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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MILNE BAY

STATION: LOSUIA, 1962 - 1963

Original documents bound with reports
for: Samarai, volume 11.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS MILNE BAY DISTRICT 1962/63

LOSUIA, SAMARAI & MISIMA
SUAU

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Lesuia 1-62/63	G.P.W.Smith	South Kiriwina Census Division
" 2-62/63	G.W.P.Smith	Kitava Census Division
" 8-62/63	J.J.Coad	Kilivila Census Division
Sam 1-62/63	B.Fischer	Samarai Local Islands Census D
Misima 2-62/63	I.McLachlan	Sudest Island Census Division
Suau 2-62/63	R.B.Creagh	Suau Census Division
" 3-62/63	R.B.Creagh	Mariawatte-Gadaisu Road



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MILNE BAY - LOSUIA S/D Report No. 1/62-63

Patrol Conducted by G.P.W. SMITH Patrol Officer Gr. 1

Area Patrolled South Kiriwina Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
3 Members R.P.N.G.C.
Natives 1 Interpreter

Duration—From 27/6/1962 to 4/7/1962

Number of Days 7 Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/19 61

Medical/...../19..... Frequent Visits.

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol (1) Routine Administration (2) Land Survey - Vakuta School Land.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

27/ 7/1962

District Commissioner

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

JMcL.LBK

67-4-1

8th August, 1962.

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SANABAI.

LOBUA PATROL REPORT No.1/1961-62

A thorough economic survey of the South
Kiriwina Division.

About all that's lacking for a successful
business venture appears to be the will of the people.
This can only be rectified by patient and reiterated
advice on all possible occasions. Their peculiar method
of distorting the profits certainly does not lend itself
to any sort of reasonable economic enterprise.

It is interesting that their role as observers
at the Dela Council Meeting impressed the Binaketa men.
It can do no harm to experiment further in this respect.
People tend to be more impressed with what they see than
what they hear.

Co-operative staff is at a premium and it is
the policy of the Registrar to give priority to those
groups who earn it by some show of interest. The Vakuta
Co-operative can hardly be regarded as being an outstanding
success or indicative of any particular energetic application.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-4-~~20~~ ✓

67-1-2

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI...MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

27th July, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-district Office,
LOSUIA.

LOSUIA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1961/1962.

Thank you for the report on this patrol conducted by Mr G.P.W. Smith, and your covering memo 67-1-1 of 18th July.

Matters contained in the report have been submitted to the Departments concerned.

In the matter of economic development, South Kiriwina appears to have the best agricultural prospects of Lesuia Sub-district. In those places where Mr Smith has encouraged coconut planting, please ensure that palm plots are individually owned, and not group or village plantations as these have been proved failures elsewhere. Fuller use of the copra production potential already present is desirable and this can be helped by having the people keep their coconut groves clean. Also, try to find some way of reviving interest in the shell and fish-curing industries as these could develop into quite important contributors to a cash economy.

The activities of the Vakuta Co-operative Society have been discussed with Mr Graham, Co-operative Officer and he is writing to you on this subject.

As mentioned in recent correspondence, further education of the people in the principles of local government is needed; you are requested to submit names of four or five men to attend a local government observers' course, so that they can help spread information throughout the area.

The District Education Officer appreciates the difficulties caused by changes in teaching staff - these were the result of various domestic troubles, and beyond the control of the Department. I regret to have to advise that there is little prospect of a European teacher for this year.

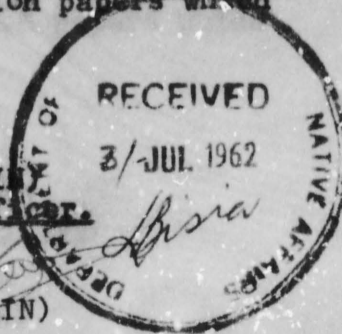
Thank you for the land investigation papers which accompanied the report.

J.C.
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

(W.W. CRELLIN)
a/District Officer.

For your information, please.

(W.W. CRELLIN)



67-1-2

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI...MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

27th July, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-district Office,
LOSUIA.

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c.c.
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONE DOBU.

(W.W. CRELLIN)
s/District Officer.

For your information, please.

(W.W. CRELLIN)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67 - 1 - 1.

Sub District Office,
LOSUIA,
Milne Bay District.

18th July, 1962.



The District Officer,
District Office,
S A M A R A I.

PATROL 1/62-63- SOUTH KIRIWINA - G.P.W. SMITH, P.O.

Attached please find 2 copies of the above Patrol Report.

Same was a routine patrol and was a follow-up to the previous tax/census patrol in September, 1961.

A close watch is being kept to ensure that the present bitterness between the villages of Vakuta and Sinaketa does not develop into anything serious. No doubt, in time, this feeling will abate.

Mr. Smith's remarks concerning economic activity in the area are, on the one hand in respect of the Vakuta Co-operative Society, not encouraging but show great possibilities for development in the Sinaketa area.

His remarks certainly point up the need for a Co-operative Officer to be posted to the Sub District in the very near future to get the Vakuta Society back on its feet in the first instance and to conduct a survey at Sinaketa as well as Kaileuna in order to ascertain whether Societies could be introduced there successfully.

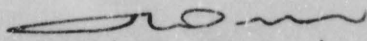
I feel that any feasible form of economic activity should be encouraged and extended now so that when a Council is eventually introduced the means of obtaining tax for finance purposes will be readily available.

The staff situation at the Primary 'T' School Vakuta has certainly been most confused over the past twelve months. I had been led to believe that a European Officer was to be posted to Vakuta in 1961. With the SOQ all but completed it would seem a European Officer should be posted here as soon as practicable otherwise the new quarter may be in a state of disrepair before he arrives.

It is pleasing to note that on Mr. Smith's return trip to the Sinaketa area that all instruction regarding the clearing of old plantation areas and the preparation of new areas for planting had been carried out most efficiently.

A supply of seed coconuts from Bahiara would be a great fillip to the present move regarding planting-up of new plantations here.

Again a good patrol and a well written report.


(R.G. Orwin,
Assistant District Officer,

67 - 3 - 1.

Sub District Office,
LOSUIA,
Milne Bay District.

22nd June, 1962.

Mr. G.P.W. Smith,
Patrol Officer,
LOSUIA.

PATROL - SOUTH KIRIWINA CENSUS DIVISION

Please make arrangements to depart on patrol per M.V. 'PEARL' to the above Census Division. It is anticipated that the patrol will be of one week duration.

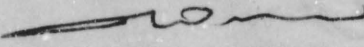
Patrol personnel will consist of One Interpreter and 3 members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary. Draw patrol rations for your party accordingly.

Purpose of the patrol is to check on instruction issued during the course of the previous South Kiriwina patrol and to effect general routine administration. Would you pay particular note to the economic aspects of the area and report on same.

Also please carry out survey and investigation under terms of C.I. 735 on the land at present being used for the Primary 'T' School at vakuta. In each village give a brief talk on the establishing working and requirements needed for a Local Government Council in the Sub District.

Consult the Matters for Attention on Patrol file to ascertain what action may be required in addition to your normal patrol duties and, if required, draw Patrol Advance to cover any contingencies.

Best wishes for a successful patrol.


(R.G. Orwin,)
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL DIARY

REPORT NO. 1/62-63

SOUTH KIRIWINA CENSUS DIVISION.

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Wednesday, 27th June	7.40 AM	Depart Losuia per M.V. 'Pearl'.
	11.20 AM	Arrive GILIBWA. Village inspection and talk to the people.
	1.30 PM	Depart for VAKUTA.
	2.30 PM	Arrive Rest House. Depart for visit to school and inspect new houses.
	4.15 PM	Return to Rest House.
Thursday, 28th June.	7.30 AM	To OKINAI. Village and plantation inspection.
	8.15 AM	To KAULAKA for village and plantation inspection - 40 min.
	10.15 AM	Address all people of VAKUTA Is. at Vakuta.
	1.00 PM	Vakuta VAKUTA village inspection.
	PM	Supervision of plantation clearing.
Friday, 29th June	7.45 AM	To school area for survey.
	12.00 N	To Vakuta Co-operative store. Inspect books.
	2.00 PM	Return to Rest House - Lunch.
	PM	Supervision plantation clearing.
Saturday, 30th June	7.30 AM	Depart Vakuta. Bad weather made landing of patrol equipment at SINAKETA undesirable so proceeded Losuia arriving 12.30 PM/
Sunday, 1st July		Observed at Station.
Monday, 2nd July	6.00 AM	Depart Losuia. Arrive Sinaketa 7.45
	9.00 AM	To KUMILABWAGA - 45 min. Plantation and village inspection.
	10.30 AM	To KOPILA. Inspect hamlets of KOPILA and KAOLA and plantations.
	11.45 AM	Return to Rest House.
	4.00 PM	To OKAIAULA village - 65 min. Inspect village and plantation.
	3.15 PM	To LOYA for Village and plantation inspection.
	4.00 PM	To BWADELA Village for inspections.
	5.00 PM	Return to Rest House.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

2.

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Tuesday, 3rd July

AM Talk to people of all villages
of SIMAKETA area.

PM Supervision of plantation clearing.

Wednesday, 4th July

AM Supervision of plantation clearing.

2.45 PM Depart for LOSUIA arriving 4.30 PM.

.....cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

SOUTH KIRIWINA CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Report No. 1/62-63.

Introduction.

This patrol to the South Kiriwina Census Division was mainly of a routine nature. The division has a population of nearly 1,000 people and occupies a land area of somewhat less than 40 square miles including the Southern part of Kiriwina Island and the island of AKATA. The population is almost evenly divided between these 2 parts and much of the South Kiriwina division is thinly populated by Trobriand Island standards. With the exception ~~that~~ of SILIBWA the villages fall into two groups; those around VAKUTA and those around SINAKETA. They are all easily and quickly reached none being more than a hour's walk from either of these two villages.

Native Affairs.

As has been mentioned in my previous report on the area the people of this division are a good deal less enmeshed in Kiriwina traditions than their kinsmen of North Kiriwina. No strong chief rules the area although rank distinctions are evident. I should say they would more easily assimilate new ideas than most other people of this area.

The people are, by all means, more energetic in seeking their betterment because of the weaker traditional ties but seem to have lapsed into a state of complete inertia. This is particularly noticeable when contrasted with the attitude of the KITAVA people who are on much the same cultural level.

The two main villages SINAKETA and VAKUTA are, at present, anything but friendly towards one another. Any SINAKETA man who visited VAKUTA would run a strong chance of suffering bodily harm. This enmity extends back to the beginning of this year when the VAKUTA Village Constable was bringing a man to Losuia for trial on a charge of Adultery. The complainant came from SINAKETA and the V.C. stopped there to pick him up. However, the complainant and 2 friends attacked the V.C. and his charge inflicting considerable injuries. The 3 men all received heavy sentences in a Court for Native Matters held before me at Losuia.

Native Affairs (Cont.)

However, the vakutas evidently do not consider the matter finished yet. There have been several rumours of impending fights but warnings seem to have been given in time in each case. Currently the Vakutas seem to have been telling the people of the KULA trade group that the SINAKETA people were lazy and incapable of growing enough food to feed their families. This is an insult of the first degree and I think it would be remarkable if there is no trouble between these villages in the near future. These occurrences serve to rekindle the old hate between these two peoples which evidently extends back through many generations.

The general attitude towards the Administration is that of respect but this does not apply to Europeans as a whole. Especially at Vakuta it is hard for anyone but an Administration officer to get any help from the people. A few months ago a European carpenter was living at Vakuta while erecting two buildings for the Department of Education and he said that he could obtain nothing locally except at a completely unrealistic price. However, to myself they have ~~always~~ always been most helpful, though this is not to say that instructions are promptly carried out.

Village Officials

There are only 2 Village Constables in the Division. The one from VAKUTA seems quite an honest trier but is not particularly bright and I think the locals can put it over him whenever they like. The SINAKETA V.C. is now too old to take a very active part in the upholding of law and order. While I was in the area he could not manage to walk to other villages with me but it seems he is still fit enough to undertake long KULA expeditions. No replacement was considered for him as it is planned that Local Government be introduced within the next year or so.

A new Councillor was elected at Vakuta. He happened to be the V.C.'s brother but was favoured by most of the people. Most of the councillors are fairly nondescript; the one at OKAIAYLA being the meekest man I have ever seen.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

P.3

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Law and Justice.

No cases requiring action by any court were brought before the patrol. One complaint which may require court action is being investigated. Cases in this area are usually brought to the station for immediate hearing and not held until the coming of a patrol.

Housing.

As has been mentioned before the housing is of a much higher standard than on the Northern part of the island. The fact that most dwellings are raised from the ground creates a good impression after the little shacks near the station and probably makes one take a much more lenient view.

From the whole area 5 people were ordered to build new houses and 5 ordered to repair their existing houses. Undoubtedly the cleanest village was KAULAKA which has impressed both times I have visited it.

Economic Development.

There are 3 methods by which the people of the area can obtain cash income (1) Copra (2) Smoked Fish and (3) Shell. By far the most important of these is copra the others being spasmodic and localised.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ In my last patrol report on the area I reported very unfavourably on the level of activity of the Vakuta Native Society. This patrol gave me reason for even more pessimism as turnover has shown another big drop. It must be obvious from the figures shown below that the society must either increase its turnover or fold up. Over the last few years there has been a big drop in turnover every year and it is now obvious that only the store sales keep the society going. However these sales give a false picture as the great majority of the sales are made to visitors from other parts of Kiriwina and not to the Vakuta people. Should other societies be started on Kiriwina then the sales would fall to less than half their present level.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

P.4

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Economic Development. (Cont.)

The following figures are submitted showing the Society activity over the last 3 years:-

	<u>1959/60</u>	<u>1960/61</u>	<u>1961/62.</u>
Store Sales	£1809-15-7	£1755-12-11	£1170-17-10 £1583-3-8
Purchases (Copra and Shell)	£903- 0-5	£ 643- 2-3	£383-14-5
General Expenses	£158- 3-11	£194- 19-3	£178-17-9
Copra shipped	480 bags	274 bags	187 bags.

The only time any substantial amount of shell was brought was during the last financial when nearly £100 out of the £383 purchases came from this source. Most of the shell was purchased from people outside the Co-operative area such as the Amphetts.

I was surprised to find that the price paid for copra by the Society was 2^d for hot-air and 2d for smoked. This was given as one of the main reasons for the decline in production. I cannot see that the Society ~~can~~ ^{should} pay less than traders on Kiriwina who invariably have to re-dry all they buy and have considerably more overhead. It is realised that the low price is ~~eventually~~ eventually compensated for by rebate but this is not fully understood by the people. When the price goes down they lose incentive to produce and with the smaller production the rebate is not worth as much to them as a proportionately smaller rebate on a larger production. Still, this is not the whole reason for the production decline as the rot had started before the price was reduced.

Another practice which I do not like is that a village pools all the money received for copra and deposits it with the ~~store~~ store where it is kept in the safe separate from other monies. When people from the village want rice or sugar they go to the store and it is taken out of their village money until the cash is exhausted. This scheme seems to me one which would soon kill individual effort and also one which could be open to malpractice. I think that this pooling of money could be one of the main reasons behind the

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

5.

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

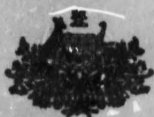
Economic Development (cont.)

drop of production. There is no incentive ~~xx~~ like cash in the hand when the hardest workers get the most money. They could then pool a proportion of proceeds so that those who produced most would retain more cash than their fellows. Something analogous to this had been responsible for lack of interest in the fish curing industry around Sinaketa of which I will have more to say below.

As previously reported the plantations of the Vakuta area were all choked with undergrowth despite instructions to clean them issued last patrol. However, this time cleaning operations were started under supervision and had been more than half completed by the time the patrol departed. It is hoped that the next patrol will find the plantation areas in a much better condition than hitherto.

A coconut census was ~~xxx~~ taken of Vakuta Island and I must admit that I was somewhat surprised by the figures. The total for the 3 villages was 5,600 but a good many of these are a great distance away from the villages. Individual village totals were OKINAI (1,329) KAULAKA (1,362) and VAKUTA (2,900). I was not in a position to do the census myself and had to rely on a school-boy and a member of the R.P.N.G.C. The figures for OKINAI appear somewhat low to me. The quality of the trees is a good deal higher than that of North Kiriwina and only mature trees were counted. Estimates given me by private interests on the island that the Vakuta people should be able to produce in excess of 70 bags each month appear a little optimistic on these census figures and I would consider anything in excess of 40 bags fairly full production. This was the production during 1959/60 and I believe represented fair effort. However, the current figures of 187 bags for the year means that over 300 bags of copra are going to waste each year.

The Sinaketa area was in even a worse plight than the Vakuta area. I have never seen such neglected plantations close to villages. The undergrowth must have represented the growth of 7 years and more and over 10% of the trees ~~xxx~~ were festooned with parasite vines which in some cases had completely enshrouded the top of the tree. All villages were immediately put to work cleaning their areas and all undergrowth had been cut by the time the patrol departed.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

P.6

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Economic Development (cont.)

From figures obtained ~~xxxxx~~ from a coconut census carried out by a D.A.S.F. Fieldworker earlier this year there are some 8,800 coconuts owned by this group of villages of which 7,000 are reasonably productive. In fact, the coconuts around SINAKETA and KOPILA villages are easily the best I have seen in the Trobriand Islands. Those around the villages of KUMILABWAGA, BWADELA and OKAIAULA are not of good quality but they are but a small proportion of the total. The villages of OKAIAULA, KUMILABWAGA, BWADELA and LOYA all had only small and rather poor bearing plantations and new areas were ordered to be cleared for the planting of additional nuts. The villages concerned had only small populations and the total number to be planted is 550. I returned to the area 10 days after the patrol had left and all areas were clean and ready to plant.

There is no doubt that some progress has been stimulated by the patrol. Under supervision the plantations have been properly cleaned and when I returned later very little remained to be done. There is no reason why the copra production should not double without much extra effort by the people ~~xxxxxxx~~ now that the plantations are clean. With any amount of effort a production of well in excess of 50 bags per month would be possible.

The smoked fish industry after a promising start in the area lost all momentum and just about ceased to exist. When asked why no production had taken place I was told that the curing houses were being used to house KULA visitors and others who cared to pop in so it was obvious that production of fish could not proceed concurrently. I trust this practice has now ceased as I was most vocal on the subject.

I believe that one of the reasons for lack of enthusiasm is the fact that the people themselves have not obtained any cash from the sale of the fish. The price is very good at 2/-/lb but nobody seems interested. The first sales were made and the cash obtained was divided $\frac{1}{2}$ to the Sinaketa Church Fund and half to a committee which were supposed to distribute it when they considered it worthwhile. I consider the lack of interest in production has already been explained.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

P.7

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Economic Development (cont.)

I had a meeting with the people concerned regarding the usage of monies received for smoked fish fillets and suggested the following arrangements:-

1. Half the money be immediately given to those who produced the fish.
2. One quarter be retained by the D.A.S.F. trained boy for the ~~purchase~~ purchase of coarse salt necessary for the curing and for the acquisition of fishing gear which can be held in his custody.
3. One quarter be paid to their church fund instead of half. It was pointed out that if greater production resulted that the church would gain and not lose by this arrangement. With the other arrangement the cost of salt etc would have had to be borne out of the peoples' half making the returns almost negligible.

On my return to SINAKETA I found the smoke houses filled with fish and that the people appear to have organised themselves somewhat better. It is to be hoped this trend continues.

In my opinion the area needs, almost immediately, a Co-operative society. There is no doubt about its ability to support one. The area has half as many coconuts again as VAKUTA and can be more easily watched. In my previous report I recommended that it be joined with Vakuta in one co-operative but the feeling between the two villages is very much against ~~it~~ ^{this} at present, although I am sure it could be done.

It would probably be wiser to have a separate Co-operative in the area which would include also the villages of WAWELA and OBULAKU which are part of the KUBOMA Census Division. The store owned by Mr R. Lumley could be taken over together with the 18 acres of good nuts which goes with it. These nuts could be worked as a society venture to provide funds for building etc.



Economic Development (cont.)

Should a Co-operative Society eventuate in this area the acquisition of a vessel capable of carrying about 80 bags of copra would become a necessity. This vessel could be used to pick up copra from Kaileuna, Sinaketa and Vakuta and transport it to Samarai. A suitable vessel should be able to be acquired for an amount not much in excess of £1,500 which would not be ~~impossible~~ impossible to raise and which should prove very profitable.

Shell fishing is very spasmodic in these waters and most comes from the Amphlett Islands in the D'Entrecasteaux and Kitava. There is also a little done around Vakuta but it is an infinitesimal amount. I can see no spectacular improvement in this field.

Political Development.

Much time was devoted to explaining the works and benefits of Local Government Councils. I must admit that the interest shown in this area was more than I have encountered even though it had reached no high pitch of enthusiasm.

Interest was most real at Sinaketa where several men, including the Village Constable, had seen something of the Dobu Council while on Kula. Evidently the A.D.O. Esa'ala had seen them on Kula and had taken them to some meeting in connection with the ~~XXXXXX~~ Council. They were favourably impressed and expressed their hope that we would have a Council here soon. The Vakuta people were a good bit ~~more~~ more wary but should take on to the idea as soon as they understand better what is involved.

I am more convinced than ever that Council elections should be held on the normal ~~XXXXXX~~ basis. I can think of nobody from this area who should be automatically appointed because of rank.

Influence by such young men as I mentioned in my last report e.g. Mark-Philemoni has not come to anything. In fact the gentleman named above wishes to leave the village as quickly as possible. He says the old people are jealous of his education and are trying or will try to poison him.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

P.9

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Education.

There is no doubt that the standard of ~~the~~ Education given by the Administration school at Vakuta has suffered from bungling and certain other incidents in the past year. The teaching position has been so confused that I am not sure I can work it all out yet.

In 1960 there ~~was~~ was a husband and wife team, Elisha and Rita Bernard, teaching at Vakuta. These two had marital troubles and separated in 1961, Rita coming to teach at Losuia. Two teachers were then sent to help Elisha. One was transferred after about 6 months. Early this year word came through that the teacher OA - VAKAI was to be dismissed on medical grounds. His dismissal was effected and he joined the Malaria section of P.H.D. A new teacher, Auxiliary Division, was sent to help Elisha at Vakuta but by the time he arrived Elisha's wife had become reconciled with him and returned to Vakuta leaving the new teacher to help at the Losuia school. Elisha then got into trouble for mistreatment of children and was imprisoned and dismissed thus leaving Rita in sole command. An S.O.S. went out for OA-VAKAI who was snatched back from P.H.D. and re-employed as a temporary Auxiliary Division teacher where as he had previously been a Teaching Assistant.

I believe all this changing around must have had a bad effect on the children's standard. Early this year ~~at~~ the firm of Civic Constructions built two houses in the school ground. One was an S.O.Q. for a European teacher who has failed to materialise and the other an N.M.Q. for a Native teacher. Neither house is occupied and the plumbing has not been done as yet. The houses have been finished ~~in~~ 3 months so it is certainly about time somebody showed up to finish the job. The N.M.Q., at least, can be used and the Administration is not in a position to have houses for which it has paid lying idle.

Health.

No Medical Inspection was undertaken in connection with the patrol as the area had recently had visits from the M.O. and the L.M.A.

The malaria eradication programme is progressing with a minimum of trouble and all necessary inoculations of children have been carried out.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

P.10

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Health (Cont.)

morning
The ~~night~~ after my arrival at VAKUTA the 'Pearl' had to return to the station with a woman who had a retained placenta. She had ignored the Medical Officer's offer to go to hospital and several others who had similarly ignored his advice were shipped to Losuia on the same trip.

Roads and Paths.

There are no vehicular ~~roads~~ roads in the area and most paths are adequate for inter-village communication. They appear to be kept in a reasonable state with the exception of the track from OKAIAULA to GILIBWA. This is long and infrequently used so there is not much use in demanding that it be maintained in perfect order.

Conclusion.

The patrol is a short one especially without Tax or Census work. There are few matters which it is in the power of a patrolling officer to do anything about. I hope that as a result of the patrol there will be a considerable increase in cash income in the Sinaketa area. Even though coerced into effort in this field, I am sure that in the end it will pay its own dividends and that copra and fish production will ~~remain~~ remain at a reasonable level provided other officers insist on the cleanliness of plantations etc.

A survey was done for the purchase of the Administration School land at Vakuta. This is a bit belated as the school has been in existence for about 3 years.

A co-operative society for Sinaketa would be one of the main things the Administration could do in providing encouragement for the area to raise their standards and aspirations. The people of Sinaketa also expressed their wish for a school. Without doubt one could profitably be put there but there must be much greater centres of population still to be provided with schools.

The division is certainly better endowed than other parts of the Trobriands there being plenty of coconuts and no shortage of garden land.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE CONSTABULARY.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>CONDUCT</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
1914	Hombi-Osahapa	Const. 5th Yr.	Good	Willing but unintelligent.
2072	Tavari-Kaimai	Const. 5th Yr	Good	Reliable but no initiative.
10070	Aiva-Wehembo	Const. 2nd Yr	V.Good	Pleasant and good worker. A good policeman.

.....

.....
G.P.W.Smith - C.R.P.N.G.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MILNE BAY - LOSUVA S/D Report No. 2/62-63

Patrol Conducted by G.P.W. Smith - Patrol Officer Gr 1

Area Patrolled KITAVA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

Interpretor
Natives 2 members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 14/8/1962 to 18/8/1962

Number of Days 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /12/1961

Medical /5/1962

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

67-4-3

24th October, 1962.

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SARAWAK.

PATROL REPORT No.2/1962-63 - KITAVA DIVISION

It appears to me from reading this report that the Officer has rather an unusual approach to his job; inquisitorial rather than an administrative attitude.

I consider that this Department as an essentially administrative one, is better off without police and magisterial powers.

Mr. Smith may easily discover that the "heavy boot" he considers is needed by the KITAVANS before they will obey instructions could easily be on the other foot in the not too distant future. If this submission of his opinion is any indication, he could do with more advice and guidance from a Senior Officer. More can be done through good-will than by legal coercion, except that it is a bit harder to do.

It will not be long before discriminatory legislation, such as N.R.O's and N.A.R.'s will be repealed so that it is not a bad experiment in restraint to try to do without these sanctions at this stage.

I notice the old surphy about Communal Societies that the women do all the work and the men all the loafing. The Officer's accusation of the male laziness seems to be refuted by his surprise at the "remarkable" improvement in housing since the last patrol. Men work hard, but intermittently as the occasion demands, women have set daily tasks which require routine application.

I do not like the idea of taxation as a badgeon for economic production. The ability of the people to contribute equitably towards the cost of their public utilities should be the criterion.

The KITAVA people should certainly have representation on the proposed KIRIWIMA Council despite the fact that they are rather isolated from it. However, they are not that far away that the elected members cannot be brought to the meeting.

For the information of Mr. Smith, I extract the following from Circular Instruction No.47/59 from the Commissioner of Police:

- (3) Under no circumstances will Native Police be used in a supervisory capacity in areas which are beyond the personal or physical overall control of a European Officer.
- (4) Native Police are not to be used for the supervision or direction of agricultural extension programmes.

(7) All Officers-in-Charge of Police Detachments are warned of the inherent dangers of lowering the prestige and confusing the status of Police by urging them to supervise and direct developmental projects. The risk involved is the uninformed native associating what should be fostered enterprise with compulsion.

Mr. Smith writes a good report as I have said before, but he should appreciate that the winds of change could easily blow the outrigger over his canoe.

(W. R. Dixon)
DIRECTOR

c.c.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
K O N E D O B U.

For your information, please.

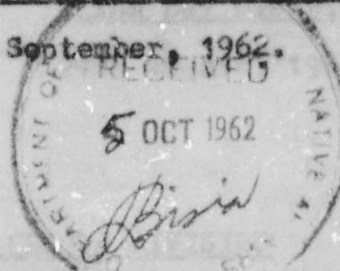
(L.J. DOOLAN)

67-1-2

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI, MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

27th September, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-district Office,
LOSUIA.



PATROL NO. 2 1962/63 - KITAVA DIVISION.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of Mr Smith's report submitted under cover of your 67-1-1 of 24th August, 1962.

I would have suggested that the Kitava division be not included in the first stage of Council activities due to the communication problem; however, in view of Mr Smith's suggestion that a break-down of traditional ties has resulted in a social gap, it may be desirable to reconsider this aspect.

I do not foresee an early "stripping of powers" of Department of Native Affairs officers, and will be able to discuss this with you on my next visit.

It is pleasing to note the improved housing situation. This fact undoubtedly supports recent observations of the waiving of traditional authorities. The shortage of suitable building materials is an aspect which should at all times be borne in mind when orders are given for improved housing standards. The ultimate is, of course, for these changes to come from the people themselves.

Whilst agreeing with Mr Smith's sentiments in respect of tax collection, policy is that Personal Tax is not to be considered as a measure to increase economic activity. Exemptions are granted on an individual basis. The suggestion that the rate of exemption should be commensurate to personal effort is a factor which was favourably viewed at a meeting of the Milne Bay Council which I attended.

What role is the Constable playing with regard to increased planting in the OKOBULULA area? It would be unwise to bring about a situation whereby the previous idea of "Government Plantations" was being re-introduced.

Like yourself, I cannot foresee any great improvement in the economic situation in the near future.

Claims for camping allowance are returned for payment. Please note the married rate is now £1 per day.

(L.J. DOOLAN)
District Officer.

67-1-1.

Sub District Office,
LOSUIA,
Milne Bay District.

24th August, 1962.

The District Officer,
District Office,
S A M A R A I.

PATROL No.2/62-63 - KITAVA CENSUS DIVISION

Attached please find copies of above report of patrol carried out by Mr. Smith, Patrol Officer. Also attached are claims for camping allowance for this patrol, Patrol 1/62-63 to South Kiriwina and for Boot allowance.

The economic situation at present and the possibly of improvements in the future does not give rise to much optimism regarding any large scale increase in the cash crop economy of these people. It may be possible, after Mr. Cameron's death to obtain his plantation for a more reasonable figure than he is asking at present but the development of the plantation would then rest very much on the shoulders of the Kitava people themselves.

While I agree with Mr. Smith remarks regarding the rate of tax I feel that until there is some form of large-scale economic activity undertaken on Kitava that it may well be impossible to obtain £1 per head as an annual tax contribution.

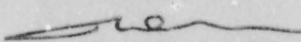
I feel that despite the distance involved in travelling from Kitava to Losuia that there should be a representation from Kitava on any proposed Council in the Sub District. It would be for better to have over-all representation than to just have sectional interests controlling the activities of any such Council.

It is pleasing to see that good progress has been made at the Primary 'T' School on Kitava. While it is a normal reaction for the people to ease off after the initial burst of enthusiasm I think that they will not completely ignore their responsibility towards the school and any maintenance required on same. It is to be hoped that the school can be kept staffed on a permanent basis.

The departure from the traditional form of housing is worthy of note and at least indicates a progressive line in the thinking of the people.

Another well conducted patrol and well presented report.

For your information, please.


(R.G. Orwin,
Assistant District Officer,

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-3-1.

Sub District Office,
LOSUIA,
Milne Bay District.

10th August, 1962.

Mr. G. P. W. Smith,
Patrol Officer,
LOSUIA.

PATROL - KITAVA CENSUS DIVISION

Please make arrangements to depart on patrol per M.V. Peari on Tuesday 14th August, 1962 to the above Census Division.

Purpose of the patrol is to carry out a check of instructions, issued on the previous patrol to Kitava in December, 1961, and effect routine native administration.

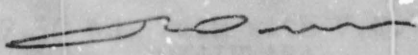
Duration of the patrol is expected to be one week and patrol personnel will consist of 2 members of the R.P.N.G.C. and 1 Interpreter. Please draw rations for your party accordingly.

In addition to normal administration would you please give a brief talk in each of the villages on the establishing, working and requirements needed for a Local Government Council in the Sub District.

Please inspect the Primary 'T' School at Kitava and report on same in your report.

Consult the Matters for Attention on Patrol File and if any matters require attention on this patrol please deal with same accordingly. If required, draw a Patrol Advance to cover any contingencies.

I hope you have a successful patrol.


(R.G. Orwin,)
Assistant District Officer,



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

PATROL DIARY

KITAVA CENSUS DIVISION-PATROL REPORT NO. 2/62-83.

Tuesday, 14th August 8.15 AM Depart station for KALDOLA.
 9.45 AM Depart for KITAVA on M.V. 'Pearl'.
 2.00 PM Arrive KITAVA.
 3.00 PM Talk with Village Officials at
 OKAIPWASA.

Wednesday, 15th August 8.00 AM Inspect Administration School.
 8.45 AM To KUMWAGEA. Talk to people of
 KUMWAGEA and LALELA VILLAGES.
 Village inspection KUMWAGEA.
 1.00 PM To LALELA for village inspection.
 2.30 PM Return OKAIPWASA.

Thursday, 16th August AM Supervision clearing of plantations.
 1.00 PM Inspect North-West coast for
 plantation sites from 'Pearl'.
 3.00 PM Inspect KARAKOM coconuts. Talk
 to people of KUMWAGEA.
 4.30 PM Return OKAIPWASA.

Friday, 17th August 8.00 AM To OKOBULULA village - 1 hour.
 10.00 AM Inspect 11 hamlets of the group
 12.00 N Talk to people at OKOBULULA.
 1.00 PM Village inspection KUDEULI and
 WAPAIA.
 3.30 PM Return OKAIPWASA - continuous rain
 throughout day.

Saturday, 18th August 7.30 AM Talk with V.C.'s and others at
 OKAIPWASA.
 8.45 AM Depart for KAIBOLA.
 12.00 N Arrive KAIBOLA -to station by
 Landrover.

.....0000000000.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report No. 2/62-63

Kitava Census Division.

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol to the Kitava Census Division was necessarily a short one as neither the collection of tax nor the revision of census was involved. It is possible to assemble the total population at 2 points on the island for the purpose of address and then to visit all villages for inspection as they are all within $\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk of either OKOBULULA or KUMWAGEA villages.

In the Village Directory there are only 3 villages listed but in actual fact Kitava has approximately 20 small hamlets which are strung out mainly on the perimeter of the island with all gardening land in the middle. There are no villages fronting the sea as there ~~thaxx~~ is only a very small coastal strip and that only on the North-Western side of the island. The rest rises almost straight from the water in coral cliffs about 200 feet high.

Rain considerably hampered the patrol throughout making it very hard to assemble the people and talk to them for any length of time.

Native Affairs.

The people of Kitava, it should be expected, would have changed their traditional way of living less than those on the main island. However, this is not the case and one finds that most of the distinctive Trobriand customs are dying here at a very fast rate. At least 90% of the males have discarded the traditional leaf G-string in favour of ramis and the housing has departed radically from the usual Kiriwina design.

There is no real chief left on the island although a few are such in name and the practise of certain types of sorcery has died although socery, in some forms, is still a very big factor in the lives of the people. Along with this weakening of traditional life has come a lack of purpose and direction in the lives of the people which one notes in many other areas of the Territory. They have attained nothing which could fill this social gap.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

P.2

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

*General information on
Kula. Males work
in fields many
times a week.
Males visit
other places on Kula they are fed at the expense of the hosts and when they, in turn, are visited it is the job of the women to gather and cook food for the visitors.*

Mr C.B. Cameron has been termed the uncrowned king of Kitava for many years (this is his 51st year on the island) but there can be little doubt that his reign has greatly weakened. His main hold on the people is that only through him can money and trade goods be obtained on the island. Those who incur his displeasure are not likely to be employed by him; which casual employment is the main source of income for most of them. However, they are no longer satisfied with this situation and some will sail to Kiriwina to sell copra and buy goods.

The people are pleasant and respectful towards Administration officers but a heavy boot is needed to get them to carry out instructions. This patrol I found that many instructions issued on my last patrol had been ignored. I put them to work under police supervision while I was on Kitava and have left a Constable on the island until such instructions as were issued this time have been carried out.

I find it hard to see that, with the stripping of many of the powers of officers of our department which seem likely to take place very soon, we will be effectively able to get people such as these to a reasonable state of awareness of what they need and what is going on before they advent of self-rule. Bluff can work for only so long.

HOUSING.

One of the things that struck me most during the patrol was the absolutely remarkable improvement in housing since the last patrol. This improvement was especially marked in the OKOBULULA group of villages as the housing of KUMWAGEA had been very good last patrol. I don't think that this improvement is mainly due to the activities

Native Affairs (Cont.)

The males of the island could rightly be termed lazy. The greater part of the gardening work is done by the female after the male has done the initial heavy clearing work. Participation in the KULA trade is still strong and I think most of the men would be very reluctant to let this custom die. If the men visit other places on Kula they are fed at the expense of the hosts and when they, in turn, are visited it is the job of the women to gather and cook food for the visitors.

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HOUSING (Cont.)

of patrolling officers. The most we have ever been able to accomplish in the Trobriand islands has been to ensure that houses are kept in a reasonable state of repair. However, the housing on Kitava has undergone a radical change. Dozens of new houses were noted much larger than the old style, raised well off the ground and a fair proportion with windows. The houses are well constructed of solid timber with walls of pandanus strips. Roofs are usually pandanus as sago can be obtained at great expense from a few mainland villages.

The only thing that can explain this improvement is lessening of various superstitions and rank taboos which limited most housing to small kennel-like structures built on the ground. One advantage these people do have is that materials are more plentiful than is the case on many parts of Kiriwina. While there is ample for the present I think that the demands put on the timber resources by this improved housing and the ever increasing population will create a shortage of materials in the not too distant future.

Taxation.

Kitava has been gazetted as a £1 tax area together with the rest of the Sub-District. However, in recognition of the limited means of cash income open to these people a partial exemption of 10/- has been given.

I should like to see this exemption conditional on the effort of the people. I think that if they do try to keep their small plantations clean and make an attempt to increase the area planted then we should continue to encourage this endeavour by a partial exemption until such time as definite results are obtained. However, I do not think any exemption should be given as a concession to their own lack of activity.

I presume that the average Trobriander will soon be required to pay £2 per annum. Should this be the case I would like to see KITAVA gazetted the same and a £1 partial exemption could be given for economic distress but only if there was evidence of effort on the part of the people.

Stanley Bates

*C.3 Kiriwina case re: Duvon
indicate to log men*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

P. 4.

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

LAND RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL.

The island of KITAVA according to the Village Directory has an area of approximately 20 sq miles but calculations I have made from maps show it to be only 10 sq miles and no more than 11 at the most. This means that with a population of 1,100 the island has a very high population density. This density, however, is not causing any problems at the present time as the soil is considerably better than on Kiriwina. Its absolute degree of fertility may be no more but it is deeper and much more easily worked than on this island. It is relatively free from the coral outcrops which plague gardeners on Kiriwina. The reason for this I think is that the outer ring of limestone cliffs has left a basin in the middle in which sediment has increasingly built up. All villages claim to have ample land and the gardening cycle is 5 years. It seems that the island could ~~support~~ support about 2,000 people.

The only place available for the planting of coconuts is on the narrow coastal strip. About half or perhaps more of the available land is used and owned by Mr Cameron. The people have only 3 plantations 2 of which are so poor they hardly deserve a mention. Details of these plantations ~~were~~ were given in my last report. This patrol they were all found to be badly overgrown despite orders given last patrol. The people were put to work under police supervision and all areas were clean before I departed.

I took a trip up the North-West coast of the island in the work boat to inspect the coast for suitable plantation areas. As reported previously there is quite a large strip of land in the far North-West of the island which could be planted up. A Constable is at present on KITAVA supervising the clearing of an area for 500 new nut by the OKOBULULA group of villages. I found a fairly large group of 300-400 trees in an area called KARAKOM east of the present KUMWAGEA plantation. These nuts were very poor and entirely overgrown. They are individually owned and ~~were~~ were not planted on plantation lines. The people were ordered to clean this area and an effort will be made to get them to cut down the present trees and make a new plantation on the site. However, I do not anticipate much success with this latter suggestion.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

P. 5

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

LAND RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL.

The Native plantations that have been described as poor on their disappointing production to the women of the island. The women ~~use~~ use the growing tip, I don't know the name of it but it is that long slender shoot which comes out of the top of the trees, as material for their grass skirts. Over a period of time this practice has such an effect that the trees cannot be revitalised and will always be useless. For this reason it would be best if the trees to which this has been done were cut down and replaced. KITAVA has so little land for cash crops that the people cannot afford to have areas of unproductive trees. I don't know why the women will persist in this practice and not confine themselves to pandanus and banana leaf as they do on Kiriwina. The effect of the cutting of these tips is very striking. KALIGULAGU plantation adjoins Cameron's plantation but the trees one side of the border are completely barren compared with those 20 yards away.

I would place the income of the Division at about £750 per annum. Cameron would probably pay about £600 to his employees and about another £100 would probably be obtained from selling coconuts to Cameron for Tax money (he pays 5/- per 100) and from selling copra and a few carvings on Kiriwina. There seems to be no prospect of increased income in the near future.

As stated in my last report the people of the island will not have a respectable income until or unless Cameron's property can be obtained as the basis for a Co-operative. However, the old gentleman will not budge from his price of £20,000 which is a completely ridiculous estimate of its worth.

The people themselves are very anxious for a co-operative society to be formed and one cannot blame them when they cannot sell copra and receive only 5/- per 100 for their coconuts. However, they have absolutely nothing with which to support such a society and I have told them they would do well to forget about the idea for some considerable time. Perhaps in 8 or 10 years if they plant up all available areas a society might succeed.



DEVELOPMENT OF ~~XXXXXXXX~~ POLITICAL THOUGHT.

A part of my duties during the patrol was to sound out reaction of the people to the possibility of a Local Government Council being established in the Sub-District and to give them a further information about the requirements and aims of such a Council.

Only at KUMWAGEA where I had assembled also the people of LALELA was I able to talk to the people for any length of time because of the almost continuous rain during the patrol. I found that the Village Officials and a few other men had attended talks at LOSWA on the subject of Councils. However, when I asked if they had discussed the matter with their people the reply was that they had not. I would not be truthful if I said there was even the slightest interest in this subject at KITAVA. This is only in keeping with the attitude of the Sub-District as a whole. Never have I been asked an unsolicited question about Councils or their operation.

The value of Council affiliation to the KITAVA people is extremely doubtful. The main points against it are (1) their total lack of interest, at present (2) the difficulties of transportation at certain times of the year (3) the extremely low level of economic activity in the area. On the hand the people may feel neglected by the Administration if left out of Sub-District programmes of this type. Whether it would be best to have KITAVA inside or outside of the proposed Local Government area is a question on which I would not like to express an opinion but perhaps it may be better left out, at least temporarily.

EDUCATION.

The Administration school, at KITAVA was established early this year with the arrival of an Auxiliary Division teacher. I think the plan of the previous District Education Officer was that the school would be a continuation school for children going to the Methodist Mission schools on the island and thus commence at S.3. However, because of the low mission standard this was not possible (there are 2 mission schools each with over 100 pupils and only one teacher) and the school has at present 30 pupils of which 13 are in Standard 2 and 17 in Standard I.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

P.7

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

EDUCATION (Cont.)

The Kitava people as well as the teacher must be complimented on the initial work done by them for the school which progressed many times faster than any such project has on Kiriwina. The house built for the teacher is very large and extremely well built; far superior to the horrible little NMQ's currently being built for Native teachers in the Sub-District under the Accelerated Education Programme. The school is large and was constructed I believe in 1 week. Construction was aided by the fact that it was built at ground level but it is still ~~quite~~ quite a suitable and respectable structure which could accommodate any foreseeable increase in enrolments. The floor has been covered with sand.

The teacher has also to be commended for his enthusiasm and industry. He is constructing what are undoubtedly the best desks and platforms for children in Administration schools in the Sub-District. Various matters the teacher brought to my attention I discussed with the District Education Officer who was at Losuia on my return from Kitava.

Lately enthusiasm for work around the school had waned and the teacher was finding it very hard to get any co-operation I had a talk to the people regarding requirements of the school and they are currently working on a dormitory block and Kitchen for pupils. Actually, I don't see that such a block is necessary on Kitava as the school is within an hours walk of all but one or two small hamlets.

COMPLAINTS AND JUSTICE.

No complaints at all were ~~brought~~ brought to the notice of this patrol. It is usually found that ~~there~~ there are not many disputes or complaints away from the main island.

One man was goaled for a month for failing to carry out an instruction to build a new house and a rather serious assault case was followed up and dealt with at Losuia on my return

Minor cases of neglect of instructions were dealt with by making the people carry out the instructions under supervision, which is the reason a Constable was left on the island.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

P.S.

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

HEALTH.

Two medical patrols have visited KITAVA in the last 3 months in connection with the Malaria eradication and vaccination programmes so a report on the health of the people by myself would be superfluous.

A new Aid Post Orderly was placed at Kitava in June replacing the one of which I complained in my last report. The present chap, while not highly intelligent, is experienced and seems to be doing a conscientious job. The few matters on which he required assistance I have referred to the P.H.D. staff at Losuia.

The practice of using old iron from demolished station buildings as roofing for Aid Posts is not very satisfactory and I will mention it to the Medical Officer here. Invariably the iron has dozens of old nail holes etc in it and leaks profusely ~~was~~ it rains. Unless the iron is very good it is much preferable to have sago or pandanus roofs.

Another problem on Kitava is the water supply for the Aid Post. At present a couple of rusty 44 gal drums are being used which, as the Orderly pointed out is not very satisfactory. A small tank should be supplied to this Aid Post as water has to be carried from the beach if one does not use the water from the rusty drums, and this water has an extremely high lime content and I don't think is very suitable for the sterilisation of such things as needles—funds is the problem.

Village Officials.

There are 3 Village Constables on the island who seem to do quite a solid job or rather probably would do a good job if the people were not so hard to get moving. I don't think one can be too harsh with these officials as they have to live with the people,



Item of Anthropological Interest.

Adultery was, and is still, a very serious crime on the island and formerly was punished by death. The wronged man would approach the chief of the village with his complaint and would be asked to prove his case. If he did so the chief would give the man a large, heavy ebony sword and armed with that sword he would seek out the adulterer and kill him. For the sentenced man there was no escape as once a man had received the sword from the chief the village people had to help him if necessary. No action was taken against women.

CONCLUSION.

The only change of any note since the last patrol was the improvement in housing. One cannot hold out bright prospects of rapid advancement for the people in economic field and the island will probably stagnate being outside the reach of improvements possible elsewhere in the sub-district.

I think the school on Kitava is important but it can only be of value if staff is made available for the expansion of the school as needed. It will certainly be a bad thing if, when time comes for the children to progress to Standards 3 and 4 an extra teacher is not available and they have to ~~xxxx~~ discontinue their education. That this is a possibility can be gauged by the shortage of teachers in the Milne Bay District. I think that it is probably more important to have a good school in a backward area like this to give the people a chance at outside employment than it is in more progressive areas with better economies.

.....

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE CONSTABULARY.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>CONDUCT</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
1914	HOMBI-OSAHAPA	Const.5th yr	Good.	A loyal worker but lacks force and intelligence.
6042	TIOTI-SIWI	Const.5th yr	Good	A steady worker - one of the best in the detachment.

.....
G.D.W.Smith - O.R.P.N.G.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... MILNE BAY Report No. 8-1962/63 *Losua*

Patrol Conducted by... MR. JJ. COAD, PATROL OFFICER GRADE 1

Area Patrolled... KILIVILA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... MR. R. FORTH, C.P.O.
2 MEMBERS OF R.P.N.G.C.

Natives... 1 INTERPRETER

Duration—From... 22/1/63 to... 5/2/63
23/4/1963 to... 24/6/1963

Number of Days... 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 2/1962

Medical ... /19 - Villages receive regular visits.

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol... (1) Revision of Census (2) Collection of 1962 Tax

(3) Routine Native Administration (4) Native Local Govt. Council Talks

Director of Native Affairs,

~~PORT MORESBY.~~
KONEDOBU

Forwarded, please.

17/7/1963

J. W. Ferri
District Commissioner OFFICER.

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

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

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

.....
.....
.....

Village Popul

Year..... 1962/63

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIGRAT		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child-birth	M F			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F		
KAIBOLA	22.1.63	1	2																1	1
LUEBILA	"	1	1																	
IDALEKA	23.1.63	1																	1	
KAPWANI	"		1																1	1
LASAI	27.1.63	3	2																	
TUBDWADA	30.1.63	5	3												3	1				5
MWATAWA	1.2.63	3	3												2	2				3
BWAITAVAI	30.1.63	2	4						1						1					3
KAULIKWAI	"	2	1													1				
MUTAWA	5.2.63	4	2												1					5
IUWADA	"	2	2												1			7		5
LILUTA	23.4.63	4	1																	2
WASAPOLA	"	3	2																	2
KAIMWAMWALA	24.4.63	1	2												1					3
KUDOKABILA	"	1	3												1					3
TILAKAIWA	26.4.63	2	2									1			1					
IOULADU	"	2	1									1			1	1	2		1	
WAKAILUYA	"	3	1												1				2	
DAIAGILA	27.4.63	4	1													3				1
OHARAKANA	"	9	4																2	1
KABULILA	29.4.63	2	1																1	1
KWAIBWAGA	"	9	5												3	1			1	3
OKAIBOWA	30.4.63		2																5	3
WAKAISA	"	2							1										4	3
KABWAKU	"	7	9													3			1	1
OKAIKODA	1.5.63	5	7						1						2	1			2	3
OBOWADA	"	6	3												1	1			5	4
KAULAGU	"	1	1																	
OBWELIA	2.5.63	5	1						1						2					2
MOLIGILAGI	"	2	1																	
IALUMUGWA	"	1	3						1						1	3	1		5	6
KULUVITO	24.6.63	1	4									1			2					1
GILIGALI	"		1																1	
WAIKIKI	"		1																	
LIBUTURA	"	2	2																	1
		97	78					2	1	1	2			2	1	1	26	17	44	63

67-4-14

21st, August, 1963.

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
E.M.B.M.

PATROL REPORT No. 8-62/63 - LOSUVA.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report together with covering comments is acknowledged with thanks.

It appears to me that Mr. Coad has a good grasp of local conditions.

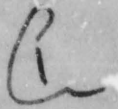
When Local Government Councils are established in many areas you often find that the old village men, although they are not Councillors, have still a great influence on what is done within the Council.

The teak nursery and rice plots should be fostered. Perhaps Local Government Councils may undertake the fostering of the teak industry as a particular project.

The views on the local hierarchy are of interest and the manoeuvres by the various factions enlightening.

Tell your officers that they may not instruct that rest houses and barracks be erected or repaired - they may ~~be~~.

An Informative report.


(J. K. McCarthy),
Director.

BKL:BS

67-1-2

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI...MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

17th July, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
LOSUIA.

LOSUIA PATROL NO.8 - 1962-63
KILIVILA CENSUS DIVISION.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above inclusive of Mr. R. Forth's supplementary report.

Both reports are well presented and make interesting reading thus I am forwarding Mr. Coad's report to Headquarters together with his Memorandum of Patrol.

I refer specifically to my 67-1-2 of 26th March 1962; wherein it was pointed out that to visit 35 villages in 12 days is far too quick - I notice from the Village Population Register that two, three and even four villages were visited in the one day in the patrol of fifteen days; such hurried visits particularly when collecting tax, do not add prestige to the Administration; further, it being Mr. Coad's first patrol in your Sub-District, and his instructions to (i) Collect tax (ii) Census Revision (iii) Routine Administration (iv) Native Local Government talks, would leave him little or no time to make sound observations or obtain any understanding of the people - 4 villages in one day - 2 hours a village, 8 hours - travelling inter - village? (yet - quote " ... much time was allotted to explaining the functions and concepts of Native Local Government Council" ?). This type of patrolling can only result in confusion in the minds of the people. Please ensure that, three weeks be a minimum time in future.

Is it not possible to have officers visit this area from time to time apart from the annual patrol - such visits could embrace talks on Local Council and thus be absorbed. Let me have your views on this, please.

I will be discussing with Mr. Towlin, the District Agricultural Officer, the matters raised - this will include the feasibility of a survey for Subsistence gardens to enable a sound assessment of land availability to be made. You will be advised in due course.

Would you consider selecting five leading men from the area patrolled to visit the Milne Bay Council and have discussions with Councillors there; also at Dobu; Esa'ala - let me have your views as to whether such an arrangement would be beneficial.

It is to be realised that what has been traditional and customary for hundreds of years will not be discarded lightly, and the eventual introduction of Councils will take much patience and sound explanation - and observation of Councils operating elsewhere.

2.

→ 67. 4. 14
67. 16 ✓

The matter of Patair Services has already been taken up by the District Commissioner and he will advise you direct in this matter.

I would suggest that a follow up visit by Mr. Coad should be arranged with a view to encouraging some extension and improvement in housing.

Both reports are well presented and neatly set out.



B.K. Leen
(B.K. LEEN)
District Officer.

Minute to:-

→ The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

For your information and records, please..

B.K. Leen
(B.K. LEEN)
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply

Please Quote

D. S. 67-1-1

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE,
LOSUIA,
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

9th July, 1963.

MEMORANDUM FOR :-

The District Officer,
District Office,
S A M A R A I.

PATROL 8/62-63-KILIVILA - J.J.COAD

Attached please find 2 copies of above Patrol Report conducted by Mr. J.J. Coad, Patrol Officer. He was accompanied by Mr. R.L. Forth, Cadet Patrol Officer and copies of Mr. Forth supplementary report are also enclosed.

Claim for Camping Allowance and copy of Census figures for Director, Department of Public Health are also enclosed.

This patrol was originally commenced in February of this year but had to be abandoned as the writer was laid up with an infected leg ulcer. Mr. Forth accompanied the early patrol also.

In addition Supreme Court sittings and office duties further delayed the completion of the patrol until the dates shown.

This was Mr. Coad's first patrol since his posting to Losuia and the report indicates he has gained a good grasp of local conditions existing in the Census Division at the time of the patrol.

His comments regarding the chiefly hierarchy are interesting and reflect the present situation existing in this area.

The response of the people to the eventual introduction of a Local Government Council to the Sub-District is certainly tempered by the attitude and influence of the chiefs in the Sub-District and would account for a certain lack of enthusiasm as these people are more or less content to let the rest of the world go by and concern themselves only with the cultivation of yams and observing the ritual behaviour pattern as laid down by the Chiefs.

Mr. Coad's remarks regarding future agricultural expansion in the area are most pertinent and I strongly concur with his remarks regarding the posting of an Agricultural Officer to this Sub-District.

With the indigenous field assistants already stationed at Losuia it has been possible to introduce teak nurseries and rice plots however due to other duties necessary to be carried out by Native Affairs Officers such supervision as can be given is, of a necessity of a general nature and does not allow for any great expansion of the pilot schemes at present.

Mr. Forth's observations support those of Mr. Coad's and indicate the former's ability to assess prevailing conditions and comment lucidly on same.

A well conducted patrol and well presented report.

(R.G.Orwin,)
Assistant District Officer,



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-1

17th April, 1963.

Mr. J.J. Coad,
Patrol Officer,
LOSUIA.

PATROL - KILIVILA CENSUS DIVISION

Please make arrangements to depart on patrol to the above Census Division on the 23rd April, next.

Purpose of the patrol is to complete the patrol to this Census Division commenced by the writer in January of this year but which had to be abandoned owing to the writer being laid up with an infected leg ulcer.

Patrol will be for the collection of 1962 Tax revision of the Census and the carrying out of routine administration in each and every village.

Mr. R.L. Forth, Cadet Patrol Officer will accompany the patrol to gain further field experience. In addition you will be accompanied by 2 members of the R.P.N.G.C and 1 Interpreter.

It is anticipated that the patrol will be of approximately 2 weeks duration so please draw rations sufficient for your party for this period.

To assist you in the spreading of information regarding the eventual introduction of a Local Government Council in the Sub District please arrange to have the Village Constable TONY of KAIBOLA accompany you. He will be of assistance in this respect having recently attended a Local Government Observers Course at Milne Bay.

He is also to be rationed while accompanying the patrol.

Please consult the Matters for Attention of Patrol File in order that any relevant matters can be dealt with during the patrol. Should any monetary payments be required draw a Patrol Advance to cover same.

Any matters requiring court action should be referred to this office for attention.

Best wishes for a successful patrols.

(R.G. Crwin,)
Assistant District Officer,



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO. 8/6263

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

KILIVILA CENSUS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this patrol was for the collection of the 1962 tax, revision of census, general routine administration, and to expound the functions and concepts of Local Government Councils which is proposed for 1964 for the Trobriand Islands. The patrol had already been partly undertaken by Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. R. Forth, and completed by Patrol Officer Mr. J. Coad.

The area patrolled consists of the northern part of the North Kiriwina Island and has a land area of approximately 60 square miles and a population of about 4120 people. As is already known, this area is recognised as the home of Kiriwina tradition and culture which, up to the death of Mitakata, had the highest and most influential of the Kiriwina chiefs. Certainly, the composition and structure of the chieftainship at present existing at Kiriwina is unique throughout Papua and New Guinea. Considering the many years the Administration has been at Kiriwina, it is surprising to notice that the people have changed little in their way of life but it is admitted that, at the same time, the people have indicated some desire for advancement particularly in the economic fields.

Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer R. Forth accompanied the patrol for the first three days until he was required to report back to Losuia Station to be on hand to give evidence at the Supreme Court Sittings then at hearing at Losuia. In addition to Mr. Forth, Village Constable Tony of Kaibola Village was attached to the patrol for the purpose of giving his views on what he saw and witnessed while representing Kiriwina at the Local Government Course for Councillors and Observers at Madang during March/April, 1963.

As this is my first patrol in the Trobriands, I was most impressed with the people who I found to be friendly and pleasant to deal with. The last patrol undertaken in the area was in January 1962.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The composition and structure of the Kiriwina hierarchy was adequately and efficiently covered in Patrol Report No. 3 of 1961/62 by Patrol Officer Mr. G.P.W. Smith. It is so well covered that I feel this provides a factual and up to date record of spheres of influence of the important chiefs at Kiriwina for the purposes of the proposed Local Government Council in the Trobriand Islands. I



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

- 2 -

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

therefore feel that I need not offer any further comments in this respect.

Further, it is understood that a complete list of names of a considerable number of natives who are either chiefs or village leaders, indicating a picture of their true positions and functions in their own spheres of influence, will be listed and mentioned in a Local Government Council survey report at present being undertaken by Mr. Assistant District Officer R. Orwin.

Mr. Smith, in his report No. 7 of 1961/62, suggested that the social structure of the Kiriwina society is disintegrating, but in my opinion and from observations I feel that while there has been some outward signs of a swing away from absolute allegiance to Omarakana (the local centre of Kiriwina society and customs), in some villages, this does not indicate a complete abandonment of social ties. Vanoi, the present Paramount chief, a young man in his early thirties who took over the chieftainship of Omarakana after the death of his uncle, Mitakata, early in 1961, still retains arbitrary powers. This was brought out in a land dispute some time ago when Vanoi was asked by certain villages to give his own decision on the fixation of a land boundary, and his ultimate decision on the matter was completely accepted by all the parties concerned.

It would therefore appear that in certain defined matters such as land, Vanoi, as chief of Omarakana, is still regarded as the arbitrator in disputes concerning land. None the less, I cannot see Vanoi ever acquiring the respect of his late uncle by his people as his character does not appear to be up to the standard required of an important chief according to Kiriwina traditions and beliefs; this could perhaps be put down to his youth and lack of leadership qualities.

Furthermore, Vanoi has not acquired a large number of wives to enhance his prestige and to increase his store of native valuables without which he cannot hope to wield the same influence as his predecessor, Mitakata.

It was apparent from the census revision figures that only a small number of eligible males were absent outside the District. The majority of these were recruited for work at Koitaka Plantation. In my opinion, it is very unfortunate that many more Kiriwina men were not recruited for labour work in various parts of the Territory, during the recruiting programmes. The greatest need of the Kiriwina at the present time is some knowledge of other peoples of the Territory.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

- 3 -

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

They have no standards with which to compare their own stage of advancement and no sense of integration in a wider administrative programme.

Only one major complaint concerning land was dealt with on the patrol and this was investigated by Cadet Patrol Officer Forth. Other minor complaints were received and heard and satisfactorily settled.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

At present, there are eight Village Constables in the Kilivila Census Division. These Constables were selected to represent a certain number of the populace and a number of surrounding villages. I certainly agree with Mr. Smith when he stated in Patrol Report No. 3 of 1961/62 that the Village Constable of Kaibola Village is undoubtedly the best and keenest of the lot. Tony of Kaibola has shown his capabilities as an excellent V.C. even in the short period I have known him. He possesses a lot of drive and initiative, particularly during the time he was attached to this patrol to give talks of what he had seen and learnt as an attendant at the Local Government Course Course for Councillors and Observers at Madang. It was particularly noticeable that when he gave his talks the people listened with full interest. I understand from previous Officers' experience at Losuia that it is very hard to give talks through interpreters on any subject and to expect the people to take it all in and understand what you are trying to tell them. In this case, I feel Tony did his job well, mainly because of the fact that he is a Kiriwina man and that he spoke to them direct in their own language.

As for the other Village Constables, I place them in the category as being "fair" only.

No councillors were replaced or new councillors appointed on this patrol.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

During the course of this patrol, the Village Constable from Kaibola, who attended the Local Government Course mentioned above, accompanied the patrol to speak to the people on what he had learned at the Course. From observations, it appears that his talks were very well received by the people. Much time was devoted to explaining the functions and concepts of Local Government Councils by the writer and Mr. Forth, Cadet Patrol Officer. Mr. Forth spoke of the working



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

- 4 -

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

of the Misima Local Government Council in which he had a great deal of experience while working in the Misima area.

No one village over-expressed their enthusiasm to hear further talks re Local government or to enquire for further information about its functions, etc. On the whole, it is felt that the talks were accepted with reserve.

There is still not as yet any noticeable change in the attitude of the chiefs or the ordinary people to the proposal for the introduction of a council in the Sub-District at a future date.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

The situation of land shortage within this census division has not improved in any way. Extensive land shortages still exist around most villages, owing to the unsuitability of marginal swamp land in the area. A list of those villages with land shortages was appended in Patrol Report No. 3 of 1961/62.

Most villages affected by the land shortage have so far managed to overcome their shortage by a system of "land rentals" from other villages in the same area. However, the main problem appears to be that with the ever increasing population, available arable land will become more scarce and the villages concerned will find that in the next few years they will not be able to even rent garden land from other villages.

The only cash crop grown in the area is the coconut. Only two large beach plantations exist which are located at Kaibola and on the sea from Omara. Both plantations are shared by a number of villages. Besides these two main plantations, there are a number of smaller plantations scattered throughout the census division and these, as usual, are very poor bearing trees. A coconut census in late 1961 revealed that there are less than 20,000 matured nuts among a population of about 4120, which works out to about five trees per head of population. Of these at least 10% are completely useless.

Little potential other than copra exists at present, although a soil sample taken from the Mutawa area some years ago was considered excellent for cocoa growing by the Department of Agriculture. Should cash cropping become widespread, however, land would present an immediate problem. It is doubtful if even one plot of cocoa of an economically sound size would not seriously affect the amount of garden land available, particularly as native plantations are almost all on second and third class land. This shortage of land is the main factor



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

- 5 -

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

affecting the planting of new coconuts, and planting, while desirable, should be restricted to the roads, particularly the main Losuia-Kaibola motor road.

A teak seedling nursery was established at Omarakana some time ago, from which it is planned to supply adjacent villages for planting. This nursery is coming along satisfactorily.

Rice planting has not been too successful in the area, owing to the poor quality of rice seed supplied from Samarai. It is understood a further attempt will be made by the people of Kabwaku, Okaikoda, Okaibobwa, Omarakana, Dayagila, Wakaisa and Tuboada upon receipt of fresh supplies of rice seed. Sago seeds have not as yet arrived from Bougainville for planting in the swamps to provide a variation to the diet and a source of building material.

It was apparent from the Patrol that there is a definite need for an Agricultural Officer to be stationed at Losuia. If this is at all possible in the near future, then I feel that more time could be spent out in this census division to ascertain what crops are best suited for the availability of land, and to be on hand to explain to the people the benefits, etc. of additional cash crops.

REST HOUSES AND BARRACKS.

A number of rest houses and police barracks were in a bad state of repair and instructions were given to repair same as soon as possible. Rest houses are located at Kaibola, Mutawa, Obwelia, Kabwaku, Omarakana, Kulivitu and Yalaka, making a total of seven for the whole of the Census Division. It is considered that no further rest houses or barracks are needed as the present number adequately serves the populace.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The area is serviced by three Aid Posts; Kaibola, Diagila and Okaikoda. No Aid Post Orderlies were attached to the patrol as their services were urgently required at "temporary emergency hospitals" established to hospitalize the then increasing measles cases. A measles epidemic had spread throughout the whole census division prior to the patrol's movements into the area and was still claiming victims during the patrol's activities. It is not possible to state exactly how many people from this particular area were affected with the measles but the ultimate number was considerable.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

- 6 -

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

The main disease prevalent in the area is tuberculosis of which there are a great many cases. Regular visits are now made by Public Health Department staff to the outer villages. Health throughout the villages checked appeared very good and only some minor cases such as infected sores were detected.

Sanitation throughout is generally poor. Only a few villages had reasonable sanitation facilities. Because of the low depth that water is struck in most villages, it is impracticable for most villages to build adequate latrines. However, care was taken to ensure that what facilities did exist were suitable for the circumstances. Again, the same old story repeats itself in that the villagers only appear to make use of the latrines two to three days prior to the patrols arrival into the area.

An extensive water resource survey of the whole Sub-District including Kilivila Census Division, has only now been completed. The purpose of the survey was to investigate the present water resources in each village on the basis of an approved suggested from the Department of Public Health for the installation of village pumps throughout the Sub-District on a basis of £1 for £1 to purchase necessary materials. A most comprehensive report has been submitted under cover of memorandum 49-4-1 of 4th July, 1963, to the Health Department and a copy has been forwarded to the District Officer, Samarai. It is hoped that on examination of the report by the Department of Health necessary recommendations will be made to improve the much needed water supplies.

The villagers were forewarned of the coming survey by talks given by this patrol on the subject.

TAXATION AND CENSUS.

The tax rate for the division is £1. The sum total of £237 was collected from the Kilivila Census Division. All round, the tax response was excellent there being no defaulters except for one or two isolated cases who made good with their tax at the completion of the patrol. The tax was met by all eligible males as it had been made quite clear that defaulters would be prosecuted.

As compared with the total amount of tax collected for the year 1961, the sum of £237 is little less than half of the previous year's effort. This could be put down to the high proportion of exemptions for family obligations. It appears that the people are fully conversant with the provision for exemptions where a person has four or more children.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

- 7 -

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Census figures continued to show a steady increase in population. Statistics reveal an increase of 92 over the previous patrol figures. The overall total was 4118 over 4026.

Overall, the roll up for the census counts was excellent, there being no absentees.

ROADS AND AIRSTRIPS.

Roads throughout the area have been well maintained and there is not much worthy of special note. The allocation of funds to improve the motor roads throughout the area has been the cause of less wear and tear on motor vehicles passing over them.

The Kiriwina Airstrip has been used regularly every week by Patair Services but, up to two weeks ago, this service was suddenly discontinued for no apparent reason. While in use, the airstrip has been well maintained by neighboring villages.

EDUCATION.

There are two Administration and one Mission ^{SCHOOL} school in the area. The Administration schools are located at Kaibola and Oarakana and have a combined total of 60 students receiving education at Standards 1 to 4 levels. The Catholic Mission school at Okaikoda has 120 students receiving education to Standard 4 level.

By Territory standards, educational facilities existing for an area of this size and population are probably adequate.

CONCLUSION.

The most important factor arriving out of this patrol is the need for an Agricultural Officer to be posted at Losuia. Without the assistance of an Agricultural Officer, the economic situation of the Census Division and indeed the whole of the Sub-District will remain more or less static on present lines. Additional cash crops are also badly wanting as the coconut industry is entirely insufficient.

It is very difficult to say just how the proposed Local Government Council will affect the Trobriands future. However, in accordance with Administration policies, it is realised that Local Government must eventually come to Kiriwina. As stated previously, there is still not as yet any noticeable change in the attitude of the chiefs or the ordinary people to the proposal for the introduction of a Council in the Sub-District at a future date.

J. Coad
(J. Coad).

Patrol Officer.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE CONSTABULARY.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CONDUCT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6042	Const. 5th yr.	TIOTI	Very Good	Reliable.
10070	" 4th yr.	AIVA	" "	Young policeman who should improve with experience.

J. J. Coad

.....
(J.J. Coad)

Officer of the Royal Papua and New Guinea
Constabulary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol No. 8-62/63.

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

CADETS' SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

This patrol, primarily for the purposes of tax collection and census but also taken as an opportunity for Local Government Council Propaganda dissemination, was conducted by myself and Mr. J.J. Coad, Patrol Officer. It is regretted that the course of the patrol was interrupted as it was but the outbreak of inter-village fighting and latterly illness on the part of Mr. Orwin, Assistant District Officer necessitated the postponement of patrol activity in the Sub-District for some months.

The respective sections covered by myself and Mr. Coad separately and by the two of us jointly have been described in Mr. Coad's report.

This was the only tax/census patrol it has been my lot to participate in within this Sub-District to date. The population and large number of villages covered however, have afforded me valuable experience in the mechanics of Tax collection and census taking and in the other facets such as disputes and discussion regarding political advancement and the establishment of Local Government Councils.

TAX. Very little trouble was experienced here, the men seeming well able to furnish the necessary pound without delay or objection. A short explanation was incorporated in the talk to cover the need for tax collection and the uses to which this money is put by the Administration.

CENSUS. Again, there was little cause for complaint regarding absentees of which there were virtually none. The figures, percentage increase and the like have been covered fully in Mr. Coad's report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. There would appear to be very little change in the overall position in the census division from the situation recorded by Mr. G.F.W. Smith, Patrol Officer, in 1962.

Village housing remains at a very poor standard and in most villages it was necessary to issue instructions for the repair or rebuilding of various houses through these being in a state of disrepair or grossly overcrowded. I feel that the last complaint, that of overcrowding, is a serious problem in the area and an important contributory factor to the high incidence of tuberculosis. It is not unusual to find that a small, kennel-like structure of perhaps fifteen feet in length, ten feet in width and no more than eight feet high, built straight on the ground and tightly closed up at night, accommodates three or four adults and anything up to



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*In Reply
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No.

half a dozen children. The housing position is a result of the lack of building materials, timber and suitable thatching being very scarce in such a highly populated area, the fear of sorcery resulting if buildings are raised off the ground and the prohibition that prevents any person in the village daring to build a house of greater dimensions than that of the village Guyau or Chief.

Village sanitation exists in token form in nearly all villages. Latrines have been constructed in accordance with instructions issued by Mr. G.P.W. Smith in 1961 and 1962 and are usually found to be in a reasonable state of repair but obviously unused. A difficulty encountered in the low lying villages bordering the swamp areas of Northern Kiriwina is the fact that water is always struck at a depth of about three feet, perhaps a little more, making it impossible to build pit latrines to comply with patrol instructions. A suitable solution to this problem has yet to be devised.

The great dearth of coconut plantings and a complete lack of other economic trees and indeed other economic pursuits remains the case in the area. The high population exerting pressure upon the land make the planting of new areas of coconuts impossible or very nearly so and those plantations that do exist are very poor, a result of trace element deficiency in the copper and zinc salts, according to an Agricultural Officer's report written in 1959. It was noticed that, in most cases, village plantations situated close to the sea were in a much better condition than those further inland.

A land shortage exists in the area causing a number of villages to rent land from villages better endowed from time to time. Some solution will have to be found to combat this within the next ten or twenty years as the situation is shortly to reach an acute stage if the present rate of population increase continues as appears likely.

Complaints were not numerous and those that were placed before the patrol were usually of a very minor nature and settled on the spot. Small debts, long outstanding, formed the majority of matters of complaints. A land dispute at Mutawa was dealt with and the full particulars recorded by the writer. The facts of this have been placed before the Assistant District Officer, Mr. Orwin for a decision.



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*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Village Officials were found to be helpful and pleasant without exception whilst the patrol was present but it is obvious that their duties do not extend very far beyond this if the state of housing, plantations and in some cases roads may be taken as an indication. No Village Constables were dismissed or replaced in the course of the patrol. Only one Village Constable is worthy of special mention, this being one Tony of Kaibola Village who accompanied the patrol in order to describe his experiences at the recent Madang Local Government Council Observers Course. The Constable is probably the only progressively minded Village notable in the whole census division and his presence was regarded as a valuable asset to the work of the patrol.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL PROPAGANDA. A large portion of the talk was devoted to Local Government Council Propaganda in an attempt to enable the people to obtain some idea of the nature, function and mechanics of Local Government Councils. It is difficult to gauge reaction to a subject of this nature but although, for my part, the talk was very general and kept to simple essentials the reaction appeared to be one of either complete disinterest or non-comprehension. The people were invited to ask questions at the conclusion of the talk but in spite of the fact that they had received a talk by myself or Mr. Coad translated into Kiriwina and also heard a talk delivered in straight Kiriwina by the Village Constable from Kaibola who was recently a visitor at the Madang Local Government Observers Course, there was a completely negative response. I feel it is unlikely that the talks were exhaustive and covered the subject so fully as to leave no room for discussion or queries so I can only conclude that the people are totally disinterested.

Also discussed during the talks was the subject of improving village water supplies through the installation of pumps or concreting on a Village/Administration £ for £ basis. A glimmer of interest might have been detected here but generally the attitude appeared to be much the same as that described as for Local Government Councils.

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Generally speaking I found the people of the census division to be helpful, contented and of happy disposition to a man. I feel that the patrol, fragmented by mishaps as it was, was a success and of value to the general Administration and advancement of the area.

R. Forth
(R. Forth)

Cadet Patrol Officer.

Population Register

Area Patrolled..... KILIVILA CENSUS DIVISION.....

ABSENCES		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M + F	
Out		Inside District		Outside District		Government		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing Age		Child		Adults			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F	M + F		
1	2									11	17	6	13	2	13			29	18	27	20	95
2	4									4	9	9	8	1	8			11	20	19	19	69
	1									2	3	1	3		3			6	4	5	6	21
8	5									3	7	4	4		4			10	12	15	10	47
										5	16	8	14	1	12			21	14	24	17	78
2	5									19	35	15	25	3	25			49	29	54	46	179
1	1									28	34	10	26	7	20			59	33	58	46	196
1	5									13	28	8	23	5	20			25	24	45	33	127
1	1									9	15	9	13	3	10			19	23	25	21	88
2	4									22	34	15	32	3	30			60	42	59	55	216
1	1									10	10	9	11		10			22	21	20	17	80
	1	1		1				10	6	9	21	11	20	1	18			27	19	41	40	145
	3							8	5	6	15	4	13	1	12			9	12	22	23	79
				1				7	5	11	11	5	9		8			9	9	17	15	63
	1					1		2	4	10	22	3	14	1	12			22	19	34	24	106
3	2			3						12	23	4	14		14			31	22	34	25	115
										6	16	7	16	1	13			21	21	23	19	84
				1						1	14	6	7		6			8	11	17	9	46
2	1			1				2		8	23	13	19		16			29	34	42	37	145
6	7			5				2		21	30	12	27	1	20			43	26	44	42	162
1	3									9	21	8	19		14			23	22	34	27	106
2	1			3						21	55	12	49	2	40			60	48	84	69	264
										5	9	5	10	2	9			11	13	14	13	51
1		2								7	15	11	13	1	10			19	19	20	17	77
7	7									35	60	25	50		44			66	57	96	77	296
1				1		1		16	16	23	55	15	51	1	45			53	33	80	70	270
3	7							8	4	20	37	11	32	4	29			40	34	56	49	191
										4	5	4			4			4	9	9	8	30
2	2	4				1		3	3	21	40	16	34	1	28			43	32	65	64	211
2	3							4		7	15	4	11		9			18	11	22	17	72
6	3					1		6		9	35	11	27	4	27			25	25	53	43	153
1										9	14	22	16		14			22	27	32	23	104
	2									5	6	13	11		9			13	17	17	15	62
										1	1	8	3	1	2			3	1	10	6	20
1	1									7	3	17	13		10			17	14	21	18	70
63	49	75	3			18		4		58	53	359	753	342	654	21	413	927	775	1238	1042	4115