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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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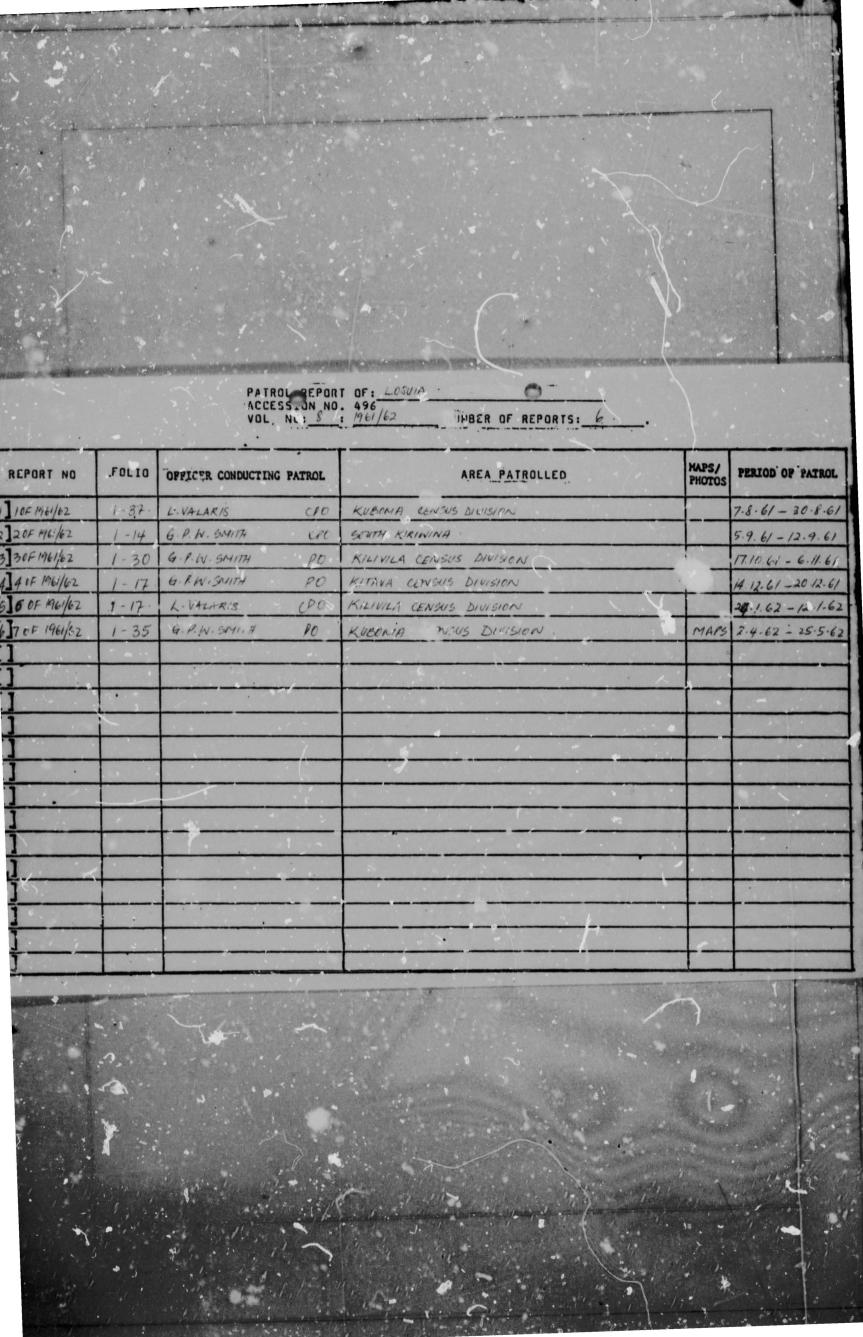


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PATROL REPORTS MILNE BAY DISTRICT 1961/62

LOSUIA

Repor	rt No.	Conductedby:	Area Patrolled
Losuia	1-61/62	L. Valaris and G.P.W. Smith	Kuboma Census Division
".	2-61/62	G.P.W.Smith	South Ki lwina
11	3-61/62	G.P.W.Smith	Kilivila Census Division
., #	4-61/62	G.P.W.Smith	Kitava Cenlus Division
"	6-61/62	L. Valaris	Kilivila Census Division
n	7-61/62	G.F.W.Smith	Kuboma Census Division

appreciate that the difficulty of understanding a native has sometimes been exaggerated by some immigrant alleged experts. There is the problem of transposition but otherwise they re-act as we would under similar circumstances. Like many other colonial peoples, in fact all of them, they prefer to be ill-governed by themselves rether than well governed by strangers.

ma 2 m

I particularly like his errol con and he will be interested to know that his views cair he with those of a famous Anthropologist who considered that the most knowledgeable immigrant Europeans in this country regarding the people were indicated in the way of police and magistrate functions; only to extract the maximum amount of co-operation with the minimum objection.

(J.K. Secorthy)

67.4.50



67-1-2

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

1st November, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer, Sub-District Office, L O S O I A.

LOSUIA PATROL NO. 1/61-62 - KUBOMA.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a report on above patrol forwarded under cover of your 67-1-1 of 16th October, which covers most points raised in the report.

The patrol was well conducted and the report makes interesting reading. Mr Valaris's observations have merit and are indicative of an appreciation of some of the problems associated with native administration.

I do not think Mr Smith's opinions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 under the heading of Native Affairs are, or should not be correct in respect of the divisions patrolled. The fact that the population is closely domiciled to the station and readily accessible by road transport should provide for frequent visits to the villages between tax patrols. In other areas the opinion would be only too true. I presume that now the department has the sole use of a landrover the people will be frequently visited.

I agree that continuity of service is most desirable, and every effort will be made to ensure your return to Losuia after leave.

Whilst agreeing that the Tax Rate could be increased, I suggest that in view of the possible introduction of Local Government within the coming 12 months, no revision should be sought at this stage. I further suggest that Personal Tax collection for 1962 should be delayed as late as possible in the year so that, if a Council is established by December 1962, the tax can be collected by the Council.

I have always been reluctant to order improved housing because of the clan system prevailing and the shortage of materials. Possible Council activities may, over a period, bring about a in traditional ties and obligations, and remove one of the current hindrances to better housing.

The steady increase in population throughout the subdistrict is certain to increase the land problem already existing in North Kiriwina, and obviously the time is not too distant when a comprehensive survey will need to be undertaken.

The matter of the airstrip will be referred for advice as to alienation of the area involved.

Just of the same

Your survey into Local Government potential should include a detailed section on the clan and kinship system, the status of chiefs, and which clan leaders currently are acknowledged as having jurisdiction in settling matters referred for decisions.

ment. Claims for camping allowance are returned for pay-

(L.J. DOOLAN) District Officer.

c.c. The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

For your information and records, please. The report has, I believe, already gone

forward.

(L.J. DOOLAN)

Encl.

67 - 1 - 1.

Sub District Office, LOSUIA, Milne Bay District.

16th October, 1961.

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

PATROL 1/61-62 - KUBOMA CENSUS DIVISION - G.P.W.SMITH

Attached please find copies of Report on above Patrol together with copy of Census figures for the Director, Department of Public Healt

As stated the prime object of the patrol was the collection of 1961 tax and this was accomplished, after an initial slowness, and by the time the patrol was completed there were no natives who had not paid their tax.

In addition routine administration was carried out and it is hoped that follow up patrols in February, 1962 will impress upon the natives that the collection of tax is only a part of the work of Native Affairs field staff.

To overcome the feeling that Administration officers are "here today and gone tomorrow" I strongly concur Mr.Smith's remarks regarding the long term posting of senior Native Affairs staff at Losuis I understand that this is now a matter of policy, in all Sub Districts.

A recent re-afforestation scheme introduced by the Department of Agriculture in planting out of teak eucalyptus trees at OBWELIA and OMARAKANA will go towards supplying suitable building materials in the future. It is expected that this scheme will gradually be extended to cover the whole of the Sub District, and in this way will help to overcome the acute shortage of building materials and will improve the standard of housing at a later date.

Mr. Smith's remarks regarding the ownership of land bear investigating further and it may be necessary, in the near future, for a full scale investigation to be made into land ownership in order that an equitable distribution of land may be made possible and that no one person is the sole owner of large tracts of land while the majority of the people are suffering from a land shortage.

If, as stated under the heading of Census Statistics, the rate of population keeps increasing as it has done then it will be most necessary to ensure that land holdings are distributed equitably amongst the whole of the people of the Sut District.

The health of the area is very good owing to frequent visits by the Medical Officer and it is hoped to overcome what misunderstanding still remain in the peoples' minds by the introduction in the near future of a Fealth and Environmental Hygiene programme by the Public Health Department. This then should be a factor for the good in the peoples' present attitude to the erection and use of village latrines.

In addition to the planting out of trees for building material the Agriculture Department has also introduced pilot plots of nutmeg in the hope that this may be exploited as a cash crop. It is also felt that the obtaining of nuts from Baniara for planting out will increase the numbers of trees which will be available both for food and cash crop purposes.

Also perhaps the Department of Agriculture may be requested to investigate the feasibility of planting up of sago both as a food crop and a supply of building materials.

Mr.Smith's figures for the income of the area are of interes and show that while a small amount of this sum is collected in taxatio there is still a large amount available for use in any development schemes which may be introduced with the eventual introduction of Local Government. Steps are in hand to increase the local price for native foods.

As you are already aware Co-operative potential, especially in the KAILEUNA area will be investigated in the near future and preliminary moves, in the first instance by the holding of monthly meetings with the chiefs to discuss Administration policy and activity in the Sub District, are preparing the way for eventual introduction of Local Government Councils. It is hoped that a survey can be carried out in this area within the next few months.

I do not feel that the chiefs will use the Councils as a means of personal aggrandisment but this can be carefully watched to ensure that no such move is made.

It is the intention of the Department of Education to extend and improve the facilities of the Primary T School at Losuia by introducing Standard 7 classes next year and also to increase the staff both European and native. This should then go a long way towards improving and extending the educational horizon of these people.

In this, his first patrol in the Sub District Mr. 3mith has carried out a most comprehensive patrol and his report is one of great interest and shows his enthusiasm for his work. He is to be commended for same.

Mr. Valaris, who accompanied the patrol, has also submitted a report. His is mainly concerned with the attitude of the native people to Administration officers in the particular field in which they have dealings with the people.

In future reports he has been requested to submit more detai on the actual work and results of the patrol.

The delay in submitting the report is regretted but was ocassioned by Mr.Smith having to proceed to Samarai to sit for the A.S.O.P.A. examinations.

(R.Orwin,)
Assistant District Officer,

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA In Reply Please Quote No. 67 - 3 - 1. norandum for ___ Sub District Office, LOSUIA, Milne Bay District. 34 OCT 1961 28th July, 1961. Mr.G.P.W. Smith, Please make arrangements to commence a patrol to the KUBOMA Census Division as from Monday 7th August, 1961. Purpose of the patrol is for the collection of 1961
Personal Tax, revision of the Census and routine native administration.
Please ensure that village health; housing, sanitation, water supply facilities and roads are inspected and reported upon. Take necessary action as required with regards to instructions previously issued during the August 1960 patrols and ensure Tax Census Sheets and village Books are entered up and amended correctly where required. Patrol personal will be 2 members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary, 1 Interpreter and Mr.E. Valaris Cadet Patrol Officer will also accompany you to gain further field experience. It is anticipated that the patrol will be of three weeks duration including day visits where possible and rations for the patrol party should be drawn accordingly. Please consult the Matters for Attention on Patrol file for any patters requiring you attention in the field, and if required, draw Patrol Advance to cover any contingencies. Best wishes for a successful patrol. コロハ (R.Orwin,) Assistant District

DIARY OF PATROL

MONDAY,	7th August,	9.30 A.M.	To MCLOSATDA village per Land Rover. Tax, Census.
		5.15 P.M.	Return to Station.
TUESDAY,	8th August,	7.30 A.M.	To KAVATARIA village by station Vehicle. Tax, and Census.
		4.30 P.M	Return to Station
WEDNESDAY	, 9th August,	7.30 A.M.	To OIVEIOVA village by station venicle. Tax, Cersus
	urm marine of tennes, is refer	12.30 P.M.	Return to Station.
Thursday,	10th August,	7.A.M.	To TUKWAUKNA village by
		4.30 P.M	station vehicle. Return to station.
FRIDAY,	11th August,		At station. Routine office and correspondence.
SATURDAY,	12th August,		At station, Routine office
			Preparation of Mail and hearing complaints.
SUNDAY,	13th August,		OBSERVED LOSUIA.
MONDAY,	14th August,	7.30 A.M.	To TELAVA village by station
		11.30 A.M	vehicle Tax, Census. Return to Station.
		P.M.	OFFICE.
TUESDAY,	15th August,	8.A.M	Tax labourers at Roman Catholic Mission GUSAWETA.
		39.30 AM.	To OSAISUIA village. Tax, Cenaus.
		12.Noon P.M	Return to Station.
WEDNESDAY	16th August,		OFFICE.
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	room August,	8.15 A.M. 12.Noon	To KUDUKWAIKELA village by station vehicle. Tax, Census
A	0	P.M	Return to Station.
THURSDAY,	17th August,	7.30 A.M	To KAPWAPU village by station
	P. F.	12.15 P.M	vehicle. Tax, Census. Return to Station.
		P.M	OFFICE.
FRYDAY,	18th Au gust,	7.30 A.M	To GUMILABABA village by
		12.30 P.M	station vehicle. Tax, Census. Return to Station.
		P.M.	Office.
SATURDAY,	19th August,	8.A.M	To WABUTUMA village by station vehicle. Fax, Census.
		1.P.M.	Return to Station.
	20th August,	-	Observed Losuia.
MONDAY,	21st August,	7.30 AM.	To BOITALU village by station vehicle. Tax, Census Boitalu
		123Voon	To SIVIAGILA village 20 min. by foot for village inspect-
		1.PM	ion and return Boitalu. Return to Station.
		P.M	PFFICE.
	,,,,		

			(2)	
	TUESDAY,	22nd August	, 7.45 AM	
			11.30 AM	To OILIESI village 15 min. walk for
			1.30 PM.	5040.1011.
	WEDNESDAY,	23rd August	, 7.45 AM.	
			12.Noon	Census IALAKA village. Return to Station.
			1.15 PM.	BUDUWAILAKA village and village ins-
			3 PM	THE PERSON ATTTERS IN THE MINISTER IN
	Anna Carrier	The second secon	4 rm.	for village inspection. Return to station.
	THURSDAY,	24th August,		Tax. Census.
			11.15 AM. 1.15 PM	To KULUA village, Tax. Census
			PM	Preparation of equipment and rations for camping out.
d	FRIDAY,	25th August,	6.30 AM	Police, Interpreter and rations to
			7.45 AM	EAST SHORE by station vehicle. Self and gear to EAST SHORE by
			9. AM	station vehicle. To OKAIBOMA village 10 min.by foot.
			1.30 PM	Tax, Census. Return to Rest House. Census figures, discussion with Village Officials.
				Overnight East Shore. Early AM heavy rain.
	SATURDAY,	26th August,	8130 AM.	To OKUPUKOPU. 20 min. by foot, for
			9.30 AM	village inspection. Arrive ILALIMA rest house 15 min.
			10.30 AM	walk ex OKUPUKOPU. Tax, Census, OKUPUKOPU village at
				rain.
)			PM	Mr. Valaris CPO joins Patrol. Census Figures. Overnight ILALIMA.
	SUNDAY,	27th August,		Observed ILALIMA.
	MONDAY,	20th August,	8.15 AM	Tex Census ILALIMA village.
			9.30 AM	Tax Census OSAPOLA village.
			10.30 AM	Tax Census KAITUVI village.
			1.15 PM	To OSAPOLA for village inspection 7 min. walk.
			1.40 PM	To KAITUVI for village inspection. 20 min. walk ex OSAPOLA, and return ILALIMA.
)			2.15 PM 2.45 PM	Inspection ILALIMA village. Address to people of ILALIMA OSAPOLA and KAITUVI at ILALIMA rest House.
			4.30 PM	Discussion with Village Officials. Overnight ILALIMA.
	TUFSDAY, 29	th August,	7.45 AM	Depart ILALIMA for KWABULA.45 min. walk.
			8.30	Arrive KWABULA. Tax, Census and village inspection.

WEDNESDAY,

	9.2C.AM	Depart for OBULAKU, 5 min. walk and 35 min.by canoe.
	10.00.Ali 12.Noon	Arrive OBULARU. Village inspection and Tax
	3.30.PM	Census. Address to village people. Overnight OPULAKU.
30th August,	8.20.AM	To WAWELA village, 40 min. walk.
(Carrier of the Carr	g. Barrellin	Tar Census and village insuect-
	10.45.AM	Depart WAWELA for KIRIBI
	11.10.AM 11.40.AM	Arrive KIRIBI. Depart KIRIBI aboard M.V. Pearl for LOSUIA
		reary Tornia

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was to the Kuboma Census Division of the Kiriwina Sub-District which is comprised of the South-Western and Southern sections of North Kiriwina. The area involved is small but densely populated particularly in the coastal section.

The prime objects of the patrol were the collection of 1961 Tax and the revision of census. There had been no patrol to follow up the last Tax#Census patrol of July/August 1960 so the function of checking on instructions from that patrol maxm was also carried out.

As there is a good system of roads in the Census Division and the distance: involved are relatively small the majority of the patrol was made up of day disits by the station Land Rover returning to the station each evening. Only the last 6 days were spent entirely in the field.

Mr E. Valaris accompanied the patrol to gain experience in the collection of Tax, census and general field work.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was the first to the area since the 1960 Tax/Census patrol no earlier follow-up one being possible because of illnesses which plagued station staff in the early part of this year.

It is noted that, in the past 3 years, there have been only 3 patrols to this area and all 3 have been Tax patrols. I feel this has can id a false impression of the work of the Department of Native affairs to be held by the people. It is not a good thing that officers of the Department which is supposed to represent the interests of the native people are seen among the people only when the time comes to extract money. Patrols of general contact are much more

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NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

The much more effective in promoting understanding regarding the works and aims of the Administration.

The adverse effect of the lack of patrolling was noticeable in the attitude of the people to previous instructions. In many cases these were totally ignored, no doubt on the assumption that they would be forgotten about in the passage of time. It was only after action was taken in the early part of the patrol against those who had failed to carry out instructions that the people were stimulated intraction.

From what previous officers have written I was prepared for the meagre understanding of the aims of the administration found on the patrol. It does seem, however, that there has been some improvement due, probably, to the numbers who have been away to outside work and returned. Even so, few had any idea of any logical reason for taxation and none could understand the a 'why's' and 'wherefores' of census. Talks we will given in nearly all villages on these two subjects. Census, particularly seemed to be better understood when explained in terms relating to agriculture, health and education and employment.

I am certain that a large proportion of the people still imagine the Government to be a succession of officers, each holding certain views, which we they proceed to inflict on the Kiriwina people. This view is quite understandable as previous policy was one of non-interference with Kiriwina beliefs and customs so little was done to promote any type of political development. These people are no absorbed in their own culture that the, o not bother trying to find out the reasons for the Administration but accept it as a power which influences their culture, mostly for the better but sometimes for the worse. With the greatly increased pace of education a broader outlook should soon develope.

The language barrier presents a huge obstacle to the work of this and other departments in this area and all the others of the sub-district. It is possible to order, instruct, receive complaints and obtain bare facts through the use of an interpreter but unless an officer can speak directly to the people accurate understanding of their method of thought and traditional problems appears to me to be impossible.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

Police Metu is not spoken in the Trobriand Islands and although very simple English is understood by a good many it is not a suitable medium of communication, to date, and many of the really important people of the society speak only the Kiriwina language. In as strong a cultural area as this it is het make that, at reast, the patrolling officer be able to talk the language. I have found that, through an interpreter, I may get an answer to a question (the question is frequently misunderstood) but when z the people are asked to put forward their ideas or to discuss a certain point there is no response. Speak one word of Kiriwina to them and they will talk all day. I am sure that one Kiriwina speaking officer could gain more insight into the people than 5 mans others collectively. For this reason I think Kriwina should be a long-term station for all except Cadets, until such time as English becomes better understood by the locals, even though such a course may be detrimental to an officers overall experience.

Complaints received on the patrol were mostly of a minor nature dealing with small debts incurred through rental of garden land and traditional systems of trade. Most were easily settled some remaining to be followed up on later patrols.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are 8 Village Constables in this census division each responsible for three or four villages except for Topurina of KAVATARIA who has the two populuous villages of KAVATARIA and MULOSAIDA.

The V.C's of Kiriwina work under a considerable handicap as their influence with the people is limited by that of the chief or 'guyau'. This handicap has been lessened in most villages by appointing the chief to be a Village Councillor. Considering this point the Village Constables do a fair job and most are consientious. The new V.C. appointed a ILALIMA by the last patrol is doing a particularly good job and seems to have a sound idea of the work of the Administration.

As mentioned above the Village Councillors

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont.)

are very often the chiefs of the village and, as such, have a large degree of influence with the people. Unfortunately, many have little idea of their function and regard their medal merely as governmental a knowledgement of their position - there are exceptions. These men are of tremendous help on patrol in the settlement of disputes involving traditional matters and knowledge of land matters.

TAXATION.

The initial response to Taxation was very poor. There has been no collection of Tax in 1959 so that last year partial exemptions had to be given for 1960 and £1/10/- was collected as the tax for two years. This year the people of the first villages visited had made little attempt to find their Tax and were quite certain they could obtain partial exemptions as long as they produced 5/- or 10/-. In this they were mistaken ari some 60 men from the first 6 villages were told to present themselves to the Assistant District Officer to face prosecution. No prosecution was made for non-payment of Tax as, faced with the prospect of jail, nearly all soon produced the necessary.

After the first 10 da,s of the patrol few defaulters were encountered who did not have a reasonable excuse. The tax rate of £1 for this census division is far from excessive and I believe the rate could well be raised as there are people in the Territory paying £2 whose income is no higher. Only a little over 5% of the£7,000, which I estimate to be the income of this area, goes in taxation.

LAW AND JUNTICE.

The incidence of major crime in the division is very low. No cases involving courts higher than the Court of Native Matters were bought before the patrol. Some complaints commanding from the patrol remain to be laid.

The cause of prosecution was failure to build new houses after having men ordered to do so by a magistrate.

HOUSING.

Much has been written by previous officers regarding the poor standard of housing in this area and others of the sub-district. From what I have heard much of the blame has fallen on(1.) the fact that the 'guyau' is supposed to have a far superfor house to the other villagers and (2) sorcery. As other points raziness and last or materials have been mattributed.

The general housing standard is, undoubtedly, very poor but not uniformly so throughout the area. The cnes where housing is of a very poor standard are the coastal villages of KAVATARIA, MULOSAIDA, OIVEIOVA, TUKWAUKWA and TEIRVA. It will be noted that these are large villages. With them the main reasons for the poor housing are:-

- 1. The lack of suitable building materials. The walls and roofs of nearly all houses in these villages are made of coconut leaf which lasts only a very short time in this hot, wet climate. There is only an infinitesmal amount of sago or other durable materials available to these villages unless they undertake crushing payments to other villages. With the increase in population and the shortage of materials these payments are becoming far too high for the majority of people.
- Land on Kiriwina is not communally owned as other parts of the Territory and this applies also to the land on which the village is built. As a village grows in size the house blocks are sub-divided among the heirs. This sub-division soon reaches a stage where there is not enough land to build a house of reasonable size. We then find the village has many houses of dog kennel size jammed close to each other. If they were any bigger and not so close they would encroach on anothers land.

Dad housing is found also in the neur coastal villages of the northern part of the census division. The materials are of the same type as the coastal ones mentioned.

The next housing type is to be found

HOUSING (Cont.)

in the villages skirting the North Kiriwina swamp. These are the North-Eastern villages and the first is WABUTUMA. Swamp grasses are used as the main building material and are far superior to coconut. The houses are usually a little larger and of quite neat appearance. Timber for the frames is more plentiful in this area than the ones so far discussed.

In the southern part of the division the housing is of a fair standard as limited quantities of sago are available and timber is plentiful by Kiriwina standards. The housing in OKAIBOMA village is of an excellent standard.

Houses ordered to be rebuilt numbered from 10 in some of the coastal villages to an average of one or two in the areas of better housing.

Instructions regarding housing from last patrol were mux almost ignored and 8 men were sentenced in the Court for Native Matters on this count. These sentences stimulated much building activity as was in evidence in the later villages of the patrol.

In contrast to the housing Yam houses seem to claim to est available materials. The yam is so important in the Kiriwin. The ture that this is not illogical.

REST HOUSES AND BARRACKS.

There are only 3 rest houses and barracks in the division. These are all in the Southern part and are located at OKAIBOMA, ILALIMA and BULAKU. The first 2 were satisfactory but at OBULAKU construction was only partly completed. The OBULAKU people, as a whole, are about the worst of any on the island to have dealings with.

A new rest house is currently being constructed at IALAKA. It will serve to visit some 4 villages all told. These villages are, generally, visited only by patrols and there being no rest house the time spent in each village is too short. A flying visit by Land Rover to collect Tax and do census must create a poor impression about our interest in the people. This does not apply so much to villages close to the station, which are frequently visited or general duties.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The figures for this year show an increase of 366 in the Census Division. However much of this increase is made up from the recording of approximately 100 new names and the inclusion of the village KULUA which was formerly in the KILIVILA census division. The present population is 4 17.

The large number of uncensused people recorded this time are nearly all people connected with the Methodist Mission at OIABIA. A large number of people have been on the Mission station for many years and have never attended village census. This is the first attempt to put these people in the village registers. Besides these there are the Mission teachers and their families scattered throughout the sub-district who have not been recorded. Among these large groups of people were young men who have been avoiding Tax because their names were not recorded.

The group of people shown absent at work inside the district are mainly Methodist Mission teachers and their families.

Also showing in the figures is the high Birth rate and low Death rate due to greatly improved medical service. The natural increase of 153 recorded in almost exactly one year represents an annual rate of 4%. In a small and densely populated area such as this the rate is dangerously high even though it may not continue on quite so high a level.

ROADS AND AIRSTRIP.

The Kuboma census division is well serviced with roads the main ones being the legacy of wartime occupation by the Allies. These naturally have deteriorated from their original state but are still ample to our requirements and a vigorous maintenance programmer, as far as funds will allow, is halting further deterioration and improving them a little.

The big road from LOSUIA to EAST SHORE (near OKAIBOMA village has been cut back to its original width and surface maintenance carried out. Work is soon to start doing similar work on the LOSUIA to KAIBOLA road. Other small roads

ROADS AND AIRSTRIP (Cont.)

and vehicular tracks provide access to all villages of the census division except KWABULA, OBULAKU and WAWELA which are the southernmost villages. The porous limestone nature of the island's surface make the roads firm and well drained in wet weather so that they are rarely impassable.

A road circumventing OIVIEOVA village was odered to be cut as the present road passes through the middle of the village, close to the tightly packed houses, creating danger to village children and livestock.

The airstrip on Kiriwina must be one of the best out-station strips in the Territory. It was built and used during the war as a heavy bomber strip and retains still and excellent surface suitable for any likely requirements of this sub-district for years to come. The strip itself is 6,150 feet long and 200 ft and with a smooth coral surface sealed with light tar.

of a claim for payment by the original owners of the land who claim they have not been reimbursed for its aliestion. Further inquiries are being made into this matter as a large area of land in involved which would necessitate the payment of a sum not under £400 on present land values on Kiriwina.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

A Medical Orderly from the Losuia Hospital accompanied the patrol on the day trips and during the time spent entirely in the field the medical orderly from the OKUPUKOPU Aid Post carried out the medical inspections.

In all villages health was of a high standard. Only 2 cases requiring expert medical treatment, not previou. 'y seen by the Medical Officer, had to be sent to Losuia. The Medical Officer makes regular health inspections of nearly all villages in this area.

The only Aid Post in the division is at OKUPUKOPU but no more are necessary as all villages are within

HEALTH AND SANITATION. (Cont.)

3 hours walk of the Kiriwina Hospital or this Aid Post. The results of this excellent medical attention can be seen in the low death rate.

The main cause of ill-health in the area is Tubercolosis which afflicts a large proportion of the population. Strenuous efforts are being made to contain this disease by hospital treatment and domiciliary treatment. However, this effort is handicapped by the ignorance of sanitation of the populace and the small ill-ventilated houses of most villages. The spread of this disease is tied to the housing problems of the people and spitting in houses where light does not penetrate. Difficulties are also encountered in trying to isolate from village life those people who have the disease in its contagious form.

The people generally are not health conscious and prefer to believe sorcery is the cause of internal disease. Little trouble is found in getting the people to seek treatment of conditions such as wounds which they can well see is inflicted by some outside agent. However, the people are becausing more aware of the need to seek treatment for other types of ill-health even if tixt there is no realisation of disease as such; and the main reason is that they believe that the doctor can thwart the sorcerer.

The people are completely ignorant of any form of sanitation. In the past efforts have been made to get the people to build latrines but no success was achieved. The task has been made doubly difficult by the fact that policy was not to interfere with Kiriwina customs to any great extent thus penal sanctions were not invoked. However, it has now been realised that the Kiriwina people will have to be pushed along with the rest of the peoples of the Territ by as it is not possible to keep them are an anthropological curiosity. Instructions were given in mix villages to built latrines either over the sea or of the pit type, depending on position. Some villages fringing the North Kiriwina swamp and in the ILALIMA area cannot construct latrines because of the presence of water close to the surface. Other methods for the disposal of facces were explained

HEALTH AND SANITATION. (Cont.)

to the people. They were advised that prosecution will follow failure to comply with the instructions.

Another reason behind the failure to have success in this line is the lack of understanding of the reasons behind the peoples reluctance to use them. Yellnowski soid sorcery was not the reason; other people have said it was. I have heard another reason which I well believe could be true and if it is then our present programme may well prove ineffective in certail areas. This story will be related under the heading of Items of Anthropoligical Interest.

AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE.

The main garden crop for the year (TAITJ - yam) had been harvested just prior to the patrol. This year's bervest was extremely good in all areas so food was plentiful.

elected along the bearing.

villages are getting short of garden land. The problem is not great at present as some villages have more than sufficient and the less fortunate ones can rent land. Even so to cope with the present increase of population some additional 150 acres must be put under gardens ie. over 35 acres each year under crops and 3 times that in reserve over a 4 year cycle. There is at present a food surplus but as that surplus diminishes and even now in some villages land squabbles will become frequent. The villages likely to suffer first are the poastal villages close to the station MULOSAIDA, KAVATARIA, OIVIEOVA and TUKWAUKWA; KAFWAPU and OSAISUIA just inland from the station and OBULAKU a village on the coast in the Southern part of the division. The problem at present is rather one of inequitable distribution of land than insufficient.

The land problem is so important here as the yam is so bound up in the Kiriwina culture that to have insufficient is utterly unthinkable to the average person.

AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE. Cont.

The yam is not only a food but an item of trade and social prestige. It is a crop particularly well suited to this islands and yields are in the vicinity of 3 tons per acro.

The only commercial cash crop grown is the coconut. There are only & Alliages with a definite plantation area. All the others rely on trees scattered around the village and planted along paths. Most of the trees are very old and bear poorly yet the total number must be fairly great as nearly £5,000 per annum would be paid out for copra in this area. The village people have been exhorted by other officers and myself to plant new trees but interest is extremely low. It is true that many villages do not have large tracts of land available but an appreciable number could still be planted along tracks, around villages and in small plots. Unless many new trees are planted the income of the people will fall drastically in the next 10 years.

I think it would be worthwhile to investigate the possibility of planting sago in the large swamp area. This is a very large area and, could the crop grow, it could give a tremendous lift to the standard of housing. There is little doubt that the people will soon have to have maximum utilisation of land resources.

There seems to be no other cash crop suitable for the area as most involve the cultivation of garden land that few villages can afford and also the shallowness of the soil rules out perrenial tree crops other than the coconut.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT.

The people here are reasonably well off as regards each income taken on the present Territory average. The diconcerting point is that there is little hope of raising the income to a great enough extent to outstrip the effects of rising population. This means that unless new avenues of considerable income are found, which I doubt little can be done to raise the per capita income.

The income of those £x 4,000 people I would place at approximately £7,000 excluding incomes of Government Servants etc. This would break up as follows:-

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Cont.

- 1. Sale of copra......about £5,000 at 3d/1b.
- 2. Sale of carvings......about £700. This item has been increasing rapidly in the past few months and is currently averaging about £25-30 per week.
- 3. Sale of Native Foods.....about £600.
- 4. Miscellaneous......something over £1,000.

 This item would include periodic supply of materials and labour to projects of the Administration, Missions and traders, sale of certain foodstuffs to Europeans and trade with station staff. Perhaps this item is underestimated, if anything, but item 1. may be perhaps up to £500 too high.

Item (1) is not likely to increase greatly in the near future.

Item (2) has increased rapidly in the past few months but its development is limited. The income from this source was once limited almost entirely to the village of BOITALU but with the increased demand other villages have started to carve. The present increase in sales is due to the work of the Assistant District Officer in obtaining orders from town areas and making sure articles were up to a reasonable standard.

One of the traders makes irregular shipments to Port Moresby and the U.S.A. but the cash paid out is only about £125 per year. The display in Burns Philp store in Port Moresby is of such low standard that few people would stop even for a glance. The carvings are strewn upon a table with not a drop of oil or polish to make them attractive and no notice of where they came from. It is small wonder that greater sales did not develope from this source.

However, the demand for this kind of thing is limited and I believe an excellent job would be done if the industry could earn a steady £2,000-2,500 per year.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT. Cont.

There are a few village, such as KULUA, where the number of coconuts is sufficient only for food. These villages are forced to rel; on the sale of Native Foods to the Administration for their cash requirements. Approximately £975 was paid out in this sub-district far by the Administration in the 1010/11 Pinantial year. of this total I estimate the people of this census division would take some £600 so it is a sizeable item of income and in a few cases the only large one.

The price paid, at present is 1d/lb which is only half the price paid in other parts of this sub-district. The price has not altered for a long time and the people are now aware that they are receiving less than others. No amount of explaining the 'Law of Supply and Demand' will convince them they are not being 'hard done by'. I think that a rise in price might be desirable as an every few hundred pounds in the pocket would be desirable in the face of the impending introduction of Local Government Councils to the Trobriands.

Funds for G.S.T.A. in most departments would bear the strain of extra payment but the main consumer is P.H.D. which uses a tremendous quantity of Native Foods. Even so, it would be wrong for this department to consider they could get these foods at the present price indefinitely. I am quite sure also that a price of 2d/lb on the station and 1½d or 1d/lb in the village would obviate the necessity of sending the P.H.D. truck to the villages, as is sometimes done, to purchase food.

operative movement be extended to this area in the near future. Men of some villages are already making tentative enquiries. The turn-over of local traders indicates that a healthy Co-operative could be established but it would need careful and expert supervision. This remperative Co-operative could probably handle also the carving market as it would take up too much time of the A.D.O. if it expands beyond its present level.

Alttle has so far been done to instil any form of political understanding in the Kiriwina people. The proposed introduct of L.G.Ces to the area should prove a successful as the Kiriwina people are accustomed to obeying their hereditary chiefs in many matters and a Council composed, initially, of a high proportion of these chiefs would compel the support and respect of the majority of the populace.

and so fine of

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT. Cont.

From my observance of the various chiefs on this patrol there are 2 points which could impair the success of the Council. These may be minimal dangers but they may be points to which consideration could by given.

- Some of the chieff are old and traditionally minded. They comin use the Gamaria having about a resurgence of their personal power, which has been slowly but surely waning. Some of them resent their lass of influence and, no doubt would welcome a chance to restore it. Should such bexished a thing happen the graduation of a Council to a stage of greater democracy, in the form of elected members, would be very slow.
 - The chiefs may find it hard to be at all communally minded. They tend to ignore all outside their own domain. There are 7 classes of chief and there is outstanding aloofness between some of these classes especially between the TABALU class and the TORIWAGA class. There was proviously quite a rivalry between MITAKATA of the TABALU and UWAILASI of the TORIWAGA.

There was previously a traditional grouping of villages on North Kimiwina into 4 areas. These areas were KUBOMA, KILIVILA, LUBA and KULUPASA. The present KUBOMA census division contains all of the old KUBOMA, part of KILIVILA and all LUBA and KULUPASA. It may be advisable in such a case to choose the representatives keeping in mind these old divisions as on patrol I noted around OKAIBOMA resentment that they had been included in the KUBOMA census division when they claimed to be KILIVILA people.

WATER SUPPLY.

There are no fresh-water surface streams in the whole of the census division and a lot of villages are badly off in this respect. The coastal villages derive their supply from fresh water springs which collect in rock pools close to the water line. Some of these such as the KAVATARIA XMMKXXXXXX supply are contaminated by salt water except at fairly low tide.

Some of the near inland villages such

WATER SUPPLY. Cont.

KAPWAPU and OSAISUIA have no water close to the village and obtain their requirements at the OIVIEOVA spring which is well over 1 mile away.

Where water is found close to the surface some viriages have dug small wells. However, most villages in the North-East sector obtain a lot of their water requirements from holes dug close to the swamp. As a rule, the water from the wells are is used for drinking and that from near the swamp for washing.

In the southern part of the division where there is a coral ridge water is obtained from small underground streams which collect in coral basins. This is noticeable in the OKAIBOMA and ILALIMA areas. OBULAKU, which is on the sea, obtains its fresh water from streams running out of the beach at low water.

The whole of the census division is badly in need of a better water supply. In most inland areas water can be found close to the surface (within 6 or 8 feet) and I think that must the most easily installed form of water supply would be wells fitted with hand pumps. This appears to be a worthy project for a Local Government Council to undertake and could be one of its first works.

EDUCATION.

In recent years considerable advances have been made in education in the area. It appears that most children are attending some kind of school.

From figures supplied the Methodist Mission is educating a little over 900 purils, the Catholic Mission 115 and the Administration 62. Of these only 40 are of higher grade than standard 4 - 26 at the Administration school and 14 at the Catholic Mission.

Undoubtly the best standard I that of the Administration school. The Catholic Mission school also maintains a fairly high standard and does not attempt to educate more than the staff can handle.

The Methodist Mission at OIABIA has

EDUCATION. Cont.

in excess of 300 pupils and is staffed by only one European teacher assisted by native teachers of low standard. After Standard 4 pupils from this school are sent to Salamo for further schooling but I think most of this training is given with the view of them becoming Mission teachers or workers.

The Methodist village schools are of only small educational value. There is generally a large number of pupils (50-60) in different classes taught in one room by only one semi-educated teacher. The school at TUKWAUNWA has 180 pupils to S.2 under the control of only 2 teachers. Most schools confine themselves to teaching the chilren to read and write the Kiriwina language and some basic Arithmetic.

It seems to me that better results would be obtained by taking smaller numbers and giving better education. If that had been done years ago then there would be a far greater number of educated Kiriwinas then there are now. This spreading thin the resources of the Mission to cover a large number is of little practical value apart, perhaps, from the evangelistic angle.

Greater education is, perhaps, the mair hope of offsetting the population increase through men and women leaving for good jobs outside the island. At, present, however, even the educated ones show a marked reluctance to leave the island and there are few Kiriwinas outside who do not intend to return one day.

ITEMS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL INTEREST.

1. The exact degree of influence of the so-called Paramount chief of CMARAKANA has been the subject of much discussion among Europeans of official and unofficial status on Kiriwina. Some officers have contended that that his influence was greatly exagerated and did not extend beyond 5 or 6 villages around OMARAKANAN. It does seem that this was a vast underestimation and several incidents on this patrol showed that his sphere of influence was extremely wide.



ITEMS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL INTEREST. Cont.

bought before the patrol. An attempt had been made to settle it locally before some of the chiefs but it appears that they were divided. Not wishing to be involved in it except if their own system could not bring about a settlement, I asked if there was any other course they could take before asking the Administration to arbitrate. They replied that allow would take the matter to the chiefs at OMARAKANA. This was most surprising as this village in in the southern part of the division and generally thought to have no connection with OMARAKANA.

While visiting the village of SIVIGILA
I noticed a very large pig. I inquired by whom it was owned
and the chief of the village told me it belonged to VANOI,
chief of OMARAKANA. When I asked what the pig was doing in
that village I was told it was VANOI's present to one of the
station steff and this man had the duty of fattening it
before handing it over.

- 2. The reason for Kiriwina opposition to the building of Latrines has never been clear. When I made inquiries on this subject I received many wierd and wonderful answers many of which were obviously untrue. However 2 reasons which I have every reason to believe were as follows:-
 - (a). The people will not build latrines unless ordered to do so by their 'guyau'. This order was not forthcoming as some classes of chief, notably the TABALU and TORIWAGA, recoil at the thought of their faeces mixing with that of commoners. The full explanation is a little longer than that but it all comes to the same thing. Therefore if the chief will not be using the latrine he sees no reason to order the people to do so.

I was assured no great obstacle would be en ountered in getting the people to use latrines over the sea where the refuse in carried away.

ITEMS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL INTEREST. Cont.

- 2. (a). If this reason can be substantiated then greater success may be attained by ordering a separate latrine to be built for the chief.
 - Some of the younger people seem to be confused about the health talk which usually accompanies orders to build latrines. This talk usually contains something of the substance that certain diseases originate from faeces. The reasoning of these people is that it naturally follows that if a healthy man uses the same latrine as a sick man he will catch that man's sickness. This reason was advanced in the villages of KUDUKWAIKELA and BOITALU.

This method of thinking bould be caused ordinary thinking processes of certain of the village people or the inability of an interpreter to convey accurately the meaning of the talk into the KIRIWINA language.

CONCLUSION.

This was my first patrol on Kiriwina and my first solo patrol. The patrol was interesting at all times and I received a far more accurate idea of the lives and problems of the Kiriwina people than I had previously.

The people are perhaps apathetic towards changes towards advancement but are extremely energetic and happy within their own social sphere. One does not find here the lack of spirit so often found in areas which have been under European influence for many years.

There are many problems to be solved regarding cultural and economic advancement of these people but the job of maintain should always prove interesting.

look forward to more

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE CONSTABULARY.

No.	Name.	Bearing.	Conduct.
3355	Sgt 2nd Class		
	Kaume-Oireba	Good	Needs to be reminded of
10070	Const./Bugler	()	his duties.
	A1Va-Wehembo	Good	Keen and cheerful worker.

G.P.W.Smith
Officer of R.P.N.G.C.

INTRODUCTION:

As all aspects of this patrol have been thoroughly covered by Mr. Smith's report, I will attempt only to raise points which are at variance with him, as well as my own opinion.

NATIVE A FAIRS:

Being in charge of the patrol, Mr Smith of necessi y dealt with the serious aspect of taking to task non-tax payors and other miscreants. Consequently, the people tended quits noticeably to regard me with more cameraderie and less defference and awe, thus emphasising, in my mind at least, the real difference in attitude when they are dealing on the one hand with a tax and census collector, and on the other with an officer whose function seems to be that of just being there, talking and joking. I can well look forward to the day when Native Affairs regarded by them simply as a body solely for their welfare rather than possessing the multiplicity of tasks it must needs now perform.

After a lengthy and comprehensive talk had been given on the objects of government, tax payment and census taking, I repeatedly noticed that whereas they understood and even justified the payment of their pound or so, census still puzzled them, even though they have undergone it for many years. Some expressed the idea that Government was opposed to their moving out of Kiriwina, and others the thought that we were just doing it to trace them easily when they had done something wrong. The former was easily dispelled when it was pointed out to them that migrations in and out were in no way frowned upon, even though census collectors might show exasparation when an unusually large number of them had to be transferred and rewritten in the Book at any one time. The latter though i.e. the idea that we were just keeping "tabs" on them wasn't so simple but eventually they understood the necessity for overall records of the whole Territory being kept for the 'big Government men' at headquarters to know more about them and to help them.

Policy in this area until quite recently has been one mainly of non-interference. Infiltration at all levels by Gonernment is now being stepped up, and rightly so. Chiefs and others have been under our influence since their in ancy and because this is only being pushed and therefore felt to any appreciable extent relatively lately, I often attempted to gauge whether chiefs in particular in any serious way resented this. Mostly I met with polite evasion

evasion/

but I can safely say that some ill-feeling does exist. It is evident that I could not possibly hope to gain their complete confidence at this stage and extract unanimously honest replies, yet I feel that this is an important question, particularly where chiefs are concerned. Firstly, how soon can a Government body, whether ours or theirs, expect to usurp all the hereditary leadership; secondly, and more pressing, since the general policy for local government in this area will be that of bestowing leadership, in the earlier stages at least, to the extall this truth, to that all the least, to the prepared to co-operate with the Administration. Kiriwina being unique with its established system of chieftainship, synchro--nization at first and transition later will prove interesting at the least.

Now the question was often asked of them, "Will you like it when the Administration goes, and you are domind everything for yourselves?" Here at least, a large number voiced happy anticipation at the thought. When pressed, it emerged that they would like to see the Admin. go, but they had no clues as to whether them doing everything would be an improvement or not. They frankly admitted that "Government is doing good things for us". Their main claim for dissatisfaction, as expressed to me at least, was the tax and gaol side of Admin. As I mentioned earlier, they understood and justified paying taxes for their own good (but not to us apparently), they understood going to gaol for not paying tax (fashion bilong dim dim), but cannot see the logic behind being gaoled for their own good, which appears to be a human rather than exclusively Kiriwina trait. They would, of course, rather be left alone rether than having us looking after their interests, although this general opinion breaks down when www I asked them why. It is to their credit and ours that apart from the general feeling (normal with all people) of law and other such restrictions, they are aware of the benefits they derive otherwise. Increased education in practical (and abstract to an extent) thirking will clarify in their minds exactly what they like, dislike, and more important, why. Since approximately 60 years of contact has not done this, and a further period under the same conditions is not likely to make an appreciable effect, expediting establishment of Local Government must see an overall improvement. Their economic potential at this stage and in the foreseeable future is not heartening from the Local Government point of view, but it is plain that they are fairly happy with their standard of living and such containent is the very opposite to incentive. A combination of Local Government and Co-operatives should have the required boosting effect. The high concentration of population and the profits derived from the local European traders indicates that a Co-operative movement would not be doomed from the start.

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start/.

The experiment at Co-operatives at Vakuta in the from Group of this Sub-district is not proving very successful due to lack of expert supervision as well as interest on the natives' part. Since it has been proved time and time again in the Territory that once successful Cooperatives and Local Government have been established, a definite step forward has been taken, both practically and theoretically, maintaining interest in, and encouraging this combination should be affect improveded, particularly in this Sub-District. On the assumption, undisputable I feel, that a gradual natural inevitable improvement ism not to be anticipated, the rapid introduction of both Cooperatives and Local Government is to be implored.

HFALTH:

For the purpose of this patrol, the heading of health wwas synonymous with housing and latrines. Apart from thinking that a doctor knows more than they, that he can cure anything and that hospitals are good places to go to when one is too ill to do anything else, little progress in health education at the village level could be discovered. A comprehensive program of health education would go far in reducing the apathy to the building and using of latrines, and to the standard and cleanliness of houses, because a clean decrepit house could be tolerated if needs be, but a KANKINIX beautifully constructed but filthy one is the main danger. Although this is in the Medical Officer's department, it is extremely unlikely that he can spare the time to undertake such a scheme. He informs me that apart from the usual talks given by himself, other doctors and visiting patrols, no recognised health education has taken place on this Island. This is very evident. Sorcery reasons for not using latrines should be ignored as on many an occasion it was confided to me that " Sorcery one excuse we tell patrol officer". They could have been trying to humour me, of course. At any rate, if no such scheme is soon introduced, we will have to use the threat of punitive action for as long as we want them to improve their standard of health, which is a deplorable Hoompromise.

GENERAL:

knowledge of the local language is, undoubtedly one of the better methods of getting across to them. A policy of allowing officers to remain for long periods on the station should be applauded, for Kiriwina as well as other stations that have languages of that their own

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rather than one of the lingua francas. Since this may not be practical in most cases, and we are forced to rely on interpreters, surely it is their standard that should be high. Since interpreters are usually stationed in the same area for many years they can be really useful to a patrolling officer. Standard courses could be tought them at District level in health and government (as well as English) and since it must be realized that in their capacity as the Governments movthpieces they have a certain amount of influence, this could be priitably channelled, providing a certain standard was set, by them becoming aware of Administration's objectives, rather than hoping that they'll pick it up over a period. In that way they will be able to translate and get across the correct interpretation of our talks. A course of that nature would be more practical than an attempt to raise their standard of English to the high leven they would otherwise require to give the most effective service.

Finally I would like to dispel a common misconception of the Trobriands. Readers of Malinowski are lead to believe that the moral standard of the inhabitants is lax to the point of the ridiculous. I have not found this to be so. True, their attitude to sex is not puritanical, but to the interested observer who does not actually live in the native way of life, nothing unusual will be noticed, and even were one to make enquiries, little would emerge to justify the impression held by people, of the "torrid" Trobes.

CONCLUSION:

Where an assesment of natives' ideas is required, the most effective way of achieving it is by persons who the people do not immediately asseciate with the more serious and unpleasant tasks of Administration. The art of presenting oneself in such a friendly, dettached and non-committed light will be an extremely beneficial and satisfying art to aquire.

L. Valaris

Cdt. Patrol Officer.

Losuia. Papua.

24th November, 1961.

The District Officer, Bougainville District, S O H A N O.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-61/62 - LOSUIA:

These people pleaded for an opportunity to run a Society some years ago. VAKUTA N/S Ltd. was established and the Patrol Officer points out that the production potential is well in access of the actual amount produced. Having achieved their object of having a Store and a Registered Society, enthusiasm and participation have waned to an extent. In this they are not unique as quite a few such groups regard these activities as more of a prestige item in that they are one ahead of the rest of the Trobriands, and the real idea of production and economic development is more or less ignored. The previous Registrar of Co-operatives has stated this very common regression and attributes it to the native idea of terminal economics.

- 2. Mr. Smith is correct in his assemption that the VAKUTA venture is sailing particularly close to the wind and if the people do not feel inclined to work a bit harder and become more enthusiastic there is little doubt that the organisation will feil.
- 3. At the same time it must be realised that these people have no real need to increase their income and until such time as increased standards of living become desirable to them through education and acquired tastes now foreign to them, production will remain at its present low level.
- 4. The Registrar of Co-operatives thinks that the services of alfull time Co-operative Officer in the Trobriands to establish at least two more societies seem to be indicated. There is little incentive at present to produce at more than a subsistance level.
- 5. I think the Patrol Officer may be a bit unfair to the local inhabitants when he suggests that they will do anything providing they do not have to do anything.
- 6. Most rural groups in the Territory require an extrasceial organisation and this attitude I think is a result of
 the former method of Direct Rule. Most of them are quite
 bappy to work under supervision but communal life being what it
 is, a few of them wish to incur displeasure by ordering their
 fellows into action. It seems that it is all right for the
 Government to assume this un-popular duty because it is hardly
 ever welcomed anyhow.

(J.K. McCarthy)

Aveaum.



67-1-2

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

26th October, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer, Sub-District Office, L O S U Z A.

LOSUIA PATROL NO. 2 - 61/62 SOUTH KIRIWINA.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of Mr Smith's report of above patrol submitted under cover of your 67-1-1 of 16th October.

The patrol appears to have covered all aspects and has been reported on clearly.

Other than to encourage greater individual effort in copra production, I do not see how co-operative activities can be better supervised by you. The posting of Mr Trezise to Losuia next year should do a lot towards fostering activities. I agree that the SINAKETA area lends itself to co-operative expansion.

I suggest you may consider buying the many "shot" nuts as seed for planting in North Kiriwina. Whilst at Losuia, I obtained many hundreds of these for the outlay of a few pounds of tobacco.

Regular trips to Vakuta to supervise clearing of coconut groves is the answer.

Under separate correspondence I have requested you to carry out a 235 investigation of land required for education.

Claims for camping allowances are returned herewith for payment.

(L.J. DOOLAN) District Officer.

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

Copy of report goes forward for your information and records.

Report in thingly

(L.J. DOOLAN)

Attach.

67.4.1 TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA FCEIVEL Sub District Office, LOSUIA, Milne Bay District. 31 OCT 1961 2nd Sentember 1961. Mr.G.P.W.Smith, LUSULA. PATROL - SOUTH KIRIWINA CENSUS DIVISION. Please make arrangements to commence a patrol to the South Kiriwina Census Division as from Tuesday 5th September, 1961. Purpose of the patrol is for the collection of 1961 Fersonal Tax, revision of the Census and routine native administration. Please ensure that village health, housing, sanitation, water supply facilities and roads are inspected and reported upon. Take necessary action as required with regards to instruction previously issued during the January 1961 patrol and ensure Tax Census Sheets and Village Books are entered up and amended correctly where required. Patrol personal will be 2 members of the Loyal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary, 1 Interpreter and Mr.E. Valaris Cadet Patrol Officer will again also accompany you to gain further field experience. It is anticipated that the patrol will be of 7 to 10 days duration and rations, for the patrol party including ersw members of the M.V.Pearl should be draw accordingly. Please consult the Matters for Attention or Patrol file for any matters requiring your attention in the field and, if required, drew Patrol Advance to cover any contingencies. Expecting you to have a successful patrol. (R.Orwin,) Assistant Distr

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. 2/61-62 Subdistrict Losuia District Milne Bay
Officer Conducting Patrol G.P.W.Smith, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Census Division Patrolled South Kiriwina
Objects of Patrol (1) Revision of Census (2) Collection of 1961 Tax
(3) Routine Native Administration.
Date Patrol Commenced. 5/9/61 Date Completed. 12/9/61 Duration—days. 8 days
Duration—days.
SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL
A.D.O Losuia - Claim for Payment VAKUTA School Land - 26-2-1.
A.D.O Losuia - Vakuta Native Society 18-2-1.
Patrolling Officer's Signature.
I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a "tick" has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresta.

Port Morexby: W. S. | Ich view Government Printer.-1175/2.59. - 3.6

Tuesday, 5th Beptember - 7.25 AM Depart Station for BOLI Point.

8.20 AM Depart on board M.V. Pearl'.

12.05 PM Arrive GILIBWA. Tax/Census.

1.15 PM Depart for VAKUTA.

2.00 PM Arrive VAKUTA.

4.00 PM Tax#Census OKINAI Village.
Overnight VAKUTA Rest House.

Wednesday,6th September- 8.00 AM To VAKUTA for Census - 15 Min.

8.50 AM To KAULAKA Village for inspection while Mr Valaris does Census - 20 Min. walk.

9.40 AM Inspect Administration School.

16.30 AM Inspect Co-operative store and records.

12.00 N Census/Tax completed VAKUTA and KAULAKA Villages. Address the people of the 3 Varuta Island illages. Complaints.

4.00 PM Back at Rest House futher complaints and talks with millage of cials.

6.30 PM Stand down. Overnight Vakuta

Thursday,7th September- 4.45 AM Der rt VAKUTA aboard M.V. Pearl'.

8.00 AM Ar re SINAKETA.

10.30 AM To KUMILABWAGA for Tax/Census - 45 Min. walk.

11.45 AM To KOPILA for Tax/Census.

2.15 PM Back at SINAKETA Rest House. vernight SINAKETA.

Friday, 8th September- 8.00 AM To OKAIAULA for Tax, Census - 55 Min. walk.

12.15 PM Tax/Census LOIA Village.

1.30 PM Arrive back at CINAKETA

PM Census Figures etc.

Saturday,9th September- 8.00 AM Tax/Census BwADELA Village.

10.30 AM Stand down. Self ill.

PA_FOL DIAR Cont.

Sunday, 10th September - Observed at SINAKETA.

Monday, 11th September - 8.00 AM Tax Census SINAKETA.

10.00 AM Talk to peopl of SINAKETA,
BWADELA DIA.

1.00 Ty Frants . . compringints.

2.00 PM Village Inspection SINAKETA.

PM Talks with village officials, census figures and patrol report.

Tuesday, 12th Seprember - 8.30 AM Depart per M.V. Pearl' for MUWO Estate.

10.00 AM Arrive MUWO - Tax casual labour.
Settle 2 complaints by village
people against MUWO labourers.

12.45 PM Depar TUWO for LOSUIA.

2.45 PM Arrive station. End of Patrol.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol to South Kiriwina was the second during the current year following a patrol by Mr R.G.Orwin Assistant District Officer, in January. The main objects of the patrol were the collection of 1961 Tax and the revision of Census.

section of South Kiriwina and Vakuta Island. This division is not densely populated by Kiriwina standards and consists, for the most part, of 2 groups of villages; one group on Vakuta Island and the other around SINAKETA. This village grouping makes the patrol a short one as only 2 Rest Houses are required and no village except GILIBWA, is over 1 hours walk from one of them. GILIBWA, is a small village on the southern tip of Kiriwina Island and was visited en route to Vakuta.

The Patrol was accompanied by Mr E.Valaris, Cadet Patrol Officer, who did much of the Census work on the patrol. It was the second time this officer has accompanied me and he should now have a fair grasp of patrol procedure.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

After the general apathy to instructions and Tax encountered, initially, on the KUBOMA patrol a pleasant xxxxxix surprise awaited this patrol to South Kiriwina..

General village affairs were in good shape. All villages were clean, housing above expectations, tracks cut and most instructions well carried out. Outward appearances were certainly good and no difficulty was encountered in the collection of Tax.

The people of this census division are more sophisticated than those of the Northern part of the island. Especially on Vakuta Island traditional areas has almost disappeared. At least, all lad dresses, ramis and shorts for the census. This sophistication does not seem to be tied in with greater income (their current income is less than Nth. Kiriwina)

NATIVE AFFAIRS. Cont.

but the result of weaker traditional links in this part of the sub-district. Class distinction dependant on traditional rank acquired at birth is fast disappearing, education and material possessions being now the main factors effecting a man's social standing. The existing 'guyau' of Vakuta, who is very old, will produce the last to reign as such, according to local opinion.

The same trend towards less traditional culture in the forces governing native thought is evident also in the SINAKETE area, though to a lesser extent. I don't think the 'guyau' system had ever the same force in this area as in North Kiriwina.

The younger educated men with more progressive ideas have a chance to exert influence on the matter community. This is evident at VAKUTA in the apparent influence of MARK-PILEMONI, a young man who has Standard 9 education and has technical training. During the patrol he acted as spokesman for the people and came up with a host of ideas and projects of his own, some of which were quite sound. However, he does not have enough sway get to get the people cracking on his ideas but, because of his good English and knowledge of European and Mative ways, does make a good intermediary. Just how long the enthusiasm of him and other educated young men will last after they have returned to village life remains to be seen. The bar to progress in South Kiriwina is not so much the caste system as preoccupation with KULA. VAKUTA and SINAKETA are the 2 most KULA minded villages in the Trobriands.

The opportunity does exist for the educated few to instil some drive into the people but it also exists to install themselves as 'spivs'.

Native complaints were few and of minor nature. Most were settled simply by bringing the parties together. A few remain over to be attended to on patrols to other Census Divisions. Only one land Dispute was encountered, at KAULAKA, and it was settled without much trouble by getting the parties to agree to abide by the decision of some of the old important men.

Mary land

LAW AND JUSTICE.

No cases involving criminal prosecution were bought before this patrol. Major crime is almost unknown in this census division. No charges against Native Regulations were laid by the patrol.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are only 2 Village Constables in the area; one at VAKUTA and the other at SINAKETA.

The V.C. from VAKUTA does not impress favourably in his position, my opinion being that the people are a bit too shrewd for him. His counterpart at SINAKETA is a venerable old gentleman whose years of service have taken their toll. He is too aged to make long walking trips in execution of his duty and will scon have to be replaced by a younger man.

The Village Councillors in this area are mostly keen and helpful. Vakuta has only the one Councillor, WADISON, who is extremely old. The village decided that they would choose another to help him before next patrol. Numerous local social obligations seem to fabl on Village Councillors in this area so they are reluctant to be hasty in choosing one.

REST HOUSES AND BARRACKS.

The two Rest Houses were satisfactory, that at VAKUTA being the best I have seen. However, the Barracks at VAKUTA were in poor condition having no front wall or verandah. The people were told to have it in reasonable condition by next patrol.

HOUSING.

The housing in this area is far superior to that of the Northern part of Kiriwina most houses, except those of old people, being raised off the ground and larger than those of other areas.

The main reason for the better housing is the greater availability of good building materials. There is a far greater area of virgin bush down this end of the island and sago is far more plentiful although still not sufficient.

HOUSING. Cont.

Because of the smaller sizes of most villages and the not so clearly defined circular lay-out of some villages the houses are not jammed as close together as the North Kiriwina houses. The houses are still poorly ventilated and I think some success may be attained in trying to get the people to par window. In their dealings.

On the patrol only 3 houses were condemned and a similar ordered to be repaired. Most of these were at SINAKETA village.

TAXATION.

All eligible males were able to find their fit Tax. Some trouble could have been expected as 3 years tax has been collected this year. This shows the people are well capable of sustaining a higher rate of tax. The people have been extremely lazy in the exploitation of their copra resources and a rise in tax may give greater impetus to production.

ROADS.

There are no vehicukar roads in this part of the Sub-District. Inter-village tracks were clean with no fault to be found except in one case. This was the track from KAULAKA to GILIBWA which is not used for patrol purposes. It is the longest of the inter-village tracks and shows that the people will not clean roads of their own volition if they think a patrolling officer will not care. The people of these 2 villages were given 5 months to have the track in good order.

AGRICULTURE. AND LAND USE.

This years TAITU harvest has resulted in a large food reserve. The villages of this census division have no land shortage and can afford to plant up areas with coconuts. All villages of the census division except KUMILABWAGA, which has only 19 people, have plantation areas.

size On VAKUTA the village plantations are of appreciable and the island should be able to ship about 70 bags of copra per month. The plantaions in the SINAKETA are of much smaller area and bear poorly but the people have only

AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE. Cont.

THEMSELVEN themselves to blame for their overgrown state which is the main cause of the poor production. There is still plenty of land available for new planting without causing any great shortage of garden land.

The first thing noticeable about the plantations, it I could like them, was the states of neglect into which all but the one nearest VAKUTA had fallen. Even this exception was by no means clean but it may have been possible to find the fallen nuts. In others the trees were so surrounded by undergrowth that nuts would be lost once they had fallen. Nearly all nuts seen put aside for copra making were to green as they had been picked from the trees to avoid falling into the undergrowth.

When arriving by boat at VAKUTA I was pleased to see, from a distance, the number of new trees around OKINAI village. On closer inspection these were seen to be the products of shot nuts around the bases of mature trees. There were hundreds of this kind of new tree growing in clumps in the plantation and no attempt had been made to cut them out. Worse still, unused nuts should not be found lying so close to a village in a Co-operative area.

I spoke to people of all villages on the necessity of keeping plantations clean, the planting of new trees, the cutting out of trees growing in clumps as a result of fallen nuts and also warned them against the production of green copra. Green copra was most prevalent in the SINAKETA area.

While I was at SINAKETS one plantation was cleared. The people have been emborted be Patrol Officers, Co-operative Officers and Agricultural Officers, especially at VAKUTA, about cleaning and replanting many times in the past. As this patrol is a short one I would suggest that the next be extended a few more days so that the patrolling officer can supervise the cleaning of some plantations and organise a definite replanting scheme.

There seaple pleaded for an apportunity of mining a Society some years ago. Vakuto N/5 til was established and as the PO. pointuited production followed in well in every actual fatheral. Having achieved their object of laving a those and a registered foility enthusiasms and farticipation have where I have the distinct and farticipation have where I have the distinct and farticipation that the Vakuta Society is reparted by the such septile as a prestige item in that they are one shead of the west people as a prestige item in that they are one shead of the west of the area, and its real purpose of production. Economic development is ignored.

Ores of

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

On the island of VAKUTA the marketing of copra and the resail store are handled by the Vakuta Native Society. This is the only such organization in the Trobriands and has been in operation about 2 years. Previous to that VAKUTA was a copra buving point but was not registered as a society. For most of this time the turnover must have been satisfactory as the society is still solvent. However, it must be sailing very close to the wind at present. This year both copra production and store turn-over have dropped alarmingly.

7 months of 1961 as compared to the same period last year.

or a little tour , so	1960.	1961.
Copra shipped.	253 bags	163 bags
Price Paid.	£633	£281
Store Turnover.	£1,197	£813.

Note that the difference in store turn-over is £366 and that in the price paid for copra £352 - practically the same. The balance of the money taken in the store apart from the money paid out for copra is approx. £550.

About £200 of this comes from society rebates but the other £350 comes from outside the Co-operative area. The majority of this comes from around SINAKETA and KITAVA.

Therefore other people are making a big contribution towards will be keeping the society solvent. The lower amount paid for copra lander of is partly the result of a reduction of 1d/lb in the price this lander wear but there is no reason for the big reduction in quantity.

Therefore other people had spent nearly 2 months on KULA should but this happens every year about the same time.

All villages have Hot-air driers and there are also smoke driers so there is no excuse for not being able to process the copra. These people have the nuts to be able to produce 70 bags of copra per month which would give them a fair income but they seem very uninterested in exerting themselves.

This applies more particularly to VAKUTA than to the 2 smaller villages.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

There is next to nothing on office files regarding the operation of the society. I am sure there are ways in which patrolling officers could assist the Co-operative Section in fostering the society but nothing can be done if this office knows nothing of what has been going on. In an effort to overcome this I have put my suggestions in my memo 18-2-1 of 10th October, 1961 to the Assistant District Officer.

The villages around SINAKETA all have small plantation areas in addition to coconuts planted around villages and along paths. A trade store operated by Mr R.Lumley at present buys most of this copra although I believe there is an increasing tendency for the people to bring copra up to KAITUVE for sale to Mr N.Butler. The amount of copra purchased by Mr R.Lumley in this area for the first 7 months was 21,323 lbs or a little over 3,000 lb/month. With the copra that is purchased by Mr N.Butler I would estimate the present copra production as a little over 4,600 lb/month. There is little that this production could be increased as even allowing for poorer production per tree, I don't think that it would fall from 5,800 lb/month which was the average in 1955 and no doubt well below capacity.

With these figures in mind and the fact

RELEVINIAN that the SINAKETA people spend at the VAKUTA store now,

RELEVINIAN that the SINAKETA people spend at the VAKUTA store now,

RELEVINIAN Consideration should be given to incorporating this area in a

RELEVINIAN Native Society. It would boost the turn-over of this stagnating

RELEVINIAN present society and the people are more akin to the VAKUTA people

RELEVINIAN than the ones in the North of the Island. I believe Co-operatives

RELEVINIAN are thinking of spanding on this island and the fact that there

RELEVINIAN Is a store already at SINAKETA with a plantation area of about

RELEVINIAN STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION Shows did not include

RELEVINIAN STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION SHOWS DID NOT THE STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION SHOWS DID NOT THE STATEMENT OF THE STATEMENT OF

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

I do believe that this area is capable of better understanding of the aims and works of an instrument such as a Local Government Council than most parts of Northern Kiriwina. These people may, even now, achieve success in electing representatives by ballot as the influence of local chiefs is not extremely strong.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT. Cont.

Generally, the people are little more advanced in political thought than other Kiriwinas but I believe that they are capable of faster development in this respect. The same talks were given on Census, Tax and general matters as on the KUBOMA patrol earlier.

EDUCATION.

There are 223 children attending the 4 schools in the division. These schools are at LOYA. SINAKETA and VAKUTA(2).

One of these is an Administration school and the other 3 Methodist Mission schools. The Administration school at VAKUTA has 62 pupils up to S.5 taught by 2 native teachers of fair ability.

The school is handicapped in having to hold classes in a partly completed building witout partions of any kind to divide classes. The school has been about 8 months building and the locals seem to have tired of the effort months ago. There are only two walls so far and both these were put up by the pupils. In view of this poor effort I think serious consideration should be given before posting a European teacher there as is proposed. European teachers are so badly needed that I think they should be given to areas where the people activly support the Department of Education and are thus deserved.

VAKUTA there will have to be another class block erected as the present building could not accommodate another class or take many more pupils. While at VAKUTA I exhorted the people to get on with the school building but now, a month later, I find not a thing has been done. Why try to cram things into an apathetic people when there are still many with nothing?

The Methodist Mission school at VAKUTA has 66 pupils, all below S.1, with only one teacher. Here and the other 2 schools at SINAKETA and LOYA education is of a very low standard. One finds in these schools young men of 17 years and over in S.1 which is completely ridiculpus.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Health on the patrol was found to be good in all villages. There are 2 aid-posts, one at KAULAKA and the other at SINAKETA so all villages except GILIBWA are within 1 hours walk of one of them. The orderly at SINAKETA MODALEWA, keeps a good Aid Post and seems very keen and competent. These 2 orderies reconstruction in their respective areas.

Even though further removed from the Native Hospital than a lot of others these people appear a little more health conscious and willing to take their ailments for treatment. The Medical Officer is so tied down by his large hospital that he does not get an opportunity to visit this area. A Medical Assistant is badly needed to take some of the work off his shoulders so people of the Southern part of Kiriwina and the outer islands can receive regular medical visits.

No cases beyond those which could be treated at the Aid Posts were found by the patrol inspections.

The people of this division are just as ignorant of any form of sanitary arrangement as any others of the island. The people of VAKUTA said that they had been told before to build latrines but had never bothered. When told this time to build them they said that they did not mind doing so as long build them they said that they did not mind doing so as long as the Government gave themerous crowbars and shovels. That just about sums up the attitude of the VAKUTA people. They will do anything provided it does not take much work and everything id provided.

coastal villages were told to build latrines over the sea and inland ones to build to pit latrines. They were given clearly to understand that disobedience to these instructions would not be tolerated. The same problems as confront the usage of latrines in the North of Kiriwina should not prove as big an obstacle here. The VAKUTA people refused to build latrines for obstacle here. The VAKUTA people refused to build latrines for the Administration teachers and pupils but this was because of the same laziness which has prevented them from completing the school.

WATER SUPPLY.

There is no fresh surface water in the division. The village people receive their water from corraline seepage pools and from fresh water which streams out of the beaches at low water.

WATER SUPPLY. Cont.

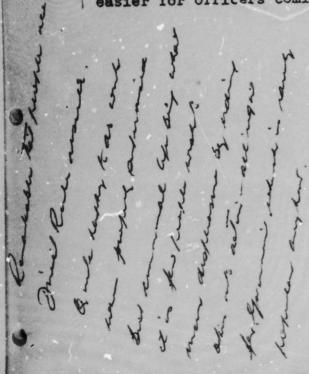
The problem of a reasonable water supply effects the whole island. It is important to hygiene and personal cleanliness of the people that they have a more satisfactory supply than at present.

As recommended on the KUBOMA patrol a system of wells with hand pumps should provide all wate supplies. I do not favour installation of storage tanks as I have found on Kiriwina a complete disregard for the conservation of station water and these tanks are an expensive item. Good water is found at a shallow depth over most of the area.

CONCLUSION.

This patrol may achieve some useful purpose if there is no hitch with plans for a follow-up patrol. The people of this area are like those of many treas which consider themselves a bit above the normal run and will do little in response to mere requests or appeals. However, they are not sophisticated enough to refuse to carry out supervised instructions.

and the officer conducting the patrol personally organised gangs to clear plantations and new ground for planting and squads to work on the school and other projects I think a lot would be accomplished. This cannot be done in most areas because of the number of villages but I believe it can and should be done here. Once the ball had been set rolling it would be easier for officers coming afterwards to keep things going,



APPENDIX "A".

Report on Members of the Constabulary.

No. Rank and Name. Bearing. Conduct.

2072 Const.5th year

Tavari - Kaimai Good. A reliable constable.

6042 Const.5th year

Good. Keen and depends le.

G.P.W.Smith Officer of the R.F.N.G.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MILNE BAY - LOSUIA S/D Report No.3/61-62	
Patrol Conducted by G.P.W.SMITH - PATROL OFFICER GRADE 1	
Area Patrolled KILIVILA CENSUS DIVISION	
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 3 Margers R.P.N.G.C. Natives 1 INTERPRETER GR.2	
Duration—From.17/10/19.61to6/.11/1961	
Number of Days18	
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?	
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/10./19.60	
Medical	ave received
Map Reference	
Objects of Patrol (1) Collection of 1961 Tax (2) Revision of (3) Routine General Administration.	Census)
Director of Native Affairs,	
PORT MORESBY.	
Forwarded, please.	
13 / 12 /1961 District Con	nmissioner
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £	
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £	
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £	

20m Johnwary, 1962.

The Mistrict Officer, Milne Day Mistrict, SAMARAI.

LOSULA PARROL NO, 3 OF 1961/62.

Thank you for the above report forwarded with your 67-1-2 comments.

Mr. Swith has once again presented a well written report. I was interested particularly to read his assessment of the various members of the KIRIWIRAN hicrarchy. All in all, the climate seems to be becoming more and more favourable to the introduction of local government and I am in full agreement with Mr. Orwin's remarks in the final paragraph of his letter to you. I realise you and your staff are rather fully semmitted on new Council activity, but nevertheless suggest that following Mr. Orwin's return from leave, you make arrangements for a Council survey to be done.

It was fortunate Mr. Smith was able to mip the WAIBAM scheme in the bud. The days of uncommonde "Berlin airlifts" have not yet arrived here.

With a Landrover now on departmental allocation, a greater measure of village visitation and supervision should be possible.

The most pressing need axising from this payrol appears to be the need for an Agricultural Officer to be posted to KIRIWINA. You could advise me what success has followed your representations to the District Agricultural Officer.

Mr. Smith is to be commended for this report. I trust he is enjoying his sojourn as Officer-in-Charge, LOSUIA.

let. K. McCarthy).

67.4.9.

67-1-2



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

13th December, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer, Sub-District Office, L O S U I A.

LOSUIA PATROL No. 3 of 1961/1962 - KILIVILA.

Thank you for the report on this patrol, conducted by Mr G.F.W. Smith, and your covering meme 67-1-1 of 22nd November.

It is pleasing to know that the people are displaying a measure of enthusiasm towards the idea of economic development. Land shortage will make it imperative that any ground given to cash crops will be put to the best possible use with a view to the future. The report has been brought to the notice of Regional Agricultural Officer with the request that he do anything he possibly can in the way of advice, practical assistance and au vey, particularly the possibility of finding some use for swamp land the advisability of rice as a crop in this area.

The committees should be valuable in future local government if given preper guidance in the early stages. They could well begin by assuring that existing coconut groves are properly maintained to give maximum production.

Relevant sections of the report have been given Mr Graham, Co-operative Officer, and he will write to you. I do not envisage the taking ever of Lumley's trading establishment as an answor to any problem, from the little I know of it, I don't think it would be a sound venture as the basis of a Co-operative Society, moreover, heavy initial capital expenditure in an area of such limited financial and economic potential could prove too much of a burden on the people involved.

I regret the present staff position indicates that no Cooperative Officer will be available to survey the area until the latter part of 1963.

Census and tax collection appear to have been quite successful. The natural increase in an already land-hungry population may necessitate some early enquiry into prespects of re-settlement and the attitude of the people to such a possibility.

I agree that follow-up visits are essential, and suggest that informal day visits by vehicle, wherever possible, would help contact from all angles, and go a long way to convince the people that the administration is interested in things other than tax and census.

Comments on education have been brought to the notice of the District Eduction Officer.

Mr Smith has conducted a very good patrol and the report is informative and well presented.

Camping claim is returned herewith for payment, please.

The Director.
Department of Mative Affairs,
(W.W. CRELDIN)
Conv for your information, s/District Officer.

67 - 1 - 1

Sub District Office, LOSUIA, Milne Bay District.

22nd November, 1961.

The District Officer, District Office, SANARAI.

PATROL 3/61-62 - KILIVILA CENSUS DIVISION-G.P.W.SMITH PATROL OFFICER

Attached please find copies of Report on above patrol.

Copy of Census Figures for Director, Department of Public Health and Claim for Camping Allowance are also attached.

Mr. Smith has submitted much valuable information in regards to the Chiefs in the area, their status and spheres of influence and this material will be incorporated in the detailed report being submitted on the survey to cover the possibility of introducing Local Government Councils in the Sub District.

WAIBADI has been of much value in passing onto the people his impressions and Government attitudes and, apart from his misplaced enthusiasm regarding the collection of money has been of great assistance.

The committees on which Mr.Smith reports are being encouraged to care for the economic trees in each village and to ensure full use is made of same to obtain the maximum cash return at present.

The majority of tax defaulters have now paid their tax and the patrol can now be regarded as having been successful in this respect.

Again land, availability appears to be a major problem in the greater part of the Census Division and will require close study in the near future.

Although Mr.Smit's report does not give an encouraging picture in the economic field I feel that with the introduction of another each crop such as rice in this areas where it has been previously grown, the planting up of seed muts along village tracks and the main road, to avoid cutting down on available arable land, and a more intrasive usage of existing palms could go a long way to overcoming the present shortage of cash crops.

newsver it is most evident that a detailed Agricultural survey by an European Officer in conjunction with a Co-operative Officer is an urgent need to ensure that all avenues are explored in the cash crop field before any firm moves are made with regards to Local Government or Co-operative activities.

No doubt Mr.Smith's remarks on possible Local Government activities in the economic field will bear further comment and investigation.

**

Much work has now been carried out on the maintaining of the main Kaibelt read and it is felt that Mr. Smith's patrol has gone a long way in having the people thin a greater awareness of what is expected of them in the general work in their villages. A fellow up patrol will be carried in February, 1962. Mr. Smith's report is most detailed and raises a number of pertinent points, some of which have been elaborated on above and some which require further attention not only in the sphere of native administration but with regards to the activities of other Departments.

of the need for economic and political advancement and I am of the firm opinion that the time is now experture to move along these lines so that the KIRIWINA people may advance and will not be left as an anthropological showplace to the detriment of their future economic and social status.

(R.Orwin.)
Assistant District Officer,

District Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. 3/61 - Subdistrict Location District Military
Officer Conducting Patrol. Q.P.W. Suith, Patrol. Officer Co.1.
Census Division Patrolled. Ratherina
Objects of Patrol(1.). Calloution of 196 Par (2) April 197 of Property
(3) Routine General Administration.
Date Patrol Commenced 240-61 Date Completed. 641-61
Puration—days.18.6
SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL
Aggistent District Officer, Leonia - Mative Agriculture.
C.P.W. Smith Patrolling Officer's Signature.
I certify that all necesstry local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters acising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a "tick" has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

Port Moresby: W. S. Nichalos, Government Printer.-1175/2.59.-3,000

iztis Coluber, -501.

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

PATROL - KILIVILA CENSUS DIVISION

Please make arrangements to depart on patrol to the KILIVILA Census Division on Tuesday 17th October, 1961.

It is anticipated that patrol will be of 3 weeks duration and Patrol personnel will consist of 3 members of RPNGC and 1 Interpreter. Please draw rations etc for party accordingly.

Purpose of the patrol is for the collection of 1961 Tax, revision of the Census, routine native Administration checking of health and village conditions and matters already discussed.

Please consult the Matters for Attention on Patrol file and, if required, draw Patrol Advance to cober any exgencies.

Ensure that instructions issued during the 1960 patrol have been effected and if any matters arise needing Court attention forward all parties to this office for action.

Best wishes for a good patrol.

(R.Orwin,)
Assistant District Officer,.

PATROL DAIRY

Tuesday,	17th	October	7.45	AM	Depart station for KAIBOLA.
			9.00	AM	Tax/Census KAIBOLA.
			10.45	AM	To LUWEBILA - 5 min.
			1.00	PM	Return to Rest House -15 mi
				PM	Census Figures plantation
					inspection.
T. May James, Will			and the second		are 1 paint thing at a bindle bit all arrangement of
Wednesday	,18th	October	7.45	AM	Inspect Administration
					school KAIBOLA.
			8.00	AM	To IDALEKA. Tax/Census. heavy
					rain until 11.15 AM
			11.15	AM	To KAPWANI - 20 min.
					Tax/Census.
			1.45	PM	Return to Rest House.
			,	PM	
			<u> </u>	rr.	census ligures.
Thursday,	1 9th	October	7.15	ΔM	To LABAI - 35 min. Tax/
mar saay,	, , ,	OCCORET	()	DIT	Census.
			10.25	AM	
			10.2)	API	Census.
			2.20	DM	
			2.30	PM	To I'UBOADA - 35 min.
Paidon	20+1	Oataban	7.25	A.M	Ma DUATBAHAYA 20 min
Friday,	20th	octoper	7.25	AM	
			10.15		Tax, densus.
			10.15	AM	
					Tax/Census.
			12.00		Return to TUBOADA.
				PM	Census figures and talks
					with village people.
Saturday,	21 st	October			Tax/Census TUBOADA.
			10.40	AM	Patrol to MUTAWA, Self to
					OMARAKANA - 55 min.
				PM	Station.
Sunday,	22nd	October			Observed Losuia,
Monday,	23ra	October	8.30	MA C	To MUTAWA per Landrover.
			9.15	AM	Tax/Census MUTAWA.
			11.30	AM	To IUWADA. Tax/Census.
			1.10	PM	Return MUTAWA - 25 min.

PM Village inspection MUTAWA.
Talk to people, coconut

census.

Tuesday,	24th	October	7.15 A	MA	To LILUTA - +0 min. Tax/
					Census LILUTA, WASAPOLA.
			11.00 A	AM	Inspect LILUTA Catholic
					Mission school.
			12.30 H	PM	Return MUTAWA.
MAY THE THE			I	PM	Census Figures, Coconut Census.
- CHENTAL		Chief . St. Continues of	and the same of		
Wednesday	,25th	October	7.20	AM	To KAIMWAMWALA - 12 min.
					Tax/Census.
			9.20 1	AM	
			1/		Tax/census.
			11.25		
			2.10		
			,	PM	Census Figures.
	1				TO THE AVAILABLE TO A COMMENT
Thursday,	26th	October	7.15		To TILAKAIWA.Tax/Census.
			10.15		To IOULAOTU - 5min.Tax/Census.
			12.25	PH	
			1 00	T.N.	Tax/Census.
			1+.00	PM	Return OMARAKANA - Overnight.
Friday,	27th	October	7.30	AM	Tax/Census OMARAKANA.
rrrad,	2, 011	000001	12.30		
				PM	Inspection of road works,
					Coconut census, census figures.
Saturday,	28th	October	7.30	AM	To KABULULA - 15 min. Tax/
					Census.
			10.30	AM	Return OMARAKANA.
				PM	Station.
Sunday,	29th	October			Observed Losuia.
Monday,	30th	October	8.15		To OMARAKANA.
			8.45	AM	
					OMARAKANA, Catholic Mission-
					ICULACTU and M.O.MOMARAKANA.
			9.45	AM	To KWAIBWAGA - 15 min.Tax/

Census.

1.20 PM To WAKAISA - 20 min. Tax/Census.

2.45 PM To KABWAKU - 15 min.
PM Census Figures, coconut census.

Tuesday, 31st October	7.30 AM	Tax/Census KABWAKU.
	12.45 PM	To OKAIBOBWA - 15 min. Tax/Census.
	1.55 PM	To OBWELIA - 20 min.
	2.45 PM	Tax/Census - OBWELIA.
	5.30 PM	Stand down. Census figures.
Wednesday, 1st November	7.30 AM	OBWELIA village inspection-tark.
والله والمساوات المساولين والمستحدد والمستحدد والمدووليون		To station is see A.D. A
	12.40 PM	To OBOWADA - 20 min. Tax/Census.
	3.10 PM	To Kaulagu - 25 min. Tar / Census.
	4.10 PM	Depart KAULAGU for OBWELIA
		Rest House.
Mharadan 2nd Maramhan	7.20 AM	To OKAIKODA - 10 min. Tax/Census.
Thursday, 2nd November	11.45 AM	Inspect Catholic Mission school.
		TO OMARAKANA, TUBOADA and KAIBOLA
		villages to talk with village
		officials.
Friday, 3rd November	7.15 AM	To KULUVITU - 12 hrs.
A September 1 September 1	9.45 AM	To WAIAKIKI - 10 min. Tax/Census.
	10.45 AM	To GILIGALI - 5 min. Tax/Census.
	11.40 AM	To LIBUTUMA - 20 min. Tax/census.
	1.45 PM	Return to KULUVITU.
	PM	Census figures, coconut census.
Saturday, 4th November	7.15 AM	Tax/Census KULUVITU.
Saturday, 4th November		To IALAKA - 50 m i.
	PM	
Sunday, 5th November		Observed.
Monday, 6th November	8.30 AM	By Land Rover to MOLIGILAGI.
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	10.45 AM	
	A Committee of the Comm	Tax/Census.
	3.30 PM	Return to Station.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO.3/61-62 - KILIVILA CENSUS DIVISION.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol to the KILIVILA Census Division had as its main objects the collection of 1961 head tax and the Minister of census. The area patrolled consists of the Northern part of North Kiriwina island and has a land area of approximately 60 square miles and a population of close to 4,000 people.

This area is more or less the home of Kiriwina tradition and culture as it has the highest and most influential of the Kiriwina chiefs. In some areas there has been very little change in the peoples way of life since the Administration has been here but this patrol saw signs that the people are very eager for advancement especially in the economic field.

As the area is small patrolling is not arduous villages being rarely more than 15 minutes walk apart. the people are extremely friendly and pleasant to deal with. Trying to gain an insight into their customs made the patrol a very interesting one.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This Census division is divisable into the spheres of influence of several important chiefs who have more control over the thought and way of life of the people than the Administration has ever exerted. The major ones amongst these are:-

1. VANOI of OMARAKANA

He took over the chieftain nip of OMARAKANA after the death of his uncle MITAKATA early this year. His rank is TABALU which means he is the highest form of chief. There are many TABALU chiefs but the one at OMARAKANA is traditionally the highest because of the number of villages over which his influence extends and because, at least in the past, these chiefs had the secrets of the most powerful forms of sorcery.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

vanol is a very young man for his position being only in his thirties and naturally has not the influence of his predecessor. As he does not seem a very forceful or particularly intelligent the it is hard to see him ever becoming extremely powerful as it would take many years and the charges of these times is against it.

One direct sign of his power is the number of wives be has. The OMARAKANA chief must have more wives than anybody else on the island. At present he has 3 but there are also several others with 3 and UWAILASI of TUBOADA with 6. A chief does not have to pay bride price of any kind and the relatives of his wives have to supply yams etc to him without payment. A chief merely sends 5 coconuts to the parents of the girl he wishes to marry. If they keep them then the girl becomes his wife but if they send them back he loses out. The people are usually too frightened to refuse if the chief is powerful but if he has not got much wealth or respect he will find it very hard to get wives.

His cousin WAIBADI is also a very influential figure at OMARAKANA and has as much, if not more, influence than VANOI. He is much more intelligent and was recently sent as an observer to Legco. He is of the same rank as VANOI and I think has more of the peoples respect.

The influence of CMAP. A extends over most of KILIVILA except around TUBOADA, KABWAKU and the southern villages of the division. In the village itself the people still keep their heads below that of their chief and at census all women and girls came beat to the census table some even kneeling down.

2. UWAILASI of TUBOADA.

He is the leader of the LUKWASISIGA clan and his rank is TORIWAGA which is the highest chiefly rank of that clan. In title prestige TORIWAGA comes second to TABALU but as he is the leader of the TORIWAGA he has much more influence than any other but the chief of OMARAKANA.

UWAILASI is a distinguished old gentleman but I think it would be very hard to get anything done in his area which did not have his support. His sphere of influence

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

comprises the villages of TUBOADA, BWAITAVAYA, KAULIKWAU and MWATAWA also the small villages across the other side of the large swamp area - KULUVITU, LIBUTUMA, GILIGALI and WAIAKIKI. The total population of these villages is over 800.

MWAIYOYU of KABWAKU.

This man is another TORIWAGA chief with very much that although over a limited number of people. His area consists of KABWAKU, OKAIBOBWA and WAKAISA with a total population of 405. Of all the present chiefs he seems the most autocratic.

He is a fine specimen of a man to look at and I think fairly intelligent. He is not well liked by his people as his main concern is the excercising of his authority which he does not only in the area of which he is rightfully chief but also outside it. He, too, is a young man which perhaps explains the vigour with which he enforces homage accorded usually when a man is older and which he enforces with his years. He is the Village Constable has gathered respect with his years. He is the Village Constable of the area which position he also seems to use as an instrument for his own glory. There is no doubt of the strength of his personality and if he could be brought round to supporting the Administration rather than hindering it he would be a very valuable man.

4. VOBUKWAU'U of WASAPOLA

He is a very old man whose influence is not very ostentations but covers quite an area. The villages of WASAPOLA, LILUTA, KUDOKABILIA KAIMWAMWALA, DIAGILA and MUTAWA with a total population of 735 are within his sphere of influence.

He is of the KWAINAMA chiefly sub clan which ranks 3rd behind TABALU and TORIWAGA. This clan is part of the LUKWASISIGA clan to which TORIWAGA also belongs.

I think in a lot of matters the influence of OMARAKANA is as strong as his own in the area but it does seem he is the most important of his rank on Kiriwina and, more or less, leader of the KWAINAMA class.

Town or the second

There are a good number of other chiefs in the area of other ranks such as KWAINAMA - 3rd highest and TUDAVA - 6th rank but these chiefs are generally subsidiary to those mentioned above and may be the chiefs of villages over which the others have influence

4.

The degree of influence the chiefs have is governed by a lot of factors but wealth in the form of land, pigs and yams is very important. These are most important because a lot of the power of chiefs relies on the peoples fear of sorcery and if the chief is not wealthy he cannot pay the sorcerers to keep the people in check. If he has wealth he usually does not have to employ these services as the threat is enough,

As can be seen it is very hard to exert influence on the people without regard to the position of the chiefs. It is more important to convince 1 chief of something you want to explain than 50 people.

In spite of all this the KILIVILA people are very anxious for economic advances in the form of co-operatives and all the chiefs are giving whole hearted support.

Recently WAIBADI of OMARAKANA has returned after having been an observer at the Legislative Council. He was given the job of holding meetings on Kiriwina to tell the people about his trip and given the people some idea of the workings of the Government. However, he got things a bit mixed up and went beyond his commission. I heard while on patrol that committees were being formed in all the areas he had been whose function was to collect money.

WAIBADI had told the people that he had spoken to people from MEKEO in Port Moresby and they had told him they sent native foods by air to Port Moresby. WAIBADI had told the people that they could also do it and make a lot of money, of course, forgetting that airfreight was a lot heavier. With this scheme and the mention by WAIBADI of co-operatives everybody was very keen. Special men were appointed to gather money but luckily had not started before I came to hear of it.

they I notified the Assistant District Officer who agreed that ix had to be stopped from getting the wrong idea

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

but thought we might be able to make use of the committees formed to look after economic crops and organise new plantings.

Accordingly I went around holding meetings of the important men at OMARAKANA, TUBOADA and KAIBOLA explaining that we did not think it a good idea for them to start collecting money of their own accord as they did not know exactly what they would do with it.

They were told the best thing they could do to guarant a the success of Co-Operatives when they did come was to clear their plantations, plant new nuts and get copra making on an organised basis. These jobs could be organised by their committees.

Most seemed to agree with me especially when it was pointed out that they had no guarantee that thris their money would be spent in a profitable way to them and also if they fell out with one another then the whole scheme would be in a mess. The young men at OMARAKANA were most upset claiming that the Administration was trying to hold back their advancement. The view was taken by VANOI that as OMARAKANA was the highest ranking village on the island it was up to them to start things going. Both VANOI and WAIBADI seemed finally to agree that it may be a bit premature to start collecting money and that it would be better organised by a properly trained officer.

The remarkable thing about it all was that WAIBADI got the support of all the chiefs. WAIBADI MWAIYOYU at first refused refused to let WAIBADI in his area but when he found out what it was all about became a supporter. It is indeed a hopeful sign for Local Government that they can all co-operate in such matters.

There is one thing that is certain and that is that the people will be most disillusioned if they do not get some form of co-operatives at a very early date.

The people of this area are becoming more conscious of their lack of development and are beginning to take some interest in the work of the Administration.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are 8 Village Constables in the Census Division. The one at KAIBOLA is undoubtedly the best and keenest of these. He is not hampered in his work by the presence

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. Cont.

of any strong chief in the area although MITAKATA had some influence in the area while he was alive but by no means tight control. Another that impresses with his desire to do the right thing is the man from KULUVITU.

MWAIYOYU of KABWAKU as mentioned before is a strong character who is far from an ideal type for the job but we have to make the best of it for any other man there would be quite ineffective.

Most Councillors are men of rank and do a fair job. Three new councillors were appointed on the patrol. The ones at MUTAWA and LILUTA retired on account of old age and their nephews were unanimously elected in each case.

VANOI of OMARAKANA was also made a Village Councillor. Since the death of MITAKATA he has not held any position as he did not take on the Medal of his predecessor with its allowance of £5 per year.

REST HOUSES AND BARRACKS.

There are 7 Rest Houses in the area. The one at OMARAKANA is at present being used to house the Native teacher and I stayed with The European Teacher. Most of the buildings were in good condition that at KULUVITU being by far the best.

All the Rest Houses are well placed for visits to villages in their areas and there would be no point in having any more.

TAXATION.

The initial Tax response was excellent there being no defaulters until the OMARAKANA area was reached. From here on there were quite a few who did not have the necessary money. I am quite sure the people of KILIVILA must find it harder to pay their tax of £1 than these of KUBOMA some villages having very few coconuts. It was extremely noticeable that villages close to a trade store produce the greatest number of tax defaulters and hard luck stories.

TAXATION Cont.

The total amount of Tax collected on the patrol was just over £350 and with another £30 to £40 to come the total will still be under £400. I have found on Kiriwina that Tax can usually be estimated at about £1 for every 10 persons. The reason for this is the very large number of exemptions for functly collections. Even if the tax rate is doubled the tax money will not reach a large sum and I am afraid defaultors would increase enormously.

I think the area will bear a £2 tax rate but mainly because of the low tax-paying proportion of the population. This aspect does not indicate very healthy finances for a Local Government Council as I doubt whether it will be possible to collect anything like £1,000 from these 4,000 people.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

A natural increase of 125 was recorded in the division in just over 12 months. This represents a rate of about 2.8% which is considerably lower than the rate of KUBOMA or South KIRIWINA but is still a fairly high rate.

Just over 20 are away at work outside the district which is a very low percentage. There seems no indication that large numbers will go away in the near future. Of the 27 at work inside the sub-district most are Mission teachers locally employed and local employees of the Administration and traders.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

The shortage of land in KILIVILA is a far greater problem than elsewhere on Kiriwina. The large amount of marginal swamp land unsuitable for the growing of TAITU or coconuts makes up a great proportion of the total holdings of the Eastern village of the division. In other parts large coral ridges are not very suitable for cultivation. The patrol carried out a rough survey of land availability in the division aimed at determining areas for planting of coconuts a d those of population pressures. The following is a list of villages with land problems?

LAND AND AGRICULTURE Cont.

VILLAGE.	POPULATION.	LAND AVAILABILITY.	RENTAL.
KAIBOLA EXAXXXXXXXXXX	90 XXXX X22	Just sufficient	- XXXXXXXXXX
KAULIKWAU	87	Venr short	and TUBOADA
AWATUM	210	Very short	from IDALEKA and KAPWANI
LILUTA	137	inadequate	occasional rental from OMARAKANA
KAIMWAMWALA	62	inadequate	from OMARAKANA and IDALEKA
DAIAGILA	152	u e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	from IDALEKA
KABULULA	105	5. II	from KWAIBWAGA
KABWAKU	296	Algeria de Carrello de Carrell	from TILAKAIWA and IOULACTU
OKAIBOBWA	37	hardly any	from IALUMUGWA, MOLIGILAGI and KAULAGU.
OBWELIA	207	inadequate	occasionally from IALUMUGWA
OBOWADA	181	very short	from KAULAGU and IALUMUGWA.

From the above it can be seen that 40% of the population are short of land to some degree. About another 20% are in much the same position as KAIBOLA or perhaps a little worse with insufficient to support a much larger population. Some villages above have enough land for about 4 years and have to rent on the last year of their gardening (cle. The point is that this shortage will only grow more acute with each year and will be really bad within 10 or 15 years.

Many villages have a fair area of land but it cannot be used for garden land because of a number of reasons. TUBOADA and DIAGILA are short because of the large amount of their land used by the big wartime affield. This field has rendered useless at least 200 acres of land although I still don't know the full extent of it. Most of the villages short of land have holdings of marginal swamp land where water is struck at a depth of less

LAND AND AGRICULTURE Cont.

staple crop TAITU and also for the growing of coconuts. I found out that before the war the villages of DIAGILA, TUBOADA, OKAIKODA and KABWAKU grew small amounts of rice. The rice was grown on just such land as I have mentioned above which is suitable now only for the growing of Taro.

I believe the rice was of good quality but I have no proof of this. When I made inquiries as to why the grop had not continued I was told that the people had expected the Administration to buy it, and they had not done so. It appears that before the war the Administration was not in the position to buy cash crops through the Department of Agriculture as it does now. As interest was lost after the first few harvests which did not produce monetary results, only a small proportion of the land which could have been used was cultivated. This land does appear to be suitable for rice growing but a report from an Agricultural Officer would be much appreciated. This is definitely an area which badly needs a cash crop which will not need their present garden land and many villages need it as a food crop which they will be able to barter for yams of other villages.

The Losula station would be able to use several hundred bags per year so there would be some value in the crop even if it did not prove a great success.

There are two very large beach plantation one at KAIBOLA and the other on the sea from OMARAKANA. These plantations are shared by a number of villages. Other villages have small plantations some of which are very poor bearing and some of which do not bear at all. I tried to get the villages of IALUMUGWA, MOLIGILAGI, KAULAGU, KULUVITU and LIBUTUMA interested in the planting up of new areas and think I may have some success in this direction.

Recently nutmeg seedlings were brought out to provide a secondary cash crop. These were planted at OMARAKANA and OBWELIA but I believe this crop is extremely slow to give returns so it will not be likely to work the Kiriwinas into a high degree of enthusiasm.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE. Cont.

There does not appear to be much scope for the expansion of cash crops in any area that can be used for garden land as it would only end in the cutting down of food production. The coconut here is of extremely low yield and takes much beyond the usual time to reach a bearing stage. The average coconut token some C grand to laur and pieles about to but all supra per 110-120 trees but on Kiriwina I think they would take 10-12 years to bear in a lot of areas and need 200- trees per ton of copra. Mr K.Cole in his report of 1959 when he did an Agricultural patrol on Kiriwina claimed that even in the test areas yield would be only 3-4cwt per acre. In view of this and the fact that there will be a great increase in population before they could be expected to bear I think this crop should be pushed only in areas which have a large excess of garden land and then only on a limited scale as these villages have to rent land to others less fortunate.

Mr Cole was very pessimistic in his report regarding agricultural and economic potential of Krriwina and did not recommend further patrols by European A.O's in the area as it would be a waste of time. I feel this was a very hasty statement. It is admitted that one will not be greeted by acres of lush land lying useless on Kiriwina but I am sure a good look might produce some results. Mr Cole spent only 2 days in the whole KILIVILA Consus Division and evidently had no time for a very exhaustive survey.

I would like to see an Agricultural Officer accompany the next D.N.A. patrol to this area and also to the KUBOMA division. Any crop has to bear in mind the land availability so I would like to see the Patrol Officer ascertaining the land available and the Agriculture Officer carrying out a survey to find what best will grow. It would be something even to know if rice will grow, and where, and also the possibility of the cultivation of sago. This is an area with 11,000 people and it has never claimed heavily on Agriculture's time so I do think they ought to be prepared to have a decent patrol here before very long. If nothing can be done it is just too bad but we want to be sure first.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE. Cont.

This year was a bad one for food production in the division. The harvest of TAITU was very poor and nearly all yam houses were completely bear. The only one of the major yam houses with anything in was that of UWAILASI of TUBOADA and he had only enough to put any a result vencer of yams being only to full. The only area to have a good harvest was around KAIBOLA but they will have a poor one next year because rain has prevented the burning off of garden land and they are very late planting.

The reason given for the poor harvest was last years cricket craze. Most of the KILIVILA villages were among the keenest on the island and neglected their gardens for such a time that planting was late. The order by the A.D.O. to ban cricket until gardens were planted was an extremely timely one and saved the area from a very bad food shortage. As it is, they have enough to get by. The people have learnt their lesson and I saw no sig s of any desire to resume cricket playing.

Around the OMARAKANA area the reason given was the illnes of MITAKATA. They alledged that the people were so busy being sorry for him that gardens were neglected. This year, in most areas except the KAIBOLA area, planting is on time and provided all goes well there should be plenty of food next year.

As with the SOUTH KIRIWINA division plantation maintenance is sadly lacking even though nearly all nuts are used. In the OMARAKANA plantation shot nuts have been allowed to lie but the inactivity of this area during the illness and after the death of MITAKATA INCHREMENTAL IS probably the explanation. Some villages had cleared their plantations prior to the arrival of the patrol but most did not bother. Instructions were issued that all plantation areas will be clean before next patrol and these orders will be checked up on.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL.

With the coming of co-operatives and KMEAK Local Government Councils to Kiriwina a survey of the economic potential is at present being done. After having been on patrol a short time I started, at the request of the A.D.O., to do a coconut census as I went along. The area for which this EXER count is completed contains over 3,000 people of the division the first 9 villages remaining to be done. The results were most pessimistic there being less than 15,000 nuts(mature) among these people or 5 trees per head. Of these at least 10% are completely useless and a lot must be allowed for food. With the plantations of the other villages I would say there would be just over 20,000 mature nuts in the division. This is not much considering the number required for food, that many are useless and the rest bear much less than the Territory average. I cannot see more than 60 tons of copra per year coming from the KILIVILA census division.

A coconut count in this area will give completely erroneous figures of production if worked out on usual lines. Some plantations are fair enough but I did not even count the DIAGILA plantation as there are only about 3 bearing trees out of about 300. A lot of other plantations are not much better and the best nuts are to be found around the villages and along some of the paths.

also by selling mative produce to the Administration. They would probably make a little over £300 per year from this source. I believe that the price paid for native produce may be lifted in the near future so that may add an extra couple of hundred pounds to the income of the area. These people do little carving and it is not an important source of income but it may expand a little if the notet continues to be good and they see the KUBOMA people getting a the benefits.

There is little hope of raising cash income to any great extent without the introduction of other methods of obtaining. There are insufficient immature coconuts and even with limited new plantings income will not be increased except in certain localities. I cannot see the per capita income of the division showing any marked increase as I believe copra is now worked almost as fully as possible.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL. Cont.

Kiriwina is going to involve very heavy capital expenditure.
What is going to happen I believe, and it is the only logical thing to do, is that Mr R. Lumley's trading establishment will be taken over entirely. This will mean a very large debt to be wiped out and also considerable overhead expenses. I cannot see the Kiriwina people benefiting financially to any great extent as the benefits have to be spread over MAXEMEN a great number of people. A great percentage of the copre purchased in the Trobriands comes from the LUSANCAY Census Division which I think will be another Co-operative area. Mr N. Butler who has 2.3 of the Kiriwina purchasing trade estimates that over half of his copra comes from those islands. This was rather more than I thought and does not put the Kiriwina economic potential in a ver good light.

we have also to take into account that overhead will probably be a little higher than Mr Lumley has at present. For instance, it will certainly mean that one or two new stores will have to be opened and maintained. Mr Butler has a store at OMARAKANA but I fail to see that he will survive with the introduction of Co-operatives. This store has not served the people very satisfactorilly and one of the prime objects of this movement of WAIBADI's was the provision of stores for the KILIVILA people. Unless the people are going to become rather disappointed I would say a store would be necessary in this area and at KAIBOLA which is the major copra producing area of the division. There is no doubt the people really expect something from their own society.

don't think the normal type of co-operative will give maximum benefit to the community as per capita income and expenditure is low. For the people to have any benefit the Society would also have to lower the prices of goods somewhat below what the traders now charge. Bearing all this in mind it would probably not make a profit much in excess of £2,500 per annum. With all the committments of paying off loans and interest it would not be a large sum to spread around in bonuses and I think would be better employed as revenue for the Local Government Council. The L.G.C. here would have a very small budget and the extra money would make all the difference in the services it could provide.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT Cont.

business carried on through the Local Government Council as a source of additional revenue. This does not seem to me to clash at all with the principle of Local Government as in Chapter 6 of the Propert 1958 79 and if the Patterions or Local Government is given as "organizing, financing or engaging in any business or enterprise for the benefit of the community". The business would function outwardly the same as a Co-operative but the Council would hold the full capital and retain all profits which would probably double the revenue of the Council.

As I have no experience with either Co-ops or Councils there are probably objections to the above idea on the grounds of policy and otherwise but it can do no harm to seek official opinion on the matter.

I do think Local Government will be a success here and as most of the highly respected chiefs of the Trobriands come from the KILIVILA Division the outlook of these people is most important. I was pleasently surprised with the degree of co-operation shown to WAIBADI which evidently reflects the interest of all the chiefs. I did not think they would all get together so readily. It seems they will be able to get on well together at a Council or, at least, it is an extremely promising sign.

Choosing the representatives and the organisation of the Council is going to be indeed interesting. I think the workings of the Council will soon show whether or not the power of the 'guyaus' is quickly dying or is not now as ostentatious. It will indeed be an interesting experiment and a forward step much needed by the Kiriwina people although it will be a very financially handicapped on present indications.

HATER SUPPLY.

Once again I can only comment on the complete lack of an adequate village water supply in all areas. Some villages such as OMAPAKANA and MWATAWA have to walk for over thour to reach their village supply. Other villages get theirs by disging small holes on the margins of the swamp. These holes are only a little over 2 ft deep and are easilly fouled so the village has to change every few days.

WATER SUPPLY Cont.

OKAIRODA village has a well supply and it is about the best in the division. The water from pocls in limestone formations such as supply OMARAKANA and MWATAWA is reasonable but is very hard and somewhat tainted and is such a distance from the villages in a lot of cases. Water obtained from digging the Label north mentioned allows in the pool indeed. Some villages have special pools for washing close to villages.

Here as with other areas on Ki ina the problem of water supply would be a worthy initial undertaking for the Local Government Council.

LAW JUSTICE AND NATIVE COMPLAINTS.

No cases of major crime were reported on the patrol. Most crime on Kiriwina can be traced back to disputes over women.

Prosecutions to follow this patrol are very few and concern Census Evasion (2) Failure to rebuild houses (2) and two small villages for failing to use latrines. Prosecutions will also be launched against Tax defaulters if they do not pay when again called upon to do so in the next week or two. I think this is important as too much leniency will make it very hard to collect the probably increased tax rate with the introduction of local government.

Numerous minor complaints were attended to by the patrol. I think the following up of these complaints is one of the most important jobs of an officer in this sub-district as the people still need to gain a lot more confidence and trust in the Administration.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Aid Post orderlies from KAIBOLA and DIAGILA were used to check health in the initial part of the patrol but these were dispensed with later on as the Medical Officer had been covering villages from the other end off the division.

HEALTH AND SANITATION. Comt.

ALPRING TO A THE

Health throughout the villages checked appeared very good and only minor cases of small injuries, infected sores and the like were detected. Since I have been in the Trobiands I have seen only one case of malnutrition among young children.

The higher death rate among young children found on this patrol as compared to the KUBOMA patrol was mainly caused by an epidemic of dysentry combined with whooping cough which went through southern part of the division within the last 12 months.

The main disease prevalent in the area is Tubercolosis of which I suspect there are a great many cases. The Medical Officer is at present investigating suspects brought in as a result of his patrol. I believe this is the first attempt to cover the area by a medical patrol for over years which is a bad state of affairs considering that P.H.D. has the use of a vehicle and all except 4 small villages are within 30-40 minutes of the station. I have not much faith in the A.P.Os ability to diagnose for hospital treatment except in the most obvious cases. All cases for treatment by the Orderly accompanying me came under the headings sore, lacerations, burns and fever. Also in the area is a large nation of trachoma which probably accounts for the surprisingly large incidence of blindness. Medical patrolling should be given high priority here especially as conditions are so easy.

The results of the O.'s orders to build and use latrines in the division were so by the patrol. Some villages obviously thought it was a passing fancy and their latrines, completed a day or two before the arrival of the patrol, showed evidence of token use by only one or two people. The threat to prosecute the villages of IDALEKA and LUWEBILA on this count brought about a slight improvement but I doubt a lasticent one. These first few villages had holes about 4 ft deep and in diameter obviously never meant for large scale usage. Other villages, however, did obey instructions and built really good latrines. IUWADA, MOLIGILAGI and IALUMUGWA were amongst these. In some cases where the latrines were built and hardly used the village was ordered to cut a strip 25-50 yards all round the village area so that this could not be used without it immediately appearing olivious.

HEALTH AND SANITATION Cont.

In some villages close to swamp land water is scruck at a depth of 3 ft and is not suitable for the building of pit latrines. Latrines this shallow are offensive and also a manace to health unless they were filled in every couple of days and new ones due which will objectly not be done. I am extremely wary about the usage of latrines which are shallower than 6 ft as I believe that 10ft is the desirable minimum.

An experiment was tried at TUBOADA and OMARAKANA in ordering that special latrines be constructed for the Guyau. The old gentleman at TUBOADA was especially delighted and assured me that he would do all in his power to get his people to use the latrines.

HOUSING.

There is a bewildering variety of house types and sizes in the division. In the KAIBOLA area pandanus and coconut are the main materials. As one goes west swamp grass becomes the main material with a little pandanus and coconut. In the southern part of the division around OBWELIA and OKAIKODA rusty iron beaten out of drums and very old corrugated iron would be almost the main material together with coconut and a limited amount of sago.

The average house standard is undoubtedly poor and insanitary. One does find many exceptions to the rule but in the vast majority of cases these belong to people of rank. The shortage of materials and the social structure make it impossible to go like a bull at a gate to improve housing. On the patrol I curbed my inclinations in this directions to condemning only of the old and dilapidated structures and giving talks on the benefits and desirability of better housing.

OMARAKANA is one of the untidiest and most dilapidated villages on the island. I spent a long time in that village talking about their housing and appealing to their claim of being the highest village on the island to try to better their standard. I think if we can concerntrate on villages such as OMARAKANA which have a lot of influence then other villages around about would be easy to get to follow suit.

RUADS

with the large road system in the division maintenance work is a big job for most villages. Most paths and roads traversed by the patrol were well cleaned but the people have the deplorable habit of filling in potholes with dirt which is dug cut again as soon as a truck passes over them in wet weather.

The main road to KAIBOLA was not at all maintained but all villages have been ordered to concerntrate on this road for the next month or so until it has been brought up to standard Some villages were told to do a couple of extra days work, which were supervised, as punishment for their neglect.

East of KAIBOLA and OBOWADA there are systems of army roads which are not now used. these roads are not main tained at present and it would be of no value to give villages the extra burden of maintainance on these sections.

EDUCATION.

There are some pupils attending schools run by the Adminstration, Methodist and Catholic missions in the division.

Undoubtedly the best of these at present is the Catholic Mission school at OKAIKODA. Fine new buildings have recently been erected and the children attending have been caught at the right age. The school has 100 pupils up to standard 3 with futher expansion envisaged in the near future to take up to S.6. There is one European teacher supported by native teachers of reasonable standard.

An Administration school has recently been opened at OMARAKANA with a European and a native teacher. I am very much afraid that 2 years have been lost by this school as most of its pupils are much too old to ever go on to a high standard. As there will be no extra teacher available next year no more children will be able to be admitted until the year after. From census figures the average age of the 67 pupils is between 10 and 11. They do not go into standard 1 until next year so the average age of S.1 will be at least 11 which is much too old to start children off. As I have noticed from atrolling the mistake was understandable as

Trobatan

FDUCATION. Cont.

Trobriand Island children, especially boys, mature slowly up to the age of the second of the second of the next couple of years. All 9 pupils from OBWELIA village were below 9 years of age but from the other 46 I recorded only 3 were. The average age of pupils from KABWAKU village was over 12. In future for their own benefit all Education Officers should refer to the Census registers as an aid to choosing their pupils.

The Administration school at KAIBOIA is fair only as the teacher is not of exceptionally high standard but his pupils seem keen and some results are obtained. The C.M. school at LILUTA is another of reasonable standard while that at IOULAOTU is of somewhat lower standard but efforts are being made to improve it.

The M.O.M. schools in the area are all of extremely low standard but what can you expect with one teacher to 89 children as at KABWAKU. Most buildings are in woeful conditions and have very few school requisites for the pupils. Over 500 pupils are attending this type of school.

Education is of immense importance in this area with its land pressures and it is hoped that a reasonable percentage of the pupils will take advantage of their education to gain outside jobs but I have my doubts as the Trobrianders are notorious Stay-at-homes.

CONCLUSION.

withs its cultural and economic problems. It is an area that needs a lot of patrolling aimed at giving the people a better understanding of the work of the Administration and endeavouring to push the people into an interest in raising their living standards.

Because of population pressures and the type of soils available the economic outlook is poor and I feel it is very important that a survey with the help of the Topt. of Agriculture be undertaken soon to see if any progress can be made in the finding of new land uses and cash crops.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE CONSTABULARY.

NO.	NAME R	ANTE		
NO.	MAPLE K	ANK	BEARING	CONDUCT.
1914	Hombi-Osahapa	Const. 5th yr.	Good	A willing but slow worker.
7039	Evare - Ajai	n,	Good	Keen and helpful.
5175	recer-rangor	Corst. 2nd Yr.	Good	A forceful type who gets
				things done.

G.P.W.Smith
Officer of the R.P.N.G.C.

13th April, 1362.

The District Officer, Milue Bay District, SAMARAI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 1961/62 - LOSUIA:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknow-ledged with thanks.

- I ar care Mr. Cameron will be missed by these people when he goes. We can expect the people's traditional social systems to gradually disintergrate as contact with our form of civilisation continues. There is no doubt that the young men returning from experience in other areas will provide the locars of the future as is apparently the case in the Village Constable Lalela.
- 3. Please let me have your recommendations under subject heading concerning the amount of tax which should be paid of these people.
- 4. The Medical Orderlies should be brought in for a refresher course. Have you passed on the remarks concerning TS to the medical authorities? If not please do so.
- 5. The Mission should be consulted before students are crossed off rolls at their school. When is the Administration school expected to be manued?
- 6. I suggest you might get an Agricultural Officer to make a survey of the land suitable for subsistence gardening in order that a proper assessment of land availability may be made.
- 7. In reference to the proposal, page 8, that a plantation of some 340 acres belonging to Mr. Cameron be purchased to enable it to be made available later to a co-operative society, it seems to me that it is premature. There is as yet no co-operative society at Kitava and the prospects of there being one formed in the foreseeable future seems slight. In any case a newly formed co-operative could certainly not afford an amount of £20,000 the bulk of which would have to be paid or guaranteed by the Administration. The amount would of course include improvements which would be of littly real value to the people.
- 8. In the event of there being a real land shortage it would be possible to recommend that the Administration purchase the plantstion to alleviate such shortage. In view of the remarks on page 6
 of the report it would be difficult to substantiate the fact that
 any land shortage exists. A proper survey by technical officers

would be necessary to provide data prior to any decision being reached as to the necessity for the purchase of any alienated land.

9. A thoughtful patrol by Mr. Smith.

Ch

(J.K. McCarthy)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CHIEF OF DIVISION (GOVERNMENT AND RESEARCH) MINUTE File No.... 67-4-14 vt. Print.-4446/10.60. SUBJECT PURCHASE OF PLANTATION KITAVA ISLAND I refer to the proposal at page 8 of Mr. Smith's report that a plantation of some 340 acres belonging to Mr. Cameron at Kitava be purchased to enable it to be made available later to a Co-operative Society. This proposal is in my opinion quite premature at this that is not yet and Co-operative Society. Kitava, and the prospects of there being one formed in the forseeable future seem slight. In any case, a newly formed Co-operative could certainly not afford an amount of £20,000, the bulk of which it would have to pay to the Administration as the major part of the purchase price from Mr. Cameron would be for improvement purchase price from Mr.Cameron would be for improvements. Even in the unlikely event of Mr.Cameron dropping to as low as £7,000, I doubt whether a new Co-operative would be in a position to acquire this plantation. In the event of there being a real land shortage, of course, it would be possible to recommend that the Administration purchase the plantation to alleviate the shortage. However, in view of the remarks at page 6 of the report, it would be difficult to substantiate the fact that any land shortage exists, and a much more detailed report would have to be provided if Mr. Smith is really of the opinion that the land situation at Kitava is a valid reason for acquiring the plantation. Executive Officer (Lands). 30th March. 1962.

67-4-14 20 FEB 1962
Bare Ly 20 67-1-2 Department of Native Affairs SAMARAI...NILSS BAY DISTRICT 12th February, 1962 Assistant District Officer, Sub-District Office, LOSUIA. LOSUIA PATROL No. 4 of 1961 - 1962. Thank you for the report on this Patrol to Kitava, conducted by Mr. G.P.W. Smith, Patrol Officer. Registrar Co-ops., about Cameron's plantation and he will discuss it with Mr. Jackman, however, the suggested price of £20,000 is completely out of the question. Camping claim is returned for payment. (W.W. Crellin) District Officer. The Director, Department of Native Affairs, NEDOBU. For your information, please. (W.W. Crellin) a/District Officer.

PATROL DIARY

PATROL NO.4/61-62 - TITAVA

9.00 A.M. Per M.V. 'Pearl' to BOLI Pt with Mr K. Tomlin and equipment to board M.V. 'RWKK' 'Foseidon'.

10.00 A.M. Depart BOLI Pt for KITAVA.

3.00 F.M. Arrive KITAVA. Overnight

Friday, 15th December

8.15 A.K. Early A.M. heavy rain. Shelter from rain.

10.15 A.M. Tax/Census.

1.15 P.M. Village inspection and return OKAIPWASA(Mr Cameron's)

P.M. Census figures.

Saturday, 16th December

7.40 A.M. To LALELA Village - 35min. Tax/Eensus.

12.30 P.M. Talk to village people and hearing of complaints.

2.30 P.M. Village inspection.

3.15 P.M. Depart for OKAIPWASA.Overnight.
OBSERVED.

Sunday, 17th December

Monday, 18th December

7.10 A.M. Depart for OKABULULU - 1 hour.

8.30 A.M. Tax/Census.

2.00 P.M. Village inspection.

3.30 F.M. Depart for OKAIPWASA - overnight.

Tuesday, 19th December

8.00 A.M. Tax OKAIFWASA labour.

8.30 A.M. To KUDEULI - 30 min - Tax/ Census.

9.45 A.M. Depart for Admin School land survey.

1.15 P.M. Depart for OKAIPWASA - 15 min.

P.M. Census figures.

Wednesday, 20th December

7.30 A.M. Depart per M.V. 'Pearl' for East Shore.

10.00 A.M. Arrive LOSUIA.

FATROL REPORT NO.4/61-62 WITAVA CENSUS DIVISION.

Introduction.

The island of KITAVA lies some 13 miles off the East coast of Kiriwina and is a raised coral island, in reality a raised atoll, nearly all of which has an altitude of 200-350 feet above the surrounding sea. The area of the island is approximately 12 reverse that it is presented to population of 1,100 people.

The patrol is a short one as there are only 6 villages listed in the census register. The main objects of the patrol were the collection of 1961 Tax and the revision of Vensus. Staff problems at Losuia had prevented any other patrols to the island since the last Tax/Census patrol by Mr R.Orwin in December, 1960.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The population of the island belongs to the same society as the Kiriwina native and the language has only very minor dialectic differences. The KITAVA natives have long been under what one might call the benevolent despotism of Mr C.Cameron who has had a plantation on the island since 1912. Nearly all disputes are, or were, brought to him first before the Administration and such as needed action were referred to Losuia, Fis influence seems never to have been anything but a help to the Losuia administration officers. He is getting rather old now and his hearing is failing so the people no longer look as much to him as previously.

With the comparatively limited amount of European contact they have the people should be more backward than the average Kiriwina but such is not the case. Nearly all men wear calico although money is very short on the island and they are much more desirous of change than most Trobriand Islanders. The reason I think is that the chiefly system is rather weak and has never been as stron; as on Kiriwina. Society is more democratic and I have been told that there are no chiefs left on the island although I doubt this as a couple do claim they are chiefs and have all the outward signs that they are but I think their influence is extremely limited. I doubt if any would be the 'guyau' of a census village but rather of one or two small hamlets of the six or seven which makes up the village for census purposes. The villages on KITAVA are more inclined to hamlet formation than or Kiriwina.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont.)

The people here are becoming very aware of their lack safe of material progress and are anxious for economic and social advancement. The main force behind this desire is the return of a few young men from terms with the Navy at Manus Island. One of these, the Village Constable from LALELA village is a particularly progressive type and has injected much of his enthusiasm into the village people not realising, of course, the environmental limitations.

The Kitava people have no economic potential, they have heard that co-operatives might expand in the sub-district and they expect, I think, substantial benefit from the proposed Local Government Council and I think they are bound to be a very disappointed group of people.

TAXATION.

I was advised by the Assistant District Officer that the tax rate on KITAVA was to be only 10/- for the year. All eligible males paid this sum on demand and I think this was largely due to the fact that Mr Cameron took an interest in ensuring that all were able to find the money by giving employment for short periods to large numbers. The gazzetted tax rate of fi is a little hadd here although they could find the money. I would strongly advise against the raising of the rate tof2 as I have thought could be done in other parts of the Sub-District.

Village Officials.

There are 3 Village Constables on the island stationed at KUNWAGEA, LALELA and OKABULULA villages. As mentioned before the one from LALELA is very keen particularly regarding Co-Cperatives but nevertheless I think he has used his position to gain a lot of personal influence. The others are getting on in years and do a steady job.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The Census Division showed a natural increase of 37 in exactly one year which is an increase of 3.5%. The death rate is higher than on Kiriwina and this is due to the isolation and the fact that one or two of the Medical Orderlies which have been posted there were of very dcubtful ability.

The high rate of increase has not been a usual thing on KITAVA or the island would have been overpopulated

CENSUS STATISTICS (cont.)

before now. The proportion of young children to adults is extremely high and adequate medical service will result in a high rate of increase being maintained.

HOUSING.

The general standard of housing is not high and corresponds closely to the type of housing in the KILIVILA Consus Division of the Sub-District. There is more uniformity of materials as nearly all are built with coconut frond walls and pandanus roofs.

The village of KUMWAGEA provides a sharp contrast and has the best housing I have seen so far in this Sub-District. A fair proportion of the houses have windows, a rare thing in the Trobriands, they are well off the ground, built solidly and off reasonable size. This village has a good supply of timber for building purposes which is one of the main reasons for the improved standard. The other villages are not weal off in this respect.

SANITATION AND HEALTH.

There seems plenty of room for improvement in this field. The people are remarkably free from a lot of the diseases which plague other parts of the Territory However, T.B. is a fairly widespread disease which will prove difficult to control for some time to come. The small, badly ventilated houses are a major factor in the spread of the disease.

The last medical patrol on KITAVA was carried out in February 1960 which is a very long time having in mind that the Island is only 2 hours by launch from East Shore. The whole of the island's population can be seen in 3 days.

There is one Aid Post at KUMWAGEA village. The Medical Orderly here was too inexperienced to be of much use at all. Four cases were brought to hospital by the patrol and only one of these were referred by the Medical Orderly. There were undoubtedly more cases which should have come in. None of the Aid Posts in the Trobriands is staffed by trained Aid Post Orderlies. They are all Hospital Orderlies of varying degrees of skill. I think KITAVA, having 1,100 people and being a little out of the way, should have the services of one of the better orderlies.

SAVITATION CRD HEALTH. (cont.)

Latrines and are using them to a greater extent than on Miriwina. The latrines are of better construction than on the main island as the limestone on MITAVA is very light and crumbly in a lot of places and not hard to penetrate with the result that latrines are, generally, of reasonable depth. There is no problem that water will be struck as in most place It must be 200 feet below the surface.

An effort was made during the patrol to get through the idea of raising all douses off the ground and to stress the desirability of windows. I do not expect this can be done quickly but I think if enough officers encourage it the standard might improve.

EDUCATION.

There are 230 children receiving some sort of primary education at the Methodist Mission schools at KUMWAGEA and LALELA. In addition there are about 4 boys attending the Primary'T' school at Losuia. The Lathodist Mission school at KOMWAGEA has 130 pupils taught by one teacher and that at OKABULULA 103 pupils also with only one teacher.

From an educational viewpoint these schools can have little value. Many children or rather young men claim Tax exemptions on the grounds that they are students when they are 20 years of age and over. I told the Mission teachers to put all those 17 years of age and over out of the schools and marked them off the rolls. It is utterly useless having men 19 and 20 years of age in Standard 2.

The people showed much interest in education and solver as the patrol the land for the Administration School was much and KUMVAGEA village. While it is not close to any village it is within 1 hours walk of the most distant one. The land has been cleared and the house for the teacher started. If they stick at the work the school should be completed in late January or early February.

WATER SUPPLY.

No village on the island has a close, easily accessable water supply as all are situated on the main plateau part of the island on which there is no fresh surface water. Water is obtained from the beach areas, mainly at low tide. Some of the village have to walk for an hour and more to the water supply.

It is not possibe to build wells on the main part of the island so no significant improvement in the position can be suggested as any scheme to provide water would cost a great deal more money than could be spared for the purpose. It has been suggested that drums be sunk close to the beach but this still does not make the supply nearer and I doubt if the people would be interested as there have always been drums available at Losuia and no request for the has ever been made.

REST HOUSES.

The only rest house ever used is that at OKABULULA in the north of the island. Administration officers have long stayed most of the time with Mr Cameron. This rest house was in only fair condition and I did not stay there on this trip as I was running a fairly tight schedule and a rest house is barely warr nted the longest walk on the island being just over an hour from OKAIPWASA.

It would probably be better if officers did use rest houses on the island but the hospitality of Cameron makes this very hard and by staying with him an officer can learn quite a bit about the people though like a lot of old-timers he does not take kindly to the new progressive ideas about the potential capability of the native peoples.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

The main garden area is the raised lagoon area of the former atoll formation which is a depression surrounded by limestone ridges. The soil in parts seems much better than in other parts of the Trobriands and in patches the topsoil is 6-8 feet deep. Parts of the ridges are also used; sandy coloured limestone which appears to be in a state of decomposition which is probably the reason for the depth of the soil.

while land is not abundant the people claim they have enough for their present needs and would enough for a larger population although I think they will find it hard when the population goes much over 1,500 people. All available garden land seems now to be used although I think the average gardening cycle is 5-6 years while on Kiriwina it varies from 3-5 years uppending on the area.

The main crops are the various types of yams and sweet potato. I believe because of the high level above the water level combined with the porous nature of the soil TARO does not grow well. The villages have very few coconuts. On the main part of the island they will not grow. Around the villages a few seem to do well but there have been 4 attempts to plant up roads and tracks as has been done on Kiriwina and all have failed. The nuts might thrive for a few years but as soon as a dry period of a couple of months hits the island they wither and die. That leaves only the seafront. There is very little level land in from the sea as most of the island rises straight out of the water in limestone cliffs. Of what there is Cameron's plantation takes up 250 acres of the best land. Native plantations are as follows:-

IADAU adjoining Cameron's on the N.W. side of the island has an area of 21 acres and 750 trees owned by OKABULULA and LALELA villages. The trees are fair and most of the islands income comes from this plantation.

ULIGEA. On the S.W. side of the island with about 5 acres and 90 producing trees. Very poor quality plantation and economically of little importance.

KALIGULAGU. This is a plantation of about 6 acres and 320 trees owned by KUMWAGEIA village. This plantation is an extremely poor producer and would yield under 1 ton of copra in a year.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE (Cont.)

As can be seen the plantation figures are anything but impressive. There is another stretch of flat coastal land in the extreme N.N.W. coast of the island out from AKABULULA village which could be used as a plantation area. It is the largest coastal strip apart from that occupied by Mr Cameron and could support a couple of thousand trees. The people have been alled to plant up this section if they have any wish to raise their cash income.

I can think of no wther crops which would prove of any value on KITAVA. The nature of the topography and the limited amount of land make it unlikely that even a qualified Agricultural Officer could paint a brighter picture than the above.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The economic field is very limited indeed. The only worthwhile plantation is IADAU which the people utilize partly by selling nuts to Mr Cameron and partly by making copra which has to be brought to KIRIWINA to be sold. Cameron buys only nuts for which he pay. 5/- per 100 and he estimates that he buys only 6,000 per year. Even if this estimate is slightly low the income would be less than £20. Copra sold on Kiriwina might be 100 slack bags of about 80 lb each for which the average price is £1 per bag. This gives a total cash crop income of £120 per annum. Periodically employment is given on a casual basis on Cameron's plantation, usually to 30 men at a time, for which they are paid 11/- per week. I was told this is the only cash income for the villages of KUMWAGEA and KUDEULI.

Apart from the plantations there are only enough nuts for food purposes. Even KALIGULAGU plantation is used almost exclusively for food as production is very poor.

In spite of all this, under the leadership of the LALELA V.C., the people want a Co-operative Society. Money collections have been going on for some time and I had to spend much time in each village pointing out the utter impossibility of establishing a successful Co-operative on their cash crop potential. Cameron wishes to sell out and has offered his place to Co-operatives at a price of £20,000. I consider this price quite ridiculous and the old gentleman was quite upset when I said I thought he was 3 times too high in his estimate.

His plantation holding is about 340 acres

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

of which 250 acres are planted with fairly good bearing trees. Other assets include a house which is large and old, a jeep which is not in working a tractor and trailer in fair order and various staff quarters and a copra drier. He estimates the copacity of the plantation at 70-80 tons per year which may be possible but not under native management conditions. It has also to be kannakan remembered that most of the trees would probably be over 40 years old and, especially in this part of the district, cannot have a very long aconomic life ahead of them.

I have gone into the above detail because I think the Administration should make an effort, be it against normal place policy, to secure this plantation for a Co-operative society. Cameron's lease is now a clear case of alienation of land needed by the people. His is the only large area switable for cash crop development apart, perhaps from the area near OKABULULA and I think the people themselves will soon reach the same conclusion and resent it. Cameron is old and must soon leave and should the Administration be able to obtain his place at a price in the vicinity of £7,000 I would like to see it do so. The KITAVA people will undoubtedly resent seeing development in other areas of these islands and thems less left out. Anything like £20,000 I don't think could be considered as it means a capital expenditure of about £175 per able-bodied male adult.

the Kiriwina Local Government area. It will not be able to pay the same tax rates and I can't think of any benefit it could receive from a council. It will have to be included just the same as we would have some very discontented people there if it wasn't. The people would together with South Kiriwina, be wants capable of electing all their candidates by ballot as they are not as claus conscious as the North Kiriwina people and none of the Chiefs have a very strong hold on the way of life of the people.

ROADS.

Roads still suitable for vehicular traffic link LALELA and OKABULULA villages and OKAIPWASA plantation with this road. Since Cameron's vehicle has been U/S the latter road has been allowed to deteriorate. Beyond maintaining these roads in a clean condition I don't think there is any point in forcing the people to maintain them as vehicular roads.

Roads and paths, generally, were clean and in good condition for the patrol except some small patches over which there were disputes regarding who was responsible for them

COMPLAINTS AND JUSTICE.

Hardly any complaints were brought to the attention of the patrol. One dispute involving garden land was settled in LALELA village.

The only complaint involving court action was a charge of adultery which was later heard at Losuia and a verdict or Nor Gollary recorded.

ITEMS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL INTEREST.

Some officers, including myself, have been under the impression that land in the the Trobriand Islands was held by a system of absolute individual ownership. From the land dispute at LALELA I found this not to be strictly correct.

Whenever an officer does a land investigation in these islands he usually gets only one claimant to a piece of land. There may be a number of claimants but these all claim different parts which they will tell you belongs solely to them. General ownership is vested in the clan of the man concerned. Each village has a certain amount of land which is owned by the various clans and sub-clans of the village. Land is than further divided amount family groups each of which is known as the DALA. A DALA consists of biological kin in the matrilineal line. Without the permission of all important members of the DALA no land can be sold and any land which is sold must have the purchase price divided in aertain proportions among members. Therefore whenever the Administration pays a man as sole owner of the land this money is further divided by him as necessary.

Another point which is inconsistent with individual ownership is the fact that land cannot be sold to people of a different totem or clan. Siex Sales can only be made to members of the same clan except in the case of land sold to the Administration. The effect of this is that the amount of land owned by each clan will always be the same and no clan can now acquire more land than it already owns. The so called 'owner' is in fact the holder of a perpetual lease from the clan and can pass the usage rights on to his heirs. While he has to get permission from the rest of his DALA to sell the land can also not be sold against his own wishes by a vote by all the rest. During his lifetime he is entitled to rent the land to whom he pleases even though they be of different clans and he is entitled to keep the rental received.

ITEMS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL INTEREST.

This year is what xt is known as a KAIASA year at LALELA village. It is a type of Agricultural competition in which all the villagers take part. One man'makes' the KAIASA. He is usually an important man and one who is noted for the quality and size of his gardens. Everypody in the village makes much larger gardens than usual as the prize goes to the person with whe prizes crop. The man who makes the KAIASA with the aid of his family has to provide the prizes and he receives yams etc from the prizewinners. Such a season results in a huge food surplus which is consumed by inviting other villages of the island to a period of festivity known as KOVESA. The visitors also get large quantities of produce to take away as proof of the excellence of the gardens. When in another season another village makes a KIASA they invite the others along so it more or less happens in turn.

During this period the people work long hours in their gardens as any person who could not make a decent garden is not very highly regarded. The people who have the most glory are the man who promotes the KIASA and the prizewinners.

CONCLUSION.

The KITAVA ratrol is not as interesting as some of the other patrols in this Sub-District. The people have lost many of their old customs and skills and gained little except rather dirty clothing. They have more desire for communal betterment than the average Trobriand Islander and less with which to obtain it.

OKAIPWASA returned to the people because without it the level of cash income must remain at a very low level. Area Administration works in the division will be very limited as it is impossible to even put in village water supplies because of the raised nature of the island and the Council income as a whole will be so low that it will not be able to provide expensive services to an area which cannot contribute on a proportionate basis.

I think it may be beneficial for patrols to the island to try to get the your men interested in goin, way as Agreement workers to plantations. If there is a constant stream leaving and returning enough cash may be injected into the island to support a branch store of a mainland co-operative society. Quite a few who have had a reasonable standard of education have obtained employment especially as Medical Orderlies at Losuia and

Lthink

CONCLUSION (Cont.)

with the advent of more educational facilities the young men of the next generation will probably leave in considerable numbers for outside employment.

It is frustrating to patrol an area and not be able to formulate any constructive ideas for the betterment of the area as the job then becomes a compilation of figures and the writing of a dry, often repeated, report on conditions.

PRTROL OFFICER CR. I

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE CONSTABULARY

NAMP.

RANK.

CONDUCT

COMMENTS.

PETER - PANGOGOR Const. 2nd year

Good

A forceful and capable policeman.

G.P.W.Smith Officer of the R.P.N.G.C.

67-4-17

32016 JULY 1902 "

The District Officer, Hilne Bay District, SAMARAL

PATROL REPORT No.6/1961-62

There is no necessity for more than an annual census. In fact, more frequent counts tend only to confuse the rends.

one of a reasons for a temporary migration during an illnows is we place as much distance between of self and the a recent responsible for the sickness. The patient probably con ders the strength of the evil spell to be in inverse ratio to the distance from which it has to be cast.

complaint about lack of sufficient time to supervise the execution of instructions with the fact that he completed the Patrol and 12 days when the Instruction anticipated the during should be three weeks. In fact the Patrol was badiy rushed and you may ensider it necessary to require the badiy rushed and you may ensider it necessary to require the work to be reperted and as time thoroughly uone. Ideally, the party should spend at least one night in said village.

If the latrings are only over feet deep they are already unganitary. It would seem that chastal villages would do better to rely on see disposal ton possible.

comments by the Officer . Char's Losula are not to hand.

See my 1's 2-4 of 12th March, 1962 regarding the vallage of Kuluwa.

(J.K., secenthy)

67-1-2

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

2061 M&1 Ju, 1552.

Sub-Patict Office, LOSUTA.

PATROL REPORT 6-61/62 - KILIVILA.

Receipt is acknowledged of above report submitted under cover of your 67-4-1 of 8th March.

My comments on report No.5 regarding the late submission stand good for this report also.

The Officer in Charge is to be commended on the detailed instructions given to the patrol and Mr Valaris appears to have covered all aspects.

It is most obvious from the diary that the patrol was writed - 12 days to visit 4000 people living in 35 villages is far too quick. Why was not the estimated 3 weeks spent on the patrol? The previous patrol of the division, some 3 months earlier, revised census and I can see no reason why census revision was included in the instructions.

My comments on co-operative and Council activity on the Lusancay patrol are relevant to the Kilivila division.

That Waibadi's claim to Omarakana plantation by one who, if my memory serves me correctly, is not of chiefly status, should be contested, is further evidence of the waning respect of the "Lords" of Kiriwina. I anticipate this will continue whilst Vanoi reigns, or until he accumulates sufficient "wealth". Personally, I cannot imagine Vanoi ever acquiring the respect of his late uncle - his character does not appear to be sufficiently strong.

In my 67-1-2 of 1st November last I mentioned the need for a land pressure survey. Would it be possible to start the ball rolling by ascertaining approximate areas now utilized by the various groups and what proportion of the land is actually available for crops. Information relating to hiring of land should be recorded. If we are able to present a picture, vague though it may be. I am confident an expert in the field could be made available. The significant increase in population over the post-war years will have a decided effect on land distribution in the not too distant future and, to my mind, the only reswer will be resettlement. In a society as found in Kiriwina, this poses a major problem. Your views on this would be welcomed.

The matter of coconut replanting is being followed up. I do not recall any large areas in North Kiriwina available for planting.

What views has the Medical Officer on pit latrines? I presume the matter has been discussed with him.

Village of Mulinua mished still-

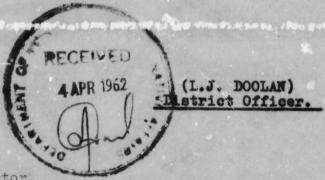
7 --

ly

The Council, when established, could play an important role in improving water supplies.

Besides the fact that the patrol was hurried, Mr Valaris appears to have conducted an efficient sole patrol.

Mr Valaris's claim for camping allowance will be paid from this office against your funds.



c.c. The Director,

Department of Native Affairs,

K O N E D O B U.

Copy for your information and records, please.

(L.f. DOOLAN)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No.67 - 3 - 1.

Sub District Office, LOSUIA, Milne Bay District.

18th January, 1962.

Mr.E. Valaris, Cadet Patrol Officer, LOSUIA.

PATROL -KILIVILA CENSUS DIVISION

You are advised to make arrangements to depart on Patrol to the Kilivila Census Division on Wednesday 25th January, 1962. It is anticipated that the patrol will be of 3 Weeks duration.

You will be accompanied by an Interpreter and 2 members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary so draw rations and stores accordingly. For Health inspections Aid Post Orderlies from the various aid posts are to be used.

Your main tasks on this patrol will be the revision of census, checking on instructions given last patrol and the following up of other matters on the Matters for Attention on patrol file. On completion of the patrol you are to undertake the Land Investigation for the purchase of the Kiriwina airstrip Land. This is to be done in accordance with Circular Instruction No.235.

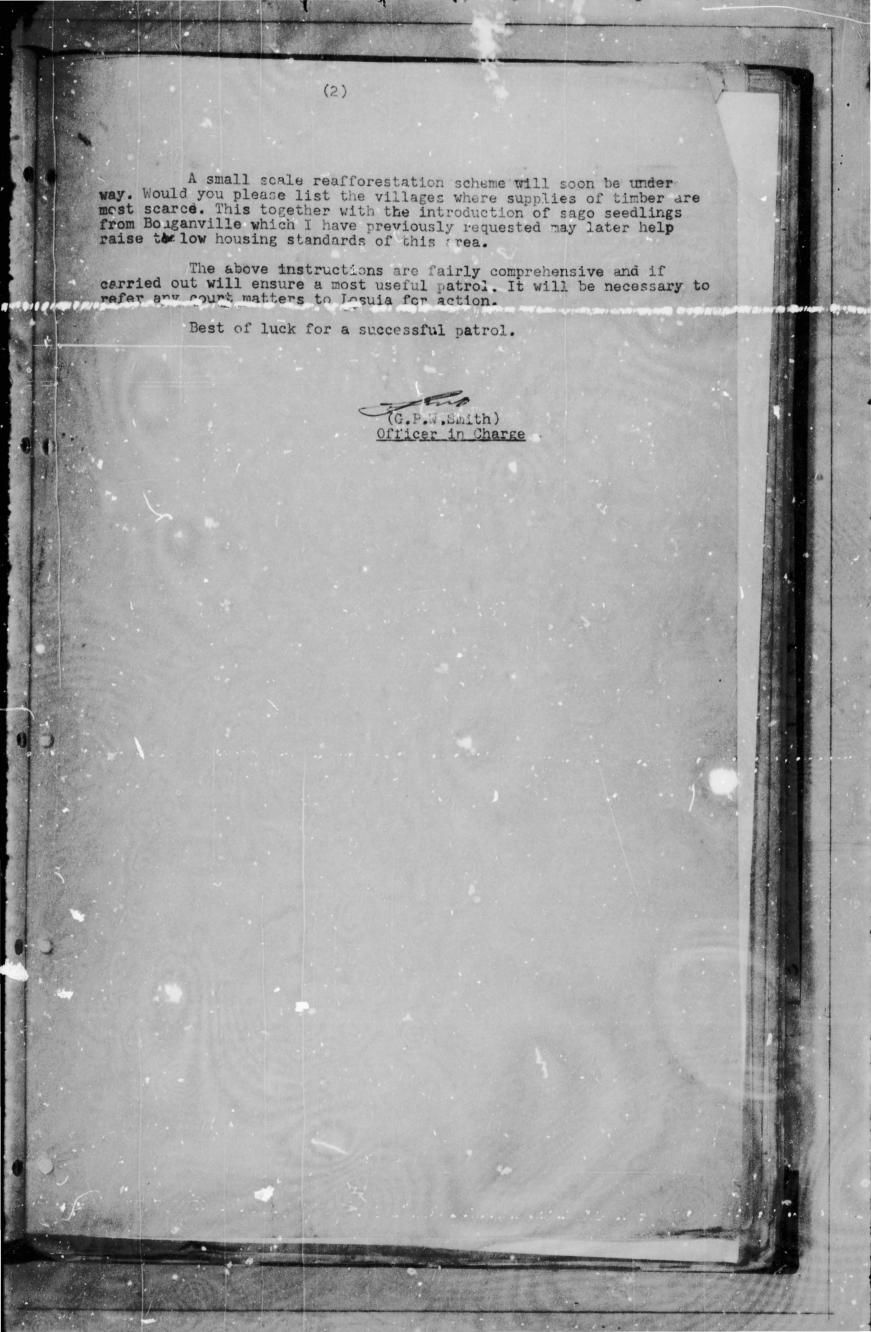
You will pay particular attention to and report upon the following matters.

- (1) State of coconut plantation areas. All to be inspected to ensure adequate maintenance has been done as ordered last patrol.
- (2) The state of roads and whether necessary maintenance has been done.
- (3) The creation and usage of latrines.
- (4) Housing bearing in mind the availability of materials.
- Water supply. This has aften been reported upon but I would like to know at what depth water is struck in each village to enable cost estimates to be drawn up for the provision of a better supply.

During the patrol you will probably find the people are much interested in obtaining information regarding the introduction of Co-operatives and Local Government to the Trobriands. Unfortunately we can give no definite promise as to dates yet so avoid any

statements which could lead the people to believe that there is an immediate date set. The collection of money which was under way in some areas is definifely to be discouraged until it can be put on an organised basis later on. I think it can be said that a Co-op erative Officer is expected here to investigate the possibilities of Co-operatives within 1 year. That is as much as we can promise.

A malaria eradication scheme is due to commence soon in this area and I think the support of our Department will be necessary to make it successful. You could in each village stress the importance of the people co-operating with the Public Health Department in this matter. Also the TB campaign is to be stepped up requiring the vaccination of all new born children. You will instruct that all births are to be reported to the office at Losuia by relatives within 2 days of baby's birth. This should be possible in this cansus Division.



PATROL DIARY

PATROL NO. 6/61-62 - KILIVILA

No timepiece was carried, so no indication of the various arrival and departure times can be given.

Wednesday 24th J	anuary,	1962	Gerana KAFROLA, IWINDELL , IRALANA
			camped KAIBOLA.
Thursday 25th	11	" :-	Census KAPWANI, LABAI, KAULAKU,
			BWATAVAYA, camped TUBOADA.
Friday 26th	•	" :-	CENSUS MWATAWA, TUBOADA, returned
J.	anuary		Losuia.
Wednesday 31st h	BREERRY	":-	Census MUTAWA, LILUTA, WASAPOLA, camped MUTAWA.
Thursday 1st Febr	ruary	" :-	Census IUWADA, KAIMWAMWALA,
			KUDOKABILIA, DAIAGILA, camped
			Omarakana.
Friday 2nd	"	2 :-	Census WAKAILUVA, IOULAOTU, TILAKAIWA
			OMARAKANA, returned Losuia.
Monday 5th	ı	" :-	Census KABULULA, KWAIBWAGA, camped
			Omarakana.
Tuesday 6th	"	" :-	Census KABWAKU, WAKAISA, OKAIBOBWA, camped OBWELIA.
Wednesday 7th	п	"	
wednesday /th		•	Census OBWELIA, OKAIKODA, camped OBWELIA.
Thursday 8th		K :-	Census OBOWADA, KAULAGU, camped
			KULUVITU.
Friday 9th	п	" :-	Census KULUVITU, WAIAKIKI, GILIGALI
			LIBUTUMA, proceeded IALAKA,
Mandan 4044	"		returned Losuia;
Monday 12th			Census MOLIGILAGI, IALUMUGWA, returned Losuia.

END OF PATROL

PATROL REPORT NO. 6/61-62 KILIVILA

INTRODUCTION

This was in the nature of a follow-up patrol, the main objectives being that to ensure that orders issued during the previous patrol to the area had been carried out. inspection of horing, plantstills, conitation water sources and routine administration. In Kilivila, following-up instructions issued has been found necessary as patrolling in the past had been sketchy due to understaffing, illness etc. and instructions were invariably treated casually, the knowledge that further checks would be unlikely.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Divis had been carried out approximately 12 weeks ago, so understandably little in the way of new trends or requests was unearthed. This short interval between patrols was caused because I was required to do my first solo Census patrol prior to proceeding on leave which is due this week. Although this could not be helped, the conclusion I drew was that, at least as far as following up instructions and prompting people with various tasks is concerned, such short intervals were ideal.

In the patrol instructions, concern was shown in case impatience to speed - up the introduction of co-operatives was shown and also as to whether the people had taken matters in their own hands, as was the case previously. This had been done by the collecting of money at the village level, under the volition, supervision and direction of WAIBADI of OMARAKANA, one of the higher chiefs. This however did not prove to be the case, and although tentative and casual questions were put by myself to determine if any "underground "operations were in the air, the matter at the moment is in abeyance.

This is, perhaps, just as well. It is undisputable that for a co-operative to function, there must be lively interest both in trading and cash crop production. Due to the after-effects of a cricketing craze which had gripped the area at a time usually reserved for the clearing

of new garden land, much work had thus been neglected, and at present they are almost wholly occupied with the harvest of the KUVI yams, normally their secondary yam crop to replenish their depleted food supplies.

Practically no-one is occupied with making cobra. This was mt expected, and they confirmed it by pointing out that the price for copra is too low to make it worth while. This is of course debatable, as at their present standard of living anything should be worth their while.

Tasks such as clearing tracks and main vehicular roads; rebuilding houses as per instructions; construction of latrines; clearing plantations (in the instances where this had been done); accumulating their next tax money; planting the new taro crop, harvesting the * Kuvi yam and speet potato apparently leave them little time to either take other matters in their own hands or speculate on great matters for the future. This is perhaps an overestimation, as the prospect of crescendo work with no time for speculation is inconceivable both for the Trobriands and for the remaining Territory. The fact thus remains that neither enquiries nor suggestions were made regarding co-operatives and Local Government.

COMPLAINTS AND JUSTICE.

This section , I feel, usually gives x some indication of the course their main interxests take.

The majority of cases dealt with pigs destroying crops and demands that natives with gardens situated around the complainant's land should build fences. This was particularly rife, as the above-mentioned tasks leave little time for the long and fairly arduous job of fence costruction.

Another form of complaint should give grounds for concern. The coconut plantations surrounding and jointly owned by any particular village are by no means exionsive. Dissatisfaction was elicited by many tax-paying individuals, because people with exemptions persisted in making usage of these plantations for their private needs:

Because of the small extent and productivity of such plantations, this practice deprived the tax-payers of the means to raise

the necessary money. Demands were made that persons with tax exemptions should be immediately stopped. This, apart from being legally possible where all the villagers participate in planting and clearing the plantations, reflects badly on the money-raising potential of such villages, particularly the area near KWAIBWAGA village. Further planting of better quality nuts seems to be the only solution.

WAIBADI of Omarakana, the uncle of VANOI, present "Paramount" chief of Kiriwina, claims that a certain plantation belongs to him exclusively, whereas TUBUTUSAWA, the Village Constable of Omarakana, and also a chief, claims that he owns about half of it. At the same time it appears that the Omarakana people lay claim to the right of collecting nuts from this plantation, which right both Waibadi and TOBUTUSAWA EX dispute.

I feel that this particular case is significant. I doubt whether in earlier years a dispute of this nature would have been permitted to reach the Administration. Waibadi, as logical successor to Mitakata, the deceased paramount chief of the Tribriands, often professes that his main interest lies in helping the advancement of his people. Yet it is obvious that an extensive plantation such as his would yield higher results per head if worked collectively rather than by himself alone. Finally, until such time as a land investigation can take place (and it will involve chiefly, traditional and hereditary rights) a compromise was reached, by which people will be permitted to collect the nuts providing they assist in the clearings of the plantation.

Other minor complaints to be followed up have been attached to the relevant file.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE

The rather hopeless prospect of land shortage and overpopulation remains. At the moment, the only indications are the hiring of land in some instances, but this only for some of the period when their land is lying fallow. Prospects for slight relief for the future are dealt with later.

As mentioned previously, almost total

neglect of gardening was involved during the cricket craze consequently hardships and corresponding shortage of food were anticipated. This has not proved to be the case, only the TITU yam having suffered. At present, although yam houses are practically empty, a good harvest of Kuvi yams and sweet potatoes is helping to restore the balance.

re-introduction of rice to Kiriwina generally, this applying to Kilivila as well, is now under way. A number of Agricultural field workers are visiting the suitable spots and generally supervising operations. The original clearing and formation of suitable plots isx being left to the villagers as they had done this before. I visited a few and to the best of my knowledge they appeared satisfactory.

At the time of the patrol, the Field workers had not yet reached the Kilivila area, but great enthusiasm was shown in the prospect

Extensive rice cultivation, if sufficiently concentrated and properly supervised should, I believe, contribute in shortening the present 4 year fallow rotation system, which in itself would assist greatly in relieving some of the land pressure. An attempt was made to determine just how efficient their present system is, i.e. whether the produce from any one particular plot was remaining constant or deteriorating but the answers obtained were too vague to form any sort of pinion, particularly since the amount planted is not constant and no records of output are kept.

Villages in Kilivila which were not included in the rice scheme also showed great interest, and rather than refusing them flatly on the ground that their area is unsuitable, small experimental plots should be planted there, particularly since the topography of Kiriwina does not present such widespread differences. The policy at this stage is to supply the seed to villages that are renting their land, so that they may exchange it for yams, or perhaps use it as a cash crop. The popularity of rice as a food is already established. In the last Quarter, the Hospital alone has purchased over 30000 lbs of vegetables (yams, taro and sweet potato) and most of the money has been utilised to buy rice from the trade stores. This influx in the selling of native foods was probably caused by the rise in price to 2d per 1b. on the 1st January and should not persist. If it does, steps will obviously have to be taken as they can hardly spare such large amounts.

Although instructions had been given that all plantations were to be cleared of undergrowth, only the minimum of work has been done. Ideally, sufficient time should be available to a patrolling officer, that he might supervise personally and on the spot the enforcement action is unavailable in this case, but such clearing, and regular maintainance is of obvious benefit, and if talking to them pointing these things out proves ineffective, some definite step has to be taken.

Instructions had also been issued to several villages to plant new coconut trees, but this too had not been done, lack of seed nut being given as the reason. About 5,000 seed nuts will be requested from the Assistant District Officer at M Baniara and although only about half will find immediate use, the remainder will soon be disposed of. It is unfortunate that local nuts are not of the highest standard.

Regarding a proposed reafforestation scheme, it was alleged in all villages that timber supplies were plentiful throughout for their needs. At the present rate of building this may be valid, but if a drive for improving the housing is contemplated, as it should at all times be, then sufficient suitable timber may not be quite adequate. It would be safe to say that the larger villages will all have to be considered in any re-afforestation plans.

EDUCATION

Due to some cases of diptheria in the island, all the cchcols had to be closed, and thus no inspection of schools could take place. As this ban applied immediately after the holidays, a enrolment figures were not available, but few of the Missicn teachers anticipate increased numbers.

At Omarakana, a new European teacher has taken over, and is taking steps with his enrolments to avoid the case which occurred last year where children

well over 10 years of age were enrolled by judging their age which can be misleading in Kiriwina to the uninitiated.

Schools commenced for the 1962 Year on the 19th February. The Mission school at TUBOADA was in a sad state of disrepair and with 60 or more children expected for the year, injuries may be incurred, so that suitable instructions were issued and will have to be enforced.

Native DAIBUNA of TILAKAIWA village enquired about the payment to him for the land occupied by the Government school at Omarakana. Correspondence to this effect will be forwarded to the listrict Officer in Samarai, as this land was surveyed in early 1961 and the school has been set up since then, but no action has been taken regarding issuing authority for this payment.

HEALTH

A medical orderly was present at several of the villages visited, and his diagnoses consisted of:-

a/ Septic sores b/ Conjuctivitis

c/ Boils d/ Ringworm

e/ Wounds

g/ Lacerations and abrasions

h/ Cellulitis

1/ Burns

j/ Cuts and sores

Many were treated on the spot, and some were sent to the nearest Aid Post. No cases at all were forwarded to the Medical Officer by the three different Medical Orderlies who took part in these village examinations which emphasises the need for frequent medical patrols by qualified personnel. The last medical patrol to this group was undertaken in November 1961, but even so, only a few of the villages were included. At the present time, all the young children in the Island are being immunised against dighteria and whooping cough. An antimalarial spraying programme is under way and also all villages were instructed, both by the Medical Officer on a general talk to officials and myself in Kilivila to present all newly born infants to the Hospital within in 1 week of birth for T.B. vaccination.

Despite hospital and Aid-Post facilities and repeated talks by officers, great ignorance still persists as to cause-effects of diseases and therefore all opportunities were taken to lesses this. One practice which is quite widespied is that of m temporary migration in the case of illness, eminating from the belief that this will cure the ailment.

Although it is obvious that this would only spread any infectious deseases present, its prohibition could hardly be policed, and future patrols might be well advised to concentrate on this particular aspect in discussions with the people.

The use of latrimes is by now beyond the stage of a standing jobs with the people, which has few places majority of them appeared to be well frequented. As few places can dig much deeper than the minimum 7 or so feet, the problem of war unsanitary latrines will soon have to be faced. The experiment which was tried at TUBOADA and OMAPAKANA regarding the construction of special latrines for the two chiefs in order to ellicit their support has met with indifferent success as neither of them subsequently wanted such latrines built. This matter was not pressed.

ROADS AND HOUSING

As usual in this area, roads and tracks are only attended to when the advent of a patrol is imminent,, so that due to the patrol's occasional rapid rovements, many were surprised with overgrown tracks. Some were prosecuted, while in other villagesm all people including old women turned out on their own volition cutting during the night prior to our arrival. Although road maintenance should be firmly insisted upon, villages are often hard pressed to tantly maintain the many miles of such roads, considering and populations as 30-60 people per village.

With regard to housing, one of the benefits of a follow-up patrol soon after the original was shown. All houses concerned i.e. where instructions for their improvement had been issued, showed recent work. The maximum time allowed for repairs and rebuilding had been 5 months, and as my visit was only 3 months after, no prosecutions were made, and or would have been necessary in the majority of the cases.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

No census defaulters as such occured. An increase of 35 was shown over a period of 3 months, representing a rate of natural increase of 3.4% per annum. The previous patrol recorded an increase of 2.8%. 20 people are still working at Keitaki plantation. I cannot agree with the previous opinions that there are no prospects of more leaving

the District, given the opportunity. Nevertheless, it is a long stop from intending to go away, to actually doing so. This because of the nature of the people and their great (logical) attachement to their families and land. This of course has been the case with all places in the Territory where little on no recruitement had hitherto taken place.

It was noted that many children were on hand in villages at the beginning of the patrol, all alleged adoptions and significantly nearly always to the number of 4 together with previous children which represents an automatic exemption. As soon as it was confirmed that no taxation was involved in this patrol, such adoptions ceased. In future therefore such rearrangements of children should be closely examined.

WATER SUPPLY

As per instructions, a survey of all water sources was carried out and an appendix to this effect is attached. Many use limestone caves where the dempth of water for wall purposes greatly exceeds 8' or so.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ITEMS

Throughout the Island, and particularly in Kilivila there remains strong belief in sorcery. Formal complaints to this effect have greatly decreased over the past year, yet nobody at the village level will even consider constructing a window for fear that harmful implements may be dropped in. All suggestions that they consider putting windows were met with polite smiles. If windows were compulsary, they would be tightly shut.

A complaint was brought regarding payment of a magician, who had undertaken to put a spell on the complainant's bettle-nut prees which would cause great sickness to anyone who attempted to steal from them. The bettle-nut continued to disappear, hence the complaint and deman for a refund. This is a case which would justify non-interference if it was universally believed in and thus proved effective, but obviously this is not so, and therefore action will be taken.

A custom which I feel will soon lose its popularity is the use of the Woodlark black stones in marriage exchanges. The owner gives it to the bride's relatives and

KILIVILA CENSUS PATROL Page 9

receives a suitable return of gifts, or alternatively "sells" it to the groom, who then in turn receives the proper renumeration from the bride's relatives, within a specified date. If this date is not observed, the marriage is annulled and all gifts and the stone return to their original owners. If the marriage proceeds as planned, the stone is then "sold" to another bride's relatives, the exchange price going up all the time till it gots back to its owner, because ownership does not change although keepers of the stone do) at far more than he received for it. Frequently now, marriages are arranged without the intermediary stone, i.e. with a direct exchange of gifts, the more so since stone owners are realizing that stones are by no means assets in the long run, except for the good-will involved.

GENERAL

The eclipse of the sun which took place on the 5th February coincided with the patrol's visits to villages. I had informed several villages of the impending phenomenon and they showed great curiosity beforehand and a little awe afterwards at our means of foretelling this. Thus the opportunity was taken to embark on "scientific discourses" One however needed to commence from fundamentals such as that the world is no longer flat.

CONCLUSION

It is the unfortunate case with these people of letting us do all the talking. Undoubtedly this applies to rany other places as well. This places the onus on the patrol officer to conduct, participate in and form the entire group by himself, on all discussions. It is easy to simply assume that they have nothing worth contributing but this can hardly be the case. It remains therefore that in order to obtain their view on anything, one must either hold forth with sheer nonsense to induce them to correct him, or to spend great deals of time with them. I found a little success with the former method as the latter was not afforded me. The danger with such a method is that even far-fetched statements may be accepted as gospel so that more often than not confusion will ensue. I only attempted it in places where reasonably intelligent individuals were in evidence and was more successful than I anticipated. Much time simply cannot be spared, as with 35 villages to complete a limit must be imposed. Equal distributions of time were attempted as far as possible, despite the size of the village, unless s-mething cropped up.

KILIVILA CENSUS PATROL

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE CONSTABULARY

9910 JANKUIAN - MALEMBOKUA Constable 2nd Class:
Easy-going on good terms with the people, can
be relied upon to establish and break camp without
supervision.

335; KAUME - OIREBA Sgt. 2nd Class:
Dependable, disciplined, forceful, commands
fair amount of respect by the people.

L. Valaris. Officer of the RP&NGC.

KILIVILA CENSUS PATROL

APPENDIX A WATER SOURCES

KAIBOLA. Cave water, usable at low tide.

using the same cave.

IDALEKA - Cave water.

KAPWANI - Low tide spring-water supply

- Cave, 20 mins away. Wells dug during war, too deep.

KAULIKAU - Small wells dug as often as old ones get defiled. 5' deep.

From cave, a few minutes walk. MWATAWA

TUBOADA --Small frequent wells, 6' deep.

MUTAWA -Cave water, 10 mins away.

As per above, also water struck at 10 feet. LILUTA -

As per above, also at 10 feet. WASAPOLA -

- From creek at beach at low tide. Depth for wells too far

KAIMWAMWALA - Cave, as for LILUTA.

KUDOKABILIA - Wells, at 10 feet.

- Wells, 3 feet. DAIAGILA

WAKAILUVA -Cave water, approximately & hour away. Too deep for wells

- Wells at 5 feet. IOULAOTU

OMARAKANA - Wells at 6 feet.

11 at 3 feet. KABULULA -

KWAIBWAGA - Cave water, 12 miles away. Wells have never been tried.

KABWAKU Wells, at 6 feet.

WAKAISA - As per above.

OKAIBOBWA -Wells at 4 feet.

- As per above OBWELIA

OKAIKODA - At 3 feet.

OBOWADA - At 4 feet.

KAULAGU Cave, 15 minutes away. Well wartime, water at 30 feet.

- Wells 6' deep. KULUVITU

" 51 ". WAIAKIKI =

GILIGALI -As per above.

- As per above. LIBUTUMA

MOLIGILAGI - From cave. Water at 6 feet.

IALUMUGWA. - As per above.

(L. Valaris)

Cadet Patrol Officer.



PATROL REPORT

District of MILNE BAY - LOSUIA S/D Report No. 7/61-62					
Patrol Conducted by G.P.W.SMITH P.O. GR.1					
Area Patrolled KUBOMA CENSUS DIVISION					
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No					
Natives 2 Members R.P.N.G.S.					
Duration—From 2 / 4 /1962 to 25 / 5 /1962					
Number of Days14					
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?					
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services3.0./ 8/1961					
Medical /19 Patrolled regularly					
Map Reference					
Objects of Patrol (1) Boutine Administration (2) Land availability survey					
Director of Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.					
Forwarded, please.					
25 / 7/1852 Dirrict Commissioner					
A position of the commissioner					
Amount Paid for Wa. Damage Compensation £					
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £					
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £					

yen nugues, 1702.

The District Officer, Milne Bay District, DAMARAI.

LOSUIA PATROL REPORT No. 71961-62

Your conclusions regarding area administration established in this Sub District are reasonably sound based as they are on the rather contradictory information on the subject contained in this report. You have already to handle the new Goodenough Bay, North East Coast, Cape Vogel and Southern Normanby Councils so that I think in the meantime tact, patience and guidance are all that is required in the Trobianis at the same time direct the attention of the islanders towards economic development and political awareness.

The information given by the District Agricultural Officer regarding economic potential does not appear to be very encouraging. In fact, it seems that serious consideration will have to be given to their ability to subsist adequately after the next decade without worrying too much about cash cropping. I look forward to Mr. Orwin's completed survey report.

on the face of it, a fishing industry would seem to be best suited to their needs; apecially if prosecuted with energy and allied to the export of wood carvings. Initially most people are not extremely interested in the proposition of Local Government and it is hardly surprising considering the rather tentative approach which is made to Native Local Government generally in the Milne Day District.

It is obvious that lack of cash will hinder development of Local Government in this area and if land is as short as is reported, it is difficult to see how the positiou can be improved. The Council could well degenerate into a debatiry society, offering nothing.

If what Mr. Smith reports is factual regarding the chieftan system, it would appear unnecessary to nominate any person except perhaps the most important chief.

Whilst it might be true that the traditional system is declining on the surface, custom dies hard; specially in an area such as this. The opinion of the Officer could well be an over simplification of the real position. An Arthropological survey indicated that the power of the chiefs was not waning but admittedly this was some little time before the death of Mitataka. For instance I cannot imagine Sikwaidoga of Gumilababa willingly foregoing any of his prerogatives even at this stage.

If in truth the chiefly rule is not as strong as before, it would certainly be an injustice to the people as a whole to hand back power to their traditional leaders.

I think you will be well advised to discover the actual situation in this respect from the Assistant District Officer Losuia and I would much appreciate both of your views.

A most comprehensive report of a job well done. Mr. Smith is to be commended though his report regarding the traditional power still leaves me in some confusion.

(J.K.(Decepthy)

67-1-2

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

Edrá Jusy, 1382.

The Assistant District Officer, Sub-district Office, LOS/UIA.

Thank you for the report on this patrol conducted the severing memo 67-1-1 of 20th June.

Thank you for the report on this patrol conducted by Mr G.P.W. Smith to Kuboma Census Division, and your meeovering memo 67-1-1 of 20th June.

The notes covering changes in the traditional leader—ship and allegiances are interesting. Would you consider that the social structure is disintegrating, as suggested by Mr Smith, or merely adapting itself to new sets of conditions brought about by the death of Mitakata, and the growing importance of a cash economy?

Under the head of Mitakata, and the growing importance of

Under the head of "Political Development" it is mentioned that there were three attitudes observed towards mentioned that there were three attitudes observed towards
Local Government; they were disinterest, suspicion and opposition. I believe these attitudes will change with education, and
as the introduction of councils is anticipated in the not too
distant future, it is imperative to ensure that the people
generally have a reasonable understanding of the concept of
local government; this might well engander a desire to set up
a council, particularly if the chiefly system is on the wane.

The notes on Economic Development and Land Use have
been discussed with Mr Cox, District Agriculture Officer, and
I enclose for your information a copy of his memorandum
30-1-A1/SR14 of 12th July, dealing with this section of the
patrol report.

I must agree with his comments that with a steady population increase, and a decrease in the gardening cycle period, due to land shortages, there appears little hope of agricultural pursuits making a marked contribution to a cash economy without endangering the level of essential food product-

Until an agricultural officer can make a survey in detail, the best course appears to be to concentrate on greater production and better processing from existing potentials and extension of marine and handicrafts' production.

Mr Julius du askedi combents. Minute to:

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

(L.J. DOOLAN) District Officer

RECEIVED 3 JUL 1962

For your information and records, please.
(L.J. DOOLAN)

No. 30-1-A1/SR 14. Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, SAMARAI. 12th July, 1962. The District Officer, Department of Native Affairs, SAMARAI. LOSUIA SUB-DISTRICT PATROL REPORT
NO. 7/61 - 62. Mr. Smith's section on Economic Development and Land Use has been read and the following comments are offered. 1. With the poor resources, and increasing population it will be seemingly impossible for the people to depend upon agricultural pursuits for a cash economy. 2. Allowing for a 2,000 population increase as suggested and assuming the garden rotation to remain on the present four year cycle, something in the vicinity of 1,200 acres of gardening land are going to be required if 0.15 cultivated acres are allowed per head of population per annum. It would thus appear that any attempt to sacrafice the present area of land available for food gardens in favour of increased cash cropping must result in an inevitable food shortage in the future. And whether the soils can stand up to a four year rotation (bush fallow) and continue to maintain their fertility is very doubtful. is very doubtful. 3. Our main interests at present are concerned with trying to improve copra quality and the encouragement of the fish curing project. As no european patrols of the Trobriands are proposed for the remaining part of this year we would be unable to attempt any form or a survey (modified or otherwise) as suggested by Mr. Smith. James 1. Cox (JAMES I. COX), a/District Agricultural Officer.

67 - 1 - 1. Sub District Office, Milne Bay District. 20th June, 1962. The District Officer, Bistrict Office, SAMARAI. PATROL No.7/61-62 - KUBOMA - G.P.W.SMITH.P.O. Attached please find 3 copies of above Patrol report. A map of the Census Division is attached for Headquarters' tion. Although the Patrol Instructions contain a reference to the revision of Census this was not done after discussion with you during your visit to Losuia last April and the patrol was one of a routine check of the Census Division. The information given regarding allegiances to the chiefs, present changes in social standards and the attitudes of the people to the membership of their chiefs in any proposed Council will be incorporated in the survey on the establishment of a Local Government Council in the Sub District. It is anticipated that this survey report will be in your hand in early July. It is my intention over the next few weeks to visit all villages in the Kuboma and Kilivila Census Divisions to check and clarify material which I have already prepared on the survey report. Needless to say the points raised by Mr. Smith in his report will be carefully investigated in order that a true picture of the present situation may be presented. Economic development remains one of the main problems to over-come and, will require the services of specialist officers in the near future to ensure any major development along these lines. With an increase in economic development and an intensifi-cation of present forms of economic activity I feel that local sources of revenue for Council Tax will be greatly enlarged and enable a reasonably high rate of finance to be available for Council activities here. The information given regarding land availability is of great interest and provides basic information for any future investigations on population pressure trends and their effects. It is pleasing to note that there has been a general improvement in the housing situation in the Division. Any major improvement will of a necessity be one which takes a number of years to effect. The delay in submitting the report is regretted but presu-ure of office work here of late has been most considerable and only one typewriter is at present available to cope with all typing to be done in the office. A requisition for a new typewriter is being forwarded under separate memorandum. Once ggain Mr. Smith has submitted a thoughtful and very comprehensive report and is to be commented for same. For your information, please Assistant Bistrict Officer.

67 - 3 - 1.

Sub District Office, LOSUIA. Milpe bay District.

30th March, 1962.

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

PATROL - KUBOMA CENSUS DIVISION

Please make arrangements to comments a patrol to the above Census Division commencing on Monday 2nd April, 1962.

Patrol personnel will consist of 2 members of the RPNGC and 1 Interpreter. As this patrol can be done by daily trips in the Land Rover draw suitable rations for your party each day.

It is anticipated that the patrol will be of approximately 3 weeks duration.

Purpose of the patrol is as under:-

- (1) Revision of Census
- (2) Routine native administration

In particular please check and ensure that previous instructions issued regarding Village cleanliness, maintenance of village tracks and other roads in the area, cleaning and maintening of village plantations and village housing have been carried out.

Please also inspect and report upon the progress made in Mulosaida, Kavataria and Tukwaukwa with regards to the establishing and working of the curing and smoking of fish.

Also consult the Matters for attention on Patrol file to ensure that any complaint or queries requiring action can be finalized during the course of the patrol.

A preliminary report on land utilization and what proportion of this land is actually available for crops and also whether land is hired out for planting of food crops is required.

Finally give brief talks in each village on the establishing working of and requirements needed for Local Government Councils and Co-operative Societies.

Best wishes for a successful patrol.

Assista t District Officer,

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a "tick" has been forwarded to the Head-quarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresov.

District Officer.



DAIRY PATROL REPORT No.7/61-62.

In Reply Please Quote

No.

				No.
Monday,	April	2nd	1.00 PM	To Mulosaida Village.
			4.15 PM	
				the first distance of the section of
Tuesday,	April	3rd	8.30 AM	To KAVATARIA Village.
			3.15 TM	Return to Station.
Wednesday	,April	4th	8.15 AM	To CIVEYOVA Village.
			10.15 AM	
			12.15 PM	Return to station.
			STAN TRUTH	Salar and Annual Control of the Cont
Thursday,	April	5th	2.20 PM	To WASAISUIA Village.
				Return to station.
				00 000000000000000000000000000000000000
Friday,	April	6th	8.10 AM	To TUKWAUKWA Village.
				Return to station.
				nouth to station.
Saturday,	April	7th	8.15 AM	To KAPWAPU Village.
Tangraday				To KUDUKWAIKELA Village.
				Return to station.
			,	notari to station.
Manday,	April	9th	8.15 AM	To GUMILABABA Village.
				To WABUTUMA Village -25 min,
				Return to station.
			1 000) - 11	necarn in station.
Tuesday,	April	1 Oth	8-30 AM	TO BOTTALII Williams Tolle 4-
,			0.50 Am	To BOITALU Village. Talk to people of BOITALU and
				SUVIYAGILA.
			11.05 AM	To SUVIYAGILA for village
			11.45 AM	inspection.
			11.47 AM	To LOBUA Village. Heavy rain until 1.30 PM.
			3.30 PM	Return to station.
Tuesday,	Mar 15	+ 12		
MANARAX	XXXXXX	XXXX	8.00 AM	Depart per M.V. 'Pearl'.
				Arrive MUWO plantation.
				Depart MUWO.
			12.30 PM	Arrive KIRIBI.Depart for
				WAWELA.
			1.15 PM	Arrive WAWELA Village.
			2.40 PM	To OBULAKU Village.20 min.
			3200	
			5.15 PM	By canoe to KWABULA and thence
				foot to KAITUVI.Return to
				station per Land Rover.



P.2

In Reply Please Quote

No.

		140.
Wednesday, May 16th	8.45 AM	To lUYA Village.
C. Marie C. Legarita Marie C. S. C. Marie C. Marie C. Marie C.	10.45 AM	To YALAKA Village.
	1.00 PM	
Thursday, May 17th		At station.
Comment of Secretary Conference	patrol was las	
Friday, May 18th	9:00 AM	To BUDUWAILAKA Village.
	10:40 AM	To KULUWA
	12.45 PM	Return to station.
May 19th to May 22nd		At station.
Wednesday, May 23rd	8.00 AM	To OKAIBOMA Village
	10.15 AM	To OKUPUKOPU Village -20min.
	12.30 PM	
Thursday, May 24th	1.30 PM	To ILALIMA
	2.15 PM	To OSAPOLA for Villages in pection. 5 min.
	2.45 PM	Talk to people of ILALIMA and OSAPOLA.
	4.00 PM	ILALIMA Village inspection.
	5.00 PM	Return to station.
Friday, May 25th	8.30 RM	To KAITUVI Village.
	9.15 AM	To KWABULA Village for village inspection - 20 min.
	10.66 AM	Talk to people of KAITUVI and KWABULA at KAITUVI.
	12,00 N	Village inspection KAITUVI.
	12.30 PM	Return to station.



In Reply Please Quote

PATROL REPORT NO.7/61-62 KUBOMA CENSUS DIVISION.

Introduction.

This patrol to the Kuboma Census Division was mainly in the nature of a follow-up patrol to that conducted by myself in August, 1961. The patrol was later than planned mainly due to the fact that the Kilivi'a patrol was brought forward to enable Mr E.Valaris C.P.O. to gain necessary experience before proceeding on leave (see P.R.No.6/61-62).

It will also be noted from the diary that the patrol was broken into 2 sections separated by a period of about 5 weeks. This was necessitated by a sub-district inspection, the Easter break and the confinement of the patrolling officer's wife.

The revision of census was included in the patrol instructions but after discussion with the District Officer this was discontinued so no figures are submitted.

Patrolling was entirely by day trips and usually occupied half days as routine office work still had to be done. Only 2 villages are not on, or near, a vehicular track.

Since taxation was introduced this is the first patrol in the area whose which has not had tax collection as its main aim.

Native Affairs.

There seems little doubt that the disintegration of the traditional Kiriwina society is proceeding at a faster rate than a year or 2wc ago. The most populous coastal villages have long been independent of any chief but their own but changes are now noted in other villages; mainly the division known as LUBA.

These villages were once under the influence of the OMARAKANA chief. It appears that on the death of MITAKATA, the former Paramount chief, this influence started to lose its force. However, when I was on patrol in this area some 5 months after the death of MITAKATA it was still customary to take disputes concerning customs and land to OMARAKANA for settlement.



2.

In Reply Please Quote

No

Nettro Affaire (acnt)

The LUBA division consists of the villages of OKUPUKOPU, ILALIMA, OSAPOLA, KAITUVI and KWAPULA. These villages previously had to pay tribute to the chief of OMARAKANA with yams, betel-nut and pigs. The only village in the area which still claims close ties with OMARAKANA is ILALIM. Another village just outside of this group, OKAIROMA, was also under the chieftainship of OMARAKANA. This village is really two, OILIVILEVI and OKAIBOMA, very close and joined for census purposes. OKAIBOMA has also rejected its ties with OMARAKANA but OILIVILEVI has not done so as yet.

The reason given for this break in ties was that the Kiriwina people are entering a period of progress and therefore have to turn their backs on the old ways. While I believe that there is some substance to this I also think that the present weak personality of the present chief of OMARAKANA has more than a little to do with it. Of course, he has finished the pre-eminence of his position in Kiriwina affairs as progress will not let the Kiriwina people go back again to the former bondage. Had, however, he been of strong personality he probably could have carried on the leadership of these people for many more years.

really bother themselves over much about progress apairt from bemoaning their lack of cash from time to time. The strength of the KULA trade is still surprising as evidenced by the flocking to the station of groups seeking the station vessel 'Pearl' for Kula. Evidently there were not enough cances and one could sense their sense of urgency in a matter that transcended all else as they made their pleas. That is why I doubt the tale of the LUBA's about progress. I think they simply want to keep their yams and betel-nut in face of a chief who is not strong enough to make them part with these goods.

The people are also becoming to realise that the Administration is here to help them. The one point that they have not realised is that we are here to help them to help themselves. The idea that the Administration might be persuaded to make generous hand-outs has become fixed in many minds. New crops appeal but not the planting of them:this should be done by a special army of Agric. trainees.



P.3

In Reply Please Quote

No.

Native Affairs (cont.)

Another remarkable point about Kiriwina is the almost unbelievable insularity of some villages. The villages of LOBUA and OILIESI are about 6 miles from the station and the people of these two places bad not the faintest idea of what Co-operatives or Local Government were about. Villages in the sub-district have been screaming for co-operatives for some time now and there have been regular meetings to inform the people of the works of Local Government. These other villages probably have little idea of what these things are about but they have at least heard of them and knew that they were not different brands of tobacco which the LOBUA people did not.

It is most discouring after having given, what you think is a most understandable and clear account of the necessity for doing certain things to be told 'We only understand about yams and Kula business'.

HOUSING.

The general housing situation in the census division has been amply discussed in my previous report and reports by other officers.

I am pleased to report that the standard in some villages has noticeably improved since the last patrol. Two villages have lifted their general standard from far below average to above that of some other villages. These are OIVEYOVA and OBULAKU. Noticing that improvements could be made when an effort was made I prosecuted those that failed to comply with instructions in all villages and am confident that futher improvement will be in evidence by next patrol.

The housing of the two villages closest to the station, MULOSAIDA and KAVATARIA, is probably close to the worst on Kiriwina. These villages are large and crowded with little x suitable materials.



P.4

In Reply Please Quote

No.

Roads.

not in a very good state of repair. Besides the lack of enthusiasm of the populace for road work the very heavy rainfall of April had washed out holes and made parts of some tracks into quagmires.

The worst section of the road system was that from ILALIMA to KAITUVI and instructions were given that repairs were to be effected within a short time or prosecutions would be launched.

The two main roads, Losuia-Kaibola and Losuia-East Shore, are both of such size that a regular funds allocation is necessary to keep them in anywhere near reasonable condition. No funds have been made available until just recently. The surface of these roads which was once compacted coral with bitumenuous binding has broken down and now causes phenomenal were wear on tyres and vehicle parts.

Economic Development and Land Use.

A general survey to gain some idea of the land availability in the Census division was undertaken. Because of the time available and the lack of expert knowledge this information can only be taken as approximate and used as a basis for further investigation. Appendix f of this report shows village by village the results of the survey.

The main points seem to be (1) many villages are short of land (2) these villages rent land regularly from thers which have surplus land (3) the gardening cycle is getting shorter and reaching a dangerous level (4) it seems that the division cannot possibly support more than a 50% population increase with ablsolute maximum land utilisation - on present indications this will be in about 10 years time. This is also allowing for even land distribution.

It seems unwise to press for more plantation areas, for increased cash income, unless areas are available in sandy soil close to beaches or elsewhere crops do not thrive.



P.5

In Reply Please Quote

No.

Economic Development and Land Use. (cont.)

Even in those villages that have a surplus of land the planting of coconuts should not be pressed too hard as they are a long term crop and before they mature the land will probably be required for gardening or for rental to other villages.

Concerntration now should be on short term crops such as rice which can be planted and quickly harvested. Rice also has the advantage of thriving in areas unsuitable for the staple food crop, TAITU. The cultivation of peanuts as a rotational crop with rice could prove successful in some areas. Peanuts have been tried haphazardly but have never really caught on with the people as I think yields are disappointing.

I would say that a really comprehensive agricultural survey of the whole island and the trying of experimental crops could probably considerably delay the point of population saturation. Resettlement of Kiriwinus some time in the not too distant future has been suggested but I think that this should be delayed as long as possible as there are probably no people more attached to their own territory and such a scheme would meet violent opposition.

Fisheries trainees who returned from DARU in the early part of this year have started a small industry in the smoking and curing of fish and the manufacture of fish meal. The villages of Kavataria, Mulosaida and Tükwaukwa all have built smoke houses and production was started soon after the commencement of this patrol. The general quality of their products has been quite good but for these villages which contain 1,200 people the volume of production has been much too small.

The initial price to be paid was 2/6 lb for smoked fillets and 2/- lb for fish meal. Representations were made to the District Agricultural Officer that these prices were much too high and new prices were set. These were 2/- or 1/6 lb for fish fillets depending on quality and fish meal 1/9 or 1/6 lb according to quality. Considering that imported smoked fillets can be sold in Australia for 4/- and less per pound these prices must be considered excellent.



P.6

In Reply Please Quote

No.

Economic Development and Land Usa (sart.)

The total fish purchased from these 3 villages has been about 500 lb valued at £50. An albocation of £300 was made by D.A.S.F. to buy fish this financial year and only £70 has been spent. I don't think the industry will ever be a really big cash earner in this area as fishing, except for trolling is not particularly good. Mr K.Tomlin, the former District Agricultural Officer, estimated that a canoe with 10 men would usually catch 100 lb of fish in a whole day and that much of this was not what a European would consider good eating fish. However, even on these figures it is obvious that a much greater income could be earned than at present.

villages maximum for yams from the inland villages has long been a feature of Kiriwina life. The coastal villages once planted only very small gardens and obtained most of their food from trading with the inland people. The position has now changed and only a small, or relatively small, proportion of the food is obtained from this source. The coastal villages now grow most of their food in their own gardens. The exact remen for this change is a little obscure but the main factors I thimk would be (1) the growing population of the coastal villages have made it harder for the inland people to supply large enough quantities of food (2) the large amount of food purchased by the Administration in the past few years - I would estimate that the amount this financial would be in the vicinity of 250,000 lbs weight and (3) the population increase of the inland villages.

The sale of carvings has continued to increase sharply and the demand is hard to fulfill and is getting beyond the capacity of part-time management allowing for further expansion. More villages are getting the benefit of the increased market so that it is no longer a cash income for the village of BOITALU only. It was estimated that £450 was paid for carvings in the first 9 months of this financial year but buying since then has been at an increased rate.



P.7

In Reply Please Quote

Economic Development and Land Use (cont.)

which became operative on January 1st this year has resulted in substantial increases in income for some villages. The old price of 1d/lb was increased to 2d/lb to bring prices into line with other areas. Villages short of copra have benefited considerably. The amount paid out this year nearly £1,500 is a considerable sum and next year's figure will probably be £2,000 - £2,500 because of a full year of increased prices. Many villages such as & WASAISUIA, KAPWAPU;KULUWA, KUDUKWAIKELA and LUIA rely almost entirely on the sale of native produce as a source of income and in many others it is important as a secondary source. Perhaps a little over half of G.S.T.A. funds go to the KUBOMA people.

Although I have no figures at the present time copra production does not seem to be running at the same level as last year. My last report contained an inaccuracy in that I stated that relatively few villages had plantation areas of coconuts. Most, in fact, do have plantations but a tremendous percentage are barreh and of no commercial use. The number of mature nuts in the Census division is 30,685 accordin to a census recently undertaken. Of these about one third are useless being senile and an other third are rather poer. There are very few young trees that have been properly planted most having simply grown from shot nuts.

Last patrol orders were issued to clean all plantation areas and this was done in the majority of cases even where the plantation was of little value. The overgrown state of most plantations must have contributed considerably to their unproductivity and it probably now too late to hope that any benefit will accrye by way of increasing yields. However, it may risk slow down the rate of yield loss. Another worthwhile point is that increased production may result in that, with a clean area, immature nuts do not have to picked from the trees before they are lost in the undergrowth.

Another opportunity to increase cash income for the villages of the LUBA division might be the marketing of crabs. This division has large areas of mangrove swamp in which crabs of good size and quality abound and the regular air service to Port Moresby might provide an outlet.



P.8

In Reply Please Quote

Economic Development and Land Use (cont.)

I and a talk to these people and enquired whether they could guarantee to deliver to the station a set number, say 100, good sized crabs taxthe each week on a given day and they replied that this was easily possible. My idea is that these crabs could be brought to the station on Thursday mornings, cooked in boilers, and immediately air freighted to Ster ships and Burns Philp freezers. A fair sized crab weighs approximately ** 1 th and, should freezer rates of 9d/1b be obtained kxx from Patair could be freighted to Moresby at a cost of 1/- each. With payment of 1/- to the people here it means that the landed price in Port Moresby would be 2/- which is not excessive. The main problem is the keeping qualities for the few hours to Moresby but visitors to the island have found that there was no difficulty. The income of £5 per week or £250 per annum does not appear much but it is over twice the amount which has been annually collected in tax from the area. A letter has been sent to both companies to sound out their interest in the scheme.

The introduction of Co-operative Societies is eagerly awaited by some villages while there are a few not very keen; mainly because they have little in the way of cash crops. The villages have banded themselves into groups and opened village Savings Bank accounts. They have more or less got the idea firmly fixed that they can form each their own little society.xxxxx Talks were given on the subject of Cocoperative Societies and it was made quite or that any society would have to embrace a great number of villa 3 to have a sufficient volume of business; and that, until such time as a society can be started under the proper guidance of the Co-operative Branch, they would do well to use the time trying to get some method into the production of their cash income. I tried to have special days appointed when all villagers would turn their efforts to fishing for the fish curing industry. This suggestion was well received but judging by the volume of production not yet acted upon.

Unfortune ately we just have not got the staff to push the people with their various economic projects. We can from time to time make suggestions but these suffer from lack of follow up. Economic activities in the sub-district could profitably occupy the retention of one officer for just that purpose. The present provision for coping with economic development is hopelessly inadequate.



P. 9

In Reply Please Quote

Political Development.

..

Council in the Trobriand Islands is expected within the near future in accordance with Administration policy to bring as many people as possible under Area Administration. It was part of my duties during this patrol to improve the people's information on Local Government and also to try to gain some impressions of their initial attitude.

The one thing I am sure of is that the Min is La Migobriand Island people do not NEED Local Government. This does not keeping with an that Local Government will not succeed or that it should not be in the upper troduced. The people of most areas having been under European influence for some time have dropped their old customs and have not the economic ability to take on the European way of life. This means they are in a vacuum between the old and the new and need something to fill that vacuum and keep them progressing. New economic ventures therefore appeal to them as filling the vacuum and Local Government Councils give them a new level of the prestige which was taken away by the Administration in the name of law and order. They then have something to compensate for their former culture. However, in the Trobriands the people have not lost very much of their culture and feel little desire for any inovations which may alter the status quo. Their main progressive idea is the desire for eash but even that is limited to the amount they can obtain without due inconvenience. If the acquisition of money means going away to work then 90% of the present population are not interested. It is true that the chiefly system is fading but other customs are dying a lot harder.

The various attitudes I met to Local Government can be summed up in three headings (1) Lack of interest (2) suspicion (3) opposition.

Lack of Interest.

The people definitely are not at the standing fittle for that matter. I have never once had anybody approach me approach when local Government was expected or request more information. They do, however, continually ask about Co-operatives.

Even though I carefully explain that Local Covernment cannot be forced upon them unless they, themselves,



P.10

Ir Repl, Plac Quote

Political Development reint.)

want it, they usually say that if the Government wants them to have it then they will. A lot of people said that, in spite of all they had heard about it, they just could not comprehend Local Government.

I would not say that this lack of interest is a great drawback but it certainly means that a great amount of propaganda will be necessary. There is not the staff here, at present, to undertake the campaign in anything like the pproportions it needs.

Suspicion.

There was in some areas, notably OBULAKU, an OKAIBOMA and LUIA villages, a nucleus of opposition based on basic ignorance of the workings of area administration. When asked for reasons some of the ones given were evidently thought up on the spot as a screen for the real reasons.

It is true that some people think their cash income will rule them out of Council affairs but the main reason with a cash income will rule them out of Council affairs but the main reason with I can see to assount for this attitude is our regislative Council observer MITADI. His position as second only to VANOI in the indirect of hierarchy of kiriwina means that he has considerable influence on it difficult kiriwina but it also means that, inthose villages which have not been to see him the saw of CMARAKANA, there is a fear of a WAIBADI controlled with the model of the council. It is not possible to dispel this fear at present as the sound mail reasoning is thus: Waibadi has gone to the Legislative Council, observed the Mail difficulties of OMARAKANA, therefore when Local Government comes to Kiriwina with full be controlled by WAIBADI or VANOI or both.

There seems little doubt that WAIBADI knows this attitude and is fostering it himself. While WAIBADI is very much for progress etc. he is still very much the TABADI chief and no democrat. Heads at OMARAKANA have to be kept lower than his and at conferences he will not sit down with others but remain standing with VANOI. There is little doubt he is jealous of his position and will use means to strengthen it.



P.11

In Reply Please Quote

No.

Policiest Development (cont.)

A lot of WAIBADI's supporters take it for granted that he is the emerging 'big boss' of Kiriwina. The coastal villages have a definite fear of an OMARAKANA dominance especially those ruled by strong TABALU classes.

Opposition.

香物

Whereas the villages cited above were not extremely happy about Loval Government they did not give any real impression that they would be extremely hard to convince of the benefits of a council.

Objections of more concrete form were given by various reople in the villages of Kavataria and Mulosaida. The main reasons were were:

- 1. The chiefs of these villages did not want to sit at any council with the chiefs of Omarakana. This is based on the fact that once Mulosaida was the most powerful village and resents the loss of their influence to Omarakana.
- Various people said they had already enough peole to obey and that they wanted nothing else besides the present way of administration and the Mission.

In all villages where the question was asked, and I must admit that I asked it only where the people were not happy about councils, the people said they would prefer to pay their taxation to the government rather than to the councils.

A little thought was shown by some people when they raised objections to the establishment of a council on the grounds that there were no people on Kiriwina who understood enough or who were well enough educated to take on council responsibility. These people were assured that the administration officers would give the council members their full support and guidance so that they could eventually searn the workings of the councils and take more responsibility themselves.



P.12

In Reply Please Quote

No.

Political Development (cont.)

Perhaps the most important point in the establishment of a council in this area is the method of its establishment. It seems that all or most of its members, according to the current trend, are to be nominated from the ranks of the chiefs. This was a point I assumed for a long time but recent observations tend not to make me very confident that this is the best method. In his unclude according the standard language of the standard language of the standard language of the power of their chiefs and therefore any other form of representation but by the chiefs would be ineffective. It has been long recognised that the power of the standard language over the people has been declining and just how much be translated over the power of the chiefs will usually not bring approach, accurate answers and I don't if any European could be very definite on the subject.

from a few strong chiefs, their power has waned so much that they are not a barrier to democratic councils. Even the most powerful of the chiefs has only authority over a certain range of subjects and his power is not absolute by are eans. He has power in relation to his to his wealth and his known se of local tradition. The weaker chiefs are not as powerful, other men in the village e.g the best gardener. There is a certain amount of prestige attached to rank but in itself it does not necessarily carry with it power. They may be likened to the British aristocracy who also no longer have power except through wealth or eminence in political life.

There is only an chief in the KUBOMA area who might be a man of considerable power. That is SIKWAIDOGA of GUMILABABA. He owns much of the village land and also the actual land on which the village is built which gives him the power to expel from the village those who incur his displeasure. Just the same, he is handicapped in that he formerly resided at MULOSAIDA and knows little about the GUMILABABA lands or history thus he probably does not have any more influence with the people than the Village Constable of the village.



P.13

In Reply Please Onote

No

Political Development (cont.)

By nominating members to the council all we may accomplish is to give new life to a'dying horse' and retard the rate of progress of the people. It would only tend to perpetuate a dying aristocratic rule against the wishes of the majority of the people. What have we to lose by holding the normal council elections? The main points are these:-

- agree
- 1. If the chatfly rule is not as strong as some suppose it to be then it is an injustice to the people to hand back power to the chiefs even though the people would probably rot object openly. It certainly would slow down the social advancement of the sub-district.
- 2. If the www chiefs still have enough power to compel the subjection of the people then only chiefs or their heirs will be elected as they would not pass up this opportunity of enriching their prestige by having the powers as councillors-not the forward Kiriwina people. Should it then happen that the chiefs were able to secure their places then at least the normal machinery will be there and will show in the elections whother or not the chiefs are losing their power and not leave it to a guess in 5 or 10 years that now is the time for elections and.
- the they on one they mot?
 - 3. I am sure the majority of the people do not want their chiefs to be the Local Government Councillors but would prefer men with a bit more education and outside contact. Naturally, a few of the chiefs will qualify on this score and be elected simply as the best men for the job. I have heard rumors to the effect that khexperplex a lot of the people are apprehensive that it will be a council of chiefs as they do not think they have snough desire for progress and are mostly illiterate.
 - 4. Since the death of MITAKATA the influence of the chief of OMARAKANA has greatly decreased in area. Whereas this influence was probably once the main stumbling block to normal council development it is now of much small r proportions.



P.14

In Reply Please Quote

No.

Political Development (cont.)

that of custodian of social custom and court of appeal in traditional matters than that of administrator. The Administration has not taken away these functions of his and he will not be slighted that he is not the one to help formulate Government programmes. In all but the few tightly controlled areas the work of the Village Constable in this Sub-District has proceeded on normal lines. This should not be the case if he has been subject to the law of a chief. For the Kiriwina there are two authorities; that of the Government and that of the chiefs and the 2x two are not confused in their minds, besides which the latter influence is waning

which, of course, are open to question but I do inink that, because Kiriwina is the delight of anthropologists, wexsheridans kietaxiax is no reason to base our conclusions that the extraordinary social arrangements will outweigh other important considerations. There is a definite for caution and to approach the establishment of a council with a mind alert to, but not clouded by, the position of certain men in the society. It will need a tremendous amount of work to whip up any degree of enthasiasm and more to bring about comprehension of council administration. In my mind the council must start with the normal eclectoral process and have the people either elect their chiefs or any other person they deem to be competent.

Health and Sanitation.

No medical orderly was taker on the patrol as there has been a high level of medical activity in the census division since my last patrol.

No praise can be too high for the amount of work the Public Health Department has done in the area recently. All villages have been sprayed and majorial suppressives distributed as the first stage of the alaria eradication scheme. A mild outbreak of diptheria resulted in the insculation of many hundreds of children with triple antigon and a other scheme is the B.C.G. innoculation of young children against T.B. No doubt these programmes will result in a further increase in the rate of population growth.



P.15

In Reply Please Quote

Health and Sanitation (cont.)

The wrage of letrinos by the emperior reminer remains only a hopeful thought. The coastal villages, as a rule, will adopt the usage of latrines built over the sea but attempts to get the people to use pit latrines have met with little success except in one or two villages.

CONCLUSION.

As described in the Introduction the patrol was interrupted on several occasions and at all times had to be done in conjunction with office work which mount there was always a definite time limit on the time that could be spent in any of the villages. As long as there is no increase in the staff of the subdistrict Patrol work must suffer to some degree. Following the last KUBOMA patrol report a Land Investigation and Survey has to be undertaken for the purchase of the land on which the Kiriwina airstrip is situated. This is likely to involve several weeks work and, to date, time has just not been avialable.

It will be noted that several of the usual headings for patrol reports such as Education, Village Officials, Rest Hnuses and Berracks etc have been omitted as they were discussed in my last report and there was nothing requiring further comment.

As will be seen from the length of the section I am particularly concerned about Economic Development. This is particularly important in view of the high rate of population increase. Schemes for the introduction of Local Government are all very well but seem to rest on a base of clay if an equally strong effort is not made to increase cash income. I know what the average Kiriwina would prefer; more cash or Local Government. It is quite t /ond the present staff to do more in the economic line but I am sure that, given constant guidance, the income of the area would show a small but steady increase when all avenues were exploited fully.

I would less to be a feel scale survey carried out in this mea before we well be in a position to assess the drue position



APPENDIX 1.

In Reply Please Quote

No.

LAND AVAILABLIITY SURVEY.

A coastal village where fishing is an important source of food. Village also trades fish for yams from the inland villages but most food is grown in the village gardens.

The village has enough land for its present population and perhaps for another 150 population increase. Most of the land is very hard to cultivate being filled with limestone outcrops.

Garden cycle 5 years.

Kavataria - Pop.450 Resident Pop. 388

As for Mulosaida. Can probably support another

Garden cycle 5 years.

Civeyova - Pop.213 Resident Pop. 207

Coastal village. Fishing important for food and yam trading but most food supplied from village gardens.

Insufficient garden land and rent land every year from KUDUKWAIKELA or WASAISUIA. Most own land very poor.

Garden cycle 4 years.

TEYAVA - Pop. 149 Resident Pop. 129.

Coastal village. Has hardly any land at all. One got a lot of food by trading fish for yams but now because of lack of canoes this trade is not big enough.

Village rents land every year from TUKWAUKWA, OIVEYOVA and KAPWAPU. Their own land is mostly poor.

Carden cycle 4 years.



P.2

In Reply Please Quote

No.

WASAISUIA - Pop. 85 Resident Pop. 81.

its needs. Sometimes rents land to OIVEYOVN village but has not got a great deal of excess. Most of their land is fairly poor and rocky and a fair proportion of it was spoilt by Army installations during the war.

Garden cycle 4-5 years.

TUKWAUKWA - Pop. 533 Resident 455.

A large coastal village that also depends on the sea for food and to trade for yams. Has nearly enough land for its people but rents land every 3rd year from MILIGILAGI, OKUPUK)PD or ILALIMA. Most of their land is poor and rocky.

Garden cycle 5-7 years.

KAPWAPU - Pop. 194 Resident Pop. 194.

An inland village whose land holdings are fairly large. However, wartime installations have spoilt a very big proportion of their good land freez the Losuia airstrip) and they will have to start renting land from KUDUKWAUKELA next year. This village cannot support a much larger population.

Garden cycle 4-5 years.

KUDUKWAIKULA - Pop. 91 Resident Pop. 91

An inland village with plenty of good garden land. Rents land to other villages in the area and could probably support a much larger population.

Garden cycle 5-6 years.



P.3

In Reply Flease Quote

No.

GUMILABABA - Pop. 253 Resident Pcn 238

An inland village with ample garden land for current needs and which could support a much bigger population than at present. Could probably support over 400 people.

Garden cycle 4-5 years.

WABUTUMA - Pop. 155 Resident Pop. 152.

An inland village with sufficient land for its present needs but could probably not support a population in excess of 200. Most of the garden land is poor and rocky.

Carden cycle 4 years.

BOITALU - Pop.137 Resident Pop.137

An inland village with enough land for its needs and probably enough for a population of 180-200 people. Much of its area is swamp and its garden land mostly like that of GUMILABABA although there are a few areas of good, coral free land.

Garden cycle 5 years.

SUVIYAGILA - Pop. 60 Resident Pop. 60

A small village with enough garden land for its population but not enough to rent to other villages. Has a lot of land swamp or semi-swamp where water is struck too close to the surface for the planting of yams. Could not support a very large population. Garden land in use is fairly good/

Garden cycle 5 years.

LONUA Pop.112 Resident Pop.112.

A viilage with enough land to support twice its present population. The general quality of the land is quite fair being half the rocky coraline soil and half relatively coral free.

Garden cycle 6 years.



P.4

In Reply Please Quote

No.

OILIESI - Pop.11 Resident Pop.14

Has enough to rent to other village with plenty of land. population of about 80.

Garden cycle 6 years.

WAWELA - Pop.58 Resident Pop.58

A small village on the Eastern side of Kiriwina at the extreme South of the census division. Even though in a sparsely populated area has not got much garden land as it is situated on the narrow waist of Kiriwina which is a raised ridge of almost solid limestone with hardly any soil. The village rents land from SINAKETA in the South Kiriwina Census Division.

Although there is not much land fish are plentiful and one of the main food sources.

Garden cycle 3 year:.

OBULAKU - Pop.113 Resident Pop.113.

A coastal village on the opposite side of the island from WAWELA. Has very little land as most is either part of the limestone ridge or mangrove swamp to the North. Rents land every year from KWABULA and SINAKETA.

Garden cycle 3 years.

LUYA - Pop. 172 Resident Pop. 172.

An inland village with sufficient land for an increase of about 50% in the population. Most of the land is rather poor.

Garden cycle 4 tears.

TALAKA - Pop .216 Resident Pop.215

Another inland village with plenty of good garden land as well as a lot of semi-swamp land which would probably be very suitable for rice.



P.5

In Reply Please Quote

No.

YALAKA (Cont.)

villages and could support a much increased population.

Gardon cycle 5 years.

BUDUWATLAKA - Pop. 5+ Resident P.p.5+

Another village with plenty of good garden land which is not all needed because of the small population. Could support a substantial population.

Garden cycle 5 years.

KULUWA - Pop.98 Resident Pop.98.

This village has a fair area of land but mostly of the type unsuitable for the cultivation of staple crops. Water is struck close to the surface make but their land may be suitable for the cultivation of rice.

The village has to rent land every year from BUDUWAILAKA village.

OKAIBOMA - Pop. 207 Resident Pop.207

A village at the Southern part of the division.

Has enough land but most of it is very rocky and hard to cultivate
but nevertheless the village could support a much increased population.

Garden cycle 7-8 years.

OKUPUKOPU - Pop. 194 Resident Pop. 192

Has not quite enough land for its present population and has to rent land from ILALIMA village. Most of the garden land is of good quality.

Garden cycle 5 years.

ILALIMA - Pop. 95 Resident Pop. 93

THIS



P.6

In Reply Please Quoie

ILALIMA

There is tack mangrove swamp in this area and for the present population but not enough to support a much increased population.

Garden cycle 3 years.

OSAPOLA - Pop.63 Resident Pop. 60.

Has just enough land for its present population as witnessed by the extremely short garden cycle. There are extensive areas of mangrove swamps between ILALIMA and KWABULA villages which makes the land area much smaller than would appear on a map.

Garden cycle 3 years.

KAITUVI - Pop.66 Resident 66.

Not short of land and could probably support

KWABULA - Pop.26 Resident Pop.25

A small village which owns a lot of land and would be capable of supporting a population of about 150.

Conclusion.

As can be seen there are few villages which have an acute land shortage at the moment. The villages of TEYAVA, OKUPUHOPU, OIVEYOVA, OBULAKU and WAWELA with a total population of just over 700 which is 16% of the total population of the Census Division are short of land and dependent to varying extents on other villages.

Another group of villages have just sufficient and occasionally have to rent land or soon will have to. These villages TUKWAUKWA&KAPWAPU, have a population of about 700 also. The Village of KULUWA with a population of 100 is to be included in the KILIVILA Census Division henceforth and will not be counted in the calsulations for this census division.



P. ?

In Reply Please Quote

No.

Conclusion (cont.)

The remaining villages are generally, in a position to absorb fair population increases. Part of their surplus to those villages with insufficient. The populations quoted as resident in the village are somewhat misleading. Most of those shown as absent from the village are employed locally or are local missionaries and all have and use garden land either in their own village or some other. The actual number absent from the sub-district is 81 including wives and children.

As observed in the main body of the report I think the division is capable of bearing a 70% increase in population or about another 2,000 people. There is no doubt that the population density is high **xx*, while no higher than some places in the highlands, the nature of the soil makes it necessary to plant comparition larger areas. The Trobriand Island gardens are among the biggest, I believe, in the Territory and while a lot of food is soli (it is really only a small proportion of the whole crop) none goes to waste.

The large villages of MULOSAIIA and KAVATARIA which I had always thought to be rather short of land claimed that they could support a much larger population and this estimate I have put im accordingly. However, I doubt very much that they could and I think they are relying on many young people able to obtain jobs after their schooling.

It must be appreciated thuxit that it very difficult to get accurate information on the land situation. The renting of land is one pointer. However, some villages rent from other villages that are themselves forced to rent land. This is mostly for convenience regarding the cituation of gardens. Most villages which have never had to rent land may assume that they never will as they cannot conceive that what was sufficient for them may not be sufficient for their grand-children. This inability to grasp the effects of the lower mortality rate may mean that some villages who claim to have considerable excess and may have that excess only for a short time.

ulatio REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE CONSTABULARY. Number. Name. Rank. Conduct. Remarks. Doiwa-Frairipa Const.5th Yr. Good Reliable member. 6333 7039 Evare-Ajai Const.5th Yr V.Good Consistent worker. G.P.W.Smith - O.R.P.N.G.C. PENICULAR TRACES

AILEUNA IS. SWAMES SCALE : IN = 2 miles (noprox) KILIVILA BOMA POU IS. FOR Y