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***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: BOUGAINVILLE

STATION: WAKUNAI, 1969 - 1970

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Kieta, volume 20.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: KIETA & WAKUNAI  
 ACCESSION No. 496  
 VOL. No. 20: 1969-1970. NUMBER OF REPORTS: 18 ~~13~~

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
<u>KIETA</u>					
[1]	1-69/70	1-76 Wohlers. P.J. P.O.	Koromira Census Division (Area Study)	1 map	24/7/69 - 6/8/69.
[2]	2-69/70	1-47 Laming P.B. P.O.	South Nasioi Census Division (Annual Census)	1 map	18/8/69 - 9/9/69.
[3]	3-69/70	1-26 Wohlers P.J. ADO.	Koromira and Sth Nasioi CD.	-	22/1/69 - 12/10/69.
[4]	4-69/70	1-34 Schweinfurth G. P.O.	Kieta Coastal Census Division	1 map	27/10/69 - 1/11/69.
[5]	5-69/70	1-18 Schweinfurth G. P.O.	North Nasioi Census Division	-	10/11/69 - 19/11/69.
[6]	6-69/70	1-31 Schweinfurth G. P.O.	Eivo Census Division	1 map	24/11/69 - 28/11/69.
[7]	7-69/70	1-18 Mekea Peter P.O.	North Nasioi Census Division	1 map	5/1/70 - 13/1/70.
[8]	8-69/70	1-24 Wohlers P.J. ADO.	Koromira and South Nasioi CD (Area Study)	1 map	11/1/70 - 15/1/70
[9]	9-69/70	1-19 Laming P.B. P.O.	Kongara Census Division	1 map	4/1/70 - 15/1/70
[10]	10-69/70	1-18 Schweinfurth G. P.O.	Eivo and Pt Guava Census Division	1 map	4/1/70 - 15/1/70.
[11]	12-69/70	1-13 P. Laming P.B. P.O.	Kongara Census Division (Part Only)	1 map	1/3/70 - 4/3/70.
[12]	13-69/70	1-13 Schweinfurth G. P.O.	Eivo and Pt Nth Nasioi CD.	1 map	2/3/70 - 5/3/70
[13]	14-69/70	1-75 Priestly Stuart. F.J. APO	Kongara and Koromira Census Divisions	-	29/4/70 - 3/6/70
[14]	15-69/70	1-14 Kellher T.M. P.O.	Part Sth Nasioi Census Division	1 map	<del>2/6/70</del> 2/6/70 - 13/8/70.
<u>WAKUNAI</u>					
[15]	1-69/70	1-36 McLay Allan John P.O.	Aita and Rotokas Census Division	1 map	18/9/69 - 24/10/69.
[16]	2-69/70	1-17 Staveren Paul van. APO	Part Aita Census Division	1 map	26/11/69 - 29/11/69.
[17]	3-69/70	1-22 Staveren Paul van APO.	Part Rotokas Census Division	1 map	12/1/70 - 16/1/70.
[18]	4-69/70	1-17 McLay. A.J. ADO.	Part Rotokas Census Division	1 map	18/6/70 - 21/6/70
[ ]			end		
[ ]					
[ ]					

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1969-1970

KIETA & WAKUNAI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting</u> <u>Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>KIETA</u>		
1-69-70	P.J.Wohlers	Koromina Census Division
2-69-70	P.B.Laming	South Nasioi Census Division
3-69-70	P.J.Wohlers	Koromira and Sth Nasioi C.D.
4-69-70	G.Schweinfurth	Kieta Coastal Census Division
5-69-70	G.Schweinfurth	Nth Nasioi Census Division
6-69-70	G.Schweinfurth	Eivo Census Division
7-69-70	Peter Mekea	Nth Nasioi Census Division
8-69-70	P.J.Wohlers	Koromira & Sth Nasioi C.D.
9-69-70	P.B.Laming	Kongara Census Division
10-69-70	G.Schweinfurth	Eivo & Guava Census Division
12-69-70	P.B.Laming	Kongara Census Division
13-69-70	G.Schweinfurth	Eivo & Nth Nasioi Census Division
14-69-70	S.F.J.Priestly	Kongara Census Division
15-69-70	T.M.Kelliher	Sth Nasioi Census Division
<u>WAKUNAI</u>		
1-69-70	A.J.McLay	Aita & Rotokas C.D.
2-69-70	P.V.Staveren	Aita Census Division
3-69-70	P.V.Staveren	Rotokas Census Division
4-69-70	A.J.McLay	Part Rotokas Census Division





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

**PATROL REPORT**

REPORT NUMBER : ONE (1 of 1969-70)  
SUB-DISTRICT : KIETA  
DISTRICT : BOUGAINVILLE  
TYPE OF PATROL : ANNUAL CENSUS  
PATROL CONDUCTED BY : ALAN JOHN McLAY  
DESIGNATION : PATROL OFFICER  
AREA PATROLLED : AITA AND ROTOKAS CENSUS DIVISIONS  
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : PAUL VAN STAVEREN (A.P.O.)  
3 MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C.  
(Part of Patrol each)  
DURATION OF PATROL : 18/9/69 to 24/10/69  
NUMBER OF DAYS : 29  
LAST D.D.A. PATROL TO THE AREA : MAY, 1969  
OBJECTS OF PATROL :  
1. Annual Census  
2. Political Education  
3. Compiling of Radio and Shotgun Registers.  
4. Routine Administration.  
MAP REFERENCE : Dept. of Mineral Resources  
Fourmil - Bougainville  
TOTAL POPULATION : 4416

*Alan John McLay*  
The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.  
PAPUA.

Forwarded, please.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

(39)

67-11-14

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

15th April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA.

PATROL NO. WAKUNAI 1/69-70

Your reference 67-1-5 of 2nd March, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual  
Census and Area Study by Mr. P. Van Staveren,  
Assistant Patrol Officer, of AITA and ROTOKAS  
Census Divisions.

Mr. Van Staveren's report is a fairly  
workmanlike effort. His Area Study should have  
included information under the headings "Attitudes  
Towards Central Government" and "Accommodation,  
Services and Facilities".

The covering comments provide an adequate  
summary of matters arising from this patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,Department of the Administrator.

c.c.

Mr. A. J. McLay,  
Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI. Bougainville District.

Mr. P. Van Staveren,  
Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI. Bougainville District.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 11. 14

Telephone

Telegrams

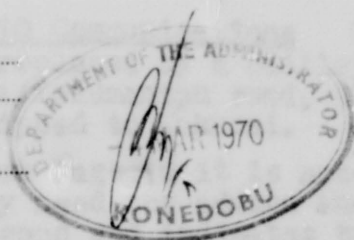
Our reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-1-5

DEM; jmc



Department of District Administration

District Headquarters,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA.

(Handwritten initials)

2nd. March, 1970.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
K O N E D O B U.

WAKUNAI PATROL NUMBER 1. of 1969/70  
AITA AND ROTOKAS CENSUS DIVISIONS.

A report of the above specified patrol and comprehensive covering memorandum from the Assistant District Commissioner, Kieta, are forwarded herewith.

2. The Bailey bridge for the Red River is ready for despatch and a P.W.D. team is on site for its erection.
3. The Lands Commission has been approached in the matter of customary payments.
4. The Local Government Engineers survey assistant will be arriving within the week to carry out a survey of the Togarau feeder road as part of the Rural Development Programme. It is anticipated that the preliminaries for blasting over two rock out crops will be shortly completed and actual work on the main road section can then commence.
5. A meeting is to be held on 4th. March, 1970, at Wakunai to discuss the proposed Co-operative. The planting figures supplied are indicative of the economic potential of the area and although financial support for the proposed Co-operative has been lagging, it is anticipated that it will, in time, be formed.
6. Forwarded for your information and action, please.

*(Handwritten Signature)*  
(D. N. ASHTON)  
District Commissioner.

.../Enc.

Page 10 Communications The bridge over Red River will be replaced by a Bailey Bridge which is now on the Kieta/Toiumanapu road, this is being dismantled to be shipped to Wakunai. (37)

Also on Page 10 it is noted that the people say that they need the advice and help of the Administration. This is good and indicates that a rapport has been established with the people.

Mr. van Staveren's punctuation and sentence structure could be improved somewhat, refer Page 12(c), and there are other examples also.

Page 13 Land Tenure and Use

Refer my 35-4-3 of the 17th December, 1969 to yourself in which I suggested that land disputes should be listed and applications made to Lands Title Commissioner for hearing or alternatively where custom comes into it a Local Court Magistrate could sit and make orders as to right to use native land within Court's area of jurisdiction.

It seems most important that this problem of land ownership and clear title to it be settled as quickly as possible. There are problems, however, and a letter will be written to the Chief Land Titles Commissioner in an attempt to solve these.

1. It seems there was a custom of payment to land owning clan so that the land used by the father could be taken out of matriline and retained by his son. This was frequently in the form of large feasts. Would the fact that people from outside either the patriline or matriline line by buying "land for cash or services", still be held to be operating after native custom.  
It may be argued that before the lineage agreed to dispose of the land, the new buyer would have been adopted by the line and so subject to its customary law.
2. Could these dealings be termed as trafficking in land and not customary sales and so be a breach of land ordinance.

Within the next month, it is intended to get many of the land leaders and other influential men together at Wakunai and try and settle this situation.

*N. J. Grant*

(N.J. Grant)

Assistant District Commissioner.



67-4-1

NJG:CG

(36)

Sub-District Office,  
P.O. Box 69,  
K I E T A,  
Bougainville District.

9th February, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
Bougainville District,  
K I E T A.

WAKUNAI PATROL NO.1 of 1969-70

AITA AND ROTOKAS CENSUS DIVISIONS

Herewith 3 copies of this patrol report plus census figures.

Since the patrol was completed on the 24/10/69 and did not reach this office until after 31/12/69, means again that there was too much time taken between completion of patrol and submission of report. The Officer in Charge, Wakunai must ensure in future that reports reach this office as soon as possible after the patrol is completed.

This is Mr. van Staveren's first patrol and first report and he is to be commended on its contents and its appendices.

It is a full report which contains much information of interest.

On Page 6 of Situation Report, the comment is made that "the people can see themselves as part of Papua and New Guinea instead of just people of Aita and Rotokas". I very much doubt this. It is felt that these are relatively primitive people who would rather be administered by an authority they know, the Administration, than to change and be ruled by another clan in an independent Papua and New Guinea.

Page 7 Economics Interesting to note there are 151,398 new coconut trees compared with 49805 now in production. Compare figures on page 20 and production figures on page 21. These figures do not exactly tally, but it maybe that some of the newly planted trees are bearing and some of the produce is being sold through other avenues.

It is disappointing to note that at this stage only \$1651 of the \$3600 necessary to start a co-operative had been collected. On my recent visit to Wakunai (28-30th January) I was informed the figure was \$3200 and it was most likely a co-operative would be formed.

On page 9, the word native is used as a noun when native people or indigenes should have been used instead.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

35

Telegrams.....

Our Reference...67-4-3.....  
If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI.

Bougainville District.

31st December, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
KIETA.

WAKUNAI PATROL No. 1 - 69/70

AITA & ROTOKAS CENSUS DIVISIONS

Attached please find four copies of the report for the above patrol, complete with appendices, revised census figures may references, claims for camping allowances and relevant Field Officer's Journal entries. Could the claims for camping allowance be completed and forwarded to Treasury for processing, please.

The patrol was conducted by A.J. McLay, Patrol Officer and was accompanied by P. van Staveren, Assistant Patrol Officer. As the purpose of the Patrol was census revision a full report has been written by Mr. van Staveren, complete with a Situation Report and Area Study, to comply with the Director's memo 67-1-0 of the 21st June, 1968.

SITUATION REPORT

(a) Political Mr. van Staveren has touched lightly on most of political intrigues of the Wakunai people. For most of the year, many males especially from the Aita area are absent from their villages whilst working at Kieta. For these people, this period of absence is of short duration, usually no more than six months. On the return of one group a replacement group follows. Whilst in Kieta, the people are introduced to more radical ideas concerning mining legislation and PNG Politics. On return to their villages, this information is readily disseminated to the elder people, who are unprepared to digest it and dismiss it as being valueless. This therefore accounts for the latest trend of at least one village elder accompanying these groups when they seek work at Kieta.

The village as a unit remains much the same today as in the past but it is envisaged that with the increased worldly knowledge of the younger village members a social gap will eventuate between them and the static elders.

(b) Economic With the development of the two feeder roads at present being constructed, much of the inland Rotokas area will be opened up. The airstrip at Togarau was the first step to the development of the area but because the Cessna aeroplane can carry out only limited loads, roads are definitely necessary. One road is planned to extend to Togarau along the banks of the Wakunai River and the other to Ibu Village, commencing near Acitavi Mission.

The Registrar of Co-operatives has made a deadline for the collection of share capital for the Wakunai Marketing Co-operative. If by February, 1970 there is enough money then the Co-operative will commence operations.



(74)

SITUATION REPORT

(c) Social Mr. van Staveren has reported in full on Missions and religious standings of the people. I believe that Social Groupings (p.12 of area study) and the effect of the social system on Land Tenure (p.13-14 of area study) with the ensuing Land Disputes would have been of more value if included in the Situation Report.

AREA STUDY

It is apparent that a lot of time has been spent on the formation of the study and much useful information has been included. According to Mr. J. Rutherford, an Anthropologist at present studying the Aita people, the village unit is not systemised under moieties but is more of a triology, where there are three main lineages. He states that the Social System is so loose, however, that it is hard to ascertain this and further work will have to be done.

Mr. van Staveren has submitted a worthwhile report and as this is his first patrol the information collected will prove useful as a basis for his future reports.

For your information, please.

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Officer-in-Charge

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(53)

MAKUNAI PATROL NO. 1 - 69/70

OFFICER CONDUCTING : A. J. McLay , Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED : Aita and Rotokas Census Divisions

DURATION: 29 Days.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Mr. P. van Steveren , Assistant Patrol Officer.  
Constable 1/C Momeoi - 1457 (Part)  
Constable Dubun - 1126 (Part)  
Constable Baras - 2559 (Part)

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Annual Census  
Political Education  
Compiling of Radio and Shotgun Registers  
Routine Administration

PREVIOUS PATROLS TO AREA: D.D.A. - MAY - 1969 - Council Elections.

MAP REFERENCE: Dept. of Mineral Resources - Twomil - Bougainville.

*Paul van Steveren*

A. J. McLAY,  
Patrol Officer.



SITUATION REPORT

A. POLITICAL

The people of the Aita and Rotokas Census Divisions are now becoming more politically aware of their situation. For years they have slowly developed their Cash Cropping unaffected by outside influences. Now however a lot of the local men are finding work in the ~~XXXX~~ Kieta area. As can be seen from the Census figures, refer Appendix 2, a great number of the young men were absent working from the villages when the Census was conducted. Most of these would be employed in C.R.A. or the Construction firms in the Panguna area. This has led to a new Political Awareness.

In most of the villages throughout the Aita and Rotokas the Patrolling Officers discussed the people of Kieta and the Situation there. They said the people of Kieta often demanded that they go back to their own land at Wakunai instead of working land which didn't belong to them. When questioned about Independence the people made it very clear that they do not want it now or for a while yet. It was explained often that if Independence came too soon they would probably have fights over land and they feel they must learn a lot more from Europeans before they could govern themselves or compete with the more developed areas of Papua and New Guinea. They have a lot of land disputes and these were brought to the attention of the patrol in every village. They do not think the Kieta people are being sensible when they talk of Independence for Bougainville and think that it is not large enough to be an Independent country and would be better off as part of Papua and New Guinea.

The House of Assembly does not mean much to these people as they have very little to do with it. The majority have never seen a member of the house and they hear about it only through Administration Officers. The Patrolling Officers often discussed the House of Assembly with the people explaining its functions however they had little interest in it. Through working outside the area they will come to appreciate the importance of the House for them.

The Wakunai Local Government Council is something they can appreciate and is becoming more important to them. They have a good group of Councillors now and seem to be behind them. The Council had no trouble collecting its tax this year having only one defaulter out of the whole area. The people co-operate readily with the council in its building and road construction projects. There was no lack of free labour for the building of new tractor sheds and the people of the Upper Rotokas now work every second week on the new Wakunai - Togarau road instead of one day a week as was originally planned by the council.

These people are moving into an era of Political Awareness and can see themselves as part of Papua and New Guinea instead of just people of the Aita or Rotokas. Central Government is still the Administration and the Australian Government to them.

The House of Assembly is only being trained to take over governing in the future and they do not want to hurry this along until they are more developed and ready to compete with the people of other areas in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. (27)

B ECONOMIC

The Wakanai area is ripe for development. Agriculturally the people of the Aita and Rotokas do not produce much in the way of cash crops now. Estimated annual production for the Wakanai area is 222 tons of Copra, 31 tons of Cocoa and 7 Tons of Coffee, these figures are for 1968-1969.

The main drawback to increased production in the area is the poor road system. The Wakanai Local Government Council has undertaken to rectify this situation by the construction of new roads up into the hills. The people, the council and D.A.S.F. have co-operated in an overall progressive move. The new plantings of Cash Crops should be in production by the time the roads presently under construction are completed. The main road is the Wakanai Togarau road which will serve all villages in the Upper Rotokas as they all own land along the route and some people have already begun planting there. D.A.S.F. has promoted the planting of new trees and now there are 151,398 new Coconut trees as compared with only 49,805 in production, there are 129,473 new Cocoa trees and 23,167 in production and also there are 9589 new Coffee trees and 5,044 in production. These figures show how ready the area is to develop once the problem of transport is solved.

At present D.A.S.F. buys Coffee and Cocoa off the people and the plantations buy Copra. Inus plantation also buys Coffee and Cocoa because of the difficulty of transporting the crops to Wakanai. Wakanai is the only area in Bougainville District which does not have a Marketing Co-operative. At present the Rural Development Officer is attempting to collect the share - capital for the formation of one. This was first started in June 1968 when after inquiries in the area permission was applied for to start the Co-operative. There were many delays at first and the people have lost their enthusiasm. It was originally estimated that \$4,00.00 could be collected from the people to form the share capital. Only \$1656.00 has been collected to date of the necessary \$3600.00. In order to instill some enthusiasm into the people, five local men from all parts of the Wakanai area have been sent by D.A.S.F. to Buin to study some Co-Operative in operation there. It is hoped that these men on their return will understand that Share Capital is necessary and will tell the people. The Rural Development Officer believes this will create enough interest in a Co - operative to enable the rest of the share capital to be collected. He plans to send the men back to their villages and after 2 weeks he will Patrol the whole area collecting the money.



The people process their own crops and most villages have one or two Copra and Cocoa driers. At present all crops are bagged in the villages and carried by the villagers to the road heads where the D.A.S.F. tractor collects them and transports them to Wakunai. There the Quality of the crops are gauged and the people paid accordingly. D.A.S.F. then ships all of this out via Numa Numa wharf. Crops grown in Koribori, Tokai ~~KKK~~ Katoita and Inus villages are all carried to Inus Plantation where they are sold and shipped out ~~KKK~~ with the Plantation's Crops. (26)

Another growing concern is the Wakunai Local Governments scheme to buy English Potatoes from the villagers. Potatoes have been growing in the area for years with little organisation of marketing. The council collects the Potatoes from the Road-heads by tractor and a lot are flown down from Togarau by chartered M.A.F. Cessna. They are stored at Wakunai until they are sold. The Council buys the potatoes for 6 cents a pound and sells them at 10 cents a pound. A lot of the profit is taken up by transport costs, especially M.A.F. Charters. M.A.F. also buys potatoes and sells them in Sohano. It is expected that when the Wakunai - Togarau road is completed all these potatoes will be bought by the council. This will mean more revenue for the council which can be put back into the area. As far as I can see there is one answer to the Economic Development of the area and this will be the completion of a good road system over the whole area.

### C SOCIAL

There are many small Primary "T" School operating in the Wakunai area at the moment. Most of these are run by Missions as an effort to give all the children of the Aita and Rotokas at least a standard two or three education. The mission schools are suffering from a lack of teachers at the present time and many small village schools have been closed. Fr. Fahey, the priest in charge of Asitavi Catholic Mission, says this is due to high wages being offered to educated people in the Kieta area. The missions, even with government assistance cannot afford to pay out equivalent wages and so the teachers are leaving.

The Catholic Mission is the largest in the area having two big Missions at Asitavi and Mabiri. Asitavi runs the only high school in Wakunai catering for 185 girls to form 3 and plans to extend this to Form 4 ~~KKKKKK~~ next year. It also has a Primary "T" School to standard 6, a sawmill cutting up to 60,000 feet of Timber a month and a small Aid Post. Two other Primary "T" Schools are conducted at Kusi and Tiaraka villages. Mabiri Mission has a Primary "T" School, a small plantation and a Agricultural College where local men are trained in Animal Husbandry particularly with the handling and care of Dairy Cattle. On completion of the course the students will be given some Dairy Cattle in the hope that they will become Dairy Farmers.

The Seventh Day Adventists run three Primary "T" Schools at Itae between Nupatoro and Pipipaia , at Kepsia near Inus village and at Iagana near Tiaraka village. Kepsia is run by a Pastor and the others have only lay teachers. 25

¶ There is little friction between missions in the area. In the villages where more than one mission has followers there is no trouble between the people . When the Patrol, was at Osiwaipa village in the Aita the Catholics and Seventh Day Adventists were observed going to evening prayers in their respective churches shaking hands as they met. The Patrol had a little trouble with the Seventh Day Adventists at Kakarapaia where one man with two wives wanted to divorce one of his wives. They were old people and had been together for years. If the second wife was put out of his house she would have nobody to look after her. The Catholic and Methodist Missions allow a man to have more than one wife if they have been together before joining the religion but the Seventh Day Adventists attach a lot of shame to it. After some talking the old man agreed to look after the woman although she couldn't sleep in his house. He appeared to have been under pressure from the other people. Other than this incident there was no trouble with missions or between religious groups during the Patrol.

Considering the number and size of Plantations in the Wakunai area there is little in the way of Management - Labour trouble. There are ~~no~~ minor incidents of fights between labourers but not very often. Numa Numa Plantation with a labour line of over 400 cannot afford to have any strife so treats its men well. The other Plantations have followed Numa Numa's lead and there is a good relationship between labour and management on all Plantations.

The only strong social organisation is the Wakunai Soccer Federation It has affiliated with the Bougainville and Papua and New Guinea Soccer Federations having weekly games between teams fielded by Asitavi Mission , Wakunai Government workers and labourers from Numa Numa and Koi Koi Plantations. This is entirely run by natives and is very popular with the people. There are only two social clubs at present being the womens clubs at Tiaraka and Pitakova. The Womens Club at Wakunai appears to have ceased.



AREA STUDY

24

(A) b COMMUNICATIONS

Communications are mostly by walking track in the Upland and by road in the Coastal area. A second class road runs the length of the coast but is impassable at present at the Aita and Red rivers. The Aita flooded and changed its course so that the ford (where a 4-wheel-drive vehicle could previously cross) is now a deep channel. The Red River flooded, rising 20', and washed away almost all the stone and concrete from one abutment of the bridge and some of the deckings were knocked off by logs making the bridge unservicable.

There are a few feeder roads running off the coast road. One is the road to the old village site of Lekoia, which is the gateway to the Upper Rotokas and was the stepping off point for the Patrol. The other is the road to Pokoia village through Nupatore village which is the gateway to the upper Aita and also a stepping off point for the Patrol.

Communications with other areas are by air or sea. There are airstrips at Wakunai, Togarau, Inus and Kirwina. The Wakunai airstrip is a DC-3 strip and has regular services from T.A.A. and ANSETT-M.A.L. The other three are suitable for light aircraft only. Sea transport handles most of the cargo for the Wakunai area. There are small wharves at most of the plantations and mission stations for their own cargo. Numa Numa Plantation however has a large wharf and handles most of the shipping to and from the Wakunai area.

(A) c The Administration has had contact with the area since the first World War as a lot of the plantations were German Holdings. This contact would have been only with the coastal people and Plantations. During the second World War the people of the Upper Aita and Rotokas were contacted. The people of the Aita were cannibals only 30 years ago, when they ate a labourer from Numa Numa plantation. The primitiveness of these people is shown in their slow acceptance of any new idea and their extreme curiosity about Europeans and their way of life. In the Upper Aita the women and children and some of the young men, most of whom have not been out of their valley, will stare at europeans in the Rest houses through cracks in the walls and floor. The Administration is respected by the people who realise they need it's Officers advice and help if they are to progress, this was often told to the Patrolling Officers in nightly discussions. Nearly all previous ~~x~~ instructions ~~were~~ in village books had been carried out.

No evidence of extraneous movements were noticed by the Patrol and the previous cargo ~~muti~~ cult in the Togarau area appears to have died out. This could be due to work performances on the Wakunai-Togarau road every second week.

(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

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( ) Refer attached Appendix 2 for Population Register and all census information.

( b ) The villages of Inus, Teihup, Tiaraka, Mupatoro, Pokoia, Leikoa, Tiakon, Buraburatakono, Teperoi and Okowapaia and also part of Tokai can be reached by feeder roads from the coast road when all river crossings are in good condition. The remaining villages can only be reached by walking tracks. The village of Togarau is the exception which can be reached by light aircraft.

The Aita villages are the most isolated. They are accessible by walking track from Pokoia village. It is a 1 1/4 mile drive up the feeder road through Mupatoro village. The walk takes 3 to 4 hours to either Tubia or Osimaipa villages up the valley of the Aita river and involves crossing the river four times. All the villages in the Aita valley are connected by walking tracks. They are good tracks and the walks are mostly short.

The Upper Rotokas villages are all connected by walking tracks. One of the access routes is by road to Old Leikoa then a 3 1/2 hour walk to Mapearo. another is a five hour walk up the valley of the Wakunai river to Togarau. Two other routes are by Asitavi sawmill road and a short walk to Bulisitiro or a short walk from the feeder road at Mupatoro to Pipiraia village. The walks between the villages are longer than the walks in the Aita and are generally of two to three hours duration along well cleared tracks with many steep ridges to be encountered.

( c ) There are only a few workers outside the district. The majority of them prefer to work in the Kieta area for C.R.A. or one of the many Construction firms. Some workers are employed inside the area. The main employers being Teperoi Timbers ( 70 labourers ), P.W.D. Wakunai ( 25 - 30 ), Asitavi Sawmill ( 20 - 30 ) and other government departments at Wakunai. The Plantations employ very little local labour and these only as casuals, preferring to import highlanders under contract. The exception is Pitakowa Plantation, at the rear of the government station at Wakunai, owned by Mr. John Kunglart a native of Buin, who employs almost always local men as casuals.



(c) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

The people of the Aita and Rotokas are similar in respect of language and customs e.g. Both were involved in the traditional Upei Cult, although now this has died in the Rotokas. The only different people are those of Tiaraka, Teihup and Inus villages. According to Mr. John Terril, who is doing a study of the people of Bougainville and their origins as his thesis for his last year of study at Harvard University in the U.S.A. as an Archeologist these people originally came from Teop area. The word Rotokas means paint - makers and the people of Teop used to make Pottery to trade with the Rotokas people for their paint. Mr. Terril said that from the remains of pottery found along the coast and from the people themselves he would say that these people moved down along the coast from Teop to be closer to their markets for their pottery. The language of these people is a mixture of their original language <sup>AND THAT</sup> of the local people. They also have minor differences <sup>e</sup> in their social structure such as different names for their moities and clan groups.

(b) The basic social functional unit varies at the moment as it is changing. It used to be the Clan and land was passed on through the female or pooled back into the clan to be distributed by the big men of the clan. Now with the changeover from a Matrilineal to a Patrilineal inheritance system the family is becoming stronger as a working unit. Now individual families are moving out on to their land so that most villages ~~xxx~~ have a lot of hamlets. ~~xxx~~ Instead of clan-worked land and mutual benefits to all in the clan we have families working the land and all the benefits going to the family. The working unit is ~~stick~~ the family but clan affiliations are still strong and the big men have a lot of power although it is slowly disintegrating.

(c) There is one language in the area however the people of the Aita speak slightly faster and as a result their talk sounds a little different. As was said before in C-a the people of Inus, Tiaraka and Teihup speak a mixture of the local language and their own language from Teop area. Their language changes because of the need to communicate with the local people with whom they ~~xxx~~ traded their pottery. These people no longer make pottery but rely on trade store goods.

(d) Between the moities in each village, relationships are usually cordial. This is a necessity as a man must choose his bride from the opposite moitie. The main cause of friction ~~ix~~ between the younger-Progressive men and the old die-hard is the question of land tenure. The present Matrilineal to Patrilineal change over is causing confusion as in Koribori village where one man, very big in the clan, is claiming all the land and wants pay for it from those people living on it.

(e) The people of the Upper Aita and Rotokas have very close affiliations with the people of the Keriaka Census Division on the other side of the island. It was found while conducting the census in the Aita villages that many people had moved over to the Keriaka side to work

the land they owned there. In the Rotokas village of Sisivi there was a large influx of people from Keriaka, 44 people were involved. These were originally inhabitants of Betropaiia and Leisopaia, who moved down to the Keriaka in 1964 to avoid the Wakunai Local Government Council, but are now moving back to the Rotokas. (21)

There was also a large movement of 84 people into Teihup village from Pokoia village. This is significant as it shows the close affiliations between the people of Upper Aita and Teop Census Division. Pokoia was originally a re-settlement of people from Osiwaipa and other Upper Aita villages.

(D) LEADERSHIP

~~XXXX~~  
In the more primitive Aita the old hereditary leaders are still strong. As when the Patrol was at Tubia village and the Assistant Patrol Officer Mr. van Staveren asked if he could buy an Upei hat. These hats are worn by all the young men until they are allowed to buy themselves a wife, they have a very deep meaning to the people. The councillor looked bewildered and asked the big men of the village. They denied the request but it shows that the old leaders still are called on when it comes to matters of importance in the villages. In most of the other Aita villages the councillors are not very strong and are used by the leaders as go-betweens when they want something done by the council or Administration Officers.

In the Rotokas there are some very strong councillors such as Pute from Togarau whose power comes from his strong personality and good speaking voice. This man is the main driving force behind the Wakunai-Togarau road construction. In the Rotokas the people are realising the importance of the council and are electing better men for the position of councillor than the Aita people. As the old land leaders are losing their power through the social system the elected leaders are gaining in importance and power. Most of the councillors in the Rotokas have been elected for their Education, Power of Speech or strong Character. John Kunglam is a local entrepreneur whose pleasant manner and strength of character has impressed the local people so much that in spite of the fact that he is a native of Buin he has been elected to the council and now is the Council President. John Kunglam owns Pitakoua Plantation and a trade store at the rear of the Government Land at Wakunai where he employs local labour and is well liked by the people.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) Originally the people of this area had a Matrilineal society with land being passed on through the women or pooled back into the clan to be distributed by the land leaders. A man therefore could only obtain land through marriage when he would cease work on his fathers land. Marriages were arranged so that the land under the control of the bigger land owning clans. The land leaders were the oldest members of the richer clans and although land was inherited through the women they had little say in its



distribution or usage.

In the Upper Aita valley there are five clans called the Taisia, Buirau, Da-Ata, Matoba and Tsio Tsio clans and their land holdings follow that order. The oldest man in each of these holds the position of land leader or Lei-ito. Before Cash-Cropping came in the clans could work each others land after asking the permission of the Lei-ito. Now a lot of land leaders are wanting pay for land given in this way by the land leader before them. (20)

(b) With the introduction of cash crops and the beginning of the need for money land problems arose. The cause of this was when Mr. A.L. Redwood P.O. the O.I.C. Wakunai 1959-62 stressed the importance of ownership of the land by purchase or otherwise and the need for a changover to Patrilineal Society so that a man once he had gained clear title to the land could pass it on to his son. This was backed up by the introduction of the Economic Cash Crop Register known locally as the Red-Book. The changover went smoothly while the Red-Book was in use and other Patrol Officers kept the Red Book going until the introduction of the Demarcation Committees. They proved inadequate and too poorly trained to cope with the land problems. They lacked authority as they had no power to enforce their rulings and their markings and pegs could be removed by the people without any fear of the law. Often the men chosen were not very important in the clans so the land leaders would overrule ~~of~~ <sup>and</sup> control them for their own gain.

The people have got the idea that clear title to the land can only be gained by the exchange of the right amount of money for it. The Lei-itos claim more money for land bought years ago when its true value was not realised. The land leaders are selling land all the time and living off the exorbitant amounts being asked for it. Often a man is allowed to start farming land and years later when the former owner sees the cash crops on it and the profits made from them he thinks that he has been cheated and then asks for more money for the land and sometimes tries to evict the present owners.

Many Land leaders such as UPMOI of Koribori village have become very greedy and are demanding pay for village housing sites, threatening to evict those who do not pay. When the Patrol was at Koribori this man was trying to obtain \$200.00 for land which he and other leaders of the clan had exchanged for payment in kind. The land was given to URIKURE in 1962 on the condition that he work the land and show the people how to grow and process cash crops. Urikure came from Teop and has kept his side of the bargain but Upomoi claims that he was not present when the agreement was entered in the Red Book. On conclusion of the Patrol all the land leaders were called down to the Patrol Post where the Red Book was consulted and Upomoi had signed his name. along with the other land leaders. Confronted with this Upomoi was most apologetic.

(c) Cash Cropping on an individual basis is fairly advanced and D.A.S.F. is engaged at present in the forming of a co-operative. Most of the land is now owned by individuals or families, sometimes including the cousins who partly own the land. There are few communal developments of cash crops in the area. One is at Mapeare village where all work and profits are shared.

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(F) LITERACY

There are many Primary "T" Schools in the area being surveyed. Most are run by the missions and have only standard two or three being taught. They are at Iagana near Tiaraka, Habiri Catholic Mission, Wakunai, Kepsia close to Inus village, Itae between Mupatore and Pipipaia villages and at Asitavi Catholic Mission. There is a girls high school at Asitavi catering for girls from all over Bougainville to form 3. It has 185 girls this year and will have form 4 next year. The details of ~~these~~ schools are shown below including one operating at Kusi village not mentioned above.

SCHOOL	STANDARD	S STUDENTS		TEACHERS QUALIFICATIONS
		M	F	
Asitavi P.T.S.	5	14	17	B2 - 1
(Catholic Mission)	4	18	6	A2 - 4
	3 a	10	10	A - 1
	3 b	9	12	A - 1
	2 a	14	11	A - 1
	2 b	14	6	A - 2
	2 c	18	2	A - 1
	1 a	11	15	A - 1
	1 b	12	11	A - 3
Kusi P.T.S. (Catholic Mission)	1	13	7	A - 2
Tokai P.T.S. (Catholic Mission)	1	12	16	A - 4
Wakunai P.T.S. (Government)	6		23	Overseas Contract
	5		27	B
	4		25	B
	3		27	S.D.A. Trained
	2		37	" "
	1		37	B

This information shows the high standard of mission schools in the Wakunai area. The Seventh Day Adventists schools at Itae, Iagana and Kepsia have teachers with A certificates and they teach to standard three.



( b ) Not many of the local people are literate. Very few of the adults of the area and almost none in the Upper Aite could read or write. Those who can are mostly Missionaries or teachers from outside the area. There are a lot of chatechists living in the villages who are literate. Due to the number of schools in Wakanai a lot of the young men and women can read and write a little .

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( c ) Very few people in the Aite or Rotokas have received a higher education eg. of the 185 girls at Asitavi High School only 2 are from the villages. The teachers and businessmen would be the only ones with higher education.

( d ) As can be seen from the census figures refer Appendix 2, only three men from the Rotokas and eight adults and one boy from the Aite are receiving any education at all outside the district. These figures include Trainee Police Officers and those at Government institutions.

( e ) Refer Appendix 3 for a list of Radio Receivers owned by the villagers in the Wakanai area. Due to the number of radios the Patrols movements were known as they were broadcast over Radio Bougainville. Most of these Radios are ~~big~~ large short wave receivers and would cost a lot of money. They are owned mostly by the young men who buy them in Kieta when working for Bougainville Copper.

( G ) STANDARD OF LIVING

( a ) The standard of living varies throughout the ~~area~~ area. The housing in the villages is constructed of wood with bamboo walls, Sago leaf rooves and wooden floors (LIMBO). They are built off the ground with a separate cooking house generally built on the ground. Some of them are only kept in good condition through Health Dept. and D. D. A. Officers ordering the rebuilding of all or part of them. Almost every village on inspection during the Patrol had poorly constructed Pit-type toilets. The village of RURUVU was given two months in which to construct 23 new toilets under the Council hygiene and Sanitation rule.

Clothes are worn by all people of the area with the lap-lap being the most common garment. The women sometimes wear blouses and dresses and some of the men wear shorts and shirts. The type of clothing worn depends on the amount of money earned and the young men who return from Kieta can always be seen in shorts and shirts. Most of the clothing is clean though often ragged.

Most of the villages are clean with the village area being swept earth or in a few cases e.g. Kakarapaia, the village area is a well cut lawn. The comparative cleanliness of the villages can be seen from the figures for sicknesses in the villages refer Appendix 6 .

(b) The staple foods of the area would be Sweet Potato, bananas, Indigenous Taro, Hong Kong Taro and coconuts and their oil. The only meat comes from Flying Foxes, Possums, Birds and Pigs of which there are few. European foods have been successfully introduced e.g. English Potatoes, Cabbages, Tomatoes, Beans, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Cucumbers etc... the most successful introduction is the Domestic Fowl and they can be seen in fairly large numbers in the villages. The main tradestore foods purchased by the people are Rice, Tinned Fish and Tinned meats. The local people do not do much fishing but do dive on the reefs for crayfish and catch Turtles and Dogongs. (17)

The people from the Upper Aita and Rotokas bring food products down to the markets at Wakunai and Inus plantation and use the money obtained to buy foods and necessities at the Trade Stores. Asitavi Mission also buys large quantities of food off the people to feed their students at the High School.

(c) The only community organisations in the area are three womens clubs and a soccer association. The womens clubs are at Tiaraka village, Pitakowa plantation at the rear of the Wakunai Government Station and at Wakunai, although the club at Wakunai is not functioning at the moment. The Wakunai Soccer Association is affiliated with the Bougainville Soccer Federation and fields 6 teams from the area. These community Organisations are all native controlled and run.

#### (H) MISSIONS

There are three missions operating in the Wakunai area and these are the Catholic, Seventh Day Adventists and Methodist Missions.

The strongest is the Catholic Mission with two large establishments at Asitavi, run by Fr. Fahey and the Marist brothers and Nuns, and at Mabiri. At Asitavi the Catholic Mission has a girls high school catering for 185 students, a Primary "T" School catering for 292 students, (refer section F on Literacy for full details on these two schools) a sawmill with an output of up to 60,000 feet of timber a month and a small aid-post. These concerns are run by 1 priest, 3 brothers, 9 nuns and 11 primary teachers. Asitavi also runs two small primary ~~XXX~~ T schools at Kusi and Tiaraka villages. Local labour is employed at the mission and in the sawmill. Mabiri is a smaller establishment having only one priest, 3 brothers and one teacher there. They run a small plantation, an Agricultural Training School and a small primary T school. They teach Animal Husbandry at the training school specialising in Dairy Cattle. They will at the finish of the course give two cows to each student in the hope that they will continue to look after them and become dairy farmers. The Rural Development Officer at Wakunai says the training that the students are receiving is very good and should give them enough knowledge to look after their cattle well when they leave Mabiri.



The two other missions in the area do not have any big centres such as at Asitavi or Mabiri but have small primary T schools and chatechists in the villages. The Seventh Day Adventists have a mission at Kepsia near Inus village with a Pastor in charge and is the S.D.A. headquarters for the area. Refer Appendix 8 for a list of the villages in the area showing the religions present in each ~~XXX~~ in order of number of followers.

(16)

(-I) NON-INDIGENES

( a ) In the Wakunai area there are many Non- Indigenous Commercial ventures. There are six large European Plantations ie. Inus, Numa Numa, Koi Koi, Tenekau, Kirwina and Arigua. Numa Numa Plantation is the largest with over 3,000 acres of Coconuts interplanted with Cocoa and a Labour line of over 400. These are all shown on the attached map - refer Appendix 1.

Two timber mills are operating in the area at Teperoi on Koi Koi plantation and the other run by Asitavi Mission. Teperoi produces up to 100,00 super feet of timber a month and Asitavi can produce up to 60,000 super feet. Asitavi mainly supplies the Catholic Missions in Bougainville doing very little commercial work.

~~XXXXX~~ There are some non-indigenous owned trade stores at Inus Plantation, Asitavi Mission, Numa Numa Plantation and at Teperoi Timbers. The largest are the two Trade Stores at Kiviri Point near the Wakunai Airstrip. One is owned by John Wing Chak and other by Mrs. J. Shaw of Numa Numa in partnership with Wong Yu. For a complete list of holders of trade store licences in the Wakunai area refer to Appendix 5. These stores employ local labour and also J.M. Shaw and Wong Yu Co. have a Soft-drink factory at Kiviri.

( b ) The Plantations employ very little local labour , preferring to import workers from the highlands areas of New Guinea. Teperoi Timbers is the biggest employer of local labour in the area employing some 70 men. Asitavi mission, P.W.D. and government departments at Wakunai also employ local men. Most of the local men prefer to work as labourers in the Kieta area and would not be satisfied with the pay and working conditions afforded by the Plantations. As well as this they prefer to work as casual labourers and would not like to sign a two year contract .

( c ) The Plantations are markets for the natives produce. They buy native foods for their labourers and all their own foods for the managers and overseers. A great deal of produce is bought by the Plantations and all Copra produced by the local people is bought by the plantations. D.S.F. Wakunai buys cocoa and coffee for the area except for the villages around Inus where all ~~X~~ cash ~~XXXX~~ crops are bought by the plantation. This is because the Aita river is impassable.

( J ) COMMUNICATIONS

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( a ) ROADS Refer (B) in this area study for details on the road system inside the area. The only road giving access to another area is the coast road going north as far as Tinputz Patrol Post. This route is not open at the moment as the Aita and Red rivers are impassable due to flooding.

( b ) Sea Transport All Commercial Establishments such as Plantations and Timber Mills have their own wharves for private use. The main inlet and outlet for sea cargo is Numa Numa Plantation's wharf. It handles most of the general cargo and locally produced crops for the Wakunai area.

( c ) Air Transport There are three small airstrips one at Togarau, one at Kirwina and the other at Inus . These are suitable for light aircraft and only Togarau is used for transport of Agricultural Products, the other two are for flights chartered by the Plantations.

The airstrip at Wakunai is a short load strip for DC-3 aircraft being 3,900' in length. This airstrip handles most of the air-cargo and air-passengers in and out of Wakunai. It could be extended to take a fully loaded DC-3 aircraft but a large hill in the approach limits the aircrafts load.

There is one possible site for a new airstrip which the people of Siribia are clearing at the moment. It was an old wartime strip used for small spotter planes. The Patrolling Officers inspected the site and it was thought unlikely as a good site for an airstrip. The people decided to clear it anyway. As soon as it is cleared it is hoped that a Field Officer will be able to measure the slope for suitability as a landing strip.

( K ) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Very few local people are trained in any skilled occupation. These would be clerks working for Government or local businesses. The patrolling Officers met some men in the villages who had been trained as machine operators while working for C.R.A. in the Kieta area. The majority of men however prefer to work as Labourers and do not take advantage of the opportunities for training offered.

( L ) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Politically these people are not very developed. They are ignorant of the workings of the House of Assembly and any big world power. They are starting to understand the Wakunai Local Government Council and most are really trying help the Council in its Development



Programme. Evidence of this can be seen by the availability of volunteer labour for the council construction and road building projects. (17)

The people are enthusiastic for the council because it is something they can see helping them whereas the House of Assembly is just something which they hear about. They live with their councillors and can understand them but most of them have not even seen a member of the House of Assembly.

The Political Ideas of the people are very interesting as they are in almost constant contact with the people of the Kieta area some of whom are causing trouble particularly in regard to Mining legislation and independence through the young men who are finding work there. The people of this area do not agree with the people of Kieta. They often expressed their desire to put off Independence. They have a lot of land problems and realise that if Europeans departed now they would have fights over land ownership. They do not want Independence until they have learnt all they can or enough to be able to compete with the people of the rest of Papua and New Guinea. Long talks were held with the people on this question particularly at Pokioa village. These people recently moved down from the Upper Aita and were given land by the people of Mupatoro village. They are worried that now that their cash crops are starting to produce the Mupatoro people will try to evict them or will want a lot of money for the land. The land has been surveyed and applications for land tenure conversion made.

These people do not think that Bougainville should become Independent of Papua and New Guinea. They say that Bougainville is not large enough to survive on its own and would be better as an important part of Papua and New Guinea.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

ME ( a & b ) The three main cash crops are Copra, Cocoa and Coffee and below are the figures for production and comparative numbers of new plantings and plantings already in production the numbers are the number of trees in each case:-

CASH CROP	AITA		ROTONAS	
	Young Trees, Producing.		Young Trees, Producing.	
COCOA				
	20,137	1,946.	66,052	4,062
Sole Plantings				
40,688	7,737.	63,421	19,105	
Inter Plantings				
COFFEE	11,468	5,953.	9,589	5,044
COCONUTS				
	50,459	15,759	151,398	49,805

ANNUAL PRODUCTION FIGURES

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CASH CROP	AITA	ROTOKAS
COCOA	9 Tons	22 Tons
COFFEE	4 Tons	3 Tons
COPRA	54 Tons	168 Tons

These figures are for the 1968-69 Financial year and are significant in the ratio of new plantings to old plantings. All this area needs to prosper is a good system of roads extending up into the hills where ~~KIA~~ most of the new plantings of cash crops are.

( c ) The Rural Development Officer believes the people do use the correct methods to process their crops and he says the ~~only~~ way to increase production would be to <sup>vi</sup> build roads and bridge rivers. The Council is <sup>vi</sup> building roads at the moment and the new trees should be bearing when the new roads are completed.

( d ) Market Gardening is conducted in the area and the many types of vegetables grown, refer G-b page 17, are brought to the markets at Wakunai and Inus and are sold door to door on the Plantations Missions and the Wakunai Government Station.

One crop the Wakunai Local government council has started a scheme to buy. It buys English Potatoes which have been grown in the area for years from the local people at 6 cents a pound and sells them at 10 cents a pound to Plantations and also to Kietā people shipping them out. Most of the profit is taken by purchase of bags, payment of M.A.F. air charters for transporting potatoes from Togarau and the cost of running the council tractor for free uplift of potatoes from Aita villages at Fokoia.

( e ) The total cash earnings would be impossible to estimate since so many men are employed outside the area in Kietā and they ~~KIA~~ prefer to work as casual labourers taking time off when they want it e.g. the P.W.D. Wakunai labour line varies from 20 to 30.

( f ) If there are no Co-Operatives in the Wakunai area at present but the Rural Development Officer is trying ~~it~~ to collect the necessary share capital to start one. According to the former Rural Development Officer, who made initial enquiries while Patrolling the area in June 1968, \$4,00.00 could be collected in share capital if collecting was started soon. He believed that if delays were encountered then enthusiasm would wane, and apathy would set in. Originally things went slowly and quite some time elapsed before all obstacles were overcome and share-capital collecting was begun. Then it was found that three other co-operatives had been started and all of them had failed.



Due to the tardiness of its beginnings and the failure of these small co-operatives the Society is not progressing well and only \$1,656.00 of the necessary \$3,400.00 has been collected. The Rural Development Officer has sent five local people from all over the area to look at the Co-Operative's operation at present around Buin and hopes that these five men will be convinced of the value of a Co-Operative and of the need for the Share Capital. They will go back to their villages and talk to the people. Two weeks later the Rural Development Officer will Patrol the area in an effort to collect the rest of the money. If all the money has not been collected by the 18 th. of February the Registrar may order the return of the moneys.

( g ) The most prosperous indigene in the area would be John Kungkam from Buin who owns a plantation and is the President of the Wakunai Local Government Council. His plantation is of 155 acres and also has a Trade Store on it. He employs local labour and is very popular with the local people. There are a number of other men who could be described as entrepreneurs among them Will of Sisivi and Kobakau both own plantations and trade stores and Kobakau also runs a small bakery. Refer Appendix 5 for a complete list of the holders of trade store licences in the Wakunai Area. Apart from John Kungkam, John Wing Chak and J.M. Shaw and the Trade Stores owned by Plantations these are owned by village people who buy goods from the Stores mentioned above and then carry goods up to the villages for sale again at a higher price. Most of the men who run these stores also have their own small plantations and gardens and would use the money to buy other Trade Store goods.

( h ) This money would be almost impossible as there is one Commonwealth Savings Agency at Muma Numa and all accounts are kept in Rabaul, however very few of the local people would save their money if they had accounts as they like to spend it as soon as they get it.

( i ) The Council has had no difficulty collecting tax this year having only one defaulter out of the whole area, except for Tubia village where the Councillor told the people not to pay the increase of \$1.00 this year. When the council tax collecting patrol came they all paid their tax.

#### ( j ) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

( a ) There is a great amount of land available for the increased planting of cash crops as much of the area is still virgin bush. The people of K Nupatero village had enough land to be able to sell a large block to some people of the Upper Aita when they moved down towards the coast and formed the village of Pekoia. There are vast areas untouched but many new areas are being planted now to coincide with the Councils Road Building program as can be seen from the figures given in M a & b in this area study. When the Council roads are completed and the new crops bear fruit this area will prosper.

( b ) Market Gardening could also be increased. The people grow large quantities of vegetables now and all for the local market but if exporting could be organised the people could plant a great deal more. At present the villagers grow cabbages, tomatoes, potatoes, cucumbers, pumpkins, beans, onions, watermelons, peanuts etc.. as well as the usual Tropical Foods. (11)

( c ) Wage earnings in the area are rising rapidly. More and more men are finding work with C.R.A. or other Companies in the Kieta area. Below are the figures for workers absent from the village at the time of census for the two years 1968 and 1969 in the AITA and Rotokas Census Divisions:-

	AITA				ROTOKAS			
	Inside Dist.		Outside Dist.		Inside Dist.		Outside Dist.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1968	38	13	6	4	122	37	6	4
1969	62	46	9	4	317	131	13	5

The number of workers inside the District has increased dramatically in one year while the number outside the District has shown only a slight increase. The people find they can earn more money in Kieta area than by going to areas outside the district. Rising wages in C.R.A. as an inducement to workers to go there has caused a general rise in government wages in Kieta to hold the labourers there. The wages of workers in P.W.D. Wakunai have risen slightly and could rise again to hold workers in the Area.

The overall effect of this is that the people of the Wakunai area are becoming more prosperous and money conscious. The number of Radios, refer appendix 3, in the area is an indication of how much money is earned by these people. Young men return from working in Kieta with radios, good clothes and money in their pockets and this in turn attracts more workers.

( d ) Any new activities in the area would have to be European owned as the people lack capital. A fishing industry could be established particularly a Tuna cannery as the waters of Wakunai bay are often alive with Tuna. The number of sharks would make this difficult. As many as 30 have been seen in schools off the reefs and a fishing boat recently caught 70 on handlines in only two days in Wakunai bay. These sharks would make net fishing impossible. The Timber industry could be expanded as Asitavi and Teperoi timber mills have leases over only part of the coast.

Some new cash crops could be introduced but the people have a great number already and time would be better spent in increasing the production of these crops.



( e )                      The only project that would increase Cash Crop earnings would be road construction. The people have shown their enthusiasm as when the people of the Upper Rotokas volunteered to work a full week every second week on the Wakunai-Togara road instead of the original council plan of every Monday. They have been faithful to this and every second week a great number of men are working hard on building this road. This certainly involved a change in village life and meant a lot of hard work. 10

( o ) ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Wakunai Local Government Council has been established for some time now and the people are beginning to understand it. They seem to realise its value to them and show good sense in their choice of councillors, judging by the good speakers and workers now in the Council. At first the people thought the council was going to give them all sorts of gifts and made requests for them but now they are realising that the council is there to help them develop if they are prepared to help it. Their present enthusiasm is shown by their willingness to work on council building and road construction projects.

At the last elections a lot of the old councillors who were not doing their job were voted out by the people and better men are now in their place. These men are working well and council projects are progressing well.

*Paul van Steveren*

Paul van Steveren, A. P. O.

LIST OF ALL RADIO RECEIVERS OWNED BY VILLAGERS  
IN THE AITA AND ROTOMAS CENSUS DIVISIONS

(9)

OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE AND C. D.		CONDITION
ERAMUI	AITA	KORIBORI	GOOD
SIRONGA-BORA	"	KUSI	GOOD (2 RADIOS)
BORIVIANA	"	"	"
PETER-KETEVIKI	"	"	"
ALCISILLS-BIRIRE	"	"	"
SIOMI	"	OSIWAIPA	"
ROUAI	"	"	"
MAROI	"	"	"
TARESI	"	"	"
NAKIREABI	"	"	"
ENLY	"	"	"
KOKKORI	"	POKUIA	"
SIROUSI-HIRIKE	"	"	"
BIBIOSI-MABALI	"	TOMAI	"
TAVIBORO	"	"	"
KUKUNA	"	"	"
DABOSIS	"	"	"
ERALETO	"	"	"
ICHI	"	"	"
JOHN-MEPEVOIR	"	TUBIA	"
ATAIERI-TARAVERI	"	SIRIWA	"
NOGARU	ROTMAS	BULISITORO	"
LEU	"	"	"
SUVALI	"	"	"
JOSEPH IRI	"	"	"
SURAVE	"	"	"
LELETUM	"	"	"
MORRIS	"	"	"
AMAMBULE	"	"	"
BITOREVI	"	"	"
BAUREVI	"	"	"
ALCRISIO	"	"	"
TIOSICOBU	"	"	"
WILLIAM	"	"	"
SIMAI NUPOMA	"	MAPEARO	"
LAREM	"	"	"
TAPEI	"	"	"
ORATO	"	"	"
JOHN-BIRASI	"	NUPATORO	"
UPOURAURI	"	"	"
KOPETTA ODIDI	"	"	"



OWNERS NAME	VILLAGE & C.D.		CONDITION
	ROTONAS	MUPATORO	
INIO	"	"	GOOD
AKENYI ARITO	"	KURUVU	"
MUTUKAI	"	"	" (2 RADIOS)
TEBITSTIERI	"	"	"
AKAI	"	"	"
TASPIA	"	"	"
ORIPORAI	"	"	"
KASIRATE	"	"	"
PUTAKI	"	SIRIORIPAIA	"
SIRIOS	"	"	"
DEIBAS	"	"	"
BULISMATE	"	"	"
SICORA	"	"	"
SIBIDIA	"	"	"
TUBIAPU	"	"	"
TARU	"	"	"
RISERA	"	SISIVI	UNDER REPAIR
EIKIRIDEA	"	"	GOOD
BEIDIBIOI	"	"	"
UWIRI	"	"	"
WANAMANCE	"	KARAKA	"
JOHN-LOENA	"	"	"
NEU	"	"	"
PERERI	"	"	"
VARIURE	"	TEIHUP	"
SVATE	"	"	"
SIRIU	"	"	"
KIRARA	"	"	"
TOWNARA	"	"	"
ISKOPI	"	"	"
SINAI	"	"	"
BIRARUVI	"	"	"
POSIBERI	"	"	"

THERE WERE NO RADIOS AT THE VILLAGES OF OMAWAIPA, IBU, KAKARAPAIA, AND FIGURES WERE NOT COLLECTED AT THE VILLAGES WHICH ARE NOT MENTIONED ABOVE HOWEVER THERE WAS NO VILLAGE WHICH DID NOT KNOW WE WERE COMING DUE TO THE CLOSE PROXIMITY OF THE VILLAGES TO EACH OTHER.

LIST OF ALL FIRE-ARMS IN THE WAKUNAI AREA.

APPENDIX # 4

(7)

OWNER'S NAME	VILLAGE OR PLT.	TYPE OF FIRE-ARM	REMARKS
BRONGA-FOA	KUSI	S/G-12	
MATO-SIATUI	SIRIBIA	S/G-12	
POMATO-PIRIKOI	KAKARAPAIA	S/G-12	
WAI-TUKERUPAUA	MAPEARO	S/G-12	
ERIA-KUTUTU	IEIKOIA	S/G-12	
HI-SIPAUSI	B POKOIA	S/G-12	
CROFTS	ARIGUA PLT.	S/G-12	
INO	WAKUNAI	Double-Barrelled S/G-12	
WRIGLEY	KOI KOI PLT.	.22 / Rifle	
PI-BUGI	PIPIPAIA	S/G-12	
WATER-MASE	INUS PLT.	S/G-12	
WILIP-TARAH	TEARAKA	S/G-12	
WILLY-LOKOII	E SISIVI	S/G-12	
WILSON-KORAI	TEACHER OF KUSI	S/G-12	
WILSON-DENIS	ARIGUA PLT.	.22 / Rifle	
WILSON-ARADETAT	TOKAI	S/G-12	
WILSON-ATWINSO	TENEKAU PLT.	.22 / Rifle	
WILSON-BIOSI-MASIRAI	TOKAI	S/G-12	
WILSON-SIARI-PUKOPUKO	H KURUVU	S/G-12	
WILSON-LEDI	SDA TEACHER PIPIPAI	S/G-12	Sent to Bain-IRINOKU
WILSON-URIA-TALAIPI	KUSI	S/G-12	
WILSON-PAINE	TENEKAU PLT.	.22 / Rifle	
WILSON-MING CHAK	KIVIRI-WAKUNAI	PISTOL	
WILSON-T. SHAW	NUMA NUMA PLT.	.22 / Rifle	
WILSON-RUGENT	"	.32 Revolver	
WILSON-Rugent	"	.22 / Rifle	
WILSON-Stuart	TENEKAU PLT.	-----	
WILSON-THOMAS-KUTASI	KUSI	S/G-12	
WILSON-Campbell	NUMA NUMA PLT.	.22 Revolver	
WILSON-HEI-HOHOLA	PWD WAKUNAI	S/G-12	BHOHOLA NOW AT KIETA NOW HELD DASF WAKUNAI
WILSON-SINCLAIR	D.A.S.F. WAKUNAI	S.G 12	
WILSON-PELLETIER	C. M. ASITAVI	S/G-12	
WILSON-David PRATT	ARIGUA PLT.	.22 / Rifle	
WILSON-LIES	ARIGUA PLT.	.22 / Rifle	
WILSON-ANITA	INUS	S/G-12	
WILSON-H. WARREN	INUS PLT.	S/G-12	
WILSON-COOKE	TEPEROI TIMBERS	.22 / Rifle	
WILSON-KUMBERI-ANUTAVI	KORIBORI	S/G-12	
WILSON-B. KUNGKUM	WAKUNAI	S/G-12	



LIST OF HOLDERS OF TRADE STORE LICENCES IN THE AREA

(6)

NAME OF HOLDER	LOCATION	NAME	LOCATION
AMANA	LEIKOIA	J. B. KUNGKUM	PITAKOMA PLT. (WAKUNAI)
MO	PITOKAWA (WAKUNAI)	B. J. NEWELL	TEPEROI
BICVI	IAUN (INUS)	SIROWATE	SIRIORIPATA
IRI	BOSKOMB (INUS)	L. H. WARREN	INUS PLT.
BEI	PIPIPAIA		
TO	KAKARAPALA		
MA			
BUWIA	PIPIPAIA		
MO	NUPATORO		
MA	TOGARAU		
LI	INUS		
BEI	POKOIA		
BEI	PIPIPAIA		
ROTO	PIPIPAIA		
REAS	INUS		
WING CHAK	KIVIRI		
SHAW	KIVIRI		
SHAW	NUMA NUMA PLT.		
ONGA	KUSI		
PO	MAPEARO		
LA	INUS		
NTA	TOGARAU		
APA	SISIVI		
PIHARI	SIRIORIPATA		
KERE	TEIHUP		
AS	POKOIA		
PELLETIER	C.M. ASITAVI		
OIO	RUREVU		

## ILLNESS NOTED WHILE DOING CENSUS IN THE VILLAGES

(5)

LOCATION	TINEA	GOITA	TROPICAL ULCERS	INFLUENZA XXXXXXXX
CENSUS DIVISION				
INUS	-	-	2	-
KORIBORI	6	-	2	X-
KUSI	12	3	1	-
OSIWAIPA	2	4	-	-
GWAWAIPA	8	1	-	-
POKOIA	7	2	1	-
TOKAI	1	2	2	-
TUBIA	6	2	-	-
SIRIBIA	3	4	1	-
NEAS CENSUS DIVISION				
BULISITORO	15	-	3	1
IEU	4	-	4	-
KAKARAPAIA	8	3	8	-
LEIKOIA	-	-	3	-
MAPEARO	3	1	2	3
NUPATORO	2	-	1	-
OKIWAIPA	± 5	-	-	a lot of the children had mild cases.
PIPIPAIA	10	-	4	-
TURUVU	6	2	-	-
TOGARAU	4	1	1	-
SIRIOIKPAIA	12	-	5 X	5
SISIVI	7	1	3	7
TIARAKA	-	-	2	-
TEIHUP	2	-	3	-
TEPEROI	1	-	-	-
TIANON	4	-	-	-
TUTUPAIA	29	-	6	-



## LIST OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE VILLAGES

(4)

NAME OF WOMAN	LOCATION	PAGE & LINE NO. IN CENSUS BOOK.
	AITA CENSUS DIVISION	
K AREIBI SIWI	KORIBORI	1 - 8
WATEMI SIREI	"	13 - 9
BIBIENI LEASIORI	KUSI	5 - 2
TORISIAVI NEMITSIA	"	12 - 15
TOTEIVOIEI MUKUPIAS	"	15 - 2
BASIBI BIARAS	"	16 - 2
SIRITIBIER SIRGUSI	"	18 - 15
MUNOBI AUSI	OSIWAIPA	13 - 2
AVAIBI LERIPI	"	19 - 15
ITEI UPIKPIURU	"	20 - 2
BIBIEBI WATEI	OWAWAIPA	3 - 17
SIKOBIBI KARERI	"	13 - 2
RIRIKOI KIARIRI	"	16 - 15
KOPABI OKUTAWA	POKOLA	10 - 10
ORIWAGIBU	"	23 - 2
KIPIPIEI KARERI	"	25 - 2
AMATA KARESUI	"	16 - 12
BIRET DIRESSI	TOKAI	6 - 3
PAIRI KIABARA	TUBIA	4 - 11
DIBI NARIMAU	"	8 - 13
TORIBEREI ABAIRA	"	15 - 15
<del>KORIBORI</del> WERGIBI TARIRIA	SIRIBIA	4 - 12
	ROTOKAS CENSUS DIVISION	
DARATU LEIRORO	BULISITORO	2 - 2
BIOVI SAROBI	"	9 - 2
BIBIRATO -UTERIRI	"	17 - 2
KEREVISIBRA NIRIKAI	IBU	5 - 2
PITURIRIA EVATAI	"	7 - 13
NUSIRA GABATATO	"	13 - 12
SIBUI TORO	KAKARAPATA	3 - 14
KERERASI POPIKAI	"	14 - 2
ETSIALA BORIBURA	"	18 - 9
BIAREVI TAUVI	LEIKOLA	10 - 8
PIRITOKAI BAIBEBIORI	NUPATORO	2 - 2
GRASIEVI BULABURA	PIPIPAIA	2 - 2
ESI PCPOI' OVI	"	4 - 2
BIDEREI BI SEVERAU	"	4 - 15
LALAVEI UTAKPU	"	5 - 17
IUEIABI ERUVI	"	7 - 13
PUIABI KALASEVI	"	11 - 2

## LIST OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE VILLAGES

(3)

NAME OF WOMAN	D LOCATION	PAGE & LINE IN CENSUS BOOK.
ROTKAS CENSUS DIVISION		
AKAU UTAKPU	PIPIPAIA	21 - 12
LUVIE'ETSI TEKILILO	"	26 - 6
LUPAL KAPO'ASIWADIA	"	<del>2</del> 34 - 9
LUPI KASIAVARI	"	38 - 2
TARATEIVI LIDIO	TOGARAU	3 - 2
BITAVI ATIO	"	10 - 15
TSIORIDIEBI MARITSI	"	<del>11</del> 11 - 2
MATICI LILIPETRI	"	11 - 3
SIRALDIDEIBI BUIRIFO	"	14 - 2
HEREPAS MITSIBEI	"	20 - 3
TEIRIRI NUIPIURIRI	"	20 - 19
EVIDO BIDIBARIEI	TUTUPAIA	3 - 12
TSOTSI SOBEI	"	4 - 9
LEISEBI UPAUPARA	"	11 - 10
LAUDIO AUTATA	"	12 - 10
TAIDIVIRI MARUTO	"	13 - 4



LIST OF ALL VILLAGES IN THE AREA SHOWING MISSIONS  
ACTIVE IN EACH AND IMPORTANCE OF EACH MISSION

(2)

VILLAGESRELIGIONS PRESENT IN ORDER OF SIZEROTOKAS CENSUS DIVISION

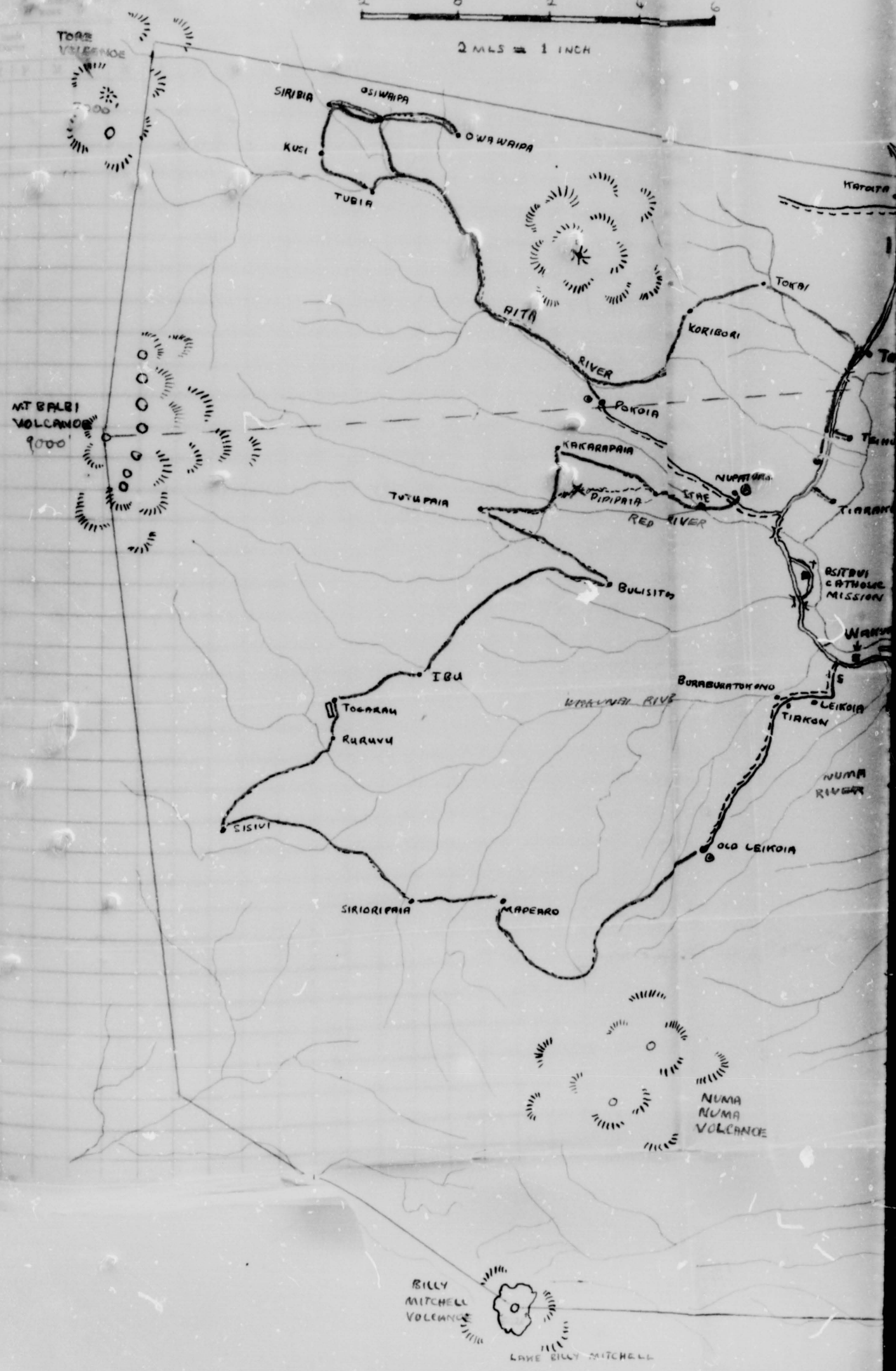
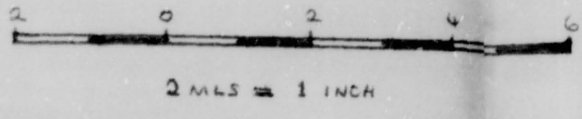
Bulisitoro	Catholic		
Ibu	"		
Kakarapaia	S. D. A.		
Leikoa	Catholic		
Mapearo	"		
Nupatoro	"	S. D. A.	Methodist
Okowapaia	"		
Pipipaia	S. D. A.		
Huruvu	Methodist	Catholic	
Sirioripaia	Catholic		
Sisivi	"	Methodist	
Tiaraka	"	"	S. D. A.
Teihup	"		
Teperoi	"		
Tiakon	"		
Togareu	Methodist	2 Catholic	
Tutupaia	Catholic		

AITA CENSUS DIVISION

Inus	S. D. A.		
Koribori	Methodist	Catholic	
Kusi	Catholic		
Osiwaipa	S. D. A.	Catholic	
Owawaipa	"	Methodist	
Pokoia	Catholic	S. D. A.	Methodist
Tokai	"	"	
Tubia	"		
Siribia	Methodist	Catholic	

10/1/70  
1969/70

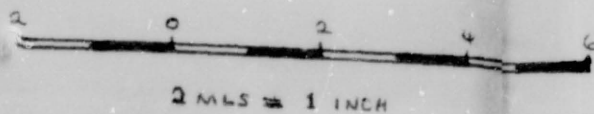
RITA + ROTO KAS CENS. DIVISIONS





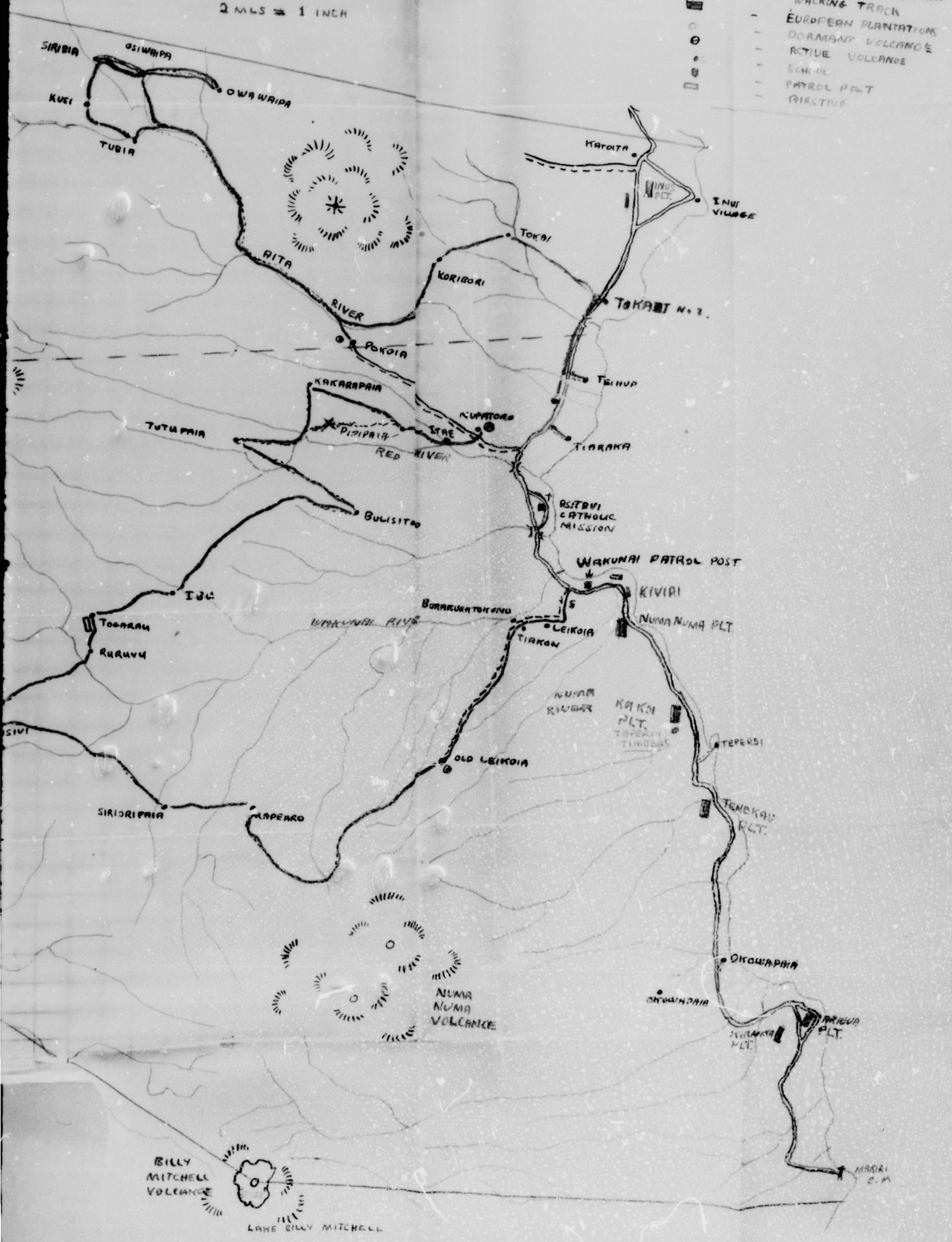
WAKUNAI AREA - KIETA SUB-DISTRICT - FOUR-RIVERVILLE

RITA + ROTO KAS CENSUS DIVISIONS



LEGEND

- CORET ROAD
- FEEDER ROAD (UN-SURVEYED)
- WALKING TRACK
- EUROPEAN PLANTATIONS
- DORMANT VOLCANOE
- ACTIVE VOLCANOE
- SCHOOL
- PATROL POST
- AIRFIELD





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER : TWO (2 of 1969-70)  
SUB-DISTRICT : KIETA  
DISTRICT : BOUGAINVILLE  
TYPE OF PATROL : SPECIAL  
PATROL CONDUCTED BY : PAUL VAN STAVEREN  
DESIGNATION : ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER  
AREA PATROLLED : PART AITA CENSUS DIVISION  
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : JOACHIM BILAS (Wakunai L.G.C. Clerk)  
CONST. 1/C AIRIP 1648  
DURATION OF PATROL : 26/11/69 to 29/11/69  
NUMBER OF DAYS : 3½  
LAST D.D.A. PATROL TO THE AREA : OCTOBER, 1969  
OBJECTS OF PATROL : 1. Wakunai L.G.C. By-Election  
2. Check on Hohalis Welfare Activities  
3. Political Education  
4. General Administration.  
MAP REFERENCE : Dept. of Mineral Resources. Fourmil - Bougainville  
TOTAL POPULATION :

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

Forwarded, Please.

/ /70

.....  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



67-11-16

Division of District Administration,

KONEDORU. PAPUA.

8th April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA.

PATROL NO. WAKUNAI 2/69-70

Your reference 67-1-5 of 2nd March, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of Special Report by Mr. P. van Staveren, Assistant Patrol Officer of part AITA Census Division.

The covering comments effectively summarise the principal features of this report.

At this stage I have no further comments.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

c.c.  
Mr. P. van Staveren,  
Sub-District Office,  
KIETA. Bougainville District.

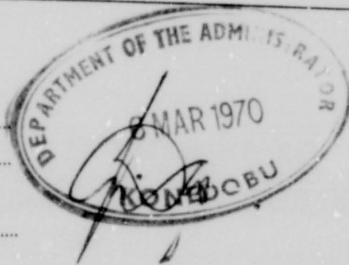
Whilst political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.11.16. (5)

Telephone  
Telegrams..... 67-1-5  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr..... DBM; jmc



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

2nd. March, 1970.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONE DOBU.

WAKUNAI PATROL NUMBER 2 of 1969/70  
PART AITA DIVISION.

Original and copy of the report of the above specified patrol is forwarded herewith. Also enclosed are the covering comments by the Patrol Officer in Charge Wakunai and the Assistant District Commissioner, Kieta.

2. As mentioned in covering comments accompanying Wakunai Patrol Report Number 1 of 1969/70, the District Rural Development Officer is currently examining the Co-operative needs of the area.

3. The Report generally is of historical interest only due to its late submission. Mr. Van Staveren has been reprimanded and it is ~~assumed~~ <sup>admitted</sup> from his authorship of Wakunai Patrol Report Number 1., he is capable of much better effort.

Herewith I enclose a copy of this report submitted by Mr. Paul van Staveren, Assistant Patrol Officer, and comments by the Officer in Charge, Wakunai.

Unfortunately, the patrol route was not marked on the map, typing and sentence structure is not too good and Mr. Van Staveren does not appear to have read over his completed report too well, as many mistakes are not corrected.

It was a pity he was re-allocated, but we can only wait and see. Maybe the fact that his fellow councillors may try to put him down the council may serve to get him to do a better job.

The establishment of a co-operative is a sound move and as most of the money is spent on it, it should get started. The District Rural Development Officer is given every assistance with potential of this area as indicated by figures supplied in Wakunai Patrol Report No. 1 1969-70 (attached) it seems there is need for this.

*D. N. Ashton*  
(D. N. ASHTON)  
District Commissioner.

.../Enc.

social hand.  
Reports of cargo type activities noted. Perhaps an attempt could be made to get some of the men from these villages to offer their work in Aita. In this way they will be open to other influences and get some of the cargo they desire by work. Can they return to their villages (even if only for a short time) they will bring back new ideas and views.



67-4-1

NJG:CG

Sub-District Office,  
P.O. Box 69,  
K I E T A,  
Bougainville District.

9th February, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
Bougainville District,  
K I E T A.

WAKUNAI PATROL NO.2 of 1969-70

PART AITA CENSUS DIVISION

Herewith 3 copies of this report submitted by Mr. Paul van Staveren, Assistant Patrol Officer, and comments by the Officer in Charge, Wakunai.

Unfortunately, the patrol route was not marked on the map, typing and sentence structure is not too good and Mr. van Staveren does not appear to have read over his completed report too well, as many mistakes are not corrected.

It was a pity Revis was re-elected, but we can only wait and see. Maybe the fact that his fellow councillors saw fit to oust him from the council may serve to get him to do a better job.

The establishment of a co-operative seems a sound move and as most of the money has now been collected it should soon get started. I shall discuss this with District Rural Development Officer to ensure that the co-operative is given every assistance. With potential of this area as indicated by figures supplied in Wakunai Patrol Report No. 1 1969-70 (attached) it seems there is need for one.

Social Page 5

Reports of cargo type activities noted. Perhaps an attempt could be made to get some of the men from these villages to offer for work in Kieta. In this way they will be open to other influences and get some of the cargo they desire by work. When they return to their villages (even if only for a short time) they will bring back new ideas and views.



12

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference...67-2-1.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI.

25th November, 1969.

Mr. P. van Staveren,  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - WAKUNAI PATROL No. 2-69/70

You will commence a patrol on the 26th November, 1969, which will be carried out to Part of the Aita Census Division. The main object of the patrol will be to hold elections for Councillor's to the Wakunai Local Government Council, in the Following wards on the stated dates:=-

- 1. KORIBORI/TOMAI WARD - 26th November, 1969.
- 2. TUBIA WARD - 28th November, 1969.

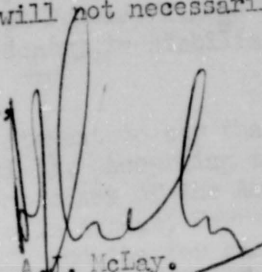
Could the elections be carried out to comply with the relevant sections in the Local Government Ordinance, 1963 as amended.

Although there will be not much time to complete extra field duties, could you enquire discreetly into any Mahalis Welfare Activities in the Aita, to ascertain whether the people have become exposed to any propoganda on this matter. Please be wary of any leading questions in relation to the Society.

Because Political Education is a continuing process, and is the basis for the social modernisation of the people, could you issue small talks to the people on the Councils' functions and its role in this process (as I have previously discussed with you). I do not expect you to delve into lengthy discussions concerning Territory Politics, as time will not permit.

On your return you will be expected to complete a Patrol Report to comply with the Departmental Standing Instructions (Director's 67-1-0 of 21st June 1968) of which you have a copy. Because of the short duration of the Patrol this report will not necessarily have to be of great ~~xxx~~ volume.

Good luck on your patrol.

  
A. J. McLay.  
Officer-in-Charge.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

11

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference... 67/10/103  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI.

Bougainville District.

9th January 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
KIETA.

WAKUNAI Patrol No.2 - 1969-70

AITA CENSUS DIVISION

Attached please find a report for a short patrol to the Aita Census Division, carried out by Mr. P van Staveren, A.P.O. Map References, relevant Field Officer's Journals and Claims for Camping Allowance are also included. Could the Camping Allowance Contingencies be forwarded to Treasury after completion, please.

The Patrol was mounted mainly for the purpose of holding By-elections in two wards in the Aita and the Officer did not carry out any detailed study of the peoples. I have the following comments to add:-

POLITICAL - I am not pleased with the re-election of Revis as Councillor of the Tubia Ward. He was terminated under S.26 (1) (c) of the Local Government Ordinance for failure to appear at 4 consecutive council meetings. During the period that he was a sitting member, he had nothing to say, even though his ward is backward and could do with assistance from the Council. I believe that his re-election ultimated from some mystical hold that he has over the people.

ECONOMIC - Tokai and Koribori Villages, because of their close proximity to the Wakunai-Inus Road are keeping pace with the general economic development movement of the Wakunai Area. This ward hopes to construct a minor road in the near future, to extend to their inner hamlets.

Tubia on the other hand, being isolated and having to tote all produce many miles to the road head at Pokoia Village are less advanced. Coffee is their main crop and their economy is stabilized by the sale of artifacts.

SOCIAL - It is rather a bland statement to say that the majority of the people caught influenza (P.4 Social). According to the Health Extension Officer at Wakunai, there were no cases of the Asian 'flue, which ravished some areas of the Highlands in August, September & October, reported in the Upper areas of Wakunai, and the few cases which were reported in the coastal areas, were possibly only a normal type frequent during wet periods.

.../3

10

..... Reports were received before the commencement of this patrol that the Mahalis Welfare Society, were planning to move into the Wakunai area, shortly after Christmas. Apparently they tried to feel out the area before this reported date but were rejected. However, seeing that they have tried once, they are likely to try again and a close watch will have to be kept up, to prevent the people from accepting this nefarious cults doctrines. Patrols will move into the area, with the aims of discussing with the people values of economic development and ways and means of political advancement, so that the attraction of large gains of wealth through minimum work can be diminished.

Minor Cargo Cults have always been a part of the Aita peoples way of life. I do not believe that the movements have suddenly 'flared up' but that they have been there and kept in the background. I think that the only reason that they have been reported now is because of some jealousy in the village, causing one or two members to 'miss out', and so they have let out the information. Only by continual Education, will these cults be lose their support.

Quite a good report has been submitted by Mr. van Steveren and he is gaining greater insight of the people that he is working with. If the report contained more detailed information instead of generalities, then it would have been more worthwhile.

For your information, please.

*A. J. McLay*  
A. J. McLay.  
Officer-in-Charge.

*John Steveren*  
John Steveren  
Assistant Patrol Officer.



(9)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WAKUNAI PATROL NO. 2 - 69/70

OFFICER CONDUCTING : P. van Staveren, Assistant Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED : Part of Aita Census Division.

DURATION : 3½ Days.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : Mr. Joachim Bilas, Wakunai L.G.C. Clerk.  
Constable 1/C Airip - 1648.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : Wakunai L.G.C. By-election.  
Check on Mahalis Welfare activities  
in the area.  
Political Education.  
General Administration.

PREVIOUS PATROLS TO AREA : D.D.A. SEPT./OCT. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ 1969

MAP REFERENCE : Dept. of Mineral Resources - Twonil -  
Bougainville.

*P. van Staveren*  
P. van Staveren,  
Assistant Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

(4)

26 - 11 - 69. By Toyota to Red-River, 30 mins. , arrived 9.45. Bridge at Red River is closed so Patrol walked from this point. Carriers were not waiting as expected so Tiaraka men, working on the road, ~~were~~ carried the cargo. Walked from 11.00 until 1330 hrs. to Koribori village. Patrol took the route shown on the map, refer Appendix 1, through a hamlet of Tiaraka and up the valley of the Aita River. Path poorly cleared but easy walking along next to the River with a steep ridge to be climbed to the village site. Koribori and Tokai men were waiting at the Aita crossing to carry cargo for the Patrol and did not return to the village until dark so elections postponed until tomorrow.

27 - 11 - 69 Polling conducted 0830 to 0930 hrs. Patrol departed at 1100 hrs. arriving Tubaia village 1500. Walking track was in good condition and the Aita river was low making the crossings easy. This path is very slippery when wet however it was dry until the last  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. of the journey when light rain started falling. The crossings had changed due to the last flood and the one at the foot of the Koribori Ridge, which was deep when crossed on the last patrol was only 1'- 2' deep.

28 - 11 - 69 Polling conducted 0800 to 0900 hrs. Patrol departed at 10.30 hrs. arrived at Pokoia at 13.00 and carriers arrived 1500 hrs. . Walking track and river in very good condition and progress swift. Difficult ridge to be climbed at Pokoia, over 800' from valley floor.

29 - 11 - 69 Patrol awaited Station Toyota until 1100 hrs. when Mr. A. McLAY arrived by Motor-Bike and informed the Patrol that the Ford being built on the Red River was not completed. The Patrol departed Pokoia at 1130 hrs. and arrived at the Red River at 1300 hrs., when Toyota boarded for 30min drive to Wakanai.

END OF PATROL.



SITUATION REPORT

(7)

(a) POLITICAL

The Political Attitudes of the people of the two wards of Tubia and Koribori / Tokai are remarkably different. The people of Koribori / Tokai ward realise the ~~responsibility~~ value of having a good man representing them in the Wakunai Local Government Council. They agreed with the council's decision to have a new councillor as their old councillor was inefficient. The man who was elected as the new councillor for this ward, Steven Hinori, is a powerful man in both his character and in his position as land leader in the village of Koribori. He has been a councillor before and with his experience and power he should have the people of his ward behind him and should have no trouble completing council projects. When the results of the polling were announced, Steven Hinori gave the people a 30 min. speech and they all appeared to be paying attention to what he said. The people of Koribori / Tokai have a Councillor who is a responsible man and who will be a good voice for them in the Council meetings.

The people of Tubia ward on the other hand did not seem to care about the Council. Their old Councillor, Revis, was re-elected in spite of the fact that he had missed three meetings in a row. Revis was previously quiet in the Council meetings and did not do much for his ward. The Tubia people would be among the most primitive people in the Aita and possibly are not advanced enough in their thinking to realise the importance of the Council. The candidate opposing Revis, was only there to please the Patrol as Revis won unanimously.

The people of Koribori/Tokai are more advanced economically and socially than the people of Tubia and so their attitudes to Council and Government are more progressive.

(b) ECONOMIC.

The Wakunai Marketing Co-Operative, after a lot of trouble with collecting share capital, is now starting to go ahead. D.A.S.F. sent five men to Buha to study Co-Operatives in the area.

(6)

On their return they went to their villages . This was done in the hope that they would realise the value of a Co-Operative Society and the need for a large share capital and would instil enthusiasm into the people so that the rest of the share capital could be collected by the Rural Development Officers. Until then only \$1665.00 had been collected. The Rural Development Officers have completed a Patrol of the Rotokas Census Division and have collected a further \$1,100.00 which brings the Total to \$2,700.00. They intend to patrol the Aita Census Division and collect a further \$900.00 to make up the amount of \$3,600.00 set down as the necessary Share Capital. An extension of time has been applied for as the date given by the Registrar for completion of this work is the 15-2-1970.

While the Patrol was at Tubia village in the Aita Census Division, people from Tubia and Kusi villages were asked in their opinion of the Co-Operative . They all said it would be a good thing and most said they would be prepared to give more money towards its establishment. Some expressed hope that the Rural Development Officers would soon Patrol the Aita Census Division and collect more money.

(c) SOCIAL . The recent Influenza Epidemic came to Wakunai however no casualties were reported. John Senoso, the Medical Assistant at Wakunai, patrolled the Rotokas Census Division, giving injections to all people living over or at 3,000'. He visited the Rotokas villages of Sisivi , Togarau, Ruruva and Ibu and was on his way up to the Aita when met by the Patrol. He planned to visit Kusi, Siribia, Osiwaipa and Cwawaipa in the Upper Aita valley. In the Wakunai area the Majority of the people caught the Influenza but its effects were not serious. The Medical Assistant said the people Co-Operated readily with his patrol and he had no trouble giving the injections.

The Patrolling Officer saw no evidence of Hahalis Welfare activities in the area patrolled and the people mentioned nothing about it,. However a report was received that two members of this society have been to some villages in the Upper Aita and Rotokas areas. This report was from Fr. Fahey of Asitavi Mission who also says that these men were ousted from the villages. It appears they were "feelers" for the society and were testing the people to find out how susceptible they would be to Hahalis Propoganda. Fr. Fahey did not know which villages the men had visited. Previous to this some people have expressed opinions that Hahalis Welfare might be moving into the area from the Teop Census Division. However if the report from Fr. Fahey is true it seems unlikely that they will have any success in the area.



(5)

Cargo Cults have flared up again in the Waiunai Area. In the Aita villages of Osa<sup>n</sup> Alpa and surrounding hamlets some men have been exhuming bodies and the bones of their ancestors, putting money of Religious motifs in boxes with them, saying prayers and in one case a body, buried for 4 months was exhumed, washed and after prayers were said over it, buried again. Also in Bulisitoro one man stole the Crucifixes and holy pictures out of the church. He exhumed the bones of his father, took them to his house where with the articles from the church he said prayers over them and re-buried them. When interviewed he claimed to have had a vision of his father who told him to look after his bones. He had a good speaking voice and appeared to have swayed some more of the people.

These movements appear to have died out again but the area seems to be prone to cargo cults as there have been many over the past years so more of them could easily start.

(d) MISCELLANEOUS

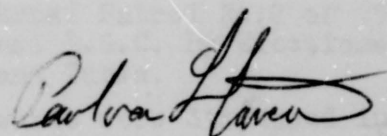
- Medical Research Team from Harvard University in the U.S.A. beginning work in the AITA.

For four months now Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, of Harvard University, have been living in the village of Kusi in the Aita Census Division. Mr. Rutherford is an Anthropologist and the forerunner of a Medical Research Team from Harvard which plans to carry out research into Tropical Medicine in the Aita Valley. They will be bringing a lot of equipment with them such as X-Ray machines. While at Tubia the Patrolling Officer had talks with Mr. Rutherford on his work and progress there. He appears to be getting along alright although he says the people haven't let him know anything important yet.

Mr. Rutherford is compiling a dictionary in the Aita language and can speak a little of it. Both he and his wife hope to be able to ~~talk~~ speak the Aita language before the Medical Team arrives. Mr. Rutherford says he has been to some of the ceremonies which few if any Europeans have seen before. These concern the Upei Cult which still exists in the Aita, which involves the wearing of a special hat by all young men until they are old enough to marry.

(4)

When the Patrol was at Tubia village , people from Kusi village , where the Rutherfords are staying , were asked their opinions of the Rutherfords and their work. The people said they liked them and had no objection ~~X~~ them staying there. The people of the Aita villages have been helpful to the Rutherfords , in their work and their life there.



Paul van Staveren,  
Assistant Patrol Officer.



3

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT NO.2 OF 69-70

SPECIAL PURPOSE REPORT - WAKUNAI L.G.C. BY-ELECTIONS

The special purpose of the Wakunai Patrol No.2 of 69-70 was the carrying out of the Wakunai L.G.C. By-Elections in the two wards of Koribori/Tokai and Tubia.

The councillors of these two wards were discussed in a fully constituted meeting of the Council in October, 1969 under Section 26 (1)(c) of the Local Government Ordinance.

It was agreed to terminate the positions of these two councillors out of fairness to their wards. The councillor from Tubia ward had missed four meetings in a row and when he did come to a meeting he did nothing to help his people.

The councillor from Koribori/Tokai ward was involved in land disputes in the village and so when he tried to settle disputes for the people they referred to his own land problems and paid little attention to him. He was therefore prevented from functioning properly as councillor. He was given the opportunity to resign but let things lapse until his position as councillor was terminated by the Council.

The elections were carried out in an orderly fashion on the 27th and 28th November, 1969 in the Wards of Koribori/Tokai and Tubia respectively. The people were advised by word of mouth and by broadcasts over Radio Bougainville the dates the elections would be held.

The electors were each handed a voting card with the names of the candidates printed on them, and were assisted if necessary in the polling booth. The preferential system of voting was explained to the people before and after the voting.

In the Koribori/Tokai ward the people elected Steven HINORI to the position of councillor. He should be a good councillor as he is a natural leader with a strong personality and is the land leader for the area. This ward is more advanced and is building roads in an effort to increase their prosperity.

Tubia ward is not very progressive. The people re-elected the old councillor in spite of his bad record. They have an apathetic attitude to the council and seemed to elect the councillor just to please the Council and the patrol. It is hoped that Revis, the councillor, has learnt a lesson and will try to help his ward. Tubia is isolated and has no route to work a road upon.

The elections were on a par with the General Elections in the enthusiasm of the voters and number absent. The figures (over page) show comparative numbers of votes and the number of those who actually voted in the General Election - April/ May, 1969 - and the By-Elections.

GENERAL ELECTIONS	TOTAL POP.	NO. of ELECTORS		NO. VOTED		TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	
Koribori/Tokai	228	55	51	24	16	140
Tubia	148	39	32	29	18	47

## BY-ELECTIONS

Koribori/Tokai	254	57	59	33	21	54
Tubia	152	32	31	19	19	38

The number of absentees are given below: )

GENERAL ELECTIONS	ABSENTEES		UNAVOIDABLY ABSENT	
	M	F	M	F
Koribori/Tokai	31	35		
Tubia	10	14		

## BY-ELECTIONS

Koribori/Tokai	24	38	19	4
Tubia	12	13	1	2

The above statistics give the comparative numbers of people absent from the two wards at the time of the election.

In Koribori/Tokai the absentees were women and old men who could not walk or would find it difficult to walk to the village of Hosibori from the many scattered hamlets.

In Tubia they were mainly disinterested people, as the village is more compact.

From the statistics it can be seen that the people of Koribori/Tokai are far more progressive and should develop rapidly, but the future of the people of Tubia is uncertain.

Paul van Stavensen.



IRKUNHI PATROL NO 2 - 69/70

MAP OF AITA AND ROTOKAS CENSUS DIVISIONS

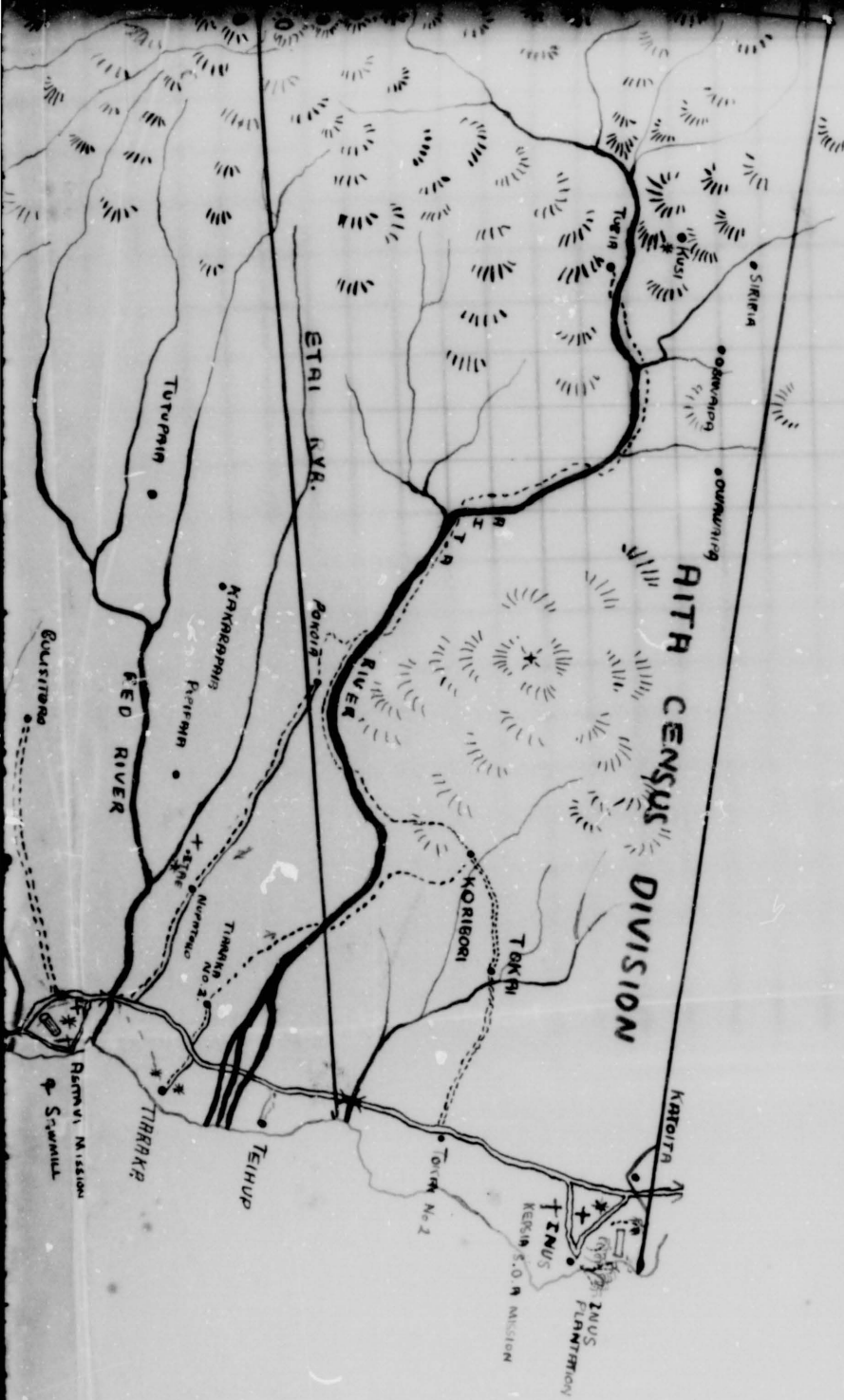
SOUTHERN MINERAL RESOURCES - BOURNIVILLE 2 ML.

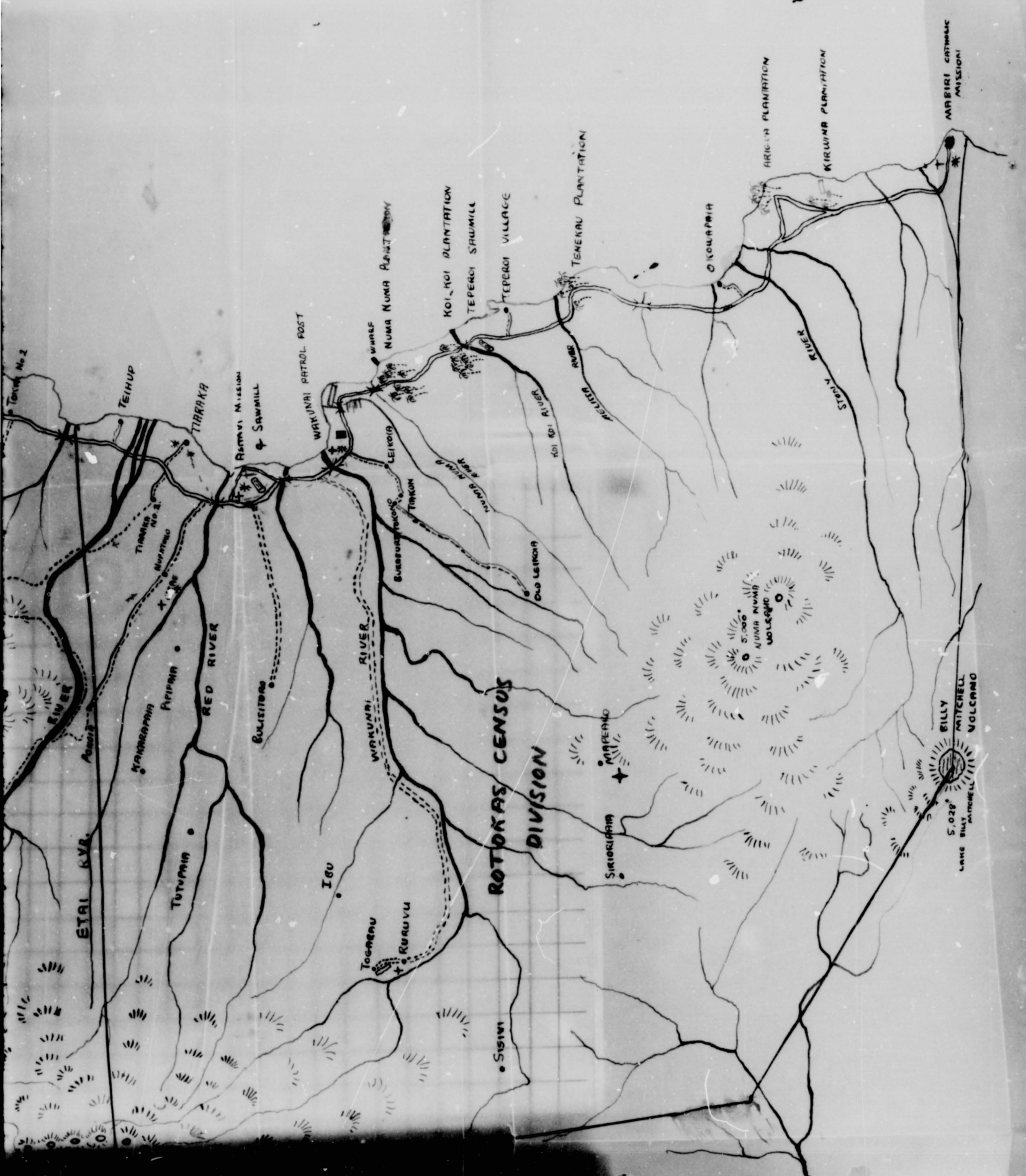


SCALE: 1 INCH = 2 MILES

LEGEND

- Indians Camp
- Feeder Road
- Proposed Road
- Trid Posts
- Schools
- Plantations
- Missions
- Roads
- Sawmill
- Bridge
- Culvert
- Ford
- Patrol Route





Handwritten notes on a separate sheet of paper, partially visible at the bottom left of the image. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and blurring, but appears to contain descriptive information related to the map's content.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

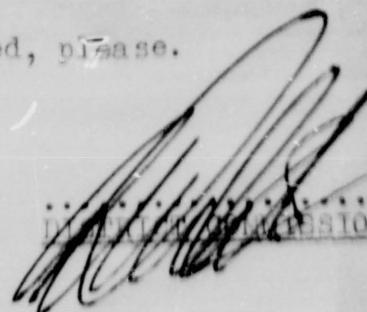
PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER : THREE (3 of 1969-70)  
SUB-DISTRICT : KIETA  
DISTRICT : BOUGAINVILLE  
TYPE OF PATROL : SPECIAL  
PATROL CONDUCTED BY : PAUL VAN STAVEREN  
DESIGNATION : ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER  
AREA PATROLLED : PART ROTOKAS CENSUS DIVISION  
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : 1 MEMBER R.P.N.G.C.  
DURATION OF PATROL : 12/1/70 to 16/1/70  
NUMBER OF DAYS : 5  
LAST D.D.A. PATROL TO THE AREA : OCTOBER, 1969  
OBJECTS OF PATROL : 1. Political Education  
2. Feasibility survey of Togamau and Bubishiro feeder roads  
3. General Administration  
MAP REFERENCE : Dept. of Mineral Resources  
Fournil - Bougainville  
TOTAL POPULATION :

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

Forwarded, please.

18/3/70

  
.....  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

HRD:SK

21

Division of District Administration,  
Department of the Administration,  
KONEDOBU.....Papua.

67-11-20

29th April, 1970

District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
KINTA.

WAKUNAI PATROL NO. 3-69/70.

Your reference 67-1-5 of 18th March, 1970.

- 2. I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of Situation Report by Mr. V. P. Staveren of part Rotokas Census Division.
- 3. An informative and well presented report. The comments on Political Education will be of interest to the Political Education Committee.
- 4. Your comments adequately cover the points of interest raised by the report.

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

c.c. Mr. P. V. Staveren,  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
WAKUNAI.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1120

20

Telephone  
Telegrams  
Our Reference 67-1-5  
If calling ask for DEM/ca  
Mr.



Department of District Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
Bougainville District,  
P.O. Box 33,  
KIETA.

Sub-district Office,

18th March, 1970.

Bougainville District.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBUBU.

20th February, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
Bougainville District  
WAKUNAI PATROL No. 3 OF 1969/70  
PART ROTOKAS CENSUS DIVISION

Report of the above-specified patrol conducted by Mr. P. Van Staveren is forwarded herewith. Copy of the Assistant District Commissioner's covering memorandum is also enclosed.

2. A surveyor is now in the Rotokas working on the Togarau feeder road which is part of the Districts Rural Development Programme and work is progressing well.

3. The political education report and questionnaires are being analysed by the District Political Education Officer. In the past four months special patrols for this purpose have been mounted throughout the district. It is, however, difficult to explain the workings of democratic government to people of an area whose M.H.A's. have not bothered to visit them since election two years ago.

His work on the road surveys is detailed and provides useful data.

With the amount of new cash crops in the area (refer Page 5) it is obvious that the provision of a good road network throughout the district is essential.

The Director of Roads has been advised of his Department will shortly be providing a road route to Togarau. The patrol will give him an idea of the problems he will encounter.

c.c. The Assistant District Commissioner,  
KIETA.

Assistant District Commissioner

17

67-4-1

NJG:CG

Sub-District Office,  
P.O. Box 69,  
K.I.E.T.A.,  
Bougainville District.

26th February, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
Bougainville District,  
K.I.E.T.A.

WAKUNAI PATROL NO.3 of 1969-70

PART ROTOKAS CENSUS DIVISION

Herewith original and 2 copies of this report.

Perhaps this report could have been better presented by including details of road survey and political education in the main body of the report, as these were the special purposes of the patrol.

Mr. van Staveren displays a keen interest in his job and has carried out a good patrol for so junior an officer.

His work on the road surveys is detailed and provides useful data.

With the amount of new cash crop plantings in the area (refer Page 5) it is obvious that the provision of a good road network throughout the area is essential.

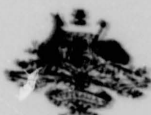
The Director of Works has advised an officer of his Department will shortly be visiting Wakunai area to find a road route to Togarau. No doubt the surveys on this patrol will give him an idea of some of the problems he will encounter.

*N. J. Grant*

(N.J. Grant)

Assistant District Commissioner.





(B)

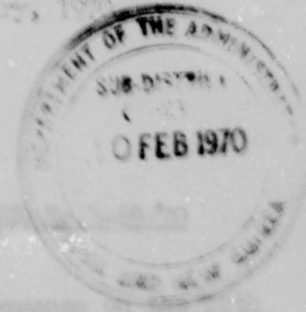
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram  
Our Reference  
Handling unit for  
No.

Department of District Administration,  
Pohorua Post,  
MILNEBAY DISTRICT,  
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

2nd February, 1970

Mr. F. van Steveren,  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
Assistant District Commissioner,  
MILNEBAY DISTRICT OFFICE,  
MILNEBAY.



MILNEBAY DISTRICT  
MILNEBAY PATROL NUMBER 2-69/70  
PARTIAL TOTAL CENSUS DIVISION

Attached please find report for a short patrol accomplished by Mr. F. van Steveren, A.P.O. to the Rotokas Census Division. Map references have been included and claims for Camping Allowance have been forwarded for completion. Both Manual to Togara and the Arbitration to Milnebay Roads.

The main purpose of the patrol was to complete a Political Education campaign, seeking answers to a questionnaire, circulated with the Secretary's memorandum 19-1-29 dated 16th October, 1969. Mr. van Steveren appears to have completed this phase of the patrol quite well, and his report is included under a separate heading in his patrol report.

The other allotted task of the patrol, was for the patrolling officer to walk along the track to Togara, and assess whether it is possible for the people to construct a road following this route. By use of a compass and alby level, Mr. van Steveren was to measure any barriers and try to locate a possible alternate route. This too appears to have been done well and the separate memorandum 39-5-1 has been forwarded with the report. You will need approximately one week on the patrol. Any other points raised by the people you will try to deal with during the patrol but if you Mr. van Steveren was issued instructions to include the above two subjects as part of separate correspondence to comply with para. 5 (iii) of the Director's memo 67-1-0 dated the 21st June 1968.

It is a shame that not one of the peoples representatives in the House of Assembly have bothered to visit them at the village level, since they have been elected. I am sure that apart from having to lend an ear to the people's problems, they would be able to assist in the people's political training. Field Officer's can achieve only as much in this field and information distributed by Government Officer's is always viewed as the opinion of the White Man. If the people elected members were to visit them, then up to date information regarding Politics could be disseminated with more penetrating effect.

A worthwhile report. Mr. van Steveren is learning more and more about the people and their customs.

For your information, please

*[Signature]*  
J. H. H. H.  
Officer-in-Charge.



17

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference... 67-4-3  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
Patrol Post,  
WAKUNAI.

9th January, 1970.

Mr. P. van Staveren,  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
WAKUNAI.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - WAKUNAI PATROL No. 3-69/70

Please prepare for a patrol to commence on the 22th January and to include part of the Rotokas Census Division. The purposes of the patrol are to be:-

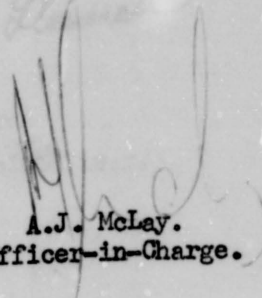
1. Political Education - Refer to Secretaries memo 19-1-29 of the 16th October, 1969.
2. Road Feasibility Survey for both Wakunai to Togarau and the Asitavi to Bulisitoro Roads.

For the Political Education Campaign, please follow as close as possible to the notes I have made in answer to the questions on the questionnaire. These cover most points, however at times may require elaboration.

For the Road Feasibility Survey, please take with your equipment the Office Abney Level and Compass. You will walk along the planned routes of the road and on encountering any barriers to progress, you will measure the approximate percentages of the rises and try to locate alternative routes.

You will spend approximately one week on the patrol. Any other points raised by the people you will try to deal with during the patrol but if you find that you are out of depth, you will note the relevant points and refer them to me on return.

Good luck on your patrol,

  
A.J. McLay.  
Officer-in-Charge.





REPUBLIC OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

16

WAKUNAI PATROL NO. 3 - 69/70.

OFFICER CONDUCTING:

P. van Staveren, Assistant Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED:

Part of Rotokas Census Division.

DURATION:

5 Days

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

Constable Dubun - 1126

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

Political Education,  
Feasibility Surveys of the proposed feeder roads to Togarau and Bulisitoro villages,  
General Administration.

PREVIOUS PATROLS TO AREA:

D.D.A. Sept./Oct. 1969,  
PHD December 1969  
D.A.S.F. December 1969

MAP REFERENCE:

Dept. of Mineral Resources -  
Tromil - Bougainville.

*Paal van Staveren*

P. van Staveren  
Assistant Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY

15

12 - 1 - 70. Departed Office by Toyota 09.30 and arrived at the end of the drivable section of the road at 09.50. Discussed purpose of Patrol with the village men working on the road, organised carriers and commenced walking at 10.45. For description of track refer attached letter and map of the route. Arrived at Buruvu village at 14.45 where discussions held before continuing on to Togarau. Carriers arrived at 17.00. Evening discussions held until 11.00.

13 - 1 - 70 Departed Togarau 09.30 and arrived Sisivi 11.00, carriers arrived 12.30. This track could be used to build a road to Sisivi as it follows the top of a ridge most of the way and is an easy walk. Path was well looked after. Afternoon talk with one of the important men on village progress and evening Political Discussions.

14 - 1 - 70 Departed Sisivi 08.00 and arrived Togarau 09.00 where talk held with Sirivisi about the discussion held in the rest-house on the 12-1-70. Departed Togarau 11.00 after light rain and arrived Ibu village at 12.30. Carriers time was 4hrs. Track from Togarau to Ibu had not been cleared for a while and was difficult to follow in places. No people at Ibu so Political Discussion not held.

15-1 - 70 Departed Ibu 08.00 and arrived Bulisitoro 11.00. Stopped at a Hamlet of Bulisitoro for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. where people informed of the purpose of the patrol and village piggery inspected. Walking track was in good condition and not many hills encountered. Men came from Tutupai and Bulisitoro so discussion held in the Rest-House until 17.45 in the afternoon.

16 - 1 - 70 Departed Bulisitoro 08.30 and walked the route of the new feeder road to Bulisitoro. See attached map and feasibility survey for description of this route. Stopped at a hamlet of Bulisitoro for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. on the way and arrived at the start of the drivable section at 11.00. Toyota transported the Patrol back to walanai, 11.30 to 12.00.

END OF PATROL



SITUATION REPORT

14

(A) POLITICAL

One of the two main purposes of this Patrol was the carrying out of Political Education in the form of a questionnaire as given in the Secretary's Circular Memorandum 19 - 1 - 29 of the 16th. of October 1968. Refer the attached separate report on this subject for further information. The asking of these questions and the explanations given for those which the people could not answer led to long discussions on the questions and other matters.

One of the most discussed subjects was Independence for Papua and New Guinea. The people of the Rotokas villages do not want Independence yet or in the very near future. They have heard a lot about this recently on their radios. Mr. Whitlam, the Opposition Leader in Australia, said that Papua and New Guinea should be given self government in two years and full Independence in six years time. The people ~~XXXX~~ heard this and now appear to be very worried. They believe that if Independence is given too soon the more developed areas will run the country and will use their influence in the House of Assembly to channel finances into their own areas and will forget about the under-developed areas such as the Rotokas. These people want Australia to stay until they are on a level footing, both Economically and Socially with the rest of Papua and New Guinea. Their argument is that all men try to ~~XXXX~~ look after their own place in preference to other areas. If the people of Wabunan do not have a very sound economy and more educated people at the time of Independence they will not have a very strong voice in the new government. They feel they will be exploited by the more developed areas or just merely forgotten about.

The peoples idea of being forgotten about could stem from the fact that their member for north Bougainville has never taken the time to visit them, except for a short visit to the Wabunan Patrol Post, in 1968, when very few people saw him. In all the villages the people complained about this, saying that they have no voice in their own government. They blame a lot of their ignorance of Politics on this fact. These people want to understand their House of Assembly and its workings so that they can use it to obtain help for their areas development.

(13)

One point brought up in the discussion with the people of Bulisitoro and Tutupata was the present war between Biafra and Nigeria. They say the reason for the war was that Nigeria was given Independence before the country was equally developed and that Biafra was exploited by Nigeria. The people of Biafra declared Independence from the rest of Nigeria so as they could develop their own area. They think that Bougainville ~~WIKIPIPI~~ with its vast mineral deposits could be exploited by the rest of Papua and New Guinea if Independence was given before the people of Bougainville were developed and educated enough to have a strong voice in the Government. They consider that it could come to a break away from the rest of Papua and New Guinea and even a war, however they do not want this to happen as they consider that Bougainville could not stand as an Independent Country for very long and are afraid of a war after hearing about all the suffering in Biafra.

The Malanai Local Government Council is Government that the people can see in action and the Councillors are men they can understand and use to benefit their villages. The people are behind the Council in ~~XX~~ its road development project and work full alternate weeks on the roads. They realise the economic value of ~~XXXX~~ them and so work hard on their construction. When similarities between the Council and the House of Assembly were pointed out the people seemed to understand the House of Assembly better.

The men at Sisivi discussed the Possibility of C.R.A. or other mining companies entering the Rotokas area. They are divided in their opinions on this subject. The younger men would welcome mining activities in the area as they have seen the development taking place in Kieta and the Panguna areas, particularly with regard to road construction and the extension of health and social services. The only ones who oppose the idea are the old men who are mostly land leaders and have never been out of the area to see the development taking place in Kieta or elsewhere. They resent the younger men for their knowledge and would not like to lose ~~XXXX~~ their control of the land as it gives them their power in the village. This difference of opinion could widen the existing social gap between the two generations if mining companies were to approach the people with the intention of buying land for mining activities.



12

ECONOMIC (D)

The second object of this patrol was to conduct Feasibility Surveys of the proposed feeder roads to Togarau and Bulisitore. These roads are at present under construction by the Wakanai Local Government Council. The men from Sisivi, Togarau, Ruruvu, Ibu and Bulisitore work full alternate weeks on the roads. These people expressed their desire for the roads to the Patrol at every village. At present they plant only enough cash crops to carry the produce on their backs to Wakanai. They have ~~EE~~ started to plant a lot more Coconuts, Coffee and Cocoa and hope to have them in production when these roads are completed. Many newly cleared and newly planted blocks of land were seen along the route of the road to Togarau and around the villages visited there were large plantings of young trees. Figures shown below give the large number of young trees in comparison with those now in production.

	YOUNG TREES	PRODUCING TREES
<b>COCOA</b>		
sole plantings	66,052	4,062
individual plantings	63,421	19,105
	<u>129,473.</u>	<u>23,167.</u>
<b>COFFEE</b>	9,589	5,044
<b>COCONUTS</b>	151,398	49,805

These figures are as given by D.A.S.F. for the year 1968/69 and are for the whole census division. They therefore include all the coastal villages, which means that the proportionate number of young trees to producing trees would be higher in the upper areas as the coastal villages have all the crops planted that they want. The people of the Upper Rotokas are preparing for the completion of the road links.

D.A.S.F. Wakanai has now almost enough money to start the Wakanai Marketing Co-Operative Society. This will be a great boon to the people giving them more money and an outlet for their produce. A total of over \$3,100.00 has been collected which leaves only another \$500.00 to be collected. The Rural Development Officer has recently patrolled the Rotokas and Aita Census Divisions to bring the amount to its present level. Only the Coastal Aita villages remain to be visited and the rest of the money should be collected shortly.

(11)

While the Patrol was at Sisivi village a trade store was inspected and found to sell the following items: Sugar, Coffee Powder, Tea, Tinned Fish, Flour, Kerosene, Rice and Tobacco. The store belonged to Wili, a former Maknai, and this store along with others should prosper once supplies can be brought up to the village by road instead of having to be carried on men's backs or on expensive N.A.F. (Light Aircraft) charters.

The people use such trade store goods as dishes, cutlery, buckets, cups and those who have been working in Kieta usually have battery operated radios and record players. In house building the people use nails and wire in preference to vines from the bush. A few are buying corrugated iron sheets to roof their houses and one house at Ruruva already has an iron roof. At Sisivi one man is buying it sheet by sheet until he has enough, he carried the sheets from Maknai up the route for the Togarua Road. When these roads are completed the people will have more money to obtain modern implements and so improve their standard of living.

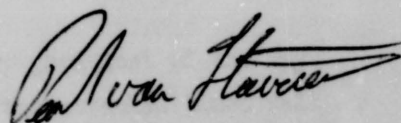
In the villages of Sisivi and Bulisitoro, pigs were seen and it appears that they are plentiful in the area. They are not bred by the people and there is little evidence of pigs in the villages. The people leave the pigs to breed in the bush and they are mostly hunted on the slopes of the mountains in the area. At Togarua the men claim to be able to capture 10 pigs in one day. They use their dogs, giving them some kind of drug which makes the dogs very savage, to chase the pigs. The dogs bite and hold on to the pigs allowing themselves to be dragged through the bush until the pig tires and the man can capture ~~it~~<sup>it</sup> by hand. Most of the villages have places where they keep the pigs, fattening them until they want to eat them. One of these places was inspected at a hamlet of Bulisitoro village and was found to contain two large sows and three small pigs. An area of approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre was fenced off with a shed built at one end. The pigs are mostly interbred with European types and are noticeable better with regard to quality and size than the pure bush type of pig. Some of the smaller pigs are allowed to roam the village and are fed by all the people. This is mostly a community affair with one man in charge of the pigs. In Sisivi there were 10 pigs being fattened and in Bulisitoro there were 6. Men from other villages said that they could catch pigs anytime they wanted to and Togarua men were preparing to hunt some on the slopes of Mt. Balbi. This would be the most important source of meat for these people as well as the introduced fowl and local types of birds, the flying fox being eaten by only the older people and a few of the younger ones.



10

SOCIAL (C)

There was no evidence of any subversive activities in the area Patrolled. The Cargo Cults at Bulisitoro and Togarau appear to have died. This could be due to the work being done on the roads as the people seem to realise that this is the only way to develop the area and increase their prosperity. Because of contact with outside areas through radio and through the knowledge and understanding of development gained through direct observation by men working in other parts of Bougainville and the Territory it appears unlikely that cargo cults will begin again or be influential with the younger more educated people.



P. van Steveren,  
Assistant Patrol Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference... 22 - 5 - 1 .....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Patrol Post,

Wakunai.

Officer In Charge ,

Patrol Post,

WAKUNAI

FEASIBILITY SURVEYS - FEEDER ROADS TO TOGARAU

K AND BULISITORO VILLAGES

One of the purposes of Wakunai Patrol No. 3-69/70 was to carry out feasibility surveys of the proposed routes of the two feeder roads to Togarau and Bulisitoro villages.

The proposed route to Togarau is very good most of the way. There are three difficult areas, described in the attached timed walk along the route, where truncated spurs of stone ridges meet the river. The Council plans to use explosives on these so ~~that~~ they should be overcome leaving three ridges to be climbed. These however are flat topped and so the road could be brought up along the side of them. The rest of the route is mostly flat or gently undulating along the valley floor or along the top of ridges. Where the road will follow the valley floor it is too low and is covered by water in time of flood. There is, in some sections a sort of levee bank running parallel with the road and the road could be built along the top of this.

The road to Bulisitoro follows ridge tops all the way descending them on steep spurs. The tops of the ridges are flat so the road could slowly climb along the side of them.

The routes were walked over and the times recorded when obstacles were encountered. The average slope and approximate height of all dips, climbs etc were also taken.

The Wakunai Local Government Council should be able to construct these two roads without too much difficulty.

Paul van Steveren,  
Assistant Patrol Officer.



FEASIBILITY SURVEY - TOGARAU ROAD.

(7)

.00  
.10  
.20  
.30  
.40  
.50  
1.00  
1.10  
1.20  
1.30  
1.40  
1.50  
2.00



20 min. drive along finished section.

Walking commenced, road follows the river valley floor and is too close to the water in parts. Flat but rising slowly with ridge running parallel to the path in some parts.

Path very stony with small stream crossing it.

The first stone cliff reached. It rises at  $40^\circ$  from the waters edge and is about 150' high. Path goes across the face of it. Path continues on just above the level of the river.

The second stone cliff rises almost verticle from the valley floor and follows path for 50yds. Walking over river stones.

Track goes up to the top of a 150' ridge on a slope of  $40^\circ$ .

Small gully, 20' deep  $\times$  with  $50^\circ$  sides.

Small gully, 25' deep with sides  $20^\circ$  and  $30^\circ$ .

Rise of 50' at  $20^\circ$ .

Descent 130' at  $15^\circ$  to valley floor, then rises 50' at  $20^\circ$  and drops 20' at  $10^\circ$ . Road then proceeds along gently undulating ground.

Vertical rock wall encountered and path descends 50' down it to valley floor where tributary stream is crossed. No suitable alternate routes noticed and people claim they have tried to find an easier way here. Road now follows valley floor.

2.00  
2.10  
2.20  
2.30  
2.40  
2.50  
3.00  
3.10  
3.20  
3.30  
3.40  
3.50  
4.00

(7)

The path rises up the spur of a ridge 150' at 35°, then 100' at 25°. Road could be brought up along the side of this ridge as it continues off with a flat top until Ruruvu village is reached.

Small 20' deep gully, banks could be cut in and creek piped and the road could continue.

Path dips gently a few feet to cross a small creek.

Track drops sharply 10' to cross creek.

Gully crossed. Sides dip 25' at 30° and 20' at 35°.

Descent of 20' at 30° to creek bed. Path follows creek for 50' and then climbs the opposite side up 40' on an easy gradient of 9%.

Descent of 30' at 25°, flat for 20yds and then drops 60' at 15° and 20' at 40°. Small tributary of the Wakunai river crossed then path rises 100' in three stages. Average slope would be 30°.

Steep climb 50' at 25°.

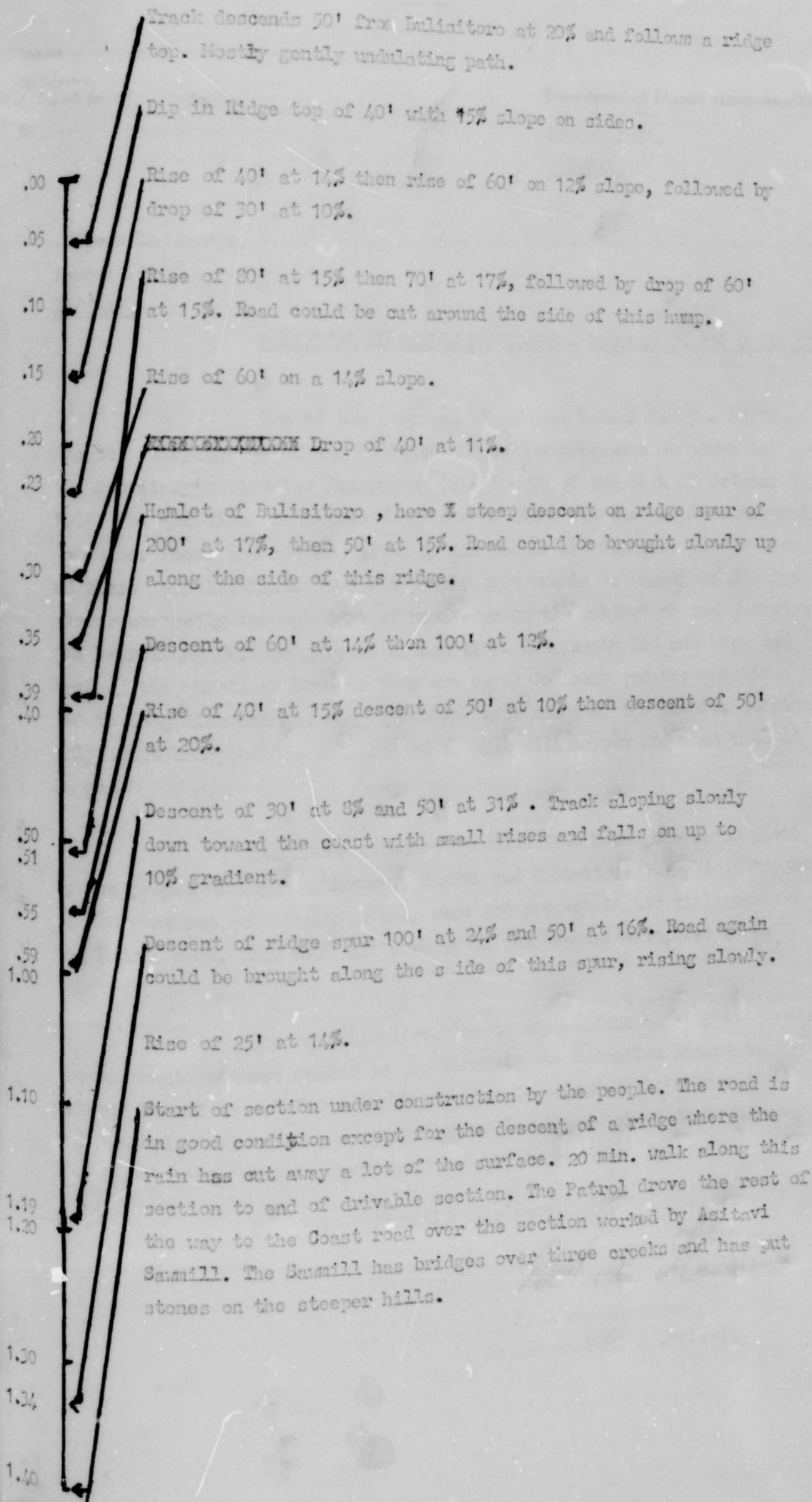
Spur of Ruruvu ridge climbed to village site. 60' at 25°.

From Ruruvu to Togarau is mostly flat with one ridge to be ascended of 250' however the road will be built along the side of this and has 2,300' of flat land on top of the ridge in which it will ascend the 250'. It is a 10 minute walk.



FEASIBILITY SURVEY-BULISITORO ROAD

(6)





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Patrol Post,

WAKUNAI.

26- 1 - 69

Officer In Charge,

Patrol Post,

WAKUNAI.

POLITICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME - ROTKIAS CENSUS DIVISION.

One of the purposes of Wakunai Patrol No. 3 - 69/70 was the carrying out of the Political Education Programme as given in the Secretary's Circular Memorandum 19 - 1 - 29 of the 16th of October 1969. The questions contained therein were asked and the people attempted to answer them. The answers given by the people are attached in the form of three questionnaires. When the people were unable to answer or did not answer correctly through lack of knowledge on the subject of the question the Patrolling Officer gave an explanation. The people did not know too many of the questions however they are eager to learn and the questions led to long discussions. Many questions were asked by the people, particularly about Independence with regard to what will happen and when will it happen.

The three attached questionnaires have answers as given by the people of Togarau/Buruva, Sisivi and Bulisitoro/Iutupaia. The people of Ibu were not questioned as they were not present in the village when the Patrol came. They were all working on the Wakunai - Togarau road.

The questionnaires led to discussions on many subjects, the information thus gained is contained in the Situation Report in Wakunai Patrol Report No 3 - 69/70. The people welcomed the chance to talk on Political matters as they wish to learn more about their country and the workings of it's government before Independence comes.

For your information, please.

Paul van Steveren  
Assistant Patrol Officer.



POLITICAL EDUCATION QUESTIONNAIRE

RUCOFAS VILLAGES OF TOGARAU AND RUCOFU

(4)

- (Q) What is the House of Assembly and what does it do?  
It makes the laws for us, it is a trainee government.
- (Q) Who is the speaker of the House of Assembly and what is his job?  
We do not know.
- (Q) What do you expect of your member in the House of Assembly?  
We expect him to visit us, but he has never seen us and looks after the people of Buka only.
- (Q) What is the difference between a Regional and an Open Electorate?  
We do not know the difference but we know North Bougainville is an Open Electorate and Bougainville is a Regional Electorate.
- (Q) What does a Ministerial or Assistant Ministerial Member do?  
We do not know.
- (Q) What is the difference between the House of Assembly and the Administration?  
We think the House of Assembly is the Government of Papua and New Guinea and the Administration is the authority of the Australian Government in the Territory.
- (Q) How are laws made and who makes them?  
(Older men) - The Government of Australia but we do not know how.  
(Younger men) - The House of Assembly but we do not know how.
- (Q) What is a court and what does it do?  
The court makes the laws strong and the government strong.
- (Q) What is a Kiaps job?  
They look after the welfare of the people and help them to develop.
- (Q) What is the Local Government Councils main job?  
The council is a small government which looks after a small area.
- (Q) Why do people pay taxes?  
So that the Government and Council can work well to help the people.
- (Q) Why do your children go to school?  
So that they can understand things we cannot.
- (Q) What is the meaning of Independence?  
Independence will be when we run our own Government and country.
- (Q) Why should there be Economic Development?  
So we can improve our standard of living.

- (1) What is the House of Assembly and what does it do?  
It makes laws for us.
- (2) Who is the Speaker of the House of Assembly and what is his job?  
John Oduro and we do not know his purpose.
- (3) What do you expect from your member in the House of Assembly?  
He must come to see us so that we can know him and so that he can know us.
- (4) What is the difference between a Regional and an Open Electorate?  
We do not know.
- (5) What does a Ministerial or Assistant Ministerial Member do?  
We do not know.
- (6) What is the difference between the House of Assembly and the Administration?  
They are both governments but we do not know the difference.
- (7) How are laws made and who makes them?  
The House of Assembly but we do not know how.
- (8) What is a court and what does it do?  
The court looks after the law.
- (9) What is a Kiapo job?  
The Kiapo helps the people to develop and settles all our problems.
- (10) What is the Local Government Councils main job?  
It is a small government which looks after a small area.
- (11) Why do people pay taxes?  
So the government and council can have money to use to help us.
- (12) Why do your children go to school?  
To learn.
- (13) What is the meaning of Independence?  
We will work our own government and look after our own country.
- (14) Why should there be Economic Development?  
So we can obtain money.



POLITICAL EDUCATION QUESTIONNAIRE.

ROTORUA VILLAGE OF SEIWI

(2)

(Q) What is the House of Assembly? What does it do?

We have heard of the House of Assembly and voted for our member but we do not know too much about it's functions.

(Q) Who is the speaker of the House of Assembly and what is his job?

We do not know.

(Q) What do you expect from your member of the House of Assembly?

We would like him to come and visit us so that we can see what sort of a man he is and so that he can understand us and our problems.

(Q) What is the difference between an Open and a Regional Electorate?

We do not know.

(Q) What does a Ministerial or Assistant Ministerial member do?

We do not know.

(Q) What is the difference between the House of Assembly and the Administration?

The House of Assembly belongs to us and the Administration belongs to the Australian Government but we do not know exactly the difference between them.

(Q) How are laws made and who makes them?

The Government of Australia makes them but we do not know how.

(Q) What is a court and what does it do?

The court looks after the law making it strong.

(Q) What is a Kiap's job?

The Kiaps help the people in all their problems and look after law and order.

(Q) What is the Local Government Councils job?

The council looks after the well being of all the people in ~~their~~ its' area.

(Q) Why do people pay taxes?

So that the Council can look after the people.

(Q) Why do your children go to school?

To learn but we do not know why they have to learn.

(Q) What is the meaning of Independence?

We will run our own government and our own country.

(Q) Why should there be economic development?

So we can improve our living.

WAKUNAI PATROL NO. 3 - 69/70

PART OF ROTOKAS CENSUS DIVISION

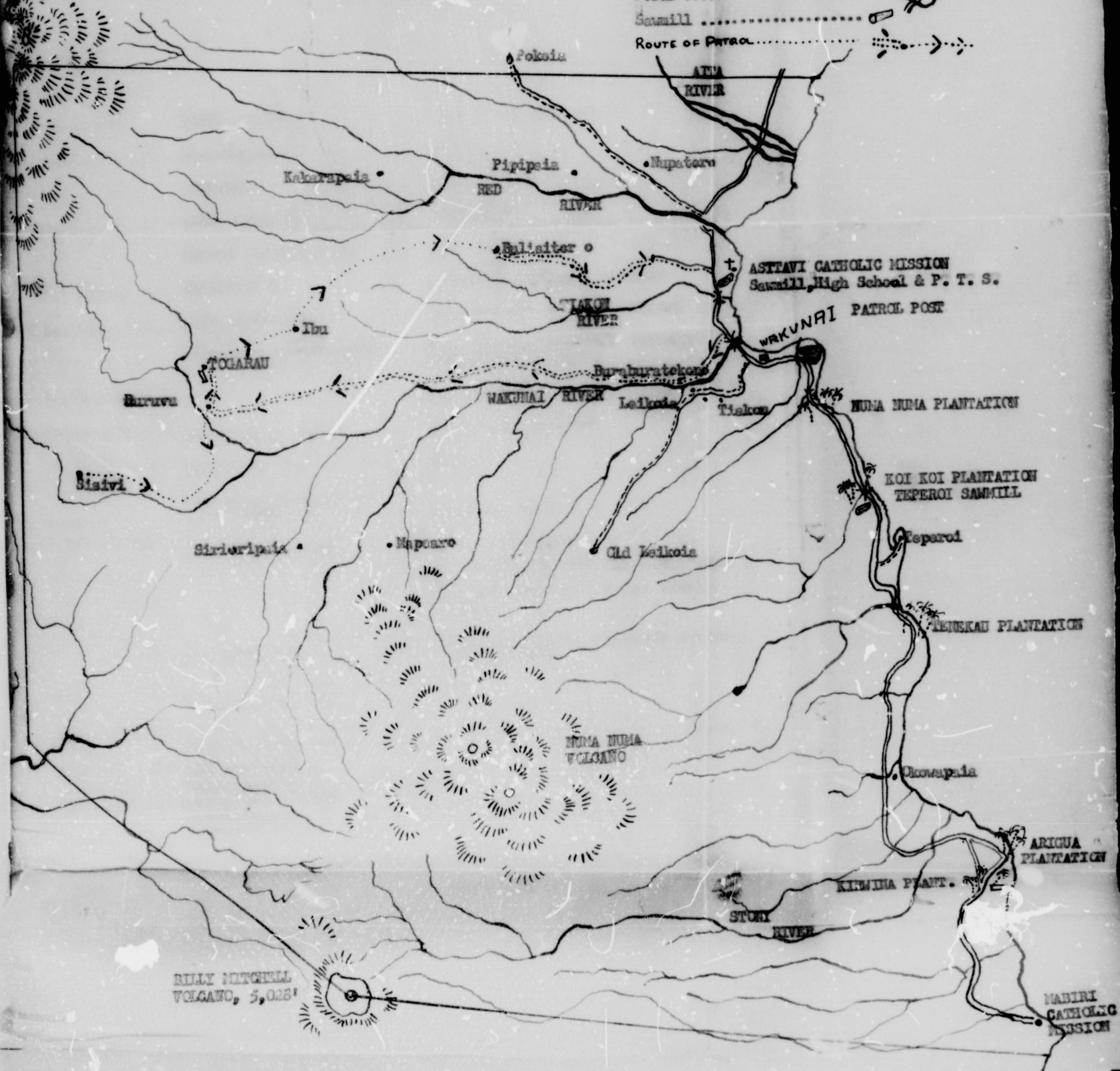
DEPT. OF MINERAL RESOURCES - TJOMIL - BOUGAINVILLE

LEGEND

- 2nd. Class Rd. ....
- Feeder Road ....
- Proposed Roads ....
- Walking Track ....
- Airstrips ....
- Missions ....
- Plantations ....
- Bridges ....
- Culverts ....
- Fords ....
- Sawmill ....
- ROUTE OF PATROL .....

MT. BALBI VOLCANO, 9,000'

AITA CENSUS DIVISION



BILLY MITCHELL VOLCANO, 5,028'

ARIGUA PLANTATION

NABIRI CATHOLIC MISSION





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ..... Report No. ....

Patrol Conducted by .....

Area Patrolled ..... REPORT NUMBER ..... : FOUR (4 of 1969-70)

Patrol Accompanied SUB-DISTRICT ..... : KIETA

DISTRICT ..... : BOUGAINVILLE

Duration--From ..... TYPE OF PATROL ..... : SPECIAL

PATROL CONDUCTED BY ..... : A.J. McLAY

Did Medical Assist DESIGNATION ..... : ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Last Patrol to Area AREA PATROLLED ..... : PART ROTOKAS CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : N.J. GRANT, ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, KIETA

Map Reference ..... ONE MEMBER R.P.N.G.C.

Objects of Patrol DURATION OF PATROL ..... : 18/6/70 to 22/6/70

NUMBER OF DAYS ..... : FOUR

Director of District THE AREA ..... : JANUARY, 1970.

FORT MORESBY OBJECTS OF PATROL ..... : 1. LAND PROBLEMS

Forwarded, please 2. FAMILIARIZATION FOR A.D.C KIETA A

3. INSPECTION OF TOGARAU FEEDER ROAD

MAP REFERENCE ..... : DEPT. OF MINERAL RESOURCES FOURMIL - BOUGAINVILLE

TOTAL POPULATION ..... : 3186

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .....

Amount Paid from The Secretary, Department of the Administrator, Division of District Administration, KONE DOBU.....PAPUA.

3111 170

Forwarded, please

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
DISTRICT OFFICER

Village Po

HRD:SBS

67-11-34

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU, Papua.

30th November, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
Bougainville District,  
**KIETA.**

WAKUNAI PATROL NO. 4 69/70.

Your reference 67-1-6 of 2nd November, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special report by  
Mr. A.J. McLay of part of the Rotakas Census Division.

This is an informative report. Mr. McLay has given a  
thoughtful account of the present situation in the area. Your  
comments together with those of the A/A.D.C. Kieta, also cover  
the points of interest raised by the report.

(P.W. ELLIS)  
Departmental Head.

c.c. Mr. A.J. McLay,  
C/- District Office,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA.

Encl.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

12

Telegrams  
Telephone 67-1-6  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for NJG/vh  
Mr.

67-11-34  
In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

Department of the Administrator,  
District Headquarters,  
Bougainville District,  
KIETA.

2nd November, 1970.

The Departmental Head,  
Division of District Administration,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

Wakunai Patrol No. 4 1969-70

Wakunai has a large land area with a small population. A lot of the people originally lived inland but because of road access and economic cropping they have decided to move nearer the beach.

About 1960, indigenous agricultural development started in earnest and many inland people concluded some type of agreement with some coastal people to enable them to develop coastal land. Frequently father and son partnerships developed to exploit the land and this caused further problems because of the matrilineal inheritance system.

Things ran smoothly enough until the blocks became developed and the people became aware of and somewhat confused by the land law. They then became unsure of whether the Administration would recognise their previous land dealings. Some of the previous owners now saw their former land developed and valuable and looked for an excuse to re-occupy it.

This began to hold up further economic development as the people became unsure of their land rights.

The patrol seems to have solved some of the more pressing problems and at last demonstrated that alot can be solved amicably and that this is the better way.

It was further pointed out that there is machinery to solve the more deep seated and unsolved disputes through the land titles commission.

Enclosed herewith original and one copy of this report.

(M.W.Ashton)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

11

Telegram  
Telephone  
Our Reference 67-5-2  
If asking ask for ASM/LBE  
No.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,  
Sub-District Office,  
KIETA,  
Bougainville District.

21st October, 1970.

District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
KIETA.

WAKUNAI PATROL REPORT NO. 4-1969/70

Forwarded herewith please find three copies of the above report.

Land disputes are prevalent and were holding back development mainly due to the fact that fathers were reluctant to develop land with the assistance of their sons when the latter could not, under customary devolution of land, acquire it subsequently. People were unsure what was the Administration law as to ownership of land, and whether the Administration recognized native customary ownership. It seems that problems were settled satisfactorily.

The report tends to indicate that the Local Court has authority to settle disputes involving land. This is not the case, and the true position was explained that only a Land Titles Commissioner can settle a land dispute. Under Section 15 of the Land Titles Commission Ordinance, a Local Court with jurisdiction can make an order authorising use and occupation of land. The dispute is then passed on to the Land Titles Commissioner who will determine it in accordance with Section 17 of the Land Titles Commission Ordinance. This means that a Local Court can authorise the use and occupation of native land until ownership is determined by the Land Titles Commissioner.

Work on roads is proceeding well with the people themselves supplying physical labour and Rural Development Funds being used to hire machinery and purchase road building materials. When the road is eventually completed it will save the people much work. The people appreciate this and are wholeheartedly behind the project.

(A. S. MELVILLE)

a/ Assistant District Commissioner



Territory of Papua and New Guinea

WAKUNAI PATROL No. 4 - 1969/70

(10)

PATROL DIARY

June 1970

Thursday 18th

1300 - Departed Wakunai in accompaniment with Mr. N.J. Grant, A.D.C., per station vehicle for Red River Bridge - 30 minutes. Thence walked to a hamlet of Nupatoro village - 20 minutes. Water pump inspected. Walked to Itae Primary "T" School where school viewed and visitors book signed - 20 minutes. Thence to Pipipaia village - 40 minutes. Discussion with people at night. Slept Pipipaia.

Friday 19th

0800 - Departed Pipipaia for Kakarapaia - 45 minutes. Village inspected and discussions evolved. 1400 departed Kakarapaia for Tutupaia village - 45 minutes. Village inspected and discussions with villages. Slept Tutupaia.

Saturday 20th

0745 - Mr. Grant held District Court hearings.  
0830 - Departed Tutupaia for Ibu - 2 hrs 15 minutes. People assembled for discussions.  
1300 - Departed Ibu for Togarau village - 45 minutes. Village inspected and discussions held with people. Local disputes held. Slept Togarau.

Sunday 21st

Sunday spent Togarau village.

Monday 22nd

0800 - Departed Togarau for Wakunai - 3 hrs 30 minutes. Path followed surveyed route for the Wakunai/Togarau road. Ruruva village inspected on the way.

--- End of Patrol ---

SPECIAL PURPOSES OF THE PATROL

The aims of this brief patrol were (1) To give the people the opportunity of expressing their parochial problems, and in particular their problems pertaining to land, (2) To familiarize the Assistant District Commissioner of Kieta, with a broad section of the Rotokas Census Division and (3) To allow 8 miles of yet to be formed Wakunai/Togara road to be appraised.

LAND PROBLEMS

It has become apparant over the last few years, that land disputes in the Wakunai area are one of the main drawbacks to economic advancement. People are unwilling to plant up land, which at a later date will be disputed.

Land inheritance is Matrilineal, and rights to use the land are conveyed through the mother to the daughter. In the primitive society, there was no need for the direct ownership of land, and thus the ownership of the land was retained by the clan. A meeting would be held amongst the clan leaders to ascertain in which portions would be occupied by which female members of the clan.

The male members of the village, on marrying a female, would then gain usufructory rights to his wife's land holdings. He would retain these rights until he died, when the land then would be transferred to his daughters or returned to the clan for redistribution.

Obviously, in the modern society, where much stress is placed on the agrandizement of economic crops, this form of matrilineal inheritance places little incentive on man the worker. The people themselves have adapted certain sections of their own inheritance laws, to provide for the handing down from father to son, of plots of land.

If the male, having gained usufructory rights over his wife's land, wished to leave this land to his son, then he could do so by following a set pattern. He would have to, in the first instance, approach the key man of his wife's clan, and organise a meeting so that the situation could be approved by all the clan members. When this meeting was held, the hopeful purchaser would prepare enough food, to feed the clan members. He would heap this food in the middle of the meeting place and cover it up with banana leaves. On top of this he would place enough shell money as he believed would satisfy the members for the purchase. First of all, he would approach the clan members and ask them to agree to the purchase. If they all agreed, the feast would begin and the Shell money would be distributed. If there were any dissatisfied members, they would put forward their reasons prior to the commencement of the feast. Therefore, by this means, the land was transferred with every clan member being satisfied.

The majority of the disputes heard in the duration of the patrol were the result of not following in complete the above set pattern. Many people approached the patrol stating that their father had left them a certain plot of land, and then at a later date other people had settled on the land.



Some of these disputes had been going on for several years, and the land had been left undeveloped, because nobody was able to ascertain claim. Village meetings had been held, but usually these concluded as near riots by the fact that neither side was willing to hear what the other side claimed in fear that the claim would prove correct, and lead to the eventual loss of the land.

When the patrol was approached with the land problems, investigations were commenced and in most cases genealogies were collected. For the majority it was apparent that customary laws, for the transference of land, had not been followed. The father could not promise land to his son without firstly settling it with his wife's clan. The patrol left these matters to be settled by the individual and the ruling clan. If they still wished to retain the land they were advised to arrange a meeting amongst the clansmen owning the land, and attempt to attain the ownership of the land, through natural customary laws. In the cases where land had been disposed of from the wife's clan to the husband, who at a later stage left the land to his son, the clansmen claiming the land were informed that they had given up all rights to the land. After careful explanation of the facts, all the people agreed with the final analysis of all the situations.

At Togarau Village, the patrol was approached with problems concerning the non-payment of labour who performed work on individual plots of land. On investigation these matters mostly reverted to a land problem. In the early 1950's the people of Ruruvu Village agreed to set aside part of their land for the establishment of a United Church School (then Methodist Mission). Some of this land was planted up with coconuts and cocoa, to provide school funds, and classrooms were built upon the remainder. In recent years, people have disputed the boundaries of this area set aside by the mission, and have planted up land included within these boundaries, only to be told by the clan leaders to move. Thus, the claim is, seeing that work was performed by hired labour on land which was not their own, they should not have to pay the outstanding wages.

At a meeting held at Togarau Village, the people were informed that this whole situation was wholly unsatisfactory as the United Church, being a body foreign to the area could not gain ownership to land, through direct negotiation with the people. They had to first apply to the Administration, who after investigation would purchase the land and then lease it to the applying body. Another means of transferring land is not lawful, and claims by the native people are justified. It was recommended that if the people still wished for the United Church to maintain a school at Ruruvu, then they should apply to the Administration for a lease.

On return to Wakunai, the Reverend Sharp, of Kekesu United Church, approached the Patrol Office, and applied for a lease over the land for a school site at Ruruvu Village.

In all the land problems, heard during the patrol, it was recommended that settlement should be reached within the village by following Native Custom. Meetings were held and genealogical investigations carried out, only as a means of clarifying to the people the proper form of distributing land. It was also recommended that the Demarcation Committee take part all meetings concerning land, and that it record the decision plus ruling evidence. The people were informed that if they failed to reach an agreeable decision then the matter is to be brought to the attention of the Local Court, so that a decision can be reached. The Demarcation Committee's record of the Village hearing, would then be brought as evidence

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in the Local Court.

The people were told, that as soon as a decision, being satisfactory to all concerned parties, was reached then the matter is to be placed in the hands of the Demarcation Committee for processing. Cement pegs, at present available from the Wakunai Local Government Council are to be purchased and placed on the boundaries of the land by the owner in accompaniment with the owners of adjoining land.

As the Patrol progressed, it became more apparent that not one of the land disputes were so large that they could not be settled within the village itself. The matters became problematical only because they had become magnified by years of arguments which achieved nothing except allowing the land to remain fallow in a period where the import of that land has been increased by a desire to increase monetary wealth.

FAMILIARIZATION

The Assistant District Commissioner, Kieta, has direct control over the Wakunai Administrative Area, through the Sub-District Office, Kieta. One of the aims of the patrol was to familiarise him with as much of the Rotokas Census Division as possible in the time available. The patrol entered 7 out of the 11 inland Rotokas Villages. The patrol had dealings with many people from the four villages not visited. It therefore can be concluded that this part of the patrol was successfully achieved.

WAKUNAI/TOGARAU ROAD

The Wakunai/Togarau road was commenced in July, 1969, with assistance from Rural Development Funds. The peoples contribution has been the supply of free labour, and over the past 12 months an average of 100 units have worked on the road in two week intervals (one week is worked on the road and the next at the village). A section of 6 miles has been completed almost entirely by hand on a route following the Wakunai River. Work has come to a standstill, having been blocked by a rock face, which will require to be blasted out before the Road can progress further. The remaining 8 miles, consists of 2 miles along the river bed and 6 miles following a ridge to Ruruvu Village, and then climbing a steep ridge to Togarau. A feasibility survey was carried out by a surveyor from the Public Works Department in February, 1970, who reported that there is no real difficult sections. On observation, from walking along the proposed route of the road, this appeared to be so. The major difficulties will be getting through the rock face, which at present has stopped the progression of the road, and then blasting through two further rock faces. It might prove difficult to find a route from the river bed to the ridge, which will bring the road to the village. Once the ridge is reached there are no geological handicaps to the continuation of the road.

SUMMARY

It is considered that for such a short patrol, the achievements were worthy. It is hoped that this patrol will provide the basis for the eventual solution for all land problems. Once the people have the formula for solving the



(6)

problems at the village level, then there is no reason why they will not be able to settle all disputes. The only pitfall will be individuals who claim ownership over large tracts of land and wield so much authority and strength that villagers are frightened to make a play against them.

(A.J. McLay)  
Assistant District Officer

PATROL - WAKUNAI No.4-69/70 - SITUATION REPORT

1. POLITICAL

The Wakunai Local Government Council is now firmly entrenched in the Rotokas Census Division. In 1964, when the Council was established some of the people refused to participate in its functioning. At this stage BETEROPAIA and LEISIOPAIA villages moved to the KERIACA area so as to avoid taxes. Many of these people have now moved back to their original sites and in the last census were included as part of SISIVI Village. None refused to pay Council tax when collected a month later.

The Council, with the assistance of Rural Development funds, is at present constructing the WAKUNAI/TOGARAU road. On completion this road will be 14 miles in length, following for 8½ miles the Wakunai River, before it will deflect to a ridge, bringing it to Togarau Village, via Ruruvu. Six miles has already been constructed to a trafficable standard, and a further mile is semi-completed.

The accomplishment of this road will mean the opening of the whole inland Rotokas region. Possibly extension roads will be constructed to link the main system to SISIVI and IBU villages. The Rotokas Census Division is divided into two basic regions (1) the coastal villages of TIARAKA, TEIHUP, BURABURATOKORO, TIAKON, PIPIPAIA and part of NUPATORO; and (2) the hinterland villages of TOGARAU, IBU, RURUVU, BULISITORO, TUTUPAIA, KAKARAPAIA, LEIKOIA, SIRIORIPAIA and SISIVI. The two dominating councillors in the hinterland area are SIMON PUTE of TOGARAU and TIMOTHY KIRIRIREA of SISIVI. These councillors are two of the most forceful speakers at Council meetings and it has become apparent that without their avowed strength and leadership the achievements on the Wakunai-Togarau road would not have been so intensive.

The PIPIPAIA, KAKARAPAIA and part of NUPATORO area is exclusively of the Seventh Day Adventist faith. Village intrigue and individual enterprise is so great that no one Councillor is in a position to dominate. Perhaps Councillor BIARASI of NUPATORO wields the greatest strength, although this is more of character and not of leadership.

2. ECONOMIC

The villages of PIPIPAIA, NUPATORO and KAKARAPAIA are near enough to established roads so that cartage of produce is no great burden. SISIVI, SIRIORIPAIA, RURUVU and IBU villages are all within two hours from TOGARAU village where the airstrip served by MAF-Air Cessnas collect the produce. The two remaining villages TUTUPAIA and BULISITORO are not easily accessible. TUTUPAI is at least 3 hours carrying time to the NUPATORO feeder road and BULISITORO is about 3½ hours to the gazetted Secondary Road, behind the ASITAVI Mission Station.



The WAKUNAI/TOGARAU road at present under construction is the hope for economic advancement in the Upper ROTOKAS area. At present, it is only planned to serve TOGARAU and RURUVU villages, however it is envisaged that on completion it will extend to SISIVI, SIRIORIPAIA and IBU Villages. The airstrip at TOGARAU can cater for only 800 lbs of produce on one load and with an average of 2 pickups a week this is only 1600 lbs of produce. With large plots of new plantings nearing their bearing stage the aircraft will not be able to handle the amounts, and the produce will either have to stock up or be toted by hand over 6 hours of hard walking to the coast. The road at present has been completed over a 6 mile section, with a further one mile being semi completed. These rock faces will have to be blasted out and 6 more miles of relatively easy working terrain constructed.

The people of BULISITORO, TUTUPAIA and those from minor hamlets of KAKARAPAIA, PIPAPAIA to IBU are at present working on a feeder road, which will first of all lead to BULISITORO village and eventually connect to the IBU branch of the TOGARAU road.

When these roads are completed all of the villages in the ROTOKAS will have easy access by road, by which their produce will be carried, without difficulty to the coast.

There are members of the ROTOKAS community who are at this time talking about buying trucks and tractors so as to transport the produce along these proposed routes.

An indigenous businessman from BURABURATOKORO village, 2 miles from the WAKUNAI station has already purchased a small 2-stroke HIMOOTO tractor. He is earning a decent sum of money by the hire of this tractor for transporting produce.

### 3. SOCIAL

The people are at present working economically within their social group. The villages of SISIVI, RURUVU and SIRIORIPAIA have a clan work force which offers itself for wages. At present the scale this work has assumed is only small but the people envisage that as demand increases then so will their business.

One clan will approach a businessman and offer for a menial \$6.00 a day to clean up his plantation. Proceeds from the work performed are placed in a central fund and either in turn put into Territory Premium Securities or the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

The people say that at an arranged time in the future, they will convert the saved money into a money earning trucking venture.

#### Land Problems

At each village entered, people were welcomed to present problems to the patrol. Most of the problems dealt with concerned disputes arising from land.

Land has become singularly important to the ROTOKAS people who are developing economic crops rapidly. The traditional matrilineal inheritance laws, under which land is handed down, has proved to be a complete enigma to development. People are unwilling to develop land with permanent crops if these crops will not be carried on by their children.

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

If the father wished for the land to be retained by his son he would arrange this with his wife's clan who would be approached, and if in agreement would be supplied with a feast. At this feast all disagreements would be settled.

The majority of the disputes presented to the patrol were caused by the improper distribution of land. The father would state that the land belongs to his son and would not consult the clan first. A leader would distribute the land stating that as he was the "big man" he did not have to approach the clan. A person would approach only the clan leader and not the clan.

Solutions to all these disputes were simple to an outsider who would not become involved in parochial dispute. For the villager settlement is not such a simple happening because one side, when there is fear of having to retract, will fight rather than give up. The advice offered by the patrol was that customary law and not personalities guided distribution of tribal land and should on all occasions be complied with. If the necessity arose the Local Court would settle disputes by observing the customary distribution patterns.

#### Illegal Societies

ASSIUREI GOLOVAI from NUPATORO village commenced an illegal society in 1967. He collected \$10 per head from villagers of KUSI, NUPATORO and PIPIPAIA to provide capital for a buying/selling venture at NUPATORO. Some people have now complained and wish their money returned after they realized that the established store was defunct.

When the patrol reached TOGARAU village the people explained that one SIVORO-BOIO from the TINPUTZ Administrative area had commenced a GOLD Society at KAKARAPAIA village. Although this Society's intrigues could not be completely explained it appears that SIVORO has offered a return of \$100 per month on an original investment of \$10. Also he spread stories that he would later send a glass for finding gold and a chemical substance for extracting gold out of stone to the village. This matter will be fully investigated on the patrol's completion.

All opportunity was taken to explain to the people that Societies had to be registered to become operational because the money being dealt with was communal. Referring to the gold, it was explained that only the Government or licenced bodies could purchase gold.



Cargo Cults

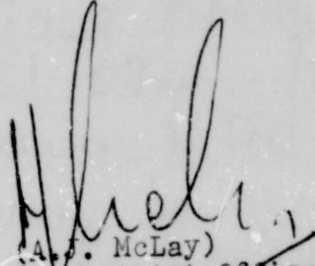
The cargo cult effecting the TOGARAU area from 1967 - 1969 appears to have become defunct. Possibly the pressure of work through the causation of road work has robbed the people of the spare time which in the past enabled them to delve into nefarious activities.

It was reported, however, that the LEISIOPAIA, BETEROPAIA people bought with their immigration back to the area a type of cult. The reports were not substantiated but were put forward in the following way.

The people have chosen ancient tribal spirit grounds. The spirits usually lived in mountains. There the people have prepared concrete slabs, facing NORTH-SOUTH with the words "GOD IS INSIDE". The report said that later statues in the image of Jesus Christ will be placed on the concrete slabs. It was also said that the church had told the people to construct these edifices. It was not ascertained whether "cargo" was expected from these incantations, although it is highly possible as this follows close to traditional "Ghost Cult" lines.

4. CONCLUSION

Although a short patrol it is hoped that through its efforts in insisting upon the solidarity of ancient customs regarding the inheritance of land it will be of benefit to the settlement of long standing disputes and an aid to general economic advancement.



(A. J. McLay)  
Assistant District Officer

Name ALAN

Goutal Mohay.

Station WAKUNAI.

## FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Date

Para  
No.

15/6. 375.

300 departed for Station Vehicle for Red River Bridge. Carries delayed, so, in accompaniment with MR. GRANIT A.D.C. walked to Pipipai village, via Nuyatiro hamlet, where inspected Council Water Pump, which is in need of repairs. Inspected the P.T.S. where signed visitors book. Continued on to PIPIPAI, where arrived 1200. Large carries arrived later, & patrol HQ established. In evening, PROE a villager arrived at Red River to attempt to have land problems sorted out. Remained until 0830. Problem concerning past promise to sell him land, and later stages refusing to accept the payment. Left night Pipipai.

15/6 376.

0800 departed for Kakarapua - 3/4 hr. Met by councillor Kokomata and committee man, Pokato. Village inspected. Problems brought forward. Discussion evolved on self-government. People had heard Logawan & Siwini people wished for S.G. & they said they did not want it. Asked if one place could obtain it & they asked for it, even when it is not the people's pool. Land problems brought forward. People informed re their role in following Council Agricultural hygiene rule, & Hygiene Limitation rule. 1400 departed for Nuyatiro

Total <sup>Patrol</sup> Days  
recorded this Folio = 2

To be made out in Triplicate.  
ORIG.: D.D.C. and A.D.C. to forward to D.C.  
DUP.: Other officers to A.D.C.  
TRIP.: Officers file.



Name ALAN JOHN McLAY,

Station WAKUMAI.

## FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Date Para  
No.

Govt. Print.—A6826/500 pads.—11.68.

- 19/6 376. 3/4 hour. Met by Councillor PUKUTO & people Village inspected. Afternoon until 0930 people assembled to discuss problems. Questions relating to Self Government and Independence asked & Mr Grant explained intricate land problems brought forward and answers through Customary Law sought. Slept night Milipia.
- 20/6 377. 0745 ~~Local~~ District Court hearing re, adultery case heard. 0830 departed for ~~the~~ along new track, bypassing Bulitoto, who have moved closer to the coast. 2 1/2 hrs. Councillor KUVAPE met, and village inspected. People assembled and land problems presented & discussed. 1300 departed for Togaran — 3/4 hr. Councillor Simon Pute met, & village inspected. In afternoon problems brought forward re-outstanding debts, land and marriage. Land problems to be settled tomorrow. Slept night Togaran.
- 21/6 378. 0900 people approached patrol with land and schooling problem, carried on from previous day. Teacher filed people by his fraternization with local female. Afternoon discussed with Cr. Pute, people's involvement in cult. Reported that SUKORO BOIGI RAKIE Village a local cult, promising huge returns on a \$10.000 outlay. Slept night Togaran.

Total Field Days  
recorded this Folio

2 days

To be made out in Triplicate.  
ORIG.: D.D.C. and A.D.C. to forward to D.C.  
DUP.: Other officers to A.D.C.  
TRIP.: Officers file.

Name ALAN JOHN McLAY

Station WAKUNAL

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Date Para No.

Govt. Print.—A6826/500 pads.—11.68.

19/6/70 379

0800 departed Togawa for WAKUNAL  
River where collected by Govt. Vehicle.  
- 3 1/2 h. walk. Return to station

- END OF PAPER -

Days 4 1/2

Total Field Days recorded this Folio =

To be made out in Triplicate.  
ORIG.: D.D.C. and A.D.C. to forward to D.C.  
DUP.: Other officers to A.D.C.  
TRIP.: Officers file.

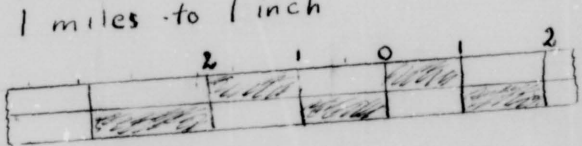


# WAKUNAI PATROL N<sup>o</sup>. 4 - 1969/70

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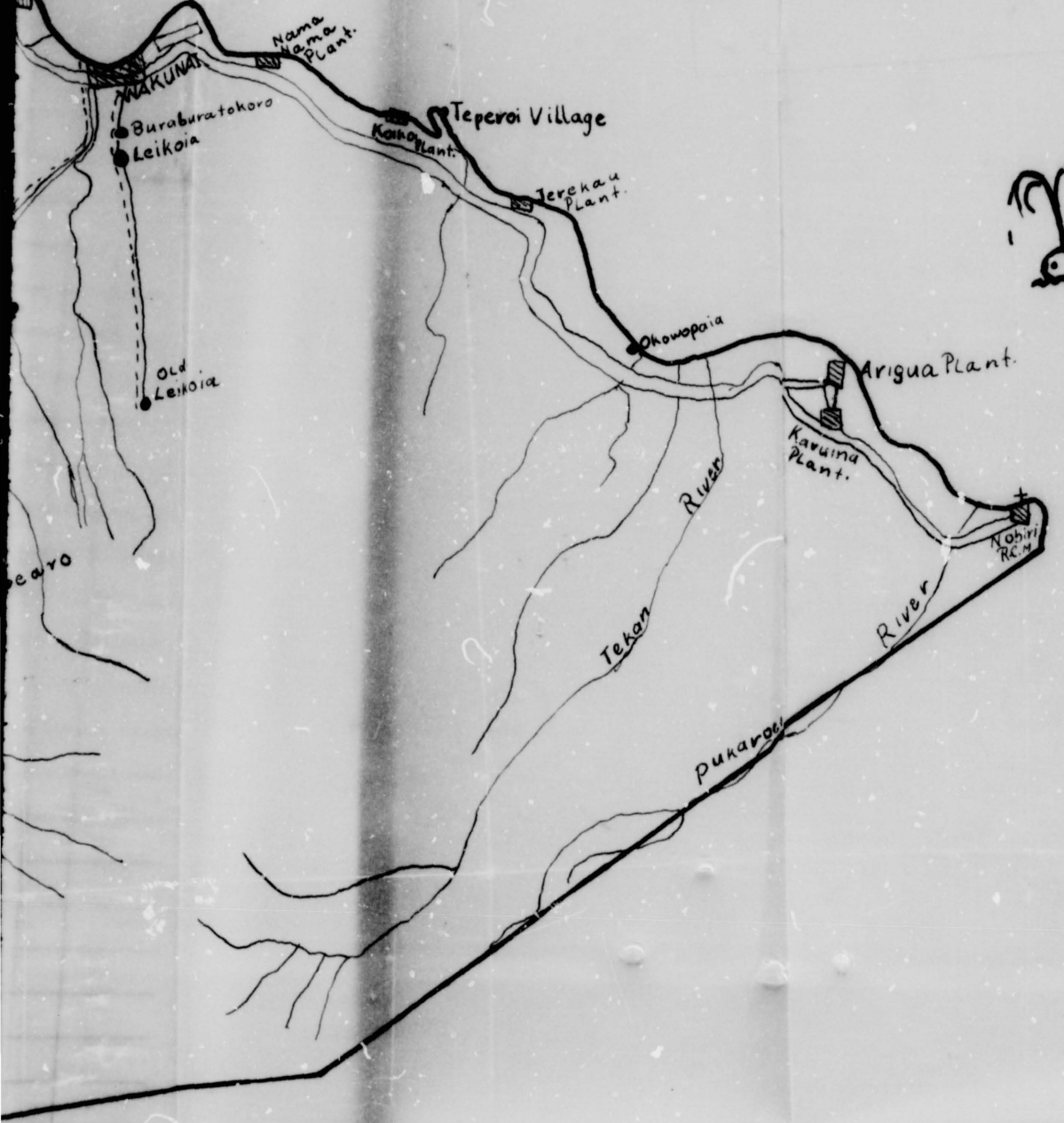
- +++ Route
- = Secondary Road
- Feeder Road
- Proposed Route for feeder Roads
- + Aid Posts

Scale: 1 miles to 1 inch




UP  
Masaka

Asntain  
R.C.M.



cayo



Arigua Plant.

Nobiri R.C.M.

WAKUNA! PATROL NO. 4 - 1969/70

