	85	0	85
MANTOIA	ROKUS TEAH MANTOIA	143	0	143
	TOTALS	576	204	780

N.B. Total adults present on Nissan 1012 as per census sheet.

When asked if they wanted to have their own Council or join one, they were unanimous in their desire to join the Buka Council at, if possible, a much lower tax rate.

As you can see from the above figures, the people who are against any form of Council are centred in five villages. However I feel many of the younger people would like to support a Council, but had to follow the headmen's wishes. Those opposing continued to feel that the people did not have sufficient money to pay taxes and secondly the headmen seem to have a mental block in that they refuse to accept the fact that within a Council the Council will look after most of the affairs of its people.

However I recommend that the people in toto of the Nissan group join the Buka Council at a lower tax rate, if the latter is prepared to accept them and I would like the following points to be taken into consideration.

(1) It was the Administration who initiated the Council idea and now that the people are in favour of one, not to do anything is a negative step, to say no is a retrograde one and in both cases the people who have helped the Administration will be disenchanted and perhaps become anti-administration.

(2) That something positive be done to bring the people into a larger group in order that they will not remain isolated.

(3) That to have their own Council would not be much better than not having one at all. The reason being, that of necessity the tax rate will be small and most of it will be spent on the payment of a clerk and incidentals, with a result no one would see any value for their money. Whereas if they join the Buka Council their tax money can be spent on projects on Nissan.

If they are to be incorporated within the Buka Council, I have the following recommendations:-

(a) To start with the tax be no more than \$2 for men and \$1 for women.

(b) That Nissan has six Councillers,

(1) Balil Siret Siar	406
(2) Salipan Periwon Siakin Lihen	610
(3) Mapiri Tanamalit	445
(4) Teruatap Tapongal	350
(5) Tauaheron Yetchibel	356
(6) Manteia Teah Rokus	480

(c) The Councillers need only attend important meetings or once every two months. I am sure the Administration can assist with the M.V. Nivani when need be. In this way no needless expense is incurred by the travelling of Councillers.

(d) I have had a verbal discussion with the Bishop re the Plantation blocks and he said that the council could take their management if Wong Yeu decides to quit. The council could obtain rent and thus be able to acquire more revenue for the Nissan people.

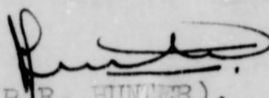
(e) That the dissenters be incorporated in the Council. Other wise leave them alone and like some people in the Buka Council, the dissenters will see the benefits and will wish to join.

(f) The immediate requirements are water catchments, a start on a subsidised programme of house building using bricks and a commencement of a road from Manteia to Rokus.

(g) That if the B.L.G.C. allows them to join, I suggest that what revenue is collected on Nissan for the council be spent there.

- (g) As said early income could be obtained from (a) contract to cut the airstrip \$500.
- (b) Individual tax - @ \$2 for males approx 500 taxpayers - \$1000. \$1.00 for females approx 400 taxpayers - \$400
 - (c) Rent from Plantations - \$2000
- Total income \$3900

To conclude it is obvious to me that the Buka Council will one day incorporate the North Coast of Bougainville and will amalgamate with the Teop/Tinputz and perhaps Wakunai Councils and Nissan is just the beginning. I consider that the Administration has now an obligation to the people of Nissan and as they wish to join the Buka Local Government Council, it is up to the Buka Council to show they will not let the peoples faith down.


(P.R. HUNTER),
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

3

Department of District Administration.

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub-District Office,
HUIJENA.

11th December, 1968.

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

SITUATION REPORT.

As per written instructions, though this was not an annual Census patrol, an Area Survey done to ascertain whether the people wanted to have a Council and if they did, would it be better to join the Buka Council or have a low income Council for themselves. Much has been said in the Area Survey and there is little to add.

(a) POLITICAL.

People on the whole are pro-administration and helpful to patrolling officers of all departments. About a month before my arrival Francis Hagai of the Hahalis Welfare Society was accompanied by Max Rimoldi an anthropologist on a trip to Nissan lasting a week.

During their visit in their various meetings they brought up two matters and are as follows.

(a) Were the Nissan traditional customs the same as Buka? This had arisen, because of a recent Supreme Court decision that a particular traditional custom on Buka was considered indecent and therefore to be discarded. Apparently HAGAI's party were emphasizing that they should return to their old customs.

(b) They asked the people if they were interested in joining the Parents Association of Buka. This is an organisation apparently formed by the ^{welfare} whereby people of non-council, Council and Welfare contribute \$10.00 per adult for the establishment of funds for future projects which the people wish to achieve. The idea of the association was to overcome the differences of the three groups.

However on both counts they were not well received by the people and went away empty handed. Their customs are quite different and they have no intention of parting with money that they feel sure they will never see again

The Nissan Base Camp is still in excellent shape and the people of Mapiiri keep the surroundings clean. Please refer to my memo re further information on the Base Camp.

(b) ECONOMICS.

The matters concerning this has been dealt with under the Area Survey.

.....2/


(c) SOCIAL.

The only matter to add to the Area Survey is that the Administration has established four Aid Posts on Nissan and Pinepil, at Balil, Tanamalit, Yotchibol and Mantoia. However, the only one at Yotchibol is unstaffed and the Medical authorities at Sohano state it will remain so as the Mission hospital is no more than 2 hours walk away.

Re education, the mission facilities are sufficient for every child to go to school and if Nissan joins the Buka Council, I feel that a truancy rule should be passed.

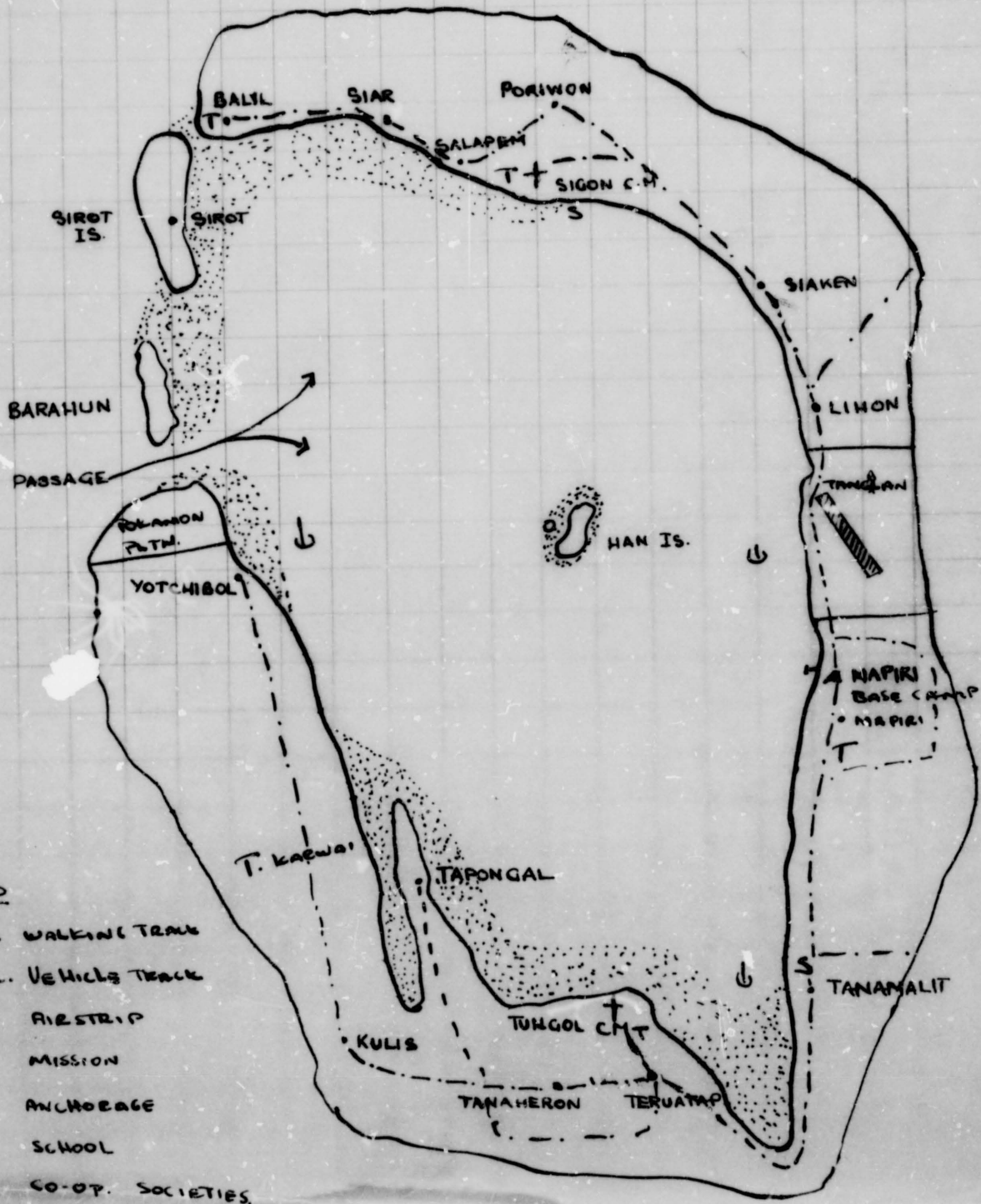
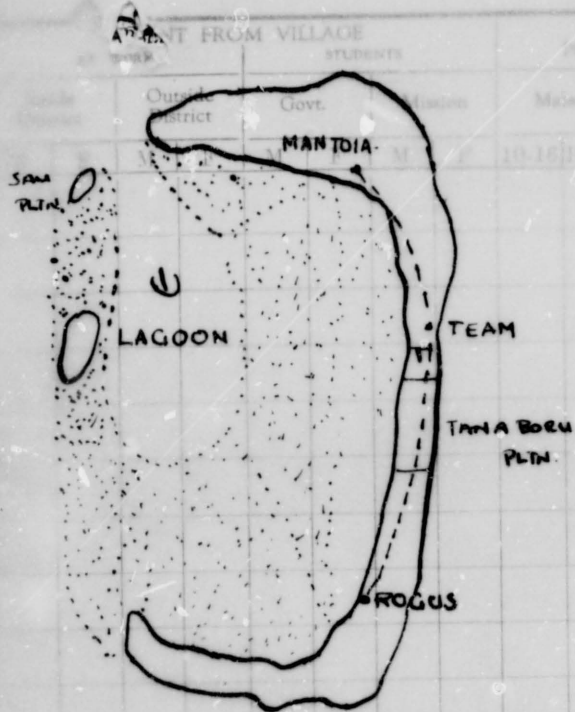
CONCLUSION.

An enjoyable patrol and it is hoped that some action will be taken to see that the majority of the Nissan people's wishes are fulfilled.



(P. E. HUNTER),
Assistant District Officer.

DISTRICT	Males	Females	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				Child		Adults		
				M	F	M	F	
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10



NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

Amount Returned to Store

Serial 25669



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 4 - 1968/69

Subdistrict..... BUKA PASSAGE

District..... BOUGAINVILLE

Type of Patrol..... COUNCIL ELECTION

Patrol Conducted by..... PATROL OFFICER GREGORY

Area Patrolled..... WEST COAST BUKA AND

(Council and/or..... PARTS OF SELAU CD.

Census Division/s.).....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol..... CADMT. PATROL OFFICER J. ROADKNIGHT

.....

.....

.....

Duration of Patrol—from 18/11/68..... To 29/11/68.....

No. of Days..... 11

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... Patrol No. 1 of 1968/69

Date..... 19/10/68..... Duration..... 1/8/68 to 19/10/68

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... BUKA COUNCIL PRE ELECTION

.....

.....

.....

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

[Handwritten Signature]
.....
District Commissioner.

(10)

67-11-12

67-11-12



February 10th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
KIETA.

PATROL NO. HUTJENA 4/68-69

Your reference 67-1-3 dated 22nd January, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report
by R.W. GREGORY, Patrol Officer to West Coast BUKA and Parts
SELAU Census Divisions.

Relevant comments will be made on receipt of consolidated report to be submitted by Mr. Dagge.

ow
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. R.W. Gregory,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
HUTJENA,
Bougainville District.

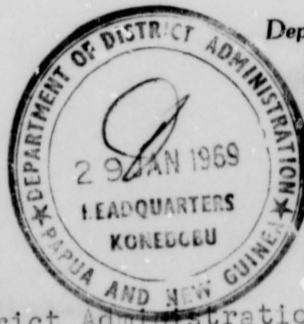


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.11.12

(9)

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67.1.3
If calling ask for RH.pb
Mr.....



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

22nd January, 1969

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - HUTJENA NO. 4 - 1968/69

I am attaching copy of the above report which consists mainly of a Diary of activities. It is likely that there will be further comments on aspects of these elections, which will be forwarded when received.

W.T. Brown
(W.T. BROWN)
ACTING DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl.

10/2

67/2/1

Sub-District Office,
HUTJENA.

31st December, 1968

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
KIETA.

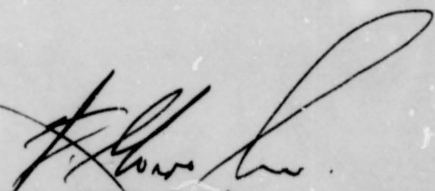
PATROL REPORT,
HUTJENA No.4-1968/69.

I attach two copies of the above report, submitted by
Mr. Patrol Officer GREGORY.

The patrol was a special one, being the conduct of the
BUKA Council bi-annual elections. The elections were conducted
smoothly. I am still awaiting Mr. DAGGE's consolidated report
on the elections, upon receipt of which I shall have further
comments to make.

Two copies of patrol map are attached. No claim for camp-
ing allowance was received.

Forwarded, please.


(K.J. HANRAHAN),
Assistant District Commissioner.

Att:

c.c. Mr. R. Gregory,
Base Camp,
HANAHAN.



Department of District Administration.

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

Sub.District Office,
HUTJENA.
18th DECEMBER, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub.district Office,
HUTJENA.

PATROL REPORT
HUTJENA No.4 1968/69.

INTRODUCTION.

As indicated by the diary, the elections extended from 18/11/68 to 29/11/68 with the exception of ward 21 in which the election was re run with the same candidate being elected.

(1) TYPE AND DURATION OF PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

The people are familiar with election proceedings owing to previous council elections and those for the House of Assembly early this year. Consequently no pre-election campaigning was necessary.

(2) MANNER OF ELECTIONS.

- (a) Number of polling places used 25.
- (b) Duration of elections 18/11/68 to 29/11/68.
- (c) Degree of assistance required in recording of electors votes.

Ward 19- YAPARU, HETAU, FORORAN.
181 voters assisted 21 unassisted Total 202.

Ward 20-BEI, YECITS, BEI PLANTATION.
94 assisted voters 16 unassisted (including 40 plantation workers) Total 110

Ward 11-PETATS, IAME PLANTION.
152 assisted voters 45 unassisted (including plantation workers) Total 197.

Ward 21-TUNG, POKA, SKOTLAN, PARU, POEN, TULAEN.
69 assisted voters 22 unassisted. No vote at TULAEN or POEN.
Total 92.

Ward 22-KAHULE, NOVA, LONAHAN, NOVA PLANTATION.
138 assisted 4 unassisted. Total 142.

Ward 10-MADEHAS PLANTATION, TAI OF.
One candidate elected unopposed.

Ward 9-BONIS, TSIROGE, MANOB, SORUM.
One candidate elected unopposed.

Ward 13-SAPOSA.
77 assisted 38 unassisted. Total 115.

(6)

Ward 23 - TAREUT, TAPSANWARA, PORTON PLTN, CHABAI C.M.
HANTOA C.M.

155 assisted 24 unassisted (mainly Mission Sisters)
Total 175.

Ward 24 - ANAKEI, TOROTEI, TARLENA MARIST MISSION.
70 assisted 4 unassisted. Total 74.

Ward 12 - MATSUNGEN.
68 assisted 10 unassisted. Total 78.

(3) Feminine interest in Elections.

There were no women nominated.

(4) Incidents.

The elections ran smoothly and without disturbance.

(5) Absenteeism.

Eligible Voters

Ward 19
Absent outside District 26 311
Assumed permanent 14

Ward 20
Absent outside District 3 161
Assumed permanent 1

Ward 11
Absent outside District 49 427
Assumed permanent 31

Ward 21
Absent outside District 4 153
Assumed permanent 2

Ward 22
Absent outside District 9 287
Assumed permanent 7

Ward 10
Candidate elected unopposed

Ward 9
Candidate elected unopposed

Ward 13
Absent outside District 30 239
Assumed permanent 18

Ward 23
Absent outside District 5 280
Assumed permanent nil

Ward 24
Absent outside District 8 205
Assumed permanent 4

Ward 12
Absent outside District 21 130
Assumed permanent 16

(f) Analysis of Statistics.

(g) SUMMARY.

The elections ran smoothly in all quarters and considerable interest was displayed in most wards. However, TAPSANWARA and TARBUT villages in the SELAU area were extremely slow to respond. Many voters, even though they knew the dates for polling in their particular village exhibited extreme lassitude and in some cases ignored the ballot altogether. As mentioned, this was experienced only at TAPSANWARA and TARBUT.

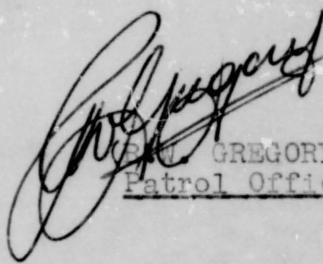
BEI and YEGITS villages were not familiar with the polling dates but were in readiness for the elections when polling began. One group led by HABANG from BEI had left for HAPAN to attend a party.

The people from LALARAN Plantation and those at NOVA Plantation knew little of the elections and consequently there were a large number of absentees from the former and no voters at all from the latter.

Several voters were struck from the roll as they were under-age.

In conclusion, the people are conscious of their right to vote, are interested in the Council proceedings and exhibited considerable interest in the outcome of each individual election.

No problems were experienced and the results were accepted as being satisfactory, by the voters.


P. GREGORY),
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX A.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES NOT PREVIOUSLY A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.

Ward 20

Elected SUPA/RANGITS. Approx 45 yrs old.
Married with one child (adult)
Attained std 4 CHABAI Mission.
Subsistence farmer - BEI Village.

Ward 21

Elected JIKIS/TAKEO. Approx 35 yrs old.
Attained Std 4 village school.
Nominated 6 months Bible Study Course in Solomons 1960 -
nominated by SKOTOLAN Mission.
Married with 5 children.
Subsistence farmer - TUNG Village.

Ward 11

Elected KAVOP/HAGUMO. Approx 50 yrs old.
Ex Mission Teacher SKOTOLAN (16 yrs teaching)
Went through school with Daniel KESKES (ex vice President)
Has travelled to Solomons.
Married with 7 children. 1 child.
Undergoing secondary education in N.S.W.
Attained class 4 education.

Ward 12

Elected GEITSI/TUKAN. Approx 40 yrs age.
Married 3 children.
Village school education.

Ward 23

Elected BILL/CHUNG 30 yrs old.
(Chinese) Manages PORTON Plantation.
Married locally. Elected by majority vote and
seemingly popular.

.....

DIARY.

18/11/68

Departed Hanahan 0900 for Kessa Plantation. Arr. Pltn 0945. Began polling Ward 19, 1330 hrs (PORORAN, HETAU & YAPARU). Completed HETAU & PORORAN 1645. Three candidates, BUSON KOAS & TSIREI. Slept PORORAN.

19/11/68

Departed PORORAN 0700 for YAPARU (per M.V. 'HAZEL') Began polling 0800. Completed 0845. Count made at PORORAN. BUSON elected by majority vote. Popular result. Departed PORORAN for BEI. Arr. BEI 1100. Began polling 1230 (BEI & YEGITS). Then to BEI Plantation. Count made BEI Pltn. SUPA elected. (Three candidates SUPA, TIROA, HAGOEN). Proceed to TULAEN Pltn. Slept TULAEN.

20/11/68

Departed TULAEN 0745 for PETATS. Began polling 0900. 3 candidates - KAVOP, MORA, SAVUR. Daniel KESKES (vice President) did not stand. Polling completed PETATS. Took vote at IAME Pltn. Count made at PETATS. KAVOP elected by majority vote. Slept PETATS.

21/11/68

Ex PETATS to TUNG 0800 (Ward 21) Polling began 0930. 3 candidates OTTO, TUKES, JIKIS. SIOTOLAN vote taken. TULAEN Pltn had no voters. PARU Pltn, 2. Count made at TUNG. OTTO won by majority, declined position. JIKIS elected. Unsatisfactory result. Returned PETATS. Slept PETATS.

22/11/68

0800 to MATSUNGAN. Began polling 1000. Candidates RINGIN, GEITSI and RABI. Majority vote for GEITSI (Ward 12). Departed for TUNG. Very heavy rain experienced. Slept TUNG.

23/11/68

0730 departed TUNG for KAHULE. PEOM & KAHULE voted at KAHULE. Moved to LALAHAN. Poor response. Moved to NOVA. Good response. Walked to NOVA Pltn - no voters. Returned to M.V. 'HAZEL'. Count made. Taken to 4th preference. TUGEN elected. Proceeded to HUTJENA.

24/11/68

Sunday observed HUTJENA.

25/11/68

0700 departed Buka Passage for MADEMAS. Accompanied by candidate J. LEE to TALOF island. No further nominations. J. LEE elected unopposed. Proceeded to SAPOSA. Slept SAPOSA.

26/11/68

0900 began polling at SAPOSA (Ward 13) Four candidates, SAMSON, SAMSON VISIK, KAKAROS, TAITUS TOROVA. Taken to 3rd preference. TOROVA elected by 3 votes from SAMSON VISIK. Slept SAPOSA.

27/11/68

0800 to BONIS Pltn. Walked to SORUM village. Cr. JOSEPH WANES only nomination for this ward (9) Elected unopposed. Proceeded to TSIROGE. Then PORTON Pltn. Returned SOHANO. Slept M.V. HAZEL.

28/11/68

0630 departed SOHANO for PORTON Pltn. Thence by landrover to ANAKEI, TOROTEI and TARLENA Mission. Candidates KOBON and WAWERE. Count made at TARLENA. KOBON elected by majority. Returned PORTON 1630. Departed 1645 for SOHANO. Arrived 1730. Slept M.V..HAZEL.

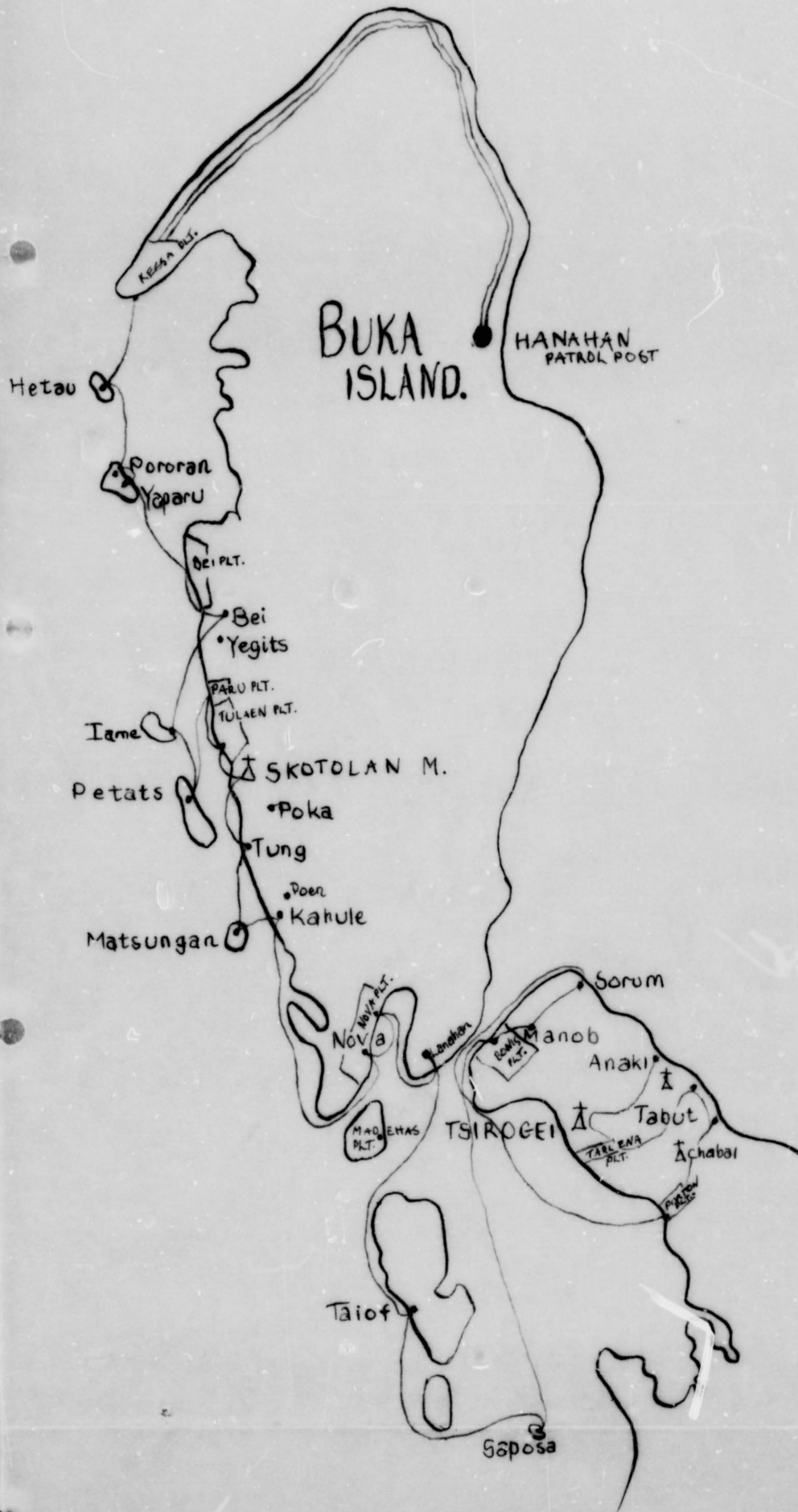
29/11/68

Arrived PORTON Pltn 0700 for polling Ward 23. Two candidates, BILL CHUNG, JOHN TINIO. Proceeded to CHABAI R.C.M., TARBUT, HANTOA C.M. and TAPSANWARA. Count made TAPSANWARA. Tarbut and Tapsanwara had little interest. BILL CHUNG elected by majority vote (N.B. Chinese) Returned HUIJENA.

END OF PATROL

9/12/68

To TUNG via KESSA Plantation to re-run elections for Ward 23. Good response. JIKIS elected by majority vote. Returned Hanahan.



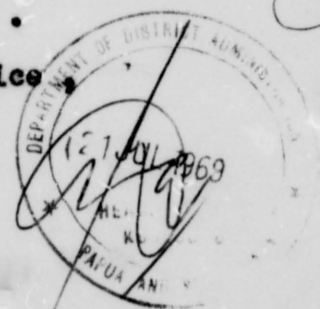
Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

67.11.40
6

File No. 67/2/1 .

Sub-District Office,
MUTJENA.

4th. June 1969 .



The District Commissioner,
KIETA.

Patrol Report Mutjena No. 5 - 1968/1969.
R.W.Gregory, Patrol Officer,
Nissan Island.

Please find attached, two copies of the above report. The patrol was of a special nature, mainly to repair the airstrip grass cutter. This was successfully accomplished.

Comments concerning the A.F.O. at PINIPEL Is. have been forwarded to the Medical Officer, Sohano.

The trawler is scheduled to visit Nissan in the near future and officers from Public Health, Agriculture and District Administration will be visiting. When Mr. McDonald completes his Area Study, and roadwork, in the SELAU area, I propose to send him to NISSAN for six weeks.

No further comment is necessary on the report.

Forwarded, please.

[Signature]
R.J. Manrahan

Assistant District Commissioner

Kieta Headquarters File No. 67-1-3.
17th July, 1969.

MINUTE TO: THE DIRECTOR.
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

Your 67/11/40 of the 3rd July. Copy of memo attached.

[Signature]
D.N. ASHMAN
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

B.
14/6

5



Department of District Administration
Bougainville District,
Milne Bay Province,
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-40

3rd July, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
Milne Bay Province,
The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
KIETA.

PATROL NO. HUTJENA 5/68-69

Your reference 67-1-3 of 18th June, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. R.W. Gregory, Patrol Officer to Part of NISSAN and PINIPEL Census Division.

Report indicates that patrol achieved its aims however it has not been submitted in the format as required by my circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968.

Copy of memorandum from Assistant District Commissioner HUTJENA was not received. Same is required, please.

(T.W. HLAIS)
Director.

cc:
Mr. R.W. Gregory,
Patrol Officer,
HANAHAN, Base Camp
Bougainville District.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

4

67.11.40

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-1-3
If calling ask for
Mr..... RFH/gp



Department of District Administration.

District Headquarters,
Bougainville District,
KIETA. BOUGAINVILLE.

18th June, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONE DOBU. PAPUA.

PATROL REPORT HUTJENA No. 5 - 1968/69:
R.W. GREGORY, PATROL OFFICER: NISSAN ISLAND.

Attached is above report with comments by the A.D.C., Hutjena.

The Medical Officer, Sohano, will visit Nissan Island on the next voyage of the District Trawler to investigate the activities of the Aid Post Orderly with a view to transferring him and possibly laying charges against him.

The Village Water Supply Survey team will be visiting the Island, and Atolls in this area at the end of June, early July period. It appears that any developments for water supply for Nissan will have to be made from local resources as the area is non-Council and no provision has been made under the Rural Development Programme for 1969/70.


D. G. GIBSON,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. A.D.C., Hutjena.

2/7



Telephone.....
Telegrams.....
Our Reference...67-2-1.....
If calling ask for.....
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Base Camp,
HANAIAH.

24th March, 1969.

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

PATROL REPORT
HUTJENA No.5 1968/69

INTRODUCTION:

Departed Buka Passage per M.V. NIVANI 2200
19/3/69 arriving NISSAN ISLAND 0930/20/3/69. Departed
NISSAN 1300/23/3 via PINIPEL ISLAND arriving BUKA PASSAGE
0600/24/3.

2. The NIVANI proceeded to the CARTARET ISLANDS
and the FEAD ISLANDS at 1700 on the 20th, returning NISSAN
0600 on the 23rd.

MOWER - NISSAN AIRSTRIP

3. The repaired parts were affixed to the mower
and it is once again operational. However, on close
inspection it was noticed that the machine has suffered
heavy corrosion to bolts etc. due to its proximity to the
coast. Mr BUCKLAND, the Agricultural Officer who fitted
the repaired blades, considers the machine serviceable for
some time yet.

4. In the meantime, villagers have been cutting
the strip by hand. All have been co-operative in this
respect with the exception of TANAMALIT. It was suggested
to the luluai of that particular village that he make a
concerted effort to rally his flock and cut his section of
the strip during the coming week.

WATER FACILITIES - AIRSTRIP

5. The local people have already constructed a
cement stand next to the waiting room and a 1000 gallon
water tank delivered last trip, will be placed in position
this week.

MAINTENANCE PAYMENTS - MAPIRI

6. The sum of \$54.45, being monies paid by three
men, TOWINIR, RAGI and MATELI of MAPIRI as maintenance for
illegitimate children was divided and placed into four
separate restricted accounts, in the names of the children
concerned. The accounts may be operated by respective
mothers of the children for the purpose of purchasing those
essentials as may be required by the latter. The definition
of "essentials" has been left to the discretion of the
Sister who operates the C.S.B. Agency. Details of the
accounts are as follows:

1. TOWINIR * 3 children
 - (a) Augustine Bongias A/C No. 062334
(Mother's name - Eluap)
 - (b) Mana Alis A/C No. 062335
(Mother's name - Soti)
 - (c) Helina Dina A/C No. 062336
Mother's name - Beti)
2. RAGI 1 child
Peter Suit A/C No. 062337
(Mother's name - Beti)
3. MATEU - is also paying for the maintenance
of 1(a)

7. Sister GERTRUDE complained that the number of illegitimate children in the area was very high and that it was impossible to hold the situation in check. The main offenders appear to be MAPIRI Village and PINIPEL Island. In some instances abortion has been introduced.

DANIEL POSRAN - A.P.O. PINIPEL

8. Several complaints were brought against this individual. He has dishonoured cheques amounting to \$190.00 with Sister GERTRUDE at TUNGOL Mission and dishonoured cheques amounting to \$200.00 at one of the local co-operative stores. Mr Phillips, the Co-ops officer wishes to take legal action against POSRAN to recover the money.

9. He is reported to employ a relation to run the Aid Post in his absence or "off-days" and has allowed him the liberty of administering penicillin injections to the local people. This is unsatisfactory and should be brought to the notice of the Medical officer at SOHANO. He appears to have some sort of mesmeric hold over the people in the area and has been accused of everything from theft to attempted assault on women.

10. Relieving him of his job would do little to countermand his activities or hold over the people. The ideal solution would be to transfer him to some other post.

TRANSFER OF ACCOUNTS - DECEASED PERSONS

11. C.S.B. Passbook No. 044885, ALINA RELIK (Dec'd) to be made payable to parents to compensate for funeral expenses.

C.S.B. Passbook No. 036189, BOSKI (Dec'd) to be transferred to the account of one PENIATS A/C No. 038252.

DEVELOPMENT.

RESERVE BANK LOAN - TOMATO of NISSAN

12. The above named enquired as to the probability of his receiving a loan to help develop his plantation. He is a hardworking individual who has done much to improve his land already, in the way of clearing and new plantings. There would be little risk involved. I shall see Mr Alcorn at KUBU and give him the necessary details. He may be able to assist TOMATO.

13. He also complained of "yellowing" and spindliness in recently planted coconut trees. I examined the trees and had hoped that Mr BUCKLAND would be able to do likewise and inform TOMATO of the fertilizer necessary to strengthen his crop. Time however, did not allow this.

GENERAL

14. A considerable amount of interest is shown in Radio Bougainville and though there are not a great number of radios in existence the populace seems reasonably au fait with current events in the outside world.

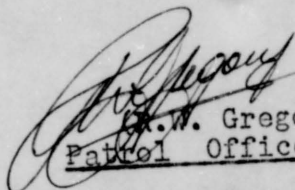
15. No interest is shown in the moves for statehood, and there was little reference ~~shown~~ to the Mahalis tax collection scheme

16. The new Women's Club at TUNGOL Mission was opened on Sunday the 23rd. The building is large and its facilities excellent. It should do much to broaden the knowledge of girls leaving school. Sister DAMIEN is in charge.

17. For the information of officers intending to stay at the base camp for any length of time in future, the refridgerator requires both a new glass and wick, and a supply of kerosene will also be necessary.

For your information please.

Claim for Camping Allowance attached.


(A. W. Gregory)
Patrol Officer.

67-11-47

16th October, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
KIETA.

PATROL HUTJENA NO. 7/68-69.

Your 67-1-3 of 21st August, 1969, refers.

...

Copies of patrol map are forwarded herewith.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

...Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

12

67. 11. 47.

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-1-3
If calling ask for
Mr..... RPH/ca

Department of District Administration,

District Headquarters,
Bougainville District,
KIEPA.



21st August, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT HUTJENA No. 7 1968/69

D.I. MacDonald Patrol Officer

Not attached as per

I am attaching Patrol Report, map and covering comments by A.D.C. Hutjena of a patrol to Nissan Island.

Mr. MacDonald carried out well all instructions in the short time he was in the area. He has returned there for a further 6 week period this month and will have adequate time to 'delve into matters further'.

There are no plans for the inclusion of the NISSAN-PINIPEL People in Local Government.

Could you return two sunprints of patrol map please.

COMMISSIONER.

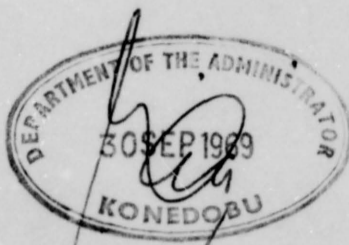
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

10

67.11.49

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-1-3
If calling ask for RFH/ca
Mr.....

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



24th September, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONE DOBU.

PATROL REPORT HUTJENA No. 7 1963/69

D.I. MacDONALD - P.O.

My 67-1-3 of 21st August, 1969
inadvertently was forwarded without Report
attached.

It is now attached and the omission
is regretted.

(A.N. Ashton)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-2-1
KJH/efd

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
HUTJENA, Buka Passage,
Bougainville District.

5th August, 1969.

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
KIETA. Bougainville District.

PATROL REPORT HUTJENA No. 7-1968/69
Mr. D.I. MacDonald
Nissan Island.

1. I attach two copies of the above report of a special patrol to NISSAN Island. I also attach copies of patrol instructions. I have the following comments:-

2. Mr. MacDonald dealt with the reported offences himself, in the Local Court. There has since been an appeal against the conviction of ALBERT TONAIN, lodged by his brother LEO HANNET of the P.N.G. University. The appeal is still under consideration.

3. The NISSAN people have been thoroughly informed of the application by C.R.A. for a Prospecting Authority to search for bauxite and phosphate. As soon as I receive from you the definite date of the Warden's Hearing, the people shall be notified.

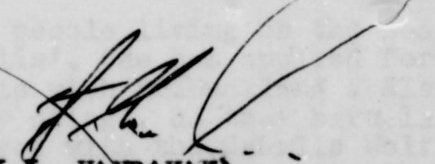
4. The Nissan people are still divided on Local Government. Approximately 60% are for Councils. The BUKA Council has invited NISSAN to join Buka, but the offer has not been taken up. Nissan would certainly be the poor brother in such an amalgamation. I am still of the opinion that the island is too isolated and the population too small to contemplate Local Government, unless there is almost 100% mandate. No effort has been spared by my officers, and the Buka Council, to promote a Council for Nissan. This has included:-

- (a) re-opening the war-time strip
- (b) numerous political patrols
- (c) the establishment of a small base camp
- (d) three community education courses at Hutjena.

The ball is well and truly in the NISSAN court. Whatever they decide, nothing that happens at Nissan will have much effect on Bougainville or the rest of the Territory.

5. Application for the Development Bank loan and requests for Ex Gratia pensions have been dealt with under reports correspondence.

6. Forwarded, please.


(K.J. HANRAHAN)
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

8

Telegrams
Telephone 67/2/1 .
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Sub-District Office ,
HUTJENA.

18th. June 1969 .

Mr. I. MacDonald ,
Patrol Officer ,
HUTJENA.

Dear Sir ,

Patrol - Hutjena No. 7 - 1968/69 ,
Nissan Island.

1. Please make arrangements to leave Hutjena by M.A.F. Cessna , for Nissan Island , at 0830 on 20th. June 1969 . Mr. C. Buckland , Rural Development Officer , and Aloysius Levi , mechanic , will accompany you .
2. Constable Tapoi , Reg.No. 2555 , is now at Nissan and will meet you at the airstrip with transport . He has been keeping the peace following reports from the Mission of two cases of assault on young girls . Luluai Albert Tonain of Teruatap village is involved in one case, and a man from Tanamalit village is involved in the other . Make investigations into both . If criminal proceedings are justified , proceed accordingly - take statements from witnesses , charge and caution the defendant etc., and notify me of details . If the offences are of a minor nature , hear the cases yourself . You can contact me through Tungol radio at 5 p.m. each day
3. Take with you Hutjena file number 35/6/1 . C.R.A. Exploration Pty. Ltd. has applied for a Prospecting Authority over some 300 square miles of islands , including Nissan and Pinipel . They wish to search for bauxite and phosphate. Notify the people of the application and explain the procedure of the Warden's hearing and so on . All this information is on the file . The hearings set down for 24th. and 25th. July at Lihir and Nissan have been postponed and I can give you no definite date for the hearings . Tell the people they will be notified as soon as the information comes to hand .
4. There is a young man named Thomas Welsigal of Poriwon village who is a cripple . He moves around using his arms as legs . He has written to me for financial assistance . Take all details and make out a case for aid , or a pension , to be submitted to the Director of District Administration .
5. Call on Dr. Norton at Sohano tomorrow . He has several matters outstanding that you could attend to during your visit .
6. I have obtained a new tyre , tube and rim for the wheel of the airstrip mower . Take these with you and effect repairs . Henry Kimito of Mapiri cuts the strip with his mini tractor . Check if his payments are coming through from Treasury Rabaul .
7. There are a number of Buka people living on the sea side of Mapiri at a place they call 'Hahalis' . One has applied for a Development bank loan . Look into this with Mr. Buckland . Also , find out who they are , what are they doing , do they have land interests on Nissan , are they involved with the Hahalis Welfare society .
8. Tomato , Wong You's ex storeman , is also interested in a Development bank loan . Please interview him and submit an application .

KURIK.

DANIEH

9. Visit all villages . The normal procedure in talking to the people is to have three or four central meetings . Take your 'unity' file with you and give suitable talks . Inform the people that the Hahon and Kunua census divisions have decided to join the Buka Council . Emphasise the development that is going on in the Buka Council area .

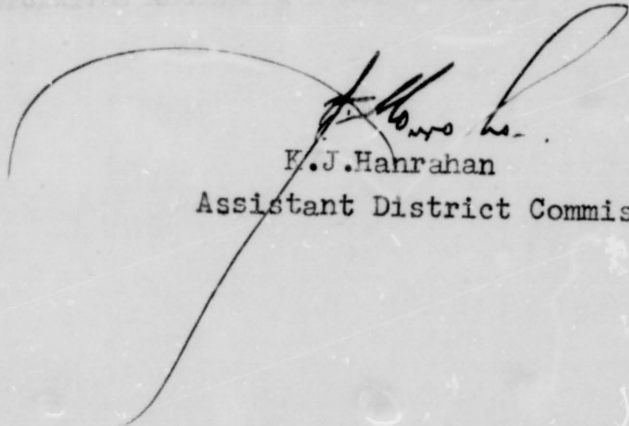
10. Visit both Mission stations , aid posts and co-operative societies and lend assistance when required .

11. Take a new glass and wick for the yellow flame Electrolux . Mr. Dagge will provide funds . Effect any repairs that are necessary to the Base Camp buildings . . Keep your gear to a minimum - one patrol box and brief case . Draw an advance of \$ 30 from sub-treasury for hire of transport .

12. I shall arrange to have you picked up by Cessna on wednesday 25th. June 1969 . Have your party at the airstrip by 0930 on that day .

13. Please submit your report within one week of the conclusion of the patrol . I wish you a pleasant trip ,

Yours faithfully ,



E.J. Hanrahan

Assistant District Commissioner

6

REPORT NUMBER : HUTJEMA No. 4 - 1968/69

SUB-DISTRICT : BUKA PASSAGE

DISTRICT : BOUGAINVILLE

NON-COUNCIL AREA

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : D.I. MAC DONALD , PATROL OFFICER

DESIGNATION : PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED : NISSAN ISLAND - EXCLUDING PIMPEL

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL : Mr. C. BUCKLAND, RURAL DEVELOPEMENT OFFICER.
CONSTABLE TAPOI? Reg. No. 2555
ALCYSIUS LEVI , MECHANIC

DURATION OF PATROL : 20/6/69 to 25/6/69 SIX DAYS

LAST D.D.A. PATROL : March 1969. 3 days.

TOTAL POPULATION : 1846

MAP REFERENCE : FOURMIL OF FENI, MILLINCH OF NISSAN,
LANDS DEPT. SERIES

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER : NOT ENCLOSED

ns

7
Development
and
Society

8
Development
and
Society

HUTJENA PATROL NO. 7 - 1968/69

PATROL DIARY

- 20th June, 1969 : Boarded MAF charter VL-MFA 1030 arrived Nissan 1115. Met by Const. Tapoi. To Mapiri base camp by tractor established camp. 1330 to Tungol Mission by landrover 15 min. Met Sisters. Thence to TERUATAP where I heard case against Albert Tonain & adjourned. Returned camp 1800.
- 21st June : Heard case against Mateo/Bontui at Mapiri - adjourned for sentence. 0930 to airstrip where inspected repairs on mower. Thence to Siar where details taken on Development Loan for Tomato with C. Buckland. Complaint of assault made at Siakin - arrived camp 1300. 1430 to Mahalis with C. Buckland where details taken on loan for JOB/SAHEAR. Took details as per patrol instructions. Returned camp 1620.
- 22nd June : Heard case against BARBARNAU of SIAKIN, 6 months suspended sentence subject G.B. 1 year. 1400 to Tungol where had talks with Sisters & Father. 1600 to TERUATAP where resumed court case and sentence to six months I.H.L. Returned camp 1730.
- 23rd June : 0800 to TERUATAP where I gave talk on proposed CRA exploration, Independence and Councils. 1130 to Mapiri 1200 to 1330 gave talk as per TERUATAP. Thence to Siar 1430 to 1600 gave talk as for TERUATAP. Thence to PORIWON where I took details on pension cases for Benjamin and Thomas. Visited Sigon R.C. Mission. Returned camp 1730.
- 24th June : 0800 to YOTCHIBOL & gave talk as per TERUATAP. Returned Tungol 1120 and booked call to ADC for 1400. Returned camp. 1400 returned Tungol. Call to ADC 1500 and arranged charter flights for return of patrol. Returned camp 1600.
- 25th June : Broke camp. Inspected possible wharf site. Moved to airstrip 1030. MAF arrived 1210 left Nissan 1215 arrived Buka 1300. Acquitted advance. Talks ADC & DDC R?Hearne on patrol. Left 1530 caught ferry to Bonis 1600 and walked eight miles to Torotei arriving 1800. Resumed previous patrol.
- 26th June : Constable Tapoi and prisoners arrived 0900 Buka on MAF charter.

END



4

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Hutjena,
Buka Passage Sub-District,
Bougainville District,
27th June, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
HUTJENA.

PATROL - HUTJENA No. 7 - 1968/69
NISSAN ISLAND
SPECIAL

1. INTRODUCTION : As per your instructions of the 18th June, I departed Buka at 1030 on the 25th accompanied by Mr.C.Buckland,R.D.O. and Mr. Aloysius Levi, Mechanic. As arranged I was met at Nissan by Constable Tapo' Reg. No. 2555 and established camp at the Mapiri base camp.

2. COURTS : I heard three cases whilst at Nissan, all under Section 30(d) of the Police Offences Ordinance . Albert Tonain ex Luluai of Teruatap was sentenced to 6 months I.H.L., Mateo /Bontui of Mapiri was sentenced to 6 months I.H.L. and Barbarnau of Siakin was sentenced to six months I.H.L. but in view of his extreme youth sentence was suspended subject to his being of good behaviour for one year.

All the defendants had behaved in an indecent manner to young girls. This of course had been viewed with concern by the Mission Sisters who claimed that this sort of thing was all too common on the island. It appears that the village people have been settling criminal matters such as this amongst themselves with punishment given out in the form of compensation to the complainant and as far as I could gather this was usually around three to five dollars and it had reached the stage where they expected the court to levy fines of the same proportion. This situation has no doubt arisen due to the lack of continuity of administration whereby complainants would be able to get quick and efficient action without fear or reprisal by the offender or his relations

3. MEETINGS : I held meetings at :-

- a) TERUATAP - representatives from Teruatap, Tanaheron, Kulis, Karawai and Tapongal attending.
- b) Mapiri - representatives from Mapiri, Tanamalit.
- c) Siar - representatives from BALIL, SIAR, SALAPEM, and Poriwon attending, Lihon and Siakin failed to attend no doubt due to the distance factor.
- d) Yotchibel - Yotchibel village.

At each of these meetings I took a great deal of time to explain carefully the CRA prospecting authority No.125 using the Director of Lands 67/142 of the 20th May, 1968 as a guide and relevant correspondence on the authority. I am sure that everyone was quite clear at the finish as to what the authority entailed, the general reaction was good and they all understood that at the Warden's hearing they would have an opportunity to speak out either for or against or to ask questions.

The Teruatap meeting said that they did not want any operations the size of Panguna coming to and ruining their island.

I attach a letter to the District Commissioner as per the Director's 35-1-1 of the 29/4/69.

I also talked at length on the independence issue and Councils.

On the independence issue I emphasised :-

- a) the strength that lay in a unified T.P.N.G.
- b) the weakness of Bougainville by itself and the duplication of training centres that would have to take place if it

became independent.

c) The amount of money poured into Bougainville this year on road development and wharf facilities and the year to year expenditure on schools and hospitals with subsidies to Missions for same.

d) That the pace of development in T.P.N.G. was greater than that of B.S.Ip.

Using these points and expanding on them I managed to weave a strong case for unity and all meetings unanimously agreed that they wanted to stay with T.P.N.G.

On Councils I tried to stress other aspects of Council work besides that of levying tax. The main points used were :-

(1) They provide a voice for the people with which to bring their ideas and requests to the Administration and the public.

Quoting here the Buka Councils request to the Administration for Selau road development and the action which resulted from the request.

(11) They provide an avenue for the spending of Administration funds on projects which it is unable to do itself or prefers not to do. i.e. the Council provides a body that meets for the supervision and allocation of work and has accounting machinery for the Control of funds. It is also controlled by an Ordinance.

Quoting here the Rinputz Council \$400,000 road contract and how whilst at Lavongai I had written away to Pt.Moresby L.G.S. for information on the preservation of posts in a proposed \$400 jetty and had been given \$10,000 to build a decent wharf. I also quoted funds provided by the DAC for feeder road development .

(111) A Council gives the people more say in the running of their affairs.

Outlining here a few of the rules that Councils are able to pass.

I also told the people that the majority of people in T.P.N.G. were now under Councils and that HAHON and KUNUA had decided to join the Buka Council.

The people at Teruatap meeting were all in favour of Councils and wanted to know when the Administration was going to stop asking them if they wanted Councils and get around to giving them a Council i.e. join the Buka Council.

The Mapiri meeting said that the village elders were stopping them from joining the Council but Mr.Levi, who is from Mapiri village later told me that the village elders were prepared to go along with what the majority wanted. So it would appear that this group can be won over.

The people at the Siar meeting said that they were not yet ready to join as they were not yet able to pay tax. Tax may have had something to do with it but I doubt if this is the real reason. However I did not have time to delve into the matter further.

Yotchibol were all in favour.

4. WELFARE PENSIONS : I took details on two cripples at Nissan with view to obtaining some sort of pension or aid for them. They are Thomas Welsigal/Kalik of Poriwon and Benjamin/Peleng of Siar. Both are in their early twenties and have lost the use of both legs. They have apparently been like this since they were small and can only get around by pulling themselves along the ground with their hands. With the cement like coronous roads and tracks on Nissan a wheelchair would be just the thing however they cannot afford these - they are unable to use crutches. They are looked after by their fathers . Instead of a pension I had in mind something along the lines of self help. They have had no schooling but as they are well developed in the arms and chest the provision of an outboard motor so that they could both run a ferry and charter service in the Nissan lagoon and to Pinapel island would provide them with employment and some sort of income which at present they are completely without. The fathers of the men are prepared to cut a large canoe for the purpose and as no such facility at present exists on Nissan they should be able to get a reasonable profit out of the project.

I attach a letter 77-1-1 to the District Commissioner setting out the case for the two men.

5. AID POSTS: The people's opinion of the APO KURIK at Tanamalit is that his work alright but his behaviour leaves a lot to be desired, e.g. 'girls are unable to go by themselves for treatment', he is not welcome on Nissan.

Daniel the Pinipel APO has apparently cleared out to Rabaul and I believe cooperatives are about to lay charges against him involving bad cheques.

The movement of two APOs SAHOTC and ROMU, as forward loading on the two Cessna charters, as replacements should solve to everyone's satisfaction the APO problem.

6. AIRSTRIP ; Repairs were effected on the airstrip mower and it is functioning satisfactorily it will however need some 90 oil for the transmission.

The approaches and side clearances need cutting back. This should only involve two days work provided villages cooperate however it will probably need supervision.

Henry Kemito informed me that he had received payment for cutting the strip.

7. HAHALIS HAMLET : This land has apparently been known as mahalis since pre European times and does not take its name from the 'Welfare' village.

Job/SAHEAR is the only Buka resident on the land. His mother is from this hamlet and his father, deceased, was from from Lemanmanu. He is married to a Nissan girl. Before coming here his village was Lemanmanu. He worked with the Methodist Mission as a teacher at Hahon, 7 years, Kunua 3 years and Gami 5 years Gogohe. His Uncle then asked him to come and use the land at Hahalis. This was three years ago. He was given 3000 palms by his Uncle and inherited 200 palms from his dead brother and since settling he has planted a further 400 palms.

Others at Hahalis, or NEW CAMP, are:-

NEWA/TIGOT and his wife - Uncle of Job.

SARILENG/TIGOT and his wife - Uncle of Job.

BIK/RINGEN and his wife - an old couple.

Lilalia/Pantorawan, wife and children.

all are Nissans and are planting the land.

All other people i.e. the children of his mothers Sisters, who have land interests at Hahalis reside at Tanamalit.

The people claim to have no connection with the Hahalis W.S.

The people who apparently are pro-Welfare on Nissan are Kotisi of Lihon, Tomen of Salipen and Schonot of TERUATAp.

8. LOANS : Tomato and Job were interviewed by Mr. C. Buckland, R.D.O., with view to their obtaining a Development loan and he is also handling the submission of their applications.


9. Both Mission stations were visited along with the Cooperative store at Tanamalit and Aid Post. The Aid Post at Yotchibol is no longer operative.

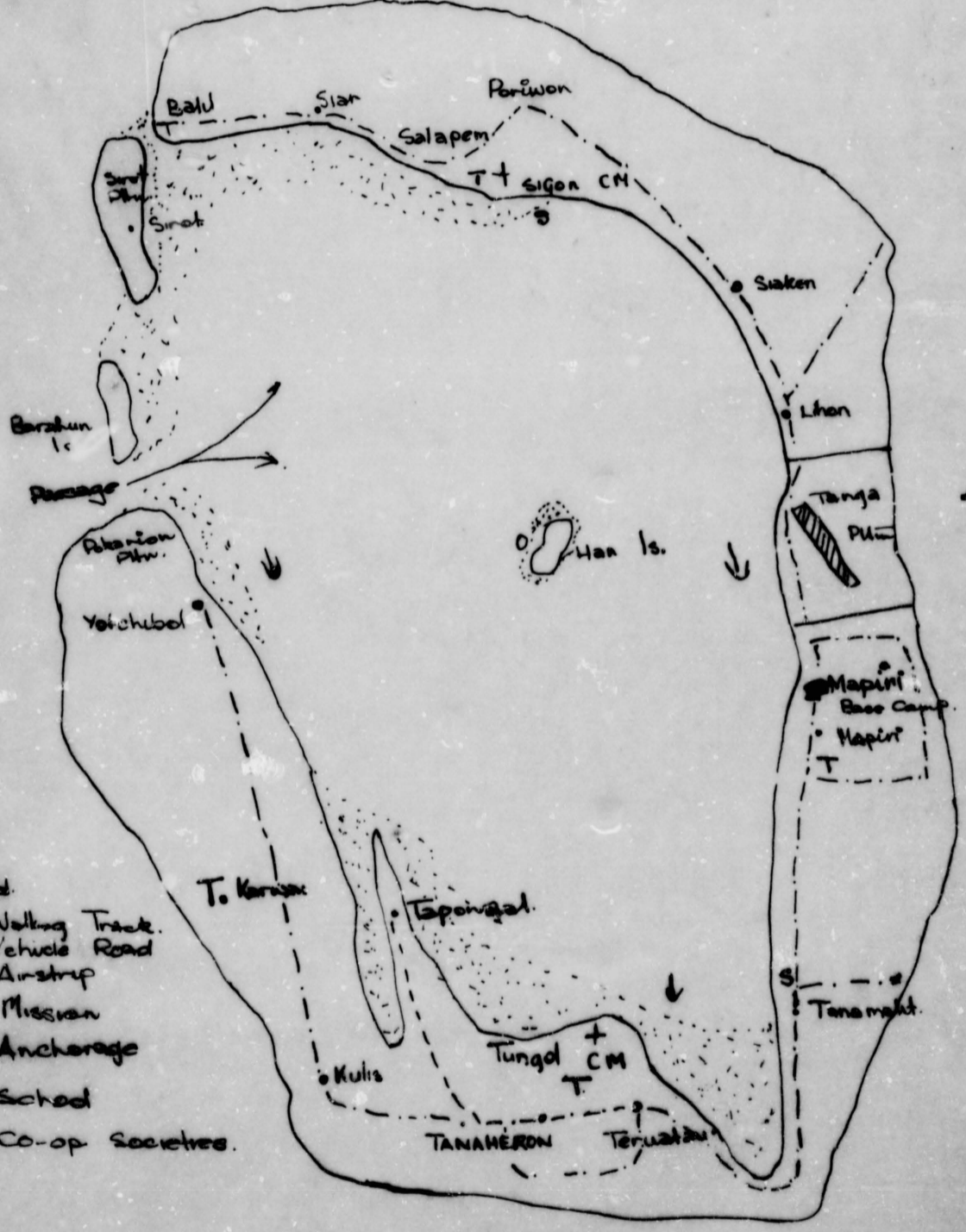
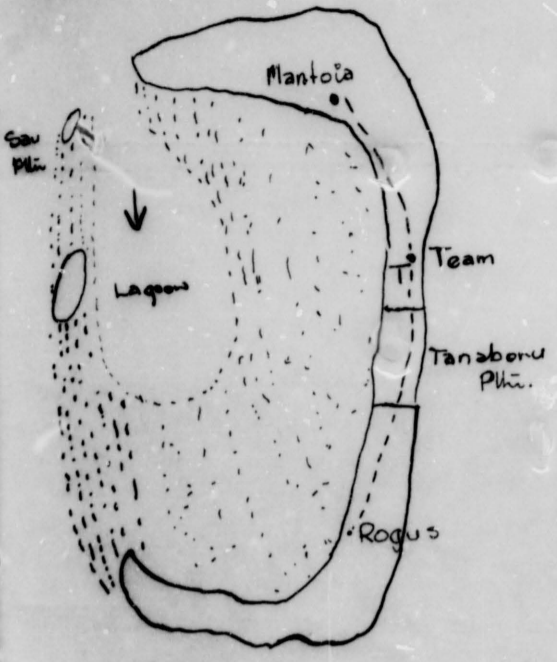
10. The base camp at Mapiri is an extremely good one however I feel that large structures such as this are wasted and place an unnecessary strain on the village material and labour resources if they are not manned.

Repairs were carried out by the two prisoners.

The electrolux yellow flame still needs a new wick and glass.

11. The excellent road system and the cooperative and friendly attitude of the people make for pleasant patrolling. As far as I can see this island has received little from the Administration since the war apart from airstrip maintenance funds from 1964 on. The airstrip and the roads were both constructed by the Americans. The island at present has no wharf and I therefore recommend that approaches be made for the obtaining of funds for wharf construction - funds would only be necessary for the hire of tractors and labour as most materials could be provided locally.


(D.I. MacDonald)
Patrol Officer



- Legend.
- Walking Track.
 - . - Vehicle Road
 - ▨ Airstrip
 - + Mission
 - v Anchorage
 - T School
 - S Co-op Societies.

Not Draw to Scale.