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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Buin

VOLUME No: 11

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1965 - 1966

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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40-75

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1965/1966

B U I N

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1 - 1965/1966	J.M. Reading	Makis Census Div.
7 - 1965/1966	A. Wallensky	Lugakei Census Div.

B O K U

3 - 1965/1966	J.A. Grier	A special patrol of the Upper Banoni Census Div,
4 - 1965/1966	R.J. Staples	Banoni Census Div.
5 - 1965/1966	R.J. Staples	Kono Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....BOUGAINVILLE.....Report No. 1...of 65/66...BULM.....

Patrol Conducted by.....J.M. Reading.....(PATROL OFFICER).....

Area Patrolled.....MAKIS CENSUS DIVISION.....

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

Natives.....1 B.P. & N.S.C.....

Duration—From...8./19.65...to...23./8./19.65...

Number of Days.....14.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services...../DEC./19.64..

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

Map Reference.....EXTRACT FROM BOUGAINVILLE SOUTH EQUIMILE SERIES.....

Objects of Patrol.....1.....CENSUS REVISION.....2.....DECIMAL CURRENCY REVISION.....

.....3. VARIOUS SURVEYS.....4. COLLECTING ANTHROPOLOGICAL DATA.....5. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19/10/1965

P. J. Mollin
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

.....

.....

.....

12/9

Over 13		Females in Child Birth
M	F	

67-11-2

4th November, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Buin Patrol Report NO1/1965-66

1. Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a patrol report by Mr. Reading covered by your memo 67-1-2 of 19th October, 1965.
2. Your comments and those of Mr. Hardy have been noted. I cannot see how the Assistant District Commissioner let this report get past him.
3. Mr. Reading wrote a lengthy essay on what he considers are the Territory's problems and how he thinks they should be solved, but he has said not a word about conditions which obtain in the Makis Census Division. I am sure the Administration and the indigenous people benefited from the close contact of this patrol for 15 days but if Mr. Reading wishes to submit a patrol report, I would advise him to digest thoroughly Chapter IV (pages 18-46) of the Departmental Standing Instruction handbook.
4. Please advise Mr. Reading that in future he must submit Patrol Reports in accordance with laid down procedure.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-2 (B) D

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

Department of District Administration,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

19th. October, 1965.



The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

PATROL REPORT - BUIN PATROL NO.1 OF 1965/66.

Attached hereto please find a copy of Memorandum 67/2/1 of 30th. September, 1965 from the Assistant District Commissioner at BUIN together with the above Patrol Report as submitted by Mr. J. M. READING.

Mr. READING has written a long essay on what he considers are problems of the Territory and how he thinks they should be solved. However, after reading this Patrol Report I find that I have learnt nothing of the MAKIS Census Division, which area Mr. READING Patrolled.

Mr. HARDY states that the objects of the Patrol were satisfactorily achieved, but except for the Census Figures submitted, I can find no evidence of this.

I will advise the Assistant District Commissioner at BUIN that in future I expect Mr. READING to submit Patrol Reports in accordance with laid down procedure.

P. J. Mollison

(P. J. MOLLISON).
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Att.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-2-1

Sub District Office,
Buin, Bougainville.
30th September, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
SOHANO..... BOUGAINVILLE.

BUIN PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1965/66 - MAKIS DIVISION.

Attached please find the abovementioned report submitted by
Mr. J.M. Reading, Patrol Officer.

Mr. Reading has maintained a keen interest in his field work and the objects of the Patrol were satisfactorily achieved. The report is well prepared, interesting and informative. Apart from local affairs and conditions relating to the Makis Census Division, Mr. Reading has expanded his report covering information and conditions relating to the Sub-District as a whole. Following this, he has given his appraisal with some pertinent comments on Social, Economic and Political development in relation to the Territory pattern in its preparation for independence.

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


G.P. Harney
Assistant District Commissioner.

attach.

67-2-1

Sub-District Office,
BUIN,
Bougainville,
T.P.N.G.

17/9/65.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
BUIN,
Bougainville.

B UIN PATROL REPORT No.1 of 65/66.

MAKIS CENSUS DIVISION.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:- J.M. Reading, (Patrol Officer).
DURATION OF PATROL:- 9/8/65 to 23/8/65. Fifteen days.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:- Constable KEMAI.
LAST D.D.A. PATROL:- December 1964.
OBJECTS OF PATROL:- 1. Census Revision. 2. Decimal
Currency Discussions. 3. Various
Surveys. 4. Collecting Anthro-
pological Data. 5. General
Administration.
MAP REFERENCE:- Extract from Bougainville South
Fourmile Map.

INTRODUCTION.

The Makis Census Division lies in the heart of the Buin Plain running north from the coast to the foothills of the Crown Prince Range. This division is bounded by the Mivo River and the Siwai Census Division to the west and the Poro/Silibai River and the Lugakei Census Division to the east.

One village, TOKUAKA, lies near the mouth of the Omai River on the coast. About half of the remaining 22 villages are situated on the plain near the Buin/Boku Road and Piano Mission. The remainder lie in rugged ridges and foothills and cannot be reached by vehicular traffic.

Flora is typically Bougainvillian and consists mainly of forests of great height with little undergrowth and dense areas of secondary growth in the vicinity of old gardens and village sites. Fauna is limited to possums, lizards, flying foxes, wild pigs and a wide range of birds.

The weather, at the tail end of one of Buin's heaviest periods of rainfall on record, was quite moderate. There were light showers and considerable rain on some days but this was by no means continuous and the patrol was not unduly hampered. Nights were cool and pleasant, spoilt only by an upsurge in the mosquito population.

INTRODUCTION.

The people of the Makis area of the Buin linguistic group with the exception of TAROPA which has strong Siwai influences. Inheritance in this area is predominantly PATRILINEAL but also includes a separate system of inheritance through the female line. This is either a throwback to an originally MATRILINEAL society or a concession to the influence of the neighbouring MATRILINEAL Siwai.

The Makis Division has quite a good system of secondary roads. During favourable weather it is possible to proceed eight miles north past Piano Mission as far as TUGIU. Also from AKU, on the Buin/Boku Road, one can travel by vehicle to TSIMBO and under normal conditions the road to TAROPA just past the Mivo River is open to four wheel drive vehicles. However the July-August deluge has cut both the TSIMBO and TAROPA roads. (Refer map accompanying this report.)

This patrol was a follow up to my patrol No. 5 of 64/65 of last December. Thus I had the opportunity of seeing the results of my discussion something which one does not always have the pleasure of doing. I was pleasantly surprised that, with the exception of some LAGUAI villagers, all suggestions and instructions had in fact been carried out. Individuals of LAGUAI village have since assured me that housing improvements would be carried out in the near future. It is unfortunate, but not unexpected, that one has to occasionally talk twice about something which is fundamental to village hygiene, well known and respected by most villagers and cannot possibly escape the eye of proceeding patrols.

DIARY

AUGUST
1965

- 9th. Departed Buin by Landrover for the Silibai River to commence Makis patrol. Vehicle was unable to proceed past river and patrol and supplies crossed the river by foot and this officer left by motorcycle for Piano Mission for discussions with Father Aloysius. Then rejoined patrol at Aku rest house. Slept AKU.
- 10th. Villages of AKU, LEROT lined and inspected this morning and discussions held on the food shortage, economic development and decimal currency. During afternoon LEROT and TOKUAKA were lined and further discussion held. Villages in this area have suffered quite heavily from flood damage. Slept AKU.
- 11th. Proceeded to Piano Mission by motorcycle this morning for further discussions. During the afternoon the patrol moved on to TSIMBO and village of MORULA was inspected and discussions held. These villages are not so badly effected as those down on the flats. Slept TSIMBO rest house.

3/.....

DIARY Continued.

AUGUST
1965

- 12th. Village of TSIMBO lined this morning before moving on to TUBARU. Aid post inspected and discussions held. Disputes heard this afternoon. Slept TUBARU rest house.
- 13th. Departed TUBARU for TUBOBISOU. Village inspected and census and discussions held. Hamlet of AKOMORO inspected during afternoon. Slept TUBOBISOU.
- 14th. Departed this morning for the northern villages of SIURU and PIRURUINO. Both villages lined and census held. Returned afternoon and slept TUBOBISOU rest house.
- 15th. This Sunday observed at TUBOBISOU.
- 16th. Arrived LUKARURU this morning from TUBOBISOU. Census and discussions held revealing 201 pigs owned by villagers. Not too close to starvation in this village. During afternoon moved on to TUGIU and slept rest house.
- 17th. Again proceeded north to line and inspect the villages of KOGISAGANO and LOBIGOU. At LOBIGOU some burnt out houses reported previously have not yet been rebuilt. Returned and lined TUGIU village during afternoon and slept rest house.
- 18th. Inspected hamlets of TUGIU before proceeding down by motorcycle to TARAGAI village. On completion of work here moved on to TUGIOGU where both hamlets were inspected and the census and discussion held near the rest house. Slept TUGIOGU rest house.
- 19th. During morning village of IBIRO inspected and discussions held in meeting house. During afternoon proceeded down to MOUAKE village near Piano Mission where villagers were lined. On completion of work here held further talks with Father Aloysius before returning to sleep TUGIOGU.
- 20th. Departed this morning by motorcycle for NABAKU and on completion of work returned to TUGIOGU for lunch. During the afternoon proceeded by motorcycle to NAKOREI between the Poro and Silibai Rivers. These villagers have lost all their gardens. Returned to TUGIOGU late afternoon. Slept rest house.
- 21st. Patrol departed TUGIOGU this morning along road to the Silibai River. Awaiting Land-rover moved gear back to Buin. Slept Buin.
- 22nd. Sunday observed at Buin.
- 23rd. Returned by motorcycle to LAGUAI village. Census and discussions held revealing a population of 352 -, about the largest village in Buin. Returned Buin late afternoon on completion of Makis Patrol.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

The Buin Sub-District has a population of approximately 23,000 in an area of some 1,500 square miles of the southern third of Bougainville. This sub-district is divided into three political units comprising the Buin Local Government Council, the Siwai Local Government Council and the Banoni/Nagovisi Local Government Council on the west coast.

Buin, with a population of about 140, is the only town of importance in the sub-district and is the centre of trade and administration. There is an airstrip nearby, several stores and a fair weather port on the coast some seven miles by road.

There are three marketing societies, the Buin Marketing Society, the Siwai Rural Progress Society and the Nagovisi Development Society, these having a total turnover worth £27,000 for the 64/65 financial year. These societies handle cacao, rice, basketware and a small amount of copra. The Buin Society provides the marketing outlet for the Makis Census Division.

The Buin Plain is igneous in origin having been formed from recent volcanic activity of the Crown Prince Range. However, there has been sufficient time for weathering processes to break down extensive ash deposits resulting in the subsoil of the sub-district being predominantly clay. There are also large accumulations of sand and other sedimentary matter which have been laid down in the wake of rivers and former rivers.

The results of rain and river action on the Buin topography are very noticeable. The soft clay-loams and decaying pumice and andersitic matter offer little resistance to swollen streams. This has resulted in the very steep ridges in the mountains and their foothills and in these regions level ground for crop cultivation is at a premium.

Being of new, and as yet unsettled, origin the topography of the Buin Sub-District is in a state of flux. Rivers change their courses at almost every heavy rain, hills are eaten into and collapse and sedimentary deposits appear and disappear. This has produced great difficulties in road construction and rarely do bridges and culverts last more than a year. Communications can be almost completely cut during wet periods and this adversely affects the economy of the sub-district.

Geological surveys have been carried out in the Buin area but have failed to reveal any valuable mineral deposits. However, promising deposits of copper ore have been located by Conzinc Riotinto (Aust.) Ltd., in the Crown Prince Range of the neighbouring Kieta Sub-District.

Soil, in most areas of the Buin Plain, is generally quite fertile. Of volcanic origin and therefore slightly acidic it is capable of producing good cacao, rice and subsistence root crops. It is, however, too heavy for the successful cultivation of coconuts and crops associated with more porous and possibly less fertile soils.

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Climatic conditions are also quite favourable. Figures from Buin Town records give the average rainfall at 140 inches but this would increase in proportion to the altitude. Records of temperature are too brief to give reliable statistics but there is an apparent average minimum of 69° F. and a maximum of 88° F. These temperatures are by no means oppressive. The reasonably large differences are brought about by anabatic and katabatic wind action from the southern limits of the Crown Prince Range.

There are still large areas of uninhabited land, most of which is extremely rugged and covered by dense forest. This land has little utility, there not being the population to cultivate the best of it and the worst would be too precipitous for any crops. There is also some land near the coast which remains too swampy for gardens and cash cropping and this also is of little use. The best areas of land are to be found in a belt from about 200 feet to about 1,500 feet.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL AND DEVELOPMENT.

In my Lugakei Census Division report No. 11 of 64/65 dated 9/6/65 I have discussed certain aspects of development in some detail. Since economic, social and political conditions are common to both divisions and the comments then made are still valid and current I do not propose to repeat them. I will, however, attempt to elucidate and elaborate on some of these and discuss new topics.

The attitude is sometimes taken that the Administration has almost infinite time for orderly development. This has very often resulted in a piecemeal and sporadic approach to economic and ^{social} implementation. While Australian officers of the Administration are naturally influenced by their inheritance of *laissez faire*, it is suggested that it would not be unAustralian in the case of Papua and New Guinea to make orderly and calculated plans for the future. By this process there would be some set goal for the Territory to strive towards.

Because of great dissimilarities among districts, the need for intimate knowledge of an area in order to make realistic estimates, and recognised problems in producing Territory wide plans and surveys it is suggested that 3, 4, or 5 year plans be compiled at district level. These plans would be compiled by this department in close collaboration with District Advisory Councils, Economic Advisory Councils, other administrative departments and all responsible bodies such as town advisory councils.

While it is outside the scope of this report to discuss in detail the mechanics of this suggestion some thought should be given on this subject. It is inconceivable that, after independence, the economic structure of Papua and New Guinea will be anything but socialistic. It is certain that a New Guinea government will not be satisfied with a haphazard and unpredictable, although successful, rate of growth. It is hoped that the present administration will take every opportunity to initiate realistic economic and political machinery that will prove durable and acceptable to Papuan and New Guineans after political independence. It is definitely in the interests of both countries that this should be so.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL AND DEVELOPMENT.

Buin, in common with the rest of the Territory, is in need of good and reliable means of communication and marketing outlets. We at Buin have seen surveying parties mark roads from Boku to Kieta, from Kieta to Buin and from Buin to Boku. The optimism of these surveys is commendable but in view of their estimated cost and the difficulties in constructing these roads then a sum of about £30,000 has been wasted. It is unlikely that several hundred thousand pounds will be provided for even one of these projects which, although desirable, do not really have a high priority in relation to their cost and the many more pressing developmental schemes. It cannot be accepted that the money was well spent and will be of benefit for the future. During the next decade, when these projects may become feasible, New Guinean surveyors could complete the same work for a sixth of the cost.

One project which could have been completed for the cost of these surveys and does have a high and immediate priority is the reconstruction of the Buin Airstrip. If this is further neglected, not only will development in the sub-district be seriously retarded, it is also anticipated that the Tonolei Harbour timber development company will by-pass Buin and project its access roads through to Kieta.

This, and the construction of the Boku airstrip, have been shelved for years in favour of such projects as the Buka Road, the Kieta Wharf and random surveys which have in themselves overexpended the total cost of likely work on both these airstrips. While I am by no means criticising the former two projects which are of great importance, one must at all times keep in perspective relative costs, values and priorities.

One thing which is of importance in planning for economic development is a good detailed map of the District. At present each station has maps only of its own area and it is most difficult to find information on village location and topography outside this area. It is not always practicable that development schemes should end abruptly at sub-district and area boundaries. It would seem desirable that each officer should have an overall view of his district as well as of his particular administrative area. Maps which have recently been compiled at sub-district and district level could provide a solution to this need if printed in quantity and sent to each outstation.

One complaint commonly heard from Buin villagers, and indeed other residents, concerns allegedly exorbitant price charging at local trade stores.

"Ol kongkong i kaikai mipela tru."

While I have no doubt that this is an age old complaint and little can be done about it provided there is no evidence of price discrimination, I for one would give my vote to a bill limiting profit margins to a reasonable level!

Some councillors and local leaders talk about setting up a co-operative store as a means of providing cheap goods. On the face of it this is a good idea and with the right supervision it could succeed. However, experience has shown that in this kind of venture mismanagement is the rule rather than the exception and that there are very few Natives that can resist the temptation to steal money if they feel it is not completely accountable.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

It is hardly necessary to mention that the Territory is progressing politically at a rapid rate. We, on outstations, are not quite as aware of these events as residents of the large towns and consequently we are, at times, rather disconcerted by what appears to be rash and over optimistic statements on political matters which often gain wide publicity. Ironically it is very often the European members of the House of Assembly who, in their endeavour to picture themselves as as the champions of Papuan and New Guineans, sometimes sound unrealistic and irresponsible.

On most outstations and away from the large centres it is hard to find much sign of political maturity and these observations tend to confirm that the Territory is not ready for political independence. However, based on likely developments over the next couple of years, I will be surprised if independence in the Territory is achieved later than 1972. It is not a question of whether this is desirable or not, since overseas officers of the Administration will have little say in this matter, but how the Territory and its residents will react to this.

It must be remembered that political self-determination does not entail economic independence. There is every indication that Papua and New Guinea will be dependent on Australian finance for many years to come and it is significant that not even the most rabid nationalists admit any alternative. With regard to the Public Service the situation will develop where responsible and prestigious positions will pass into the hands of Papuan and New Guineans and expatriate officers, although probably receiving a higher salary as compensation, will be relegated to the position of advisors. This precedent has occurred in the former British dependencies of India, the Middle East and Africa.

The psychological effect of independence on overseas residents and on the indigenous peoples will be considerable. I am not aware that this aspect has been widely considered. There are still too many Europeans, particularly those on transitory business, who believe that independence will incur a 'night of the long knives' and a drunken orgy of looting and destruction. There are also a minority of Natives, embittered by what they consider to be social injustices and anxious to capitalize on general disorder, who undoubtedly share this opinion. While I am convinced that in Papua and New Guinea there will be an orderly handover I again reiterate that an early independence must be anticipated and every effort should continue to be made to ensure a minimum of social and political disruption in this event.

Local political events include the forthcoming inauguration of the Banoni/Nagovisi Local Government Council and various outbreaks of cargo cult in the Kieta Sub-District which have fortunately not extended down to Buin. Residents of the Shortland and Fauro Islands of the B.S.I.P. have again expressed their desire to be included in the Bougainville District. I am not aware of policy on this matter but the inclusion of the 2,000 odd people would tidy up an area which is practically dependent on the Buin-Sub-District.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

One chief reason why Papua and New Guinea does appear to be politically immature is the obvious shortage of Native leaders. This is partly the fault of the Australian Administration which has, in the past, encouraged the indigenous peoples to look upon officers of the Administration for guidance and for making decisions. This was, of course, justified and unavoidable under the circumstances but it has left a legacy of apparent irresponsibility among the Native peoples. This, situation, however, must be rapidly remedied if there is to be a responsible administration after independence.

There is only one way leaders can be produced and that is through the acquisition of responsibility. Pre-requisites of leaders in any walk of life are:-

- (a). Natural ability.
- (b). Experience.
- (c). Confidence.
- (d). Ambition.

While Native incentive and leadership has long been looked upon with ~~askance~~ as the production of trouble makers, cargo cult initiators and 'big-heads' and although at times there may be some justification in these fears it is not in the interests of future amicable race relationships and responsible government that this attitude continues.

CONCLUSIONS.

The objects of this patrol were carried out successfully. The decimal currency discussions were greatly aided by the timely distribution of the small illustrated pamphlet in Pidgin English on the subject.

The census revealed a total population of 2703, an increase of 73 or 2.8% since the previous census in December. This tends to suggest that the average annual increase of about 4% will be maintained. 77 people from the Makis Division are residing outside the district, the great majority working in Rabaul. However, one student was as far away as New Zealand.

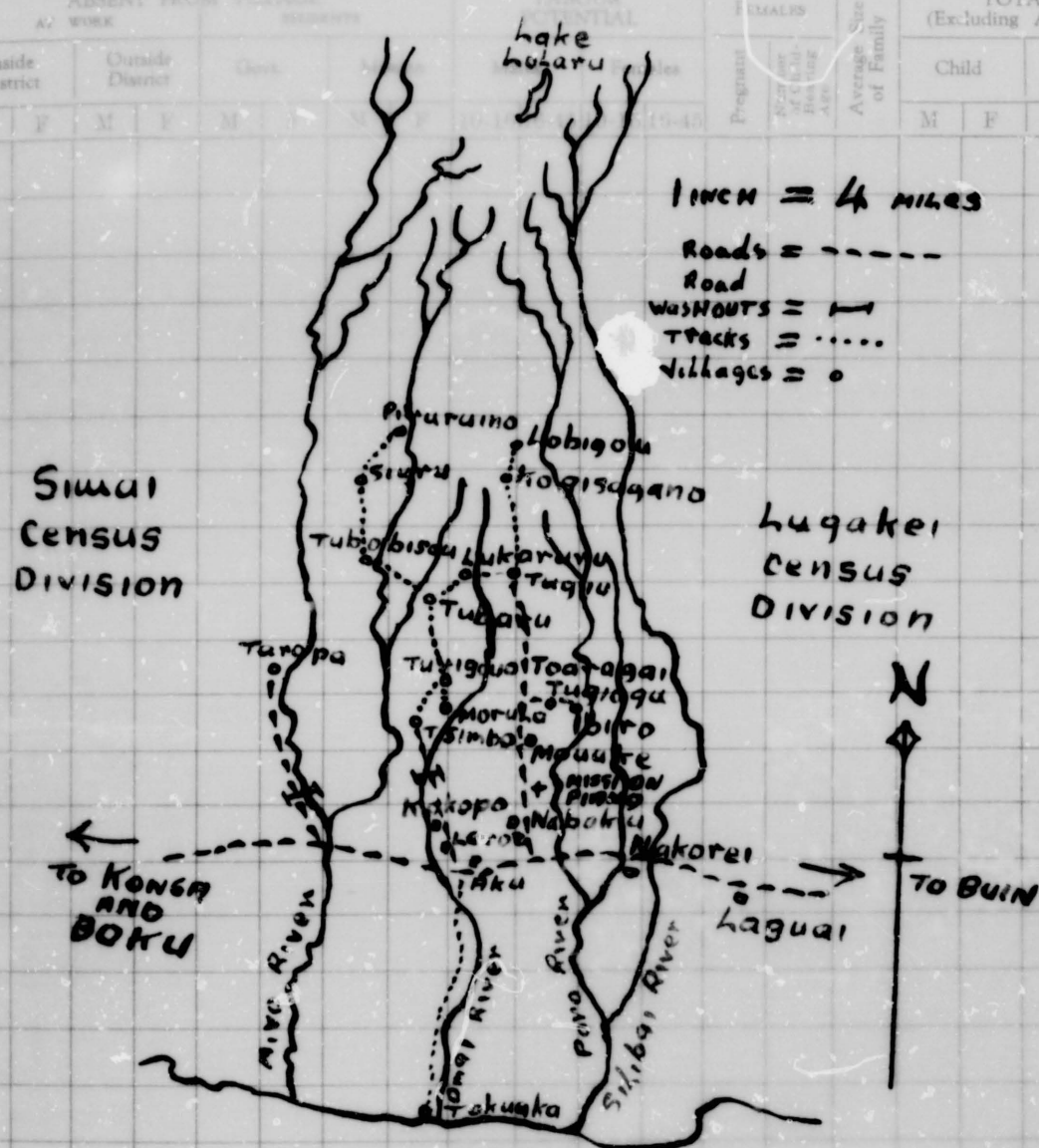
The surveys of handicapped children and children not attending school were carried out and the former has already been submitted.

This patrol was a pleasant one through an area in which the people are quite pro-administration and are keen to improve their lot. The Buin Local Government Council stands high in the eyes of these villagers and its influence has been of a definite benefit to the area.

J.M. Reading
(J.M. Reading)
PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE					LAKES	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)	GRAND TOTAL
A. WORK		B. SICKNESS					
Inside District	Outside District	Male	Female	Child	Adults	M	F
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F



**Makis Census
Division**

BUIN PATROL No. 1 of 65-66
24/9/65

J.M. READING.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. 7 of 65/66

Patrol Conducted by A. WALLENSKY - CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled LUGAKEI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

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

Duration—From 12/1/1966 to 24/1/1966

Number of Days 13 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 28/4/1965

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

Map Reference EXTRACT FROM BOUGAINVILLE SOUTH FOURMILE SERIES.

Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS REVISION 2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

3. TALKS ON DECIMAL CURRENCY.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23/2/1966

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

Over 13			Females in Child Birth
F	M	F	

67-11-7

23rd March, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Bengainville District,
SOHANO.

BULM PATROL REPORT NO. 7/1965-66:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a patrol report by Mr. Wallensky, covered by your memorandum 67-1-2(11) of 23rd February, 1966.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. Hardy have been noted.

3. Wherever possible, I would advise all field officers to do patrols at a leisurely pace. Nothing can help better than for officers to sit down with the people they are administering and leisurely find out their problems.

4. Mr. Wallensky has conducted a good patrol and submitted a lengthy and informative report.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 11. 7 B

67/1/2(II).

Department of District Administration,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

23rd. February, 1966.

~~The Assistant District Commissioner,~~
BUIN.



PATROL REPORT - BUIN NO. 7/65-66 TO
LUGAKEI CENSUS DIVISION.

For a first Report of a Patrol this one submitted by Mr. A. WALLENSKY is quite good and shows maturity and thoroughness.

I cannot follow the second paragraph of the introductory section where Mr. WALLENSKY says the "statistics available shows the population as a sadly outdated 1746". You have not commented on this but it does seem to be wrong. Your Patrol to the area in 1962 showed a population of 1882 and Mr. READING's of 1965 showed 2191. There were also figures available from other Patrol Reports. I would suggest that you make your Officers read all previous reports before sitting down to write theirs.

The Patrol may have been too hurried for a first Patrol. This is a most important stage in a Patrol Officer's life and a leisurely stroll reaching rapport with the people would have been highly desirable. Nothing can help in this regard better than actually sitting down with the people you are administering and finding out what their problems and hopes are. Sometimes what they want is at sharp variance with what we consider to be best for them and quite often they are right and we are wrong.

I suggest you try and organise a Marketing outlet for the vegetables that "grow abundantly" in the hills. If the road to KONGURU is in the state of excellent repair which Mr. WALLENSKY says it is this should not prove too difficult. You might be able to interest your local merchants in it.

It is pleasing to see that the quality of Basketware available through the BUIN Marketing Society to the Agents, RABAUL Trading Co. is improving. Has this arrangement had much affect on price and availability?

Mr. WALLENSKY did right in helping to arbitrate the minor complaints encountered on the Patrol. However, a mention of what they were and how settled would have been of interest. Ensure that such details are noted, very briefly, in future Reports.

An interesting Report.

P. J. Mollison
(P. J. MOLLISON).
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Minute To :
The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

For your information, please. Mr. WALLENSKY shows definite promise. He has since been Posted to BOKU

P. J. Mollison
(P. J. MOLLISON).
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Sub District Office,
Buin. Bougainville.
11th February, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
SOHANO..... BOUGAINVILLE.

PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1965/66. LUGAKEI CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached please find the abovementioned report submitted by Mr. A. Wallensky, Cadet Patrol Officer, Buin.

This was Mr. Wallensky's first solo patrol, which he conducted with enthusiasm and efficiency. His report is informative and it indicates that the general situation in the area is satisfactory.

POLITICAL SITUATION: It has taken time for the people to accept the principles of Local Government, but it is pleasing to note that the people of this area are now realising what the Council can do for them. To maintain the peoples' interest in the Council I consider that emphasis should continue to be the expansion of capital works such as the construction of Aid Posts, and the supply of water tanks; it is the material things which they appreciate in return for their taxes.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: This is dependent on a number of factors, namely the weather, the people's interest and effort, and road communications.

As stated in the report, the Lugakei area and, in fact, the rest of the Buin Sub-District suffered from continuous torrential rain during July to September last year. Subsistence crops were affected so badly that Administration aid by way of free rice was necessary for a three month period, to a large number of the community. It is pleasing to report that the subsistence crops are almost back to normal and the people have adequate food for their own requirements.

The people's response to planting cocoa has been reasonably good, but could have been much better. Any increase in plantings will probably depend on cocoa prices or keenness of the individual to progress; the people have certainly had plenty of encouragement.

The people in the elevated areas are somewhat limited and have to depend on coffee and basketware for an income. I feel, however, that these people could make more of an effort by producing English potatoes for which there is a ready market at Buin town. I am sure that transportation problems could be overcome if sufficient were produced. This cash crop was suggested to the people some years ago, but only a few have made the effort to experiment with plantings at suitable elevations. Recently one man brought some potatoes to Buin Town which were of good quality. He was encouraged to plant more and assured of a market. Although the basketware vine does not grow in the elevated areas, it is available to these people at a moderate price from those living in the lower areas. Coffee plantings could certainly be increased and it is considered that this would become their main cash crop. 1961

Road communications to the foothills are now reasonably good, but beyond this point a considerable improvement will be necessary before it can be used by vehicular traffic. Until funds can be made available for feeder roads it will be necessary for the people to make more of an effort to improve this section of the road.

EDUCATION: The area is well catered for as far as Primary education is concerned. The main requirement, however, is the assurance that secondary schooling will be available. This can only be overcome by the expansion of the High School at Rutjema, or elsewhere, or the establishment of a

11th February, 1966.

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High School at Bain. To enable students to obtain a broader outlook, however, I consider that it would be preferable if they could attend secondary schools outside the District.

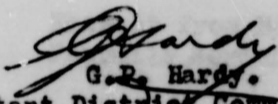
GENERAL: The objects of the Patrol were satisfactorily achieved. The Census has now been brought up to date and these figures were used when submitting information required for the Territory Census.

Mr. R. Dell of the Commonwealth Trading Bank accompanied the Patrol. The objects of his visit to Bain were to encourage the people to bank their money rather than hide it in the village, and to advise them on the introduction of decimal currency. He was accompanied by a Tolai assistant. Quite a number of people responded to the advice and opened new Bank Accounts during and after the Patrol.

A claim for camping allowance is attached for your approval, please.

The delay in forwarding the report on my part is regretted, but I have been fully committed with other urgent matters.

For your information, please.


G. R. Hardy.
Assistant District Commissioner.

attach.

19

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
B U I N
Bougainville,
27th. January 1966

The Assistant District Commissioner,
B U I N
Bougainville.

BUIN PATROL REPORT No.7 of 65/66

LUGAKEI GENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Conducted by:-	A. Wallensky (Cadet Patrol Officer)
Duration of Patrol:-	12/1/66 to 24/1/66
Personnel Accompanying:-	Constable SEMBE
Last D.D.A. Patrol:-	April '65.
Objects of Patrol:-	1. Census Revision 2. Routine Administration 3. Talks on Decimal Currency.
Map References:-	Extract from Bougainville South Fourmile Series Map.

INTRODUCTION.

In the Northern reaches of the Buin Sub-District lies the Lugakei Census Division.

Statistics available show the area as being approximately 112 square miles, the same source of information also shows the population as a sadly out dated 1,746.

The greater part of this census division lies in the hills towards the North of the Sub-District - and although the majority of the villages lie in this rough terrain it does not necessarily follow that the population majority should also lie there. On the contrary, more of the people live on the lower more level terrain. Thus as one progresses out of the hills onto the lowlands, the villages become larger. This I think, illustrates clearly the much tougher conditions which prevail in the higher area.

The Lugakei Census Division has had deep gorges gouged out of it by two main river systems, the Silibai and the Forc.

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INTRODUCTION Continued.

It is no exaggeration when I say the rivers have gouged out these gorges. Ascent and descent of the walls of these gorges was extremely difficult due to the steepness of the sides, so steep in fact that at various intervals both ascent and descent were impossible and the river bed had to be negotiated for several hours at a time.

Vegetation in the area follows a uniformly Bougainvillean pattern from the lower area right through to the higher reaches of the area. It comprises mainly of thick lush growth in the forms of bushes and ferns. The presence of lichens and mosses was prevalent on the majority of the walking paths in many cases making walking a difficult task, and when one got into the higher areas where walking gave way to climbing it made this task rather hazardous.

Rain was the pre-dominating feature of the day to day weather pattern, with spasmodic bursts of fine weather, which only tended to make conditions equal to those experienced in a Turkish bath. The presence of heavy continuous rain made the patrol less pleasant than it could otherwise have been.

The primary purpose of this patrol was Census Revision, and as such the objective was achieved.

DAIRYJANUARY

- 12th. Departed 0730hrs for Pamanta Village. Arrived 0900hrs. Departed 0925hrs for Matsiogu-arrived same 1100hrs. Census revised in MATSIOGU and TOGULEGU. Both villages inspected. Talked on decimal currency. Night at MATSIOGU resthouse.
- 13th. Departed 0700hrs. for Lake Loloru Crater Lake. Walk made more difficult by heavy rain. Arrived 0955hrs. Commenced descent 1030hrs. Return marred by heavy rain. Arrived MATSIOGU 1235hrs. Night MATSIOGU.
- 14th. Departed MATSIOGU 0745hrs. for BURABURUNNA -revised census and inspected village. Mr. Dell Commonwealth Trading Bank Representative arrived shortly after myself. Then moved onto OKOMO resthouse. Census revised here and village inspected. Mr. Dell gave talk on banking and Decimal Currency in both villages-Night at OKOMO resthouse.
- 15th. Census revision and village inspection carried out in BORUBI. Moved onto OMITARO at 0900hrs-arriving 0925hrs census revised and village inspected. Departed 1100hrs for NUMAKEI-arrived 1120hrs.

DAIRY Continued.JANUARY

- 15th. Census and village inspected. Mr. Dell talked on banking and decimal currency in all three villages. Arrived PARERONO resthouse after 30 minutes walking from NUMAKEI. Went by Landrover to Buin-Night spent Buin
- 16th. Arrived PARERONO resthouse early afternoon and spent rest of day on census figures. Night spent PARERONO resthouse.
- 17th. PARERONO village census revised and place inspected. Mr. Dell talked on banking and decimal currency. Afternoon spent on census statistics-night at PARERONO.
- 18th. Departed 0805hrs. for KUMIROGU arrived 0840hrs Census revised and village inspected. Departed 1000hrs for PAMAIUTA arrived same 1035hrs. Village census revised and also inspected. Mr. Dell again talked on banking and decimal currency Landrover arrived at 1530hrs to take Mr. Dell back to Buin. Rest of day spent on census statistics-night PAMAIUTA resthouse
- 19th. Departed PAMAIUTA 0745hrs. for KUGNGAI arrived same 0830hrs Census revised and village inspected. Departed for KONIGURU at 0930hrs. arrived 1000hrs. Census revised and village inspected. Talked on banking and decimal currency with people. Departed at 1130hrs for resthouse at PARIRO-arrived 1235hrs. Afternoon spent on census figures-night at PARIRO.
- 20th. Census revised in PARIRO village and village inspected. Complaint heard in afternoon. Census figures compiled in afternoon. Night at PARIRO resthouse.
- 21st. Departed PARIRO at 0745hrs. arrive IULA 1 after approx. 1 hour village census revised and inspected. Thence to MORIU where census was revised and village inspected. From there to IULA 2 where census was revised and village inspected. Walked to IULA 3 where same was carried out. Upon completion, onto KUKUMARU resthouse. Brought census figures up-to-date. Night at KUKUMARU resthouse.
- 22nd. Departed 0745hrs for SIUL village for census revision and inspection. Thence to IPILAI for same. Returned to resthouse and thence to Buin for dentist's appointment. Returned KUKUMARU in afternoon to do census figures. Night spent in Buin.

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DIARY Continued.JANUARY

- 23rd. Returned to KUKUMARU resthouse early afternoon and brought census figures up to date. Night spent at KUKUMARU resthouse.
- 24th. Moved to LAITARO and revised census and inspected village. Thence to KUKUMARU for census revision and village inspection. Heard minor complaint. Thence returned to Buin at approximately 1230hrs.

HOUSING AND SANITATION

Housing on the whole in the area was of a satisfactory standard.

However in one particular village, Pamaiuta, the houses of two or three people were deplorable. Upon further investigation it was found that these same men were Public Works Department employees. Evidently these men lived in the town during the week, returning to the village on the weekends. It was explained to these men that due to the fact that they were employed in Buin all week and had little time to devote to building new houses it would be desirable for them to employ other men to build their houses for them. It was agreed that they would employ other men to build the houses for them.

Otherwise housing conditions were favourable.

Water for cooking purposes came from streams in most cases, with the exception of a few villages where 44 gallon drums were placed under roofs, or as in one village where a large aluminium tank, probably a fuel tank off a wartime vehicle was placed underneath a corrugated iron water catchment and water for village consumption was collected in this manner. Health in the area during the time of the patrol was good, so it can be assumed that the water supplies were clean.

Latrines were inspected and it was pleasing to note the number of new ones being built. It is hoped this trend will continue.

All villages were clean and orderly with no exceptions.

POLITICAL SITUATION

Political awareness as such is not prevalent in this particular Census Division.

POLITICAL SITUATION Continued.

There was no evidence of any dissatisfaction with the present Administration and none, of any great hurry towards self government, thus it can be assumed that at the present time at least the people of the Lagakel Census Division are quite satisfied with the present set up.

However I do feel that the people are beginning to appreciate the work of the Buin Local Government Council to a far greater extent. At first I feel there may have been some discontent with regard to the necessity of forming such a council, however with the recent work that the Council is carrying out in the area, such as construction of aid posts and installation of water tanks in villages, I feel that greater appreciation of the Local Government Council will be shown by the people.

With regard to cults and political problems in the area, no evidence of either was noticed, or brought to my attention when enquiries were made, so it can be assumed that these as such do not exist.

AGRICULTURE AND BASKETWARE

Agriculture in this area is at the moment recovering from the prolonged rains which inundated the whole of the Buin Sub-District for a period of some three months. All crops were severely damaged and in many cases ruined by the continuous torrential rains.

However once the gardens have fully recovered, I see no reason why the people in the hills should not be able to sell a great deal of produce. Talking to several of the Councillors it was discovered that potatoes, beans and tomatoes grow abundantly, and again I see no reason why this same produce cannot be brought to Buin and sold to the Europeans on the station, who I am sure will readily buy the locally grown goods rather than pay the exorbitant prices to have the same shipped from Rabaul. There is a road in excellent repair which links KONGURU village with Buin. I would go so far as to suggest that a Landrover be made available once a week to bring this produce down, this service would not have to continue; I feel that once the people saw that there was a demand and a market for their goods, they would make their own arrangements for transporting the produce to Buin.

Cocoa and copra sales in the area are all handled by the Buin Marketing Society. At the moment there is not overmuch work for the society with regard to transporting and selling the cocoa and copra, however with the following figures to illustrate, I think that the Marketing Society will have its work increased by over 100% as far as cocoa goes and far greater as far as copra goes.

AGRICULTURE AND BASKETWARE Continued.COCOA

<u>IMMATURE</u>	<u>1-3 YEARS</u>	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
18,319	42,199	27,366	86,875

At the present time there are only 27,000 odd bearing trees however by 1970 there are expected to be in the vicinity of some 86,000 trees bearing

COPRA.

<u>IMMATURE</u>	<u>1-3 YEARS</u>	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
14,745	37,797	13,161	65,706

At the present time 13,000 odd bearing, however by 1978 it is expected that this number will increase to the 65,000 mark.

Basketware sales in the area too are handled by the Buin Marketing Society. The Society in turn sells the baskets to Rabaul Trading Company. When the Society first began selling baskets, private buyers were making bulk purchases of the better quality wares, and were leaving the inferior articles for the Society to sell to Rabaul Trading Co. I feel this must have given Rabaul Trading Co. the wrong slant as regards the quality of the Buin Basket ware. However since then the Society had prohibited bulk sales to private buyers and consequently better quality articles are arriving in Rabaul, and this in turn must strengthen the societies market for the basketware.

Thus with the present stable market I do not feel that the basketware industry will receive any serious setbacks in the near future.

COMPLAINTS.

A few complaints were heard whilst on this patrol, however none were of a serious nature and settlements were readily agreed upon in most cases.

RESTHOUSES.

All resthouses in the area were utilised and all but two were found to be ideally situated and well made. The two exceptions were the resthouses at PARERONO and PAMAITA—here the resthouses in themselves were adequate, but no resthouses were available for the accompanying member of the R.P. & N.G.C. The matter was brought to the attention of the Councillor in charge and it was to be rectified by the time the next D.D.A patrol comes through the area and occupies the resthouses.

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HEALTH.

As mentioned under the heading of housing and sanitation health in the area appeared to be on a par with other Census Divisions in the Sub-District.

During the time of the patrol a Medical Team was moving through the area. The team made two visits to each village. On the first, a Mantoux test was made, 48 hours later, the test was read. If the result was negative-B.C.G immunisation was carried out, if the reading was positive and the diameter of the swelling greater than 20mm, a chest X-ray was carried out. On this second visit too, small-pox vaccinations were carried out on all people who were more than six months old, and did not have the following - a fever, no extensive grille or other skin lesions and also were not pregnant. This team is working from the hospital in Buin and eventually it hopes to complete the whole of the Sub-District.

EDUCATION.

The greater part of the children attending school in this Census Division attended Mission Schools. In the villages close to the Pariro Primary "T" School, it was noticed that many of the children attended this school.

All children in the area are attending school daily, and there were no complaints about the unwillingness of children to do so, with the exception of one village, SIUL where eleven children of school age were in the habit of either "wagging" school or not attending at all. In these cases the parents were reprimanded and the situation is expected to be remedied with the commencement of the new school year.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are only two noteworthy vehicular roads in this Census Division. One from Buin to PAMAIUTA a this one is in fair condition, but needs some work carried out on it in the higher reaches closer to PAMAIUTA. The other road is from Buin to KONIGURU, although this road is in excellent repair, there is a bridge which needs replacing, once this is done it will only be a matter of maintaining it.

With regard to the work done by the people on the roads there are no complaints to be made by myself, as all the roads were traversable and cleared of debris.

Thus generally, roads, bridges and bridle paths in the area were in good repair.

PERSONAL TAX.

Tax for the financial year 1965-66 was collected late in 1965 by the Buin Local Government Council. All villages paid their taxes.

CENSUS.

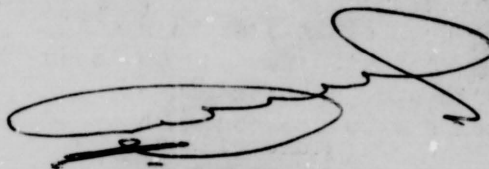
This was the primary purpose of the patrol. Enclosed please find the Census figures for the Lugakei Census Division. (See appendix 1).

CONCLUSIONS

This patrol was carried out over a period of 13 days and did not reveal any startling new developments. The talks on decimal currency-commenced by myself and then continued by Mr. Dell (Commonwealth Trading Bank) did not raise any queries, and it does not appear that the people care too much about the introduction of decimal currency one way or the other.

During the patrol, Lake Loloru Grater Lake was visited, this visit was marred by rain and cloud, and as a result very little was to be seen. Visibility at most times was practically nil and this made ascent and descent rather difficult at times.

Otherwise, as my first solo patrol, it was one I had much pleasure in carrying out.

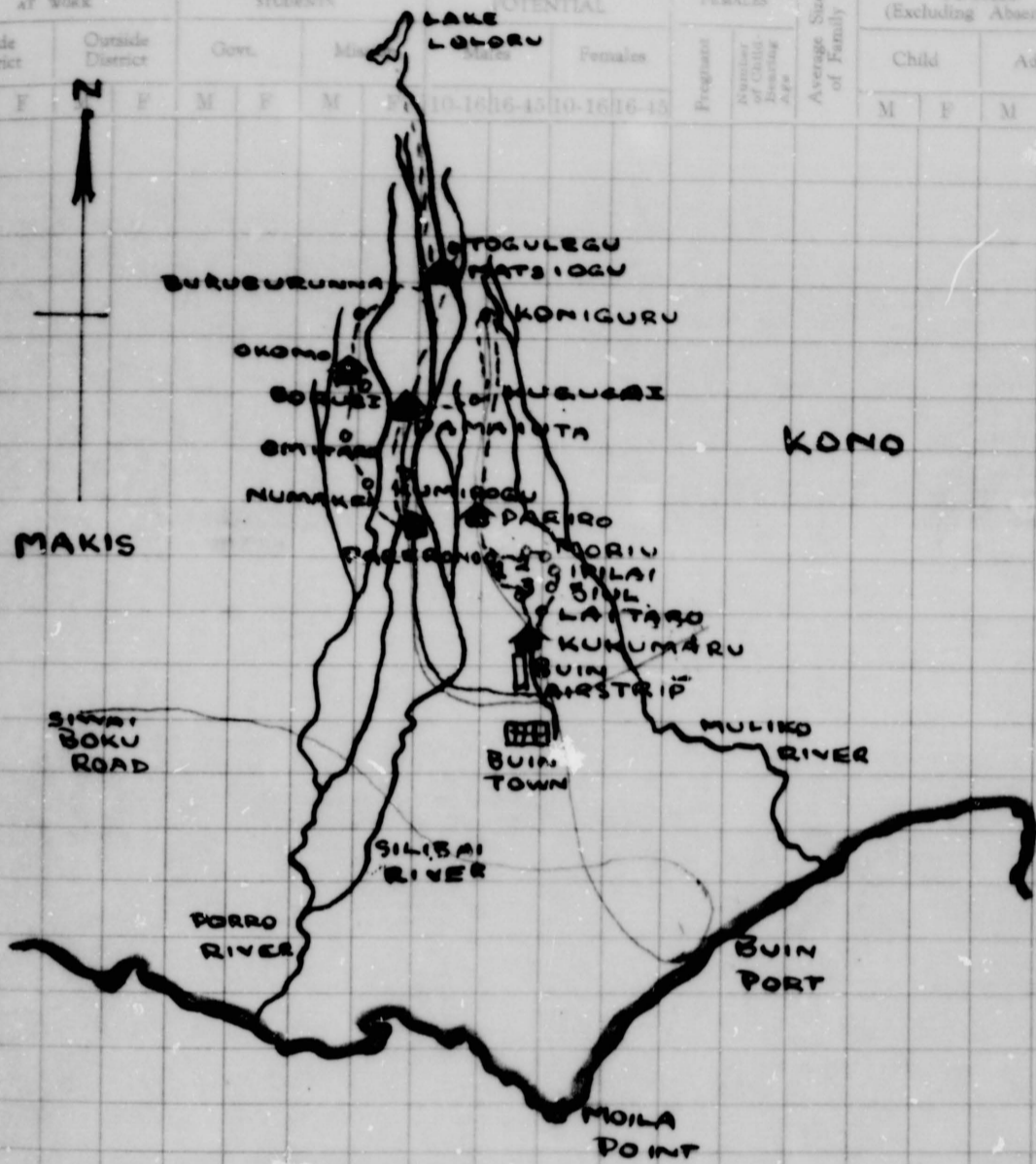


A. Wallensky.
(Cadet Patrol Officer)

on Register

Area Patrolled

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Inside District		Outside District		Govt.	Misc.	Govt.	Misc.	Males	Females	Pregnant	Number of Girls Enrolling	Number of Girls Enrolling	Child		Adults		M + F		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F		M + F	



LUGAKEI CENSUS DIVISION

Scale 1" = 4 miles

LEGEND

VILLAGES ○ OMITARO

REST HOUSES ▲ PARERONO

ROADS ———

PATROL ROUTE - - - -

1. IULA I

2. IULA II

3. IULA III

J. 29/14