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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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DISTRICT: MILNE BAY

STATION: LOSUIA

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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MILNE BAY DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1956/57

LOSUIA

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
<u>LOSUIA</u>		
1 - 56/57	B.Jinks	Kiriwina North Census Division
2 - 56/57	B.Jinks	Simsim Islands

MILNE BAY DISTRICT
LOSUIA SUB-DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:
1956/57



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of LOSUIA, MILNE BAY Report No. LOS 1-56/57

Patrol Conducted by B. JINKS C.P.O.

Area Patrolled KIRIKINA NTH. CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans NIL

Natives TWO

Duration—From 9/7/1956 to 17/8/1956

Number of Days 40

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/1954

Medical 1/1952

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Census & general administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Officer

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

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

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

Village Popula

Year 1956

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRA In				
				0-1 Mth.		1-4 Year		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F			
IALAKA	9/7/56	1	2											1	1	1	1	1	1	
KULLIWA	10/7/56	1													1			1	1	
BUDUWAILAKA	10/7/56					1									1			3	3	
LUYA	11/7/56	3					1								2	1				
WABAISSUA	12/7/56	5				1	1									2		1		
GUMILABAYA	12/7/56	6	2												3	3		1	4	
KUDUAWIKALA	13/7/56	2	2				1								1	1	1		3	
WABUTUMA	13/7/56	3	5						1						2	4		2	2	
OLIESI	14/7/56																			
LOBUA	14/7/56	1	2																	
SIVIAGILA	14/7/56	1																		
BOITALU	16/7/56	2	2																	
LIBUTUKA	18/7/56		4																	
OYAKAKI	19/7/56		1																	
GALIGALI	19/7/56		2																	
KULUYU	19/7/56		2																	
MWATALIWA	21/7/56	7	4				1	1							2	3		2	2	
KOLIKWAI	21/7/56		5							1					2	1		3	4	
BWATAVAIYA	23/7/56	2	3								1				3			2		
TULADA	23/7/56	7	2												3	5		2	1	
LABAI	24/7/56	2	1								1					3		1		
KABOLA	25/7/56	3	1												3	1		3	4	
LUWEBILA	25/7/56		3															3	6	
IDALEKA	25/7/56		1															1	1	
KAPWANI	26/7/56	1	2															3	4	
IJWAI	26/7/56	1	2															2	2	
MUTAWA	27/7/56	10	5				1	1							4			1	4	
KUDOKABILIYA	27/7/56	2	4												1	1			2	
LILUTA	28/7/56	3	2					1								2		4	4	
WASAPOLA	28/7/56		2															2	2	
KAIMWAMWALA	28/7/56	2	1												1	1		5	1	
SIVIAGILA	30/7/56	2	2												1			3	5	
KABULULA	31/7/56	2													1	1			2	
KWAIBWAGA	31/7/56	4	3																	
TILAKIYA	1/8/56	2																	6	4

Old Books

DESTROYED

AS FIGURES

AVAILABLE

N.A. 30-6-37

19th March, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
SAMARAI.

LOSUIA PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1956/57.

The abovementioned Report is acknowledged with
thanks.

Please instruct your staff on Outstations to submit
their Reports as soon as possible after the conclusion of the
Patrol.

It is unfortunate that the Vakuta Island Society
was formed and then left without any expert advice. No wonder
enthusiasm soon waned.

The feuding of the private traders has been going
on for many years, unfortunately to the detriment of the Native
people.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director. *10*

7/A
BV
19/3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/6/37 ✓
CAJS:EP

In Reply

Please Quote

D. S. P.R.1-56-57/98

HEADQUARTERS,
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,
SAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

25th February, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report - LOS 1-56-57 -- Mr. B. Jinks.

Cadet Patrol Officer.

Attached hereto is a report of a patrol of North Kiriwina Census Sub-Division by Mr. C.P.O. Jinks.

This officer now completing his first term, most of which has been spent in the Losuia Sub-District. This is his first solo patrol. It was well conducted, and the report makes interesting reading. However, it is difficult to understand the delay in writing a report in October of a July-August, 1956 Patrol, and the further delay in forwarding to this office under covering memorandum of the 17th January, 1957.

Native Affairs: The Assistant District Officer will be advised to recommend the appointment of a second Village Constable to control the OKAIKOPA, OBWADA and KAULAGU villages of the LIA Group.

Economics: Although a Native Society at VAKUTA Island was formed with the backing of Mr. H. Jackman of the Co-operative Section and has been registered, the Co-operative Officer at Samarai, who had repeatedly requested that this be delayed because of the difficulties of supervision due to lack of staff, has found it impossible to date to inspect the area. The formation of a further society in the KAIBOLA area at the present time would meet with the same difficulties. It is to be hoped that the present Assistant District Officer can provide adequate supervision and that the future officers continue his enthusiastic support.

Unfortunately, the history of private trading in KIRIWINA is filled with continuing feuding between the competing traders, usually at the expense of the indigenous people. With the advent of more strict copra grading at Samarai, these people were amongst the first to suffer with their undercured copra from green nuts and the detrimental effect of stripping coconut has had to be explained to the people on numerous occasions.

Credit usually in the form of supplying betel nut for deliveries of copra in the future, is still being given by certain of the traders, although no trader has been granted authority to extend credit. This has been the subject of confidential memoranda with your headquarters in the past.

To: The Director of Native Affairs:

Roads: The greatest proportion of funds for maintenance of roads in this District has been allocated to the Milne Bay area of the Gehua Sub-District to meet committed expenditure, but an endeavour will be made to allocate a percentage of the last quarters grant for maintenance of Kiriwina roads.

Education: The interest taken by the people in the KAIBOLA Village Higher School and their respect for the teacher in charge, ANIYA-NAKARA is pleasing and is indicative of the attitude of the people in this District towards the extension activities of the Education Department.

A. T. Timperley
 A. T. Timperley, *for*
 A. District Commissioner.
 Milne Bay District,
 S A M A R A I.

25th February, 1957.

P.R.Losl-56-57/98.

CAJS:EP

P.R.1-56-57/98

25th February, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

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Native Affairs: The Assistant District Officer will be advised to recommend the appointment of a second Village Constable to control the OKAIKODA, OBWADA and KAULAGU villages of the OBWELIA Group.

Economics: Although a Native Society at WAKUTA Island was formed with the backing of Mr. H. Jackman of the Co-operative Section and has been registered, the Co-operative Officer at Samarai, who had repeatedly requested that this be delayed because of the difficulties of supervision due to lack of staff, has found it impossible to date to inspect the area. The formation of a further society in the KAIBOLA area at the present time would meet with the same difficulties. It is to be hoped that the present Assistant District Officer can provide adequate supervision and that the future officers continue his enthusiastic support.

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A. J. Timberley

A. J. Timberley, *per file*
A/District Commissioner.
Milne Bay District,
CAMARAI.

25th February, 1957.

P.R.Los1-56-57/98.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply

Please Quote

DESK P/R1-56-57.

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE,
LOSUA,

MILNE BAY DISTRICT
16th January, 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR

The District Commissioner,
Milne Bay District,
S A M A R A I.

PATROL REPORT - MR. JINKS.

Attached is a report of a patrol of North Kiriwina census division by Mr. C.P.O. Jinks. This Officer accompanied the Assistant District Officer on a patrol of South Kiriwina and showed himself to be quite capable of conducting solo patrol and was therefore instructed to carry out the long overdue patrol of N/Kiriwina. The writer paid occasional visits to the patrol and found, as the report indicates, that Mr. Jinks was conducting the patrol in an efficient manner.

The long delay in submitting this report is regretted.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Kuluvalu : Village Constable TUTUVALU has been appointed since the patrol.

Omarakana : In my opinion the people's attitude towards routine village affairs was not brought about by the varied degree of attention paid to Mitakata but because of the Village Constable's neglect in carrying out his duties. After due warning a great improvement has been observed in the area.

Obwelia : I concur with Mr. Jinks suggestion that a constable should be appointed for the villages of Okaikoda, Obowada and Kaulagu. This group has on many occasions in the past been involved in brawls with nearby groups and it is thought that a Village Const. might have a restraining influence.

ECONOMICS.

The detrimental effect of stripping coconut palms has been explained to the people on numerous occasions. However, only recently a trader reported that he had been offered large amounts of copra cured from green nuts.

It is the writer's firm opinion that the practice of credit trading (locally referred to as 'wasi') is largely responsible for the general poor condition of palms in Kiriwina.

A visit to Kadi Is. revealed that only a small portion of the island is planted with coconuts. The Kajibola people will be advised to make full use of their plantation and towards this end the construction of a small smoke-house (along the lines described in a recent edition of the South Pacific Quarterly Review) is to be encouraged. Native produced copra in Kiriwina is of very poor quality being cured on small platforms over open fires

William Detached 1/13

HOUSING.

Housing is generally of a poor standard but any move to improve the buildings would be governed by superstition and custom which requires houses of the 'commoners' to be smaller than those of the clan chiefs. It is suggested that returning labourers may, in time, cause changes to be made.

ROADS.

Approximately 10 miles of roads suitable for vehicles connect all but a few villages in North Kiriwina. The 24 miles of what may be referred to as main motor-roads, were constructed by Allied forces and understandably have, over the years, deteriorated considerably. As is pointed out in the report, the allocation of funds would be necessary to effectively improve the surface.

AGRICULTURE.

Books covering tropical agriculture and information on the planting etc. of various seeds distributed by D.A.S.F. would indeed be useful additions to the station library.

LAND.

The number of expired and unlocated land leases in this sub-District requires a special patrol. This will be carried out in the near future.

L. J. Doolan
L. J. Doolan.
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply

Please Quote

XXX. MA 30-2

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE,
LOSUIA,
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

26th October, 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

The District Commissioner,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.

PATROL REPORT LOS 1-56/57

Area Patrolled: Kiriwina North Census Division
Officer Conducting Patrol: B. Jinks, CPO
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
Natives RPC - 2
Duration: 9th July to 17th August, 1955 -
40 days
Last Patrol to Area: DNA: September-October 1955 to Obwelia,
Omarakana and Kawaku groups.
December, 1954 to others.
PHD: Most villages visited by motor
transport. Last record of patrol
1952.
Objects of Patrol: Census and General Administration

D I A R Y

Monday 9th July

Proceeded to IALAKA from Losuia station. Census
of IALAKA. Construction of new Rest House begun.

Tuesday 10th July

Census of KULUWA and BUDUWAILAKA villages.

Wednesday 11th July

Census of LUYA village. Proceeded to BOITALU.

Thursday 12th July

Census of WASAISUYA and GUMILABABA villages.

Friday 13th July

Census of KUDUKWAIKELA and WABUTUMA villages.

Saturday 14th July

Census of OLIESI hamlet and LOBUA and SIVIAGILA
villages.

Sunday 15th July

Observed.

Monday 16th July

Census of BOITALU village. Proceeded to IALAKA.

Tuesday 17th July

At IALAKA. Rest house almost completed.

Wednesday 18th July

Proceeded to KULUVITU. Census of LIBUTUMA village.

Thursday 19th July

Census of OIYAKEKI hamlet and GILLIGALI and KULUVITU villages.

Friday 20th July

Check on KULUVITU area. Proceeded to TOBOADA.

Saturday 21st July

Census of MWATAUWA and KOLIKWAU villages.

Sunday 22nd July

Observed.

Monday 23rd July

Census of BWAITAVAIYA and TOBOADA villages.

Tuesday 24th July

Proceeded to KAIBOLA. Census of LABAI village en route.

Wednesday 25th July

Census of KAIBOLA and LUWEBILA villages and IDALEKA hamlet.

Thursday 26th July

Census of KAPWANI and IUWADA villages en route MUTAWA.

Friday 27th July

Census of MUTAWA and KUDOKABILIYA villages.

Saturday 28th July

Census of LILUTA, WASAPOLA and KAIMWAMWALA villages.

Sunday 29th July

Observed.

Monday 30th July

Census of DAYAGILA village. Proceeded to OMARAKANA.

Tuesday 31st July

Census of KAWEMUA and KWAIBWAGA villages.

Wednesday 1st August

Census of TILAKIWA, IYOLAOTA and WAKAILUA villages.

Thursday 2nd August

Census of OMARAKANA village. Proceeded to OBWELIA.

Friday 3rd August

Census of KABWAKU and WAKAISA villages.

Saturday 4th August

Census of OKAIKODA and OKAIBOBWA villages.

Sunday 5th August

Observed

Monday 6th August

Census of KAILAGU and OBOWADA villages.

Tuesday 7th August

Census of IALUMUGWA and OBWELIA villages.

Wednesday 8th August

Census of MOLIGILAGI village en route MWEYUYA BAY.

Thursday 9th August

Census of TOKWAUKWA village.

Friday 10th August

Census of OKAIBOMA and OKOPUKOPU villages.

Saturday 11th August

Census of ILALIMA and OSAPOLA villages en route OBULAKU.

Sunday 12th August

Observed

Monday 13th August

Census of WAWELA and OBULAKU villages.
Securely mounting.

Tuesday 14th August

Census of KWABULA and KAITUWI villages en route Losuia station.

Wednesday 15th August

Census of KAVATARIA and MULOALDA villages.

Thursday 16th August

Census of OIVEOWA and TEIAVA villages.

Friday 17th August

Check on GUMILABABA area. Census of KAPWAPU village.

NATIVE AFFAIRSVillage GroupsIalaka

This group has been visited as frequently as any since the war, and the Constable and Councillors know what is expected of them. The construction of a new Rest House during the patrol infused new life into the people and is the object of considerable pride. Orders given on the maintenance of cemeteries etc touched off competition among the four villages in the group, something of which Kiriwinans are reputedly incapable.

Boitalu

Work in this area has been consistent, although these villages are on the fringes of a swamp and improvement of muddy village surroundings was begun. The Rest House was extended beyond its former rabbit-hutch proportions, but is still not good, and the new building has been pointed up as the model for Rest houses; it follows the plan in the Village Constable's book and is a little larger. The population of the group has diminished considerably during the last thirty years and seems destined to become smaller (see remarks under CENSUS.)

Kuluvitu

This group has been without a Village Constable and two of four Councillors since they were dismissed some time in 1954. The area was made the responsibility of VC TOVAGGULA of TOBOADA, who was able to give it little attention. Extensive clearing and cleaning was carried out during the patrol's stay, but much remains to be done. The Rest House was extended and is now on a par with the general Kiriwinan standard. This group in particular should be visited in the near future, with particular attention to the IALAKA-KULUVITU causeway (see ROADS)

Toboada

Although much work had obviously been done in this area within days of the patrol's arrival, sufficient that it was done, and the area was in good order. There is an unusually large number of roads through this group and irregular maintenance has led to some deterioration. This is by no means serious, however, and principal efforts were directed at replacing the Rest House, a small, white-ant-ridden structure.

Kaibola

The Kaibola people contributed the most labour and material to the recent construction of the Kaibola Village Higher School, but have maintained their area well. There were many Army camps and installations there during the war, and the number of English-speakers is greater than in other parts of the Sub-District. The group offers the best opportunity for development of any in the area patrolled (see ECONOMIC POTENTIAL). The VC announced his intention of replacing the Rest House - in competition with TOBOADA - but it is doubtful if this will be begun in the near future, and is hardly necessary.

Mutawa

The condition of the villages was generally fair, and may be indicative of a much-needed improvement in the Village Constable's efforts.

Omarakana

A new Rest House has been constructed (see Patrol Report LOS 2-55/56), but was taken as an excuse to neglect roads completely, so much so that more than a hundred villagers were sent to Losuia for a CNM. They returned to OMARAKANA and at the end of a week had the area in good condition. The wide fluctuations in the amount of attention given to the chief MITAKATA in the past has not improved the peoples' attitude toward the more mundane functions of the Administration, and they need close attention.

Kabwaku

This was by far the best area visited, being superbly maintained by the efforts of Village Constable MWAIYOYU (see appendix). This VC was responsible for the Rest House competition in Central Kiriwina among IALAKA, OMARAKANA, KABWAKU and OBWELIA, due to the rivalry between the TABALU and TOLIWAGA clans (the latter centred at TOBOADA and KABWAKU). The results of this competition will not be seen until after the harvest festivities, but it should be fostered. Housing in KABWAKU village is generally poor, due to the scarcity of material, and a careful check must be kept to ensure that repairs are carried out.

Obwelia

Another good group, but rather large for one Village Constable. It is suggested that the group be divided into two, with a VC at OBWELIA controlling OBWELIA, IALUMUGWA and MOLIGILAGI and another at OKAIKODA controlling OKAIKODA, OBOWADA and KAULAGU. A Constable at OKAIKODA would render the differences of opinion that often arise between that village and the KABWAKU group less volatile. A new police barracks was completed during

the past few years and seem to be steadily mounting.

the patrol's stay, and a new Rest House will be begun after the harvest.

Okaiboma

This group contains all but one village in the MILALUBA district of Kiriwina, which is considered by the people as more sophisticated than the northern part of the main island. Houses are better, being built off the ground, and the people are a little more receptive to new ideas. The group is large and widespread and although it was in good order, too much supervision was being done by the Councillors. The present Rest House is in an exposed, isolated position on Mweyuya Bay, and would be better if transferred to the pre-war locality of ILALIMA village. This would allow officers easier access to villages in the group and closer contact with the people. The present building is maintained well, but the villagers would prefer it at ILALIMA as this would greatly reduce the damage caused by the heavy South-East weather on the coast. Work on the new one will begin after the harvest, utilizing some of the hardwood from the present structure.

Obulaku

This area is rather isolated, with swamp on either side of it, but the villages were well cleaned. OBULAKU and WAWELA are the first villages of the KAIBWAGINA native group, the others being in the Kiriwina South Census Division. WAWELA is a small, model village, with the best housing of any in the Sub-District.

Tokwaukwa

Three of the four villages in this group are on the coast near Losuia, and a relatively large number of the men are or have been working outside the Trobriands. This has not resulted in a generally better standard of housing, however, and the standard in OIVEOWA and TEIAVA

was by far the worst sighted during the patrol. Fourteen natives from these villages were gaoled by Mr. ADO Doolan for neglecting to repair houses. The road network is not large and was well maintained.

Kavataria

This group is very similar to TOKWAUKWA village - its two adjacent villages, KAVATARIA and MUIOSAIDA, are masses of coral outcrops and clearing a site in any of them would present a problem to a qualified engineer. Covering materials for houses are scarce, and there are few built on stumps. Village surrounds and the few roads were good.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

General

The patrol covered the period immediately preceding the month-long end-of-harvest festivities. The exchange of yams and the repair of food-storage houses occupies most of the people's time and necessitates considerable movement among the villages, but this did not affect the attendance for census and village inspections. As is to be expected, patrols are very well received in the Trobriands, and no delays are experienced in carrying out routine duties.

The recruiting of labour for work outside this District and the formation of a Native Society at VAKUTA Island have broken through two of the long-standing barriers to advancement and although the effects of these are not yet apparent, they have awoken a new sense of interest and awareness.

Formerly the only Kiriwinans in Port Moresby were educated by the Methodist Mission and were little known outside the Mission headquarters, having been absent from their villages since early childhood. The present recruits, about 70 in number, come from villages all over Kiriwina and the smaller islands and the return of themselves and their deferred wages is awaited with some eagerness. By

... seem to be steadily mounting.

reports, they are not particularly pleased with their work, and although further recruits are unlikely until their return, a further number should be available immediately afterwards.

Those who return should have attained sufficiently higher standing to wish to remain in their villages and it is doubtful whether the traditional isolationism of the Kiriwinan can prevent a change of outlook from that point.

The formation of the VAKUTA Society has brought forth no request from the villages in the area patrolled to start another, but the developments at VAKUTA were brought to the people's notice and are being closely watched by them.

These two developments notwithstanding, the greatest need of the Kiriwinan is some knowledge of other peoples of the Territory. They have no standards with which to compare their own stage of advancement and no sense of integration in a wider administrative programme. Further recruiting will continue to remedy this, but an increase in the number of Trobrianders in the Administration fields of Fisheries, Agriculture, Forestry and the native forces would be far better. At present there are only three native constables, two members of the P.I.R. and one Forestry Assistant from the whole Sub-District. The potential most certainly exists, and some careful recruiting should be most beneficial.

Economic Potential

There are many small stands of nuts in the Census Division, planted under the provisions of the Native Regulations Ordinance and the Native Plantations Ordinance in 1928 and 1929, but many of them are virtually useless. Clearing of the stands was instituted during the patrol and is nearing completion - much persuasion is needed in these

and their numbers seem to be steadily mounting.

played the major part in its construction. They should be most receptive to the idea of forming a Native Society. The Village Constable, TOBISIKOLA, expressed a desire to have a boat to enable his people to collect the coconuts from KADAI island, some twenty miles away. This island, in the LUSANCAYS Census Division, was established under the Native Plantations Ordinance on a Consent for 102 acres. Reports on the acreage planted vary between three-quarters and the whole of the total. In the KAIBOLA area, therefore, a minimum of 140 acres of trees divided among some 600 people provides excellent potential. Should the Co-operative Section have staff available in the future to supervise the VAKUTA Society, the KAIBOLA area would prove an excellent field, possibly with better prospects than the former.

Little potential other than copra exists at present, although a soil sample taken from the MUTAWA area was considered excellent for cocoa growing by the Department of Agriculture. If some fieldworkers were recruited, as mentioned earlier, a pilot plot of some cash crops could be started with little immediate difficulty with regard to land. Should cash-cropping become widespread, however, land would present an immediate problem, as the construction of airstrips and installations during the war took up a large amount. It is doubtful if even one plot of cocoa of an economically sound size would not seriously affect the amount of garden land available, particularly as native plantations are almost all on second- and third-class land. This shortage of land is the main factor affecting the planting of new coconuts, and planting, while desirable, should be restricted to the roads, particularly the main Losuia-Kaibola motor road, where there is space for approximately 5,500 nuts. The best position for these would be on the

----- seem to be steadily mounting.

far side of the ridges thrown up by grading, where there is a depth of soil and light undergrowth. Sufficient seed nuts could be obtained locally, but a new strain, perhaps from Baihara plantation, would be more satisfactory.

The KAIBOLA area offers excellent opportunities for a co-operative movement, and until at least one is begun on KIRIWINA there is little hope of adapting the Trobriand social system, well suited though it is, to a Local Government Authority.

Village Officials - General

Village Constables are listed in the appendix.

The Village Councillors are generally the ranking men in the villages but far too many perform some of the duties of a Village Constable. The difference between the two was pointed out during talks in each of the groups and although these men become leaders from an Administration as well as a traditional viewpoint, it is not in the best interest.

A test case, in which it was hoped to emphasise the Councillors' role, occurred at KAIBOLA. The Councillors and the Constable requested that the KAIBOLA Aid Post, which had been closed due to shortage of staff, be re-opened. VC TCBISIKOLA, the driving force, was instructed to stand down from the group, which prepared to put to Mr. EMA Kenny at Losuia. On this occasion the request could not be granted immediately, but in this way it should be possible to give ^e these officials a further grounding in their correct functions.

Housing

Kiriwinan housing can be broadly classified in four types:

- 1) those built on short piles or stumps - a good,

the number of these seem to be steadily mounting.

well-maintained type common in the MILALUBA native district (see map).

2) the traditional "peaked" type (as depicted on the 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp). This type, built on the ground, is usually damp inside and puddles often form during rain, particularly if the house is built on a slope. Less of these have been built in recent years, being succeeded by

3) undersized, square structures built on the ground and of poor materials and

4) those constructed with war-time scrap - ingenious structures, but hardly conducive to clean or cool living.

Something of a "blitz" was carried out against the latter two types during the patrol. Occupants of these houses take no pride in them, and they are usually in a very bad state of repair. The main reason in type 3) is the rapid deterioration of the materials and in type 4) the relative slowness - the people think that iron should last forever. Care is taken in the construction of the traditional kind, but here again the materials rot quickly, particularly the walls and roofing in contact with the ground.

In the MILALUBA district, where piled houses are in the majority, the people express contempt for the Kiriwinan varieties and for the superstition that spirits enter houses built off the ground. This is a major factor to be considered, however, in any move toward such a type, and in the few Kiriwinan villages where piled houses are being built (DAYAGILA, LIBUTUMA) the people consider that they are defying the spirits.

Another factor affecting housing conditions is the absence of a reciprocal system of labour, which seems attributable to the survival of older custom. Before the advent of the white man, chieftains were the only men of means. The commoners gardened, kept pigs and built houses for him, and the "benevolent" chieftainships demanded that the building of a house be repaid

the houses seem to be steadily mounting.

generously. Since larger feasts and greater "presents" meant more powerful chiefs, the cost of building a house was far out of proportion to the labour involved, as in the case of the more ceremonial KULA canoes. The commoners contented themselves with scaled-down versions of the chiefs' houses - probably similar to type 3) mentioned above, and capable of being built by one man.

Now that the relative wealths of chief and commoner have attained more of a balance, there are few men who can afford the 800 - 1,000 pounds of yams, a pig and betel nut that is needed for payment of house-building. This system of labour and supply of material for housing appears to be an unaltered custom which, if not harmful, is not beneficial. Any move away from it would further weaken the chiefs' power, but would certainly improve the general standard of living

Roads & Airstrips

Despite the unusually wet weather experienced during the patrol, most village roads were in good condition - with the notable exception of the OMARAKANA area, as mentioned above. Some of the roads in the BOITALU and TOBOADA groups, which are on the fringes of swamp, need a little filling on occasions, but usually little maintenance besides grass-cutting is required.

The motor-roads to KAIBOLA and MWEYUYA Bay are cleared of scrub to an average width of forty feet, and the larger holes are filled. These roads cause a great deal of wear on motor vehicles, however, mainly because of coral outcrops and the odd patches of surfacing that are still bound together. If these could be chipped away along the crown of the road, a moderately good surface should result. Such work over some twenty miles would require the allocation of funds, but a large labour force is available.

The causeway across the swamp separating IALAKA and

... losses seem to be steadily mounting.

KULUVITU presents a problem, as it is used regularly by only 250 people. It is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and built only of clay, so that it is being gradually washed away by rain. The KULUVITU villagers repair any breaks, but the 70-odd males in the group are hardly enough to restore it to its former height. It was apparently the intention of Mr. then-ARM Hall to build two others to link SIVIAGILA-KULUVITU and KULUVITU-BWAITAVAIYA and to use the combined labour force on each. It hardly seems reasonable now, however, to employ the TOBOADA and BOITALU groups in restoring this single road which they do not use. Completion of the system would involve building another $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 miles of causeway. The system would be useful but hardly vital, and it seems a question of three or, eventually, none, as the present one will be washed down to swamp level within five or six years.

The airstrip that is maintained is in good condition and for smoothness of surface and length is apparently equal to any in the Territory. The northern strip is covered with secondary growth, but there seems little likelihood of it ever being suitable for gardening again. The loss of some 600 acres of land seems to have had little effect on the amount of food grown in the TOBOADA area, but the rapid rotation of other land since the war may show its effects in later years.

LAW AND ORDER

Only three CNM cases were brought to the notice of the patrol. Two, mentioned above, concerned the neglect of village roads and housing, and the other a fight over a woman. All were referred to Mr. ADO Doolan at Losuia. The people respect the law and fully realize that its enforcement has brought many benefits, although a few derive a gambler's thrill in defying the laws governing roads etc. They are becoming fewer, as their losses seem to be steadily mounting.

The usual large number of complaints concerning non-payment of credit ("wast") was aired, and although many of the complainants are disgruntled losers in village hearings, a few show a real desire for Government help. The low incidence of crime indicates a pleasing orderliness in village affairs and a contentment that is perhaps a little too great for real progress.

HEALTH

The health of the people is extremely good. Although two of the five Aid Posts in the area patrolled have been closed due to shortage of staff, the Orderlies maintain a good coverage and the transportation of more serious cases to the Losuia hospital presents no problem. Interference by the older village women in maternity cases is becoming rarer, due to the confidence that the villagers now have in the Welfare service at Losuia.

The Methodist Mission Welfare nurse, Miss B. Coulson, conducts regular patrols by bicycle and on foot, and an out-patients' clinic is maintained at the Mission headquarters.

The health services in the Sub-District have the full confidence of the people and the only weakness to be overcome is a habit of not having minor injuries treated immediately and regularly.

CENSUS

Figures are appended. In many cases these may be a little inaccurate as the intervals between compilation varied between eleven months and six years, but the figures on births, deaths etc. cover a period of twelve months as nearly as possible. The books for KULUVITU and BOITALU groups and TOKWAUKWA village were lost or destroyed several years ago. The statistics to date for BOITALU do show, however, that present and past births have not been on a par with other groups. The sizes of village sites show that OBIESI and IOBUA villages have decreased considerably

in size and BAU village, once with a probable population of 35-40, is deserted. Garden land in this area is very scarce, and this has no doubt led to large-scale adoptions of garden land in other villages. It is probable that in earlier times these people could have survived on the largesse of the chiefs in payment for labour on his land, but there is insufficient land to make his own gardens.

The patrol map appended is taken from the chart Aus 032, on a scale of 1:120,000 as the 4-inch strat. of the Trobriand Islands is inaccurate and too small to mark in all the villages.

AGRICULTURE

Although harvesting has only just been completed, the preparation of new gardens is well under way. Yams, sweet potato and taro are the major crops in that order, but most villagers plant a wide variety of introduced crops. These include tomatoes, cucumbers, water melon, French beans, Chinese cabbage, pumpkin and sweet corn. The greater part of the latter crops is for sale to European residents, although sweet corn is very popular, particularly in the lean period that occurs in January-February. This year's yam harvest is rather smaller than last year's, and several small villages have few yams suitable for storage. This is due to the fact that the crops were left to ripen too much, and consequently these had to be eaten or traded quickly. The villages so affected are coastal, however, and have good supplies of seafoods.

Large quantities of various seeds have been received from Port Moresby from the Department of Agriculture, but as some of these have been unlabelled, and no instructions for planting those that are labelled are on file, it is impossible to give villagers information on planting. It is suggested that a booklet with recommendations for sowing some of the more common types would be very useful for outstations.

Appendix "A"

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Village Officials

IALAKA

VC GALULULA has some authority but minute enthusiasm. The Councillors are not particularly effective, with the notable exception of MOSAIYEWA of IALAKA. The Village Constable was absent in Samarai at the time of the patrol and the drive and direction shown by MOSAIYEWA in the construction of the Rest House is most commendable. If GALULULA does not improve the Councillor should replace him.

GUMILABABA

VC SIMYA is another Constable with a diffident approach to his job and there is no compensating Councillor, although these are satisfactory. This VC needs close attention and considerable encouragement.

BOITALU

VC MTOLIBA has quite firm authority, but does not have the enthusiasm and sense of competition that is beginning to show in the better VC's. This may be because of his very limited contact with the others. The BOITALU people have no standing in the Kiriwinan social system, and if this area could be used as a model it would prove a powerful lever throughout Kiriwina.

KULUVITU

A new Village Constable, TUTAVALU, was appointed and his showing during the patrol was promising. An ex-AC, WARO, was responsible for the small amount of work done in these villages since 1954. The new Councillors are senior men, and the existing two may make a better showing given some leadership. This group in particular will need supervision for some time.

TOBCADA

VC TOVAGOGULA is one of the better Constables, mainly by virtue of his position as eldest son of UWAILASI, a Councillor and one of the major Trobriand chiefs. The latter is most effective and the other Councillors have little opportunity to make a showing beside these two men.

KAIBOLA

VC TOBISIKOLA is the most intelligent Constable in the Sub-District. He is the son of the previous VC and has considerable authority. He would be extremely useful in the event of Co-operatives being introduced in his area, and his work in the construction of the Kaibola School was invaluable. The Councillors are, unfortunately, rather poor.

MUTAWA

VC LUWAKAISA has improved a little in the last year but he is not a forceful man and his authority is doubtful. The Councillors are all influential men and there is often a contest of strength between them and the VC.

OMARAKANA

VC TOBUTUSAWA is unfortunate in possessing the

demeanour and some of the traits of a rogue. His position as VC gives him greater influence with MITAKATA, but rather than forming a close link between the chief and the Administration he is often a barrier due to the friction that arises from correcting his inefficiency, as during this patrol. He was given the ~~title of several villages, and an improvement is noticeable for the present.~~ The Councillors are far overshadowed by MITAKATA.

OBWELIA

VC BUNUAGOLA is consistent in his duties, and the Councillors give him good support, particularly KADESI of KAULAGU. The officials in this group work well together, and the results can be clearly seen.

OKAIBOMA

VC KAVALOGUSA is the first to be appointed (1948) in OKAIBOMA village, all others having come from OKOPUKOPU. He is therefore isolated from KAITUVI, the farthest village and too many of his duties fall on the Councillor, IAIKI. It is essential in this area that the VC have social status and KAVALOGUSA, although keen, is not very influential outside of OKAIBOMA.

OBULAKU

VC TAURIKI is one of the "old school" and seems little affected by social squabbles. He is the only VC in the Sub-District with a knowledge of both Motu and English, and although isolated from Losuia, he displays considerable initiative.

TOKWAUKWA

VC MJLAOMA is a relatively new appointee who is very keen and who has done some good work in the past. Although he lacks initiative, he discharges his duties well, with good backing from the Councillors.

KAVATARIA

VC TOPURINA holds the Loyal Service Medal for wartime work. He is shrewd and quite influential, and does a good job in a difficult group. The best of the three Councillors is BULASA of MULO SAIDA, who is more effective in that village than the Consable, doing some of the latter's work.

APPENDIX "B"

EDUCATION

At the time of the patrol's visit to KAIBOLA, the village higher school was still being built and these classes were being conducted with 36 pupils. The KAIBOLA and TOBOADA people contributed the greatest efforts towards its construction and are most enthusiastic about it. The main reason for their keenness is the way in which the school was established - as a community undertaking. The people are most impressed by the Teacher-in-Charge, Antia Warara, and he has gained wide respect in the short time that he has been at KAIBOLA. Although the villagers had no notice of its establishment, the Administration school has been very well received, and should result in a great broadening of outlook.

The Catholic and Methodist Missions have schools in the area. It is always rather difficult to obtain accurate figures concerning these, as most roll-book entries are made at the Missions' headquarters, but these approximate figures were compiled:

Catholic Mission

Village	No. teachers	Highest standard	Approx. no. pupils	English-speaking teacher?
OKAIKODA	3*	3	80	Yes
LILUTA	2	3	30	Yes

A number of pupils from these villages and from TEIAVA and TOKWAUKWA are taught from Monday to Friday at the Catholic Mission headquarters at GUSAWETA. No visit was made there, but there are approximately 60 pupils under the charge of two Sisters and some five native teachers, teaching up to standard five.

Methodist Mission

Village	Number Teachers	Highest Standard	Approx Number Pupils	English-speaking teacher?
IALAKA'	1	2	40	Yes
GUMILABABA	1*	2	40	No
WABUTUMA	1	2	30	No
BOITALU	1	2	35	No
KULUVITU'	1	2	25	Yes
TOBOADA	1*	2	35	No
MWATAUWA	1	2	35	Yes
KAIBOLA	1	2	25	No
MUTAWA	1*	3	40	Yes
DAYAGILA	1	3	30	Yes
KWAIDWAGA	1	2	35	No
OMARAKANA	2	3	35	Yes-one
OBWELIA	1*	2	30	Yes
TOKWAUKWA	3	3	60	Yes-one
OKALBOMA	1*	2	30	No
ILALIMA	1*	2	25	No
OBULAKU	1	2	25	No

Note: 'school being replaced

*a catechist or teacher's wife makes some contribution to the teaching

also 1) The attendance is a mean between the teacher's estimate and the number observed.

2) The standard is by the teacher's reckoning and is

apparently based on the number of years a child has attended school.

3) An English-speaking is considered as one who can answer questions intelligently. Only the KULUVITU, MUTAWA, OBWELIA, OKAJKODA and LILUWA teachers speak English sufficiently well to conduct a class.

The Methodist Mission headquarters at CIABIA has a school attendance of some 150 children, half of whom are boarders. Of the eight to ten teachers there (the number varies), those in charge of standards 3, 4 and 5 teach the majority of lessons in English.

There are few children in any of the village schools who have reached the Class 2 standard as required by the Department of Education syllabus, due mainly to their minute knowledge of English.

During the patrol villagers were encouraged to come to the Rest Houses to listen to the Native Peoples' Session broadcasts. None of these people have a knowledge of Police Motu, but condensed versions of the news were relayed to them. Although these brought little response, the fact that another Papuan was broadcasting made some impression, and surprising interest was shown in the various songs.

A number of photographs of city scenes, similar to those produced for tourists, was also shown to people gathered at Rest Houses. Such photographs are, of course, hardly educational owing to the subject (Adelaide) and the odd perspectives. This was only in the nature of an experiment, but it was encouraging to note the number of perceptive comments some of the pictures produced. From what was observed while distributing these pictures, it seems that a series of easily-interpreted photographs concerning village matters might bring better results than long talks.

APPENDIX "C"

LAND

No work was done in this regard - a patrol dealing solely with land matters will be conducted in the New Year (see Patrol Instructions)

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APPENDIX "D"

RPC REPORT

No 6975 Constable NAURA:

A most intelligent, responsible
Constable who is ready for NCO training.

No 8437 Constable LAUWA:

A keen, intelligent member whose
high spirits should be tempered by experience.

-----0-----



KIRIVINA NTA.

CENSUS DIV'N

SCALE - 1:120,000

LEGEND

- REST HOUSES - IN VILLAGE
- " - OUTSIDE VILLAGE
- ▲ AID POSTS - OCCUPIED
- " - UNOCCUPIED
- MISSIONS - HEADQUARTERS
- VILLAGE SCHOOLS
- CATHOLIC
- METHODIST
- ROAD - WARTIME
- (SOLID, RECENTLY USED)
- "WATER DISTRICT" BOUNDARIES
- (BY VILLAGES - NOT LAND)

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
				1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearers (by age)		Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	
KWABULA	14/8/56	1													1	1											2	5	2	3	4	5	6	5	7	7	4	23			
KAITUVI	14/8/56	2	2								1	1			1	5	5									6	14	5	13	1	14	5	2	16	14	20	15	65			
KAVATARIA	15/8/56	5	3			1		1		1		1			2	3	1	6	8	3	2					1	18	61	17	64	4	69	4	4	75	64	96	102	352		
MULOSAIDA	15/8/56	2	7								2	1			1	2	3	5	12	3	5	1					2	1	11	33	6	51	2	57	4	2	52	60	47	71	260
OIVEOWA	16/8/56	4	2								2	3	1		9	12	4	4								7	46	12	84	1	38	3	9	36	36	66	45	186			
TEIAYA	16/8/56	2	1								1	1			2	2	4	3			1				1	4	31	3	27	2	29	3	6	25	16	44	35	123			
KAPWAPU	17/8/56	3	7								1		2		3	1	2	2								7	40	10	26		30	4	2	34	41	58	40	173			
TOTALS		14	133			3	5	4	2	1	5	1	3	49	66	6	10	16	94	167	38	9	44	3	1	29	7	399	4	235	130	763	4	224	158	9	1234	7122			
COMBINED TOTALS		27									58	81			248	261	47	47			1		36			1822		1632							6986						
GRAND TOTALS											159														5		131								136						

T.B. PREVENTS RESULTE 5 + 131 = 136 245

6986 X
136
7122 7122

Population Register

Area Patrolled.....

1

MIGRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
In		Out	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
1	1	5									12	39	15	28	3	34	4.4	39	37	58	46	163
1											5	17	3	15		11	4.0	21	16	21	25	57
3		2									6	17		8	1	8	2.7	9	6	25	14	56
4		1	1						1	4	8	25	5	24		31	3.7	34	22	49	47	158
			2	1				1			4	16	1	15		13	4.1	23	9	24	22	82
4	6	9	2								10	39	16	34	4	38	4.3	41	48	64	62	217
3	1	1									3	20	5	14		15	4.7	17	14	20	20	80
2		1			2				2		7	36	7	28	2	27	4.3	32	31	55	46	168
											1	2		3		3	3.2	3	2	5	5	15
											4	22	2	20	2	20	3.1	20	10	37	29	96
											1	15	2	13	1	15	3.2	8	9	17	17	53
											3	28	7	29	1	30	3.0	23	18	46	44	131
											5	11		12		10	3.9	11	6	15	15	47
											1	5		3		3	2.3	1	1	6	4	12
											1	11	2	10	2	11	5.4	12	11	14	12	49
											2	26	1	17		18	3.1	15	21	32	44	112
2	4	5									9	36	7	35	1	38	4.4	49	27	53	49	179
4	1	2									3	17	7	13		13	5.5	14	24	23	13	79
2	4	11									9	24	4	16	1	16	4.3	23	18	40	29	115
1	2	4							2		11	31	10	35	2	37	4.3	46	28	52	51	179
	1	3									4	10	2	6		8	4.4	11	7	19	12	49
4	3	4									7	14	4	15		17	4.8	22	17	24	25	88
6		2									4	10	3	12	2	13	4.2	7	15	18	17	60
1											1	4	2	3		3	5.4	3	7	6	5	21
4	3	4									2	8	3	5	1	9	4.7	9	10	17	12	45
2	2	3									1	13	1	11	1	11	4.5	12	11	13	17	58
4		4							1		8	36	9	33	3	36	4.9	46	41	60	48	196
2	1	3									6	22	2	18	1	19	4.6	19	18	34	26	97
4	1	2									8	17	5	18		21	4.8	26	17	33	29	105
2		2									2	14		7		5	4.3	10	9	18	17	54
1	1	1									1	13	1	12	1	12	4.5	12	9	19	14	54
5		3			1						5	26	5	20		22	4.4	19	31	45	32	129
2					4						6	17	4	19	3	20	4.6	20	16	25	25	90
	2	1			8				1		19	29	12	71		45	4.7	57	39	62	59	226
4	2	3			4						7	16	4	15	2	17	4.7	27	22	25	25	93



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

SPECIAL

PATROL REPORT

District of MILNE BAY - LOSUIA S.D. ^{SPECIAL} Report No. 2156-57

Patrol Conducted by MR. B. JINKS P.O.

Area Patrolled SIMSIM ISLANDS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 4/3/1957 to 12/3/1957

Number of Days EIGHT DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/...../19.....

Medical/...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Initial stage of campaign to clear mosquitoes from KONIA Island.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

30/6/38

NA. 30/6/38

10th April, 1957

The District Commissioner,
Samarai.

Lesuia Special Patrol Report

The above mentioned report is acknowledged with
thanks.

It is very unfortunate that this project could not
have been completed in one visit.

Please instruct the Assistant District Officer, Lesuia
to have the job completed as soon as practicable.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

9/4
10/4

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

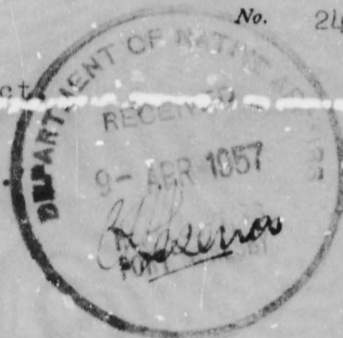
C. A. J. S. IMCI.

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 248

Headquarters,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.

27th March, 1957.



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Special Patrol- LOSUIA SUB-DISTRICT.

Please find attached copy of Special Patrol of 8 days carried out by Cadet Patrol Jinks as a follow up to the patrol reported in LOS.2-56/57.

Once this project is completed there should be a gradual increase in the island's copra production as well as a marked relief from mosquitoes.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached for your action.

A. T. Timperley
A. T. Timperley, *[Signature]*
A/District Commissioner.

Attach:

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

XXXX. NA 23/3-194

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE,
LOSUA,
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,
16th March, 1957.

MILNE BAY DISTRICT

The Assistant District Officer,
LOSUA

SPECIAL REPORT - SIMSIM ISLANDS

Object of Patrol: Initial stage of campaign to clear mosquitoes from KONIA Island - Patrol Report LOS 2-56/57 refers.

Duration: 4th to 12th March, 1957 - 8 days.

DIARY

Monday 4th March: Proceeded to Simsim Islands

Tuesday 5th to Friday 8th March: Clearing of Coconut grove on Konia Island

Saturday 9th March: Inspection of Kawa Island - returned to Konia.

Sunday 10th March: Observed

Monday 11th March: Clearing of grove, spraying of swamp and spraying of village houses.

Tuesday 12th March: Returned to Losua.

--0--

The patrol was supplied with a knapsack spray and four gallons each of Malariaol and DDT solution by the EMA, Losua.

The work done has not completely eradicated the mosquitoes, as there was insufficient DDT to spray any of the main breeding-places, which is a heavily-overgrown coconut grove, and fallen trees and scrub could not be burnt off due to wet weather.

The following work was carried out:

1. The coconut grove was cleared of secondary growth. Sufficient coconut trees were felled to admit sunlight to every part of the grove for at least part of the day.
2. The swamp area of the island was sprayed with oil.
3. A drainage ditch was re-opened, and this should drain at least half of the water from the swamp at the southern end of the island.

The effect of the clearing of the bush is already most noticeable, particularly during the day. Whereas it was previously impossible to walk more than 50 yards from the village due to the mosquitoes, the grove is now free from them for some 250 yards during daylight.

The following work remains to be done:

1. Spraying of the grove with DDT - the cleared area measures approximately 450 by 150 yards.
2. Laying of further oil on the swamp area - eight gallons of oil would be sufficient.
3. Further thinning of the grove - Another 200 trees could be cut down. As food was very short during and before the patrol's visit, a third of the village's population were at Kiriwina, buying food. It was therefore impossible to complete the cutting, but this could be done later.

The Konia villagers worked extremely well under most trying conditions. The mosquitoes are now less troublesome, but a further visit should virtually eradicate them. The people are fully aware of the help given them, and would appreciate the completion of the campaign.



CPO

(Jinks)