

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: Northern

STATION: Kokoda

VOLUME No: 18

ACCESSION No: 496.

1957 - 1958

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1989.

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



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PATROL REPORT OF: KOKODA N. D  
 ACCESSION No. 496  
 VOL. No: 18: 1957/58 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 5

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1]1-1957/58	1-38	LANG K. J. (P/O) Gr. II	Lower and upper Chirima.		09/07/57-28/07/57
[2]2-1957/58	39-75	WILLIAMS J. C. (A.D.O)	Eiage Census Division, Kokoda S/D		28/10/57-01/11/57
[3]3-1957/58	76-110	LANG K. J. (P/O)	Fahinaimbo Census Division.	map	06/11/57-14/11/57
[4]4-1957/58	111-128	WILLIAMS J. C. (A.D.C)	Portion, Chirima C.D. (Iora Chirima valley)		06/01/58-11/01/58
[5]5-1957/58	129-171	" "	Wawonga and Songe Census Division		03/03/58-11/03/58

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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NORTHERN DISTRICT

KOKODA SUB DISTRICT REPORTS 1957/1958

No. 1	LOWER AND UPPER CHIRIMA	K. J. LANG
No. 2	BIAGE CENSUS DIVISION	J. C. WILLIAMS
No. 3	FAHINAEMBO CENSUS DIVISION	K. J. LANG
No. 4	LOWER CHIRIMA VALLEY	J. C. WILLIAMS
No. 5	WAWONGA AND SONGE CENSUS DIVISIONS	J. C. WILLIAMS

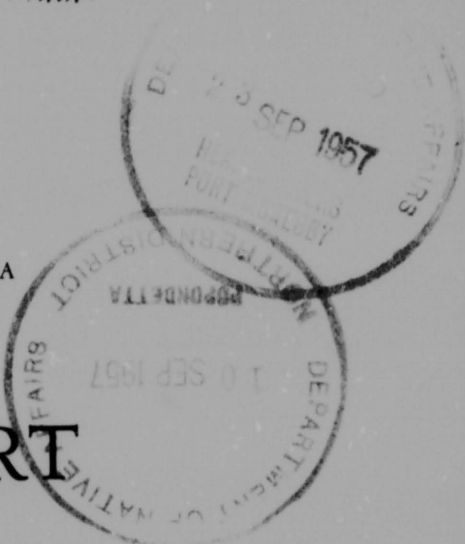
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT



District of NORTHERN Report No. 1 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by K. J. LANE P/O Gd. II

Area Patrolled LOWER and UPPER CHIRIMA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 8

Duration—From 9/7/1957 to 28/7/1957

Number of Days 20

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/1956

Medical 3/1957

Map Reference PATROL MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, CENSUS and MEDICAL CHECK

INSPECTION MISSION ROAD BURE - KUI CREEK

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16/9/57

*F. Bennett DC*  
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 ... £.....

Paid to Village Constables £60.0.0

# Village Po

Year... ENDING JUNE 1958 .....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
KANGA	9.7.57																	
SEIBA	10.7.57	1																
KARUKARU	11.7.57	4	3											1			5	
ASIMBA	11.7.57	5	1						1	1	1	1			3	3		
SANAMA	12.7.57	1	1														1	
KOROGO	12.7.57	1	1													1		
BURE	12.7.57	1	1													2		
GORAWAKU	15.7.57	2	1												1	3		
TURA	16.7.57	3	1													1		
KAGO	16.7.57		2					1								1		
SONGATU	17.7.57	3	1						1		1				1	4		
MILI	18.7.57	2	2															
KOFA	18.7.57	2	1					1							1			
EFA	18.7.57	1													2	2		
VUIVA	18.7.57	1															1	
MAIMANI	18.7.57		1												1			
SINGGO	19.7.57	3	1															
BELAVISA	19.7.57	1	1															
YORIBAI	19.7.57	3	1											1				
KIKORI	20.7.57	1	2														1	
GO	20.7.57	3	1					1	1						1	2		
GARIMA	22.7.57	3	1	1						1		1					1	
SE	22.7.57	1	1								1				2			
GENARA	22.7.57	3	1												1	1		
FCRO	23.7.57		1						1						1	1		
GERLA	23.7.57	2	1					1	1	1						1		
EYESA	24.7.57	4	2												1	1		
BOFU	24.7.57	1	2												1			1
		52	31	1				4	5	3	3	2	2	20	28		1	

10

0600





**LEGEND:**

- o Village
- + Mission
- Vehicle Road
- Patrol Route
- Air Strip





KOKODA

# CHIRIMA VALLEY

## SKETCH MAP TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT

No 1 OF 1957/58.

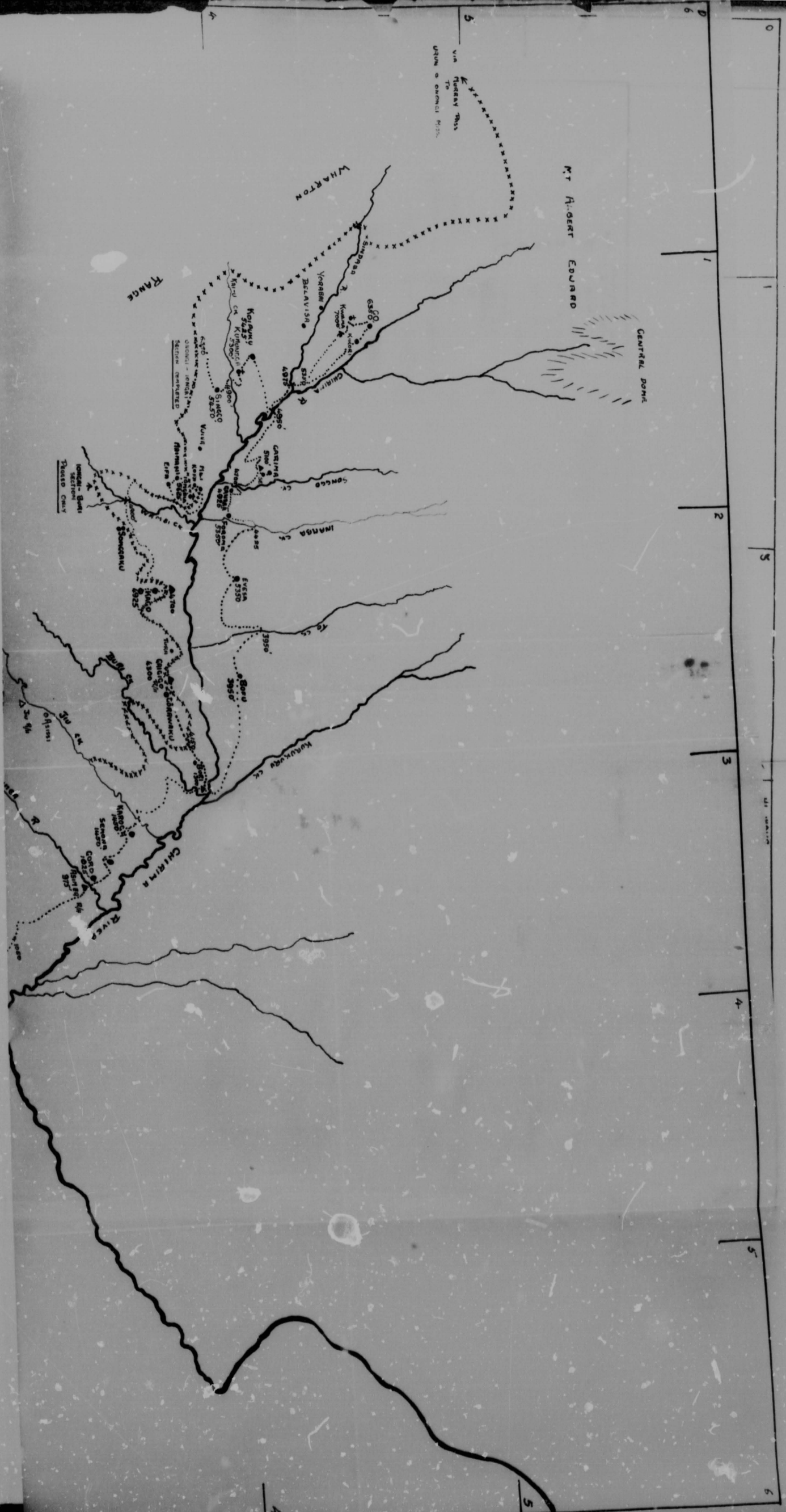




**KOKODA SUB-DISTRICT**







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NA.30-2-1/675

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

25th October, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT Moresby.

PATROL REPORT KOKODA No. 1/57-58.

Your NA.30-8-52, undated, refers.

I forward herewith copy of memo from Mr. Patrol Officer Lang, Kokoda, regarding his definition of an "average type Village Official." Mr. Lang's definition is acceptable to me.

The question regarding the supply of fresh vegetables from Woiitape to Moresby is being arranged with the Chirima people by the Assistant District Officer, Kokoda.

*F.A. Bensted*  
( F.A. Bensted.)

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. N.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NA.1-4-1/616

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

21st October, 1957.

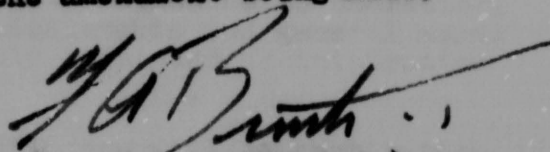
The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

Your NA.30.8.52 of 11/10/57, refers.

My 1/2/2/79 of 30th January, 1957, sets out the recommendations made by this office with regard to possible amendment of the District boundaries between the Northern and Central Districts.

As you will see from this memo, we are definitely in favour of the amendment being made.



( P.A. Bensted.)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. N.D.



30-8-52.

1st November, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

Patrol Report No.1. 1957/58 - Kokoda.

Receipt of your NA 30-2-1/675 of the 25th  
October, 1957 is acknowledged with thanks.

The definition "average type Native Official"  
as submitted, is not acceptable to me. Such definitions  
provide little specific information as to character,  
intelligence, intellect, leadership and general moral  
character required in duly appointed Administration  
Officers.

The District Officers will be kept better  
informed should the Patrolling Officers attach to their  
Patrol Reports, an appendix dealing with village officials  
individually. This is a feature of the better organised  
and better administered districts.

J. K. McCarthy  
Acting Director.

PA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NA.30-2-1/675

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETA.

25th October, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT KOKODA No. 1/27-58.

Your NA.30-8-52, undated, refers.

I forward herewith copy of memo from Mr. Patrol Officer Lang, Kokoda, regarding his definition of an "average type Village Official." Mr. Lang's definition is acceptable to me.

The question regarding the supply of fresh vegetables from Woi tape to Moresby is being arranged with the Chirima people by the Assistant District Officer, Kokoda.

*(Signature)*  
(F.A. Bensted.)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, N.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

NA 30-1-3/178

Sub-District Office,  
KOKODA.  
21st October, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,  
KOKODA.

Kokoda Patrol Report No 1 of 1957/58.

Reference is made to your memo NA 30-1-3/175 of the 21st October, 1957.

The words "average types" as applied to village officials which I used in the above report mean just that.

"Average" is defined in Chamber's Shorter English Dictionary Students' Edition 1952 as: "adj: midway between extremes." Thus, in the context in which the words "average types" were used by me it was meant to denote that Chirima officials are neither extremely good or extremely bad..

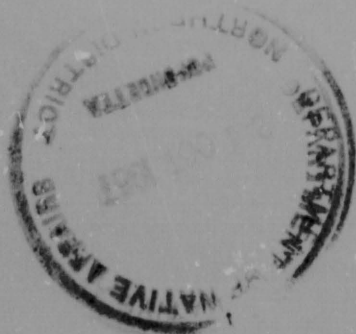
With the advent of a patrol into the area these officials do their uniform carry out a minimum of road maintenance, and make a perfunctory effort to clean up their villages. They also provide carriers and food for the patrol, but do so with a conspicuous lack of enthusiasm.

When a patrol is not in the area these officials hunt, live in their pig houses and at their garden sites, and between times they dance. If a breach of the peace occurs in their area they may or may not report it to the authorities depending on their individual whim.

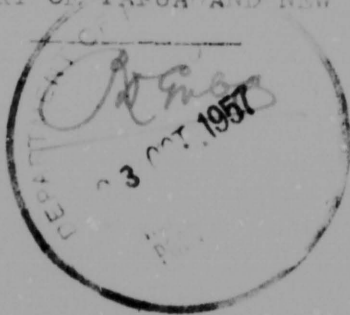
I formed the opinion that the visit of a Government patrol to the Chirima is regarded by most officials as a half yearly or yearly event which, unhappily and briefly, disturbs the otherwise even tenor of their traditional existence.

I trust that the above interpretation of my use of the words "average types" in my recent report will be acceptable to the District Commissioner.

*K.J. Lang*  
K.J. Lang  
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



NA.1-4-1/616

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

21st October, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

Your NA.30.8.52 of 11/10/57, refers.

My 1/2/2/79 of 30th January, 1957, sets out the recommendations made by this office with regard to possible amendment of the District boundaries between the Northern and Central Districts.

As you will see from this memo, we are definitely in favour of the amendment being made.

A large, stylized handwritten signature, likely 'F.A. Bensted', is written in dark ink. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

( F.A. Bensted.)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, N.D.



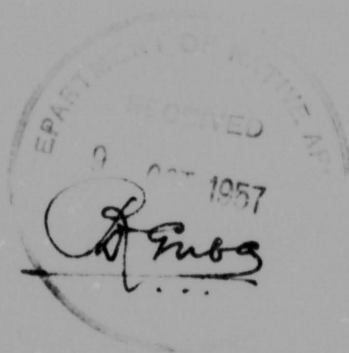
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30-8-52

District Office  
Port Moresby

9th October, 1957



DIC/JK

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

Reference your 30-8-52 of the 25th September, 1957.

There is a distinct geographic and tribal break between the villages listed and the Upper Chirima.

The Upper Chirima are related by blood and geographically to the Waitape people while the Lower Chirima are related to the people on the Kokoda side.

The construction of Waitape airstrip and patrol post makes the amalgamation of the Upper Chirima with Waitape practicable and desirable while at the same time it will enable Kokoda to become the most compact sub-district in the Territory and possibly enable you to reduce staff there.

*D.R. Marsh*

(D.R. MARSH)  
Acting District Officer

C.C. Assistant District Officer,  
TAPINI

**MINUTE:** District Officer,  
POPONDETTA.

NA.30.8.52.  
11.10.1957.

Passed to you for comment, please.

*J.K. McCarthy*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Director of Native Affairs.

*R/S 11/11/57*



30-8-52

25th September, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Central District,  
PORT MORESBY.

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

Can the villages of Kanga, Seiba, Karukaru, Asimba, Sanama, Korogo and Bure be divorced from other people in the Chirima Valley in the Northern District. Would it be practicable to administer them from Waitape together with the balance of the Chirima people.

Your advice would be appreciated, please.

a.c.k.

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director

PC

cc. District Officer,  
POPONDETTA.

reported. This type of Patrol, though not spectacular, satisfies the requirements of the people in so far as it indicates to them the Administration is interested in their welfare.

a.c.k.

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director



NA.30-8-52

Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

The District Officer,  
POPONDETTA,  
Northern District.

PATROL REPORT No.1 - 1957/58

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

I trust that the Kokoda Station office records are now in a satisfactory condition which should allow officers to be free for patrolling.

It is noted that the Assistant District Officer proposes to call in Village Constables from the upper and lower Chirima Valley to obtain "first hand" information. I suggest that the Assistant District Officer might visit the people in their villages to obtain this first hand information; it is, after all, necessary for Assistant District Officers to familiarise themselves with the sub-districts of which they are in charge at the earliest possible date after taking over.

It is obvious that the people welcomed the Patrol from the attitude described in the introduction to this Patrol Report.

I expect the matter of health has been thoroughly discussed at District Headquarters and that some action has been taken to improve the health of these people. I feel too that serious consideration should be given to the people being moved from malarial areas.

What is "an average type Village Official"?

Please get in touch with the District Officer, Central District concerning the supply of fresh vegetables, particularly potatoes, from Wotape airstrip to Port Moresby.

The Patrol has been adequately carried out and well reported. This type of Patrol, though not spectacular, satisfies the requirements of the people in so far as it indicates to them the Administration is interested in their welfare.

*a. a. h.*  
*PC* (A.A. Roberts)  
Director

NATIVE AFF

30/8/52 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NA.30-2-1/533

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

20th October, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,  
KOKODA, N.D.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1957/58.

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

The matter of transfer of the Upper Chirima people to the Central District is under consideration at headquarters level, and further information will be forwarded to you on receipt.

There are various aspects about the presence of pigs in villages to be considered; one is that they "wallow" in holes in the villages and tend to bring flies, dig large holes in villages and roads; the other is that pigs are excellent scavengers and I believe it would be impractical for the people to tend their pigs correctly if they were put in fenced enclosures; of the two this latter is probably the lesser evil.

It would appear that a patrol by the agricultural extension officer stationed at Kokoda is necessary throughout the Chirima area in an endeavour to assist those people with their garden problems, and to make a survey of economic potential. Perhaps you might care to have Mr. Healy give consideration to this.

As there is now an A.M.P. permanently stationed at Kokoda it is anticipated that patrolling of these far-flung areas will be stepped up, and medical services brought to the people more often. In my opinion the Native Regulations can be construed to include A.M.P.'s with N.M.A.'s, and the A.M.P. should be given every backing by officers of this department in this regard.

The District Education Officer at Popondetta has been contacted about the remarks in your quarterly report which are directed towards an increase in education establishments throughout the Kokoda sub-district.

The labour absentee situation appears to be satisfactory.

Mr. Lang's field work has evidently been carried out with care, and his report is informative.

cc.  
The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

( B.B. Hayes. )  
Actg. DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. N.D.

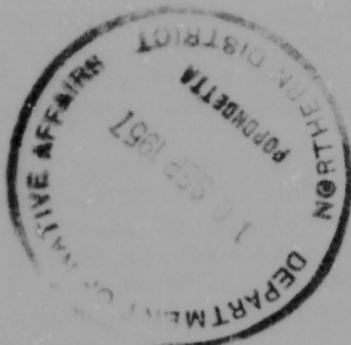




TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. NA 31-1-3/ 98



Sub-District Office,  
KOKODA.  
Northern District.

5th. September, 1957.

The District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONETTA.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT. No. 1/57-59.

The delay in submitting this Report is regretted, but Mr. Lang on his return from this patrol had to arrange for the Handover/Takeover of Kokoda Sub-District from himself to the writer. Even after the Handover the Station and Office records were in such a state that Mr. Lang had to delay the writing of his report in order that an effort could be made to straighten out the utter chaos which existed here. This, I would like to add, was no fault of Mr. Lang's since that officer had only been at Kokoda from the beginning of June, 1957 and of that time 22 days were spent on the Chirima Patrol.

The patrol covers the Lower and Upper Chirima Valleys of this Sub-District and its objects were Routine Administration, Census and Medical check and an inspection of the BURE-KUI Creek Road which has been constructed by the Catholic Mission at IONGAI. The result of the inspection of the BURE-KUI Creek Road was the subject of a special report already submitted to your office by Mr. Lang.

I regret that I do not know the area covered by the Patrol and therefore my comments can only be general. Mr. Lang appears to have given considerable attention to detail and has produced an informative and interesting report.

Mr. Lang's suggestion that the Upper Chirima Valley should be divorced from the Kokoda Sub-District and handed to the Central District in order that it might be administered from the WOITAPE Patrol Post of the Goilela Sub-District is not new and I realise that this matter is receiving consideration by the Director of Native Affairs. Should this change-Over take place it will mean that the villages of KANGA, SEIRA, KARUKARU, ASIMBA, BANAMA, KOROGO and BURE will be the only ones retained by this Sub-District since they form the Lower Chirima Valley Group. The total population of these villages is 381. BURE Village is on the slopes of the main Range situated at approximately 1,500 feet above sea level whilst CORAWAKU and BOFU the two villages on the entrance, as it were, to the Upper Chirima Valley and are both approximately 4,500 feet above sea level. Village Constables from the Upper Chirima Valley very very rarely visit Kokoda Government Station unless they are specially called in by the Administration. However social intercourse between the Upper Chirima People and the peoples of the Goilela Sub-District is continual.

With regard to the People living at GERUA in the AIKORA Valley, a check has revealed that these people have moved back to their old village at GERUA from FORO. The GERUA People have access to land situated between Bure and BOFU Village and the people of BOFU and EVESA Villages have previously expressed their willingness to help the GERUA people make a new settlement in that area. It seems most undesirable that a group of 49 people be allowed to remain isolated to such an extent that to reach them requires a 12 hours walk and 400 hours man portorage.

The suggestion made by Mr. Lang that an additional Aid Post orderly be stationed at ASIMBA, would appear from his report to be most desirable. The difficulty experienced by the Assistant Medical Practitioner W. Moi will also be again experienced by the Assistant Medical Practitioner T. Gaunede who is due to relieve Mrs. A. Rowley S.R.N. at this Sub-District on 12th. September, 1957.

I cannot agree with Mr. Lang's remarks regarding possible recruiting in the Chirima to the effect that all labour which is signed on from the Chirima should be attested at Kokoda. Such a course, apart from placing a hardship on the Recruiter, would place a hardship on the natives since they would have to walk into Kokoda, a matter which we are at present endeavouring to have resolved by having the Upper Chirima placed under the Central District.

The Village Constables of the Upper and Lower Chirima Valleys have been requested to come into Kokoda in order that the writer may acquaint himself, first hand, with the feelings and views of these people not only in the matter of the proposed transfer of their area to the Central District but on other matters pertaining to Native Administration.

Forwarded for your information and further action, please.

*J.C. Williams*  
J.C. Williams  
Assistant District Officer.



Sub-District Office,  
KOKODA,  
 Morabuan District.

5th. September, 1957.

The District Commissioner,  
 Northern District,  
 Headquarters,  
POPONDITTA.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT. No. 1/57-58.

The delay in submitting this Report is regretted, but Mr. Lang on his return from this patrol had to arrange for the Handover/Takeover of Kokoda Sub-District from himself to the writer. Even after the Handover the Station and Office records were in such a state that Mr. Lang had to delay the writing of his report in order that an effort could be made straighten out the utter chaos which existed here. This, I would like to add, was no fault of Mr. Lang's since that officer had only been at Kokoda from the beginning of June, 1957 and of that time 20 days were spent on the Chirima Patrol.

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With regard to the People living at GERUA in the AIKORA Valley, a check has revealed that these people have moved back to their old village at GERUA from PORO. The GERUA People have access to land situated between Bure and BOJU Village and the people of BOJU and EVESA Villages have previously expressed their willingness to help the GERUA people make a new settlement in that area. It seems most undesirable that a group of 49 people be allowed to remain isolated to such an extent that to reach them requires a 19 hours walk and 400 hours man portage.

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Forwarded for your information and further action, please.

*J.C. Williams*  
J.C. Williams  
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NA 30/1/1

Sub-District Office,  
Kokoda,  
NORTHERN DISTRICT  
23rd August, 1957

The District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

Kokoda Patrol Report No 1 of 1957/58  
Upper and Lower Chirima Valley

Officer Conducting Patrol	.....	K.J.Lang Patrol Officer G dll
Area Patrolled	.....	Upper and Lower Chirima Valley Kokoda Sub-District.
Objects of the Patrol	.....	(1) Routine Administration (2) Census Revision. (3) Medical Inspection. (4) Inspection Bure River - Kui Ck. Road.
Duration of Patrol	.....	9th July, 1957 to 28th July, 1957
Total	.....	20 Days.
Personnel Accompanying	.....	2654 L/Cpl OVAEMBA 1639 Const. MAIPU 6272 Const. PAMU 5045 Const. NOHORO 9265 Const./Bugler AVUI Interpreter DICK Interpreter ANGGITA N.M.O. VIORE

Map Reference

.....

Sketch Map Attached - scale  
approx. 4 miles to 2 inches.

July 9th

Reported Kokoda 1957 per [unclear]

July 10th

Reported Kokoda 1957 and arrived [unclear]

July 11th

Reported Kokoda 1957 and arrived [unclear]

July 12th

Reported Kokoda 1957 and arrived [unclear]

#### INTRODUCTION:

The area covered by the patrol may be divided into two regions. Namely, the lower Chirima Valley and the upper Chirima Valley.

The former area extends along the valley of the Mamba River and headwaters of the Mambare from Kokoda to Bure. It embraces Kanga, Seiba, Karukaru, Asimba, Samana and Korogo villages. These are located on a plateau at heights varying between 1000 and 1500 feet. With the exception of Karukaru which has a population of 119, these villages are comparatively small. The entrance to the upper Chirima is at Bure village. The upper Chirima is a diamond shaped valley approximately 25 miles long and with an average width of 1 mile. It is drained by the Chirima River which has its headwaters in the lee of Mt. Albert Edward and flows in an easterly direction to the Mamba River. The biggest proportion of the population of the census division is located in this valley. All villages in the upper Chirima are situated at an average height of 5000 feet A.S.L.

The Chirimas are small in stature - they average approximately 5 feet in height. They are a simple and quite unsophisticated people. The usual wearing apparel is a G string which is peculiar to males and females alike. One language is commonly spoken throughout the area patrolled. As far as I could ascertain only small dialectical variations occur in the two valleys.

The people appeared genuinely pleased to see the patrol, and, willingly afforded it every assistance in the provision of carriers, food and accommodation.

In all villages the normal topics of a routine patrol were discussed and to save needless repetition this has been excluded from the Diary.

#### DIARY:

- July 9th      Departed Kokoda 1300 per Landrover. (Carriers had gone ahead the previous day when I had to attend to the requirements of a geological survey party which arrived at Kokoda). Arrived Komo River 1345. Walked in heavy <sup>rain</sup> to Kanga, arriving there 1550. Slept overnight.  
Day's walk 2hrs. 5 mins.
- July 10th      Departed Kanga 0730 and arrived Seiba 1300. Four spells enroute. Night at Seiba.  
Day's walk 5hrs 30mins
- July 11th      Departed Seiba 0720 and walked over rough track to Karukaru arriving there 0950. Departed 1400, walked reasonably flat track to Asimba - arrived there 1545. Night at Asimba  
Day's walk 4hrs 15mins



- July 12th Departed Asimba 0745 - carriers ahead to Korogo. Arrived  
Sanema 0835 after steep climb practically all the way. Departed  
1130 and met up with carriers 1155. Departed 1445 and arrived Bure  
1645.  
Day's walk 3 hrs. 15 mins.
- July 13th At Bure - Census and Court for Native Matters.
- July 14th Rest Day at Bure.
- July 15th Departed Bure 0730. Steep climb up slopes Mt. Karana, two  
spells, arrived at Mission road 0930. 15 minutes spell and then to  
Gaigego Rest House. Arrived there 1135.  
Day's walk 3 hrs. 50 mins.
- July 16th Departed Rest House 0730 and arrived Kago Rest House 0910.  
Afternoon inspected hamlets of Kago.  
Day's walk 1 hr 40 mins.
- July 17th Departed Kago 0745. Arrived Iongai after easy walk of 2 hours.  
Census and medical inspection of Songatu village in afternoon.  
Day's walk 2 hours.
- July 18th At Iongai. Census check, medical and village inspection of Kofa,  
Efa, Maimani and Mili hamlets.
- July 19th Departed Iongai 0750. Arrived Koipaku 0940 after inspecting  
Singgo hamlet enroute. Departed 1200 and arrived Yoribai hamlet  
1345 after inspecting Belavissa village enroute. Departed 1600  
arrived Kwama Rest House 1700.  
Day's walk 4 hrs 35 mins.
- July 20th At Kwama - Census and settling disputes.
- July 21st Rest Day at Kwama.
- July 22nd. Departed Kwama 0800 and descended range to floor of valley for  
35 mins. Spell, and then followed bed of Chirima for 20 mins.  
Ascended to Garima arriving there 1000. Afternoon inspection of  
Garima.  
Day's walk 2 hours.
- July 23rd. Departed Garima 0745. Inspected Genara hamlet enroute Foro. Descended  
steep slippery track 35 mins and arrive there 0905. Departed 1145  
and walked over rugged track in heavy rain for 1 hr. 35 mins to  
reach Evesa. Stayed overnight.  
Day's walk 2 hours 55 mins.
- July 24th Departed 0730. Descended 1 hour 15 mins over rough, slippery track  
to Ku Creek. Ascended for next 55 mins. - including 10 mins. spell.  
Arrived Bofu 0940. Departed 1330 and arrived Bure 1630.  
Day's walk 5 hours 10 mins.
- July 25th At Bure awaiting lower Chirima carriers who were attending a  
pig killing ceremony at Kago.
- July 26th Departed 0830 and arrived Asimba 1135.  
Day's walk 3 hrs 5 mins.
- July 27th Departed Asimba 0830. Arrived Seiba 1300  
Day's walk 4 hrs. 30 mins
- July 28th Departed 0600 with NMO and patient with infected head wound.  
Arrived Komo River 1230 and met Kokoda Landrover thence to Kokoda  
arrived there 1315.
- .....



#### NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Although the Chirima are still fairly primitive, the area patrolled was quite peaceful. There were no signs of any social unrest and the patrol was well received.

As previous patrols had recorded a sharp decline in the population of the Fofoi group of the lower valley after they moved down from the mountains several years ago, this patrol paid particular attention to their health, housing and etc. It will be seen from the Population Register that whereas the 1955/56 Census showed a total population for these four villages of 296, this census recorded a total of 285. In the twelve months since the last census there were 17 births and 18 deaths. The difference of 10 in the two totals is due to migrations from this group to upper valley villages.

It will be seen from Appendix "A" to this report that of the 18 current deaths only 3 belonged to the 1 - 8 age group and the remainder were in the 9 - 13 and over age group. In the previous Census 13 of the 27 deaths recorded belonged to the 1 - age group. Thus, the present situation whilst still grave, at least indicates that the younger generation are probably acquiring a tolerance to malaria and respiratory tract infections.

The opening of the Mission School at Asimba is probably another contributing factor towards the decline in infant mortality in this area. All pupils attending the school are boarders. They receive regular anti malarial treatment from the Aid Post. Additionally, they are taught personal hygiene and are not so exposed to the epidemics of dysentery and diarrhoea which frequently sweep their villages.

The situation in the upper Chirima villages remains more or less static. For the past twelve months 64 births and 50 deaths were recorded for this area. In the previous census 54 births and 24 deaths were recorded. From questioning I ascertained that seven of the current deaths occurred in approximately April of this year when a party of three ~~and~~ chiefs and two villagers and their wives died as the result of exposure. They were caught by a flooded river on the way to Wapanda and forced to remain in the one spot without adequate food or shelter for three days. The other deaths were ~~re~~attributed rightly or wrongly to "dysentery".

The health aspect of the Chirima will be treated more fully under the appropriate heading.

The problem of the people living at Gerua in the Aikora Valley which was ~~raised~~ raised in Patrol Report No 7 of 1955/56, appears to have resolved itself at long last. This patrol found these people living in a new village adjacent to Foro. Although these people were living in new houses they claimed that they had not had time to commence work on their gardens. Whether or not they wished to give the appearance of a change of mind, and intended to move back to the Aikora after the patrol's visit, remains a matter for conjecture. I intend to check on this within the next month. If these people did indeed build the village at Foro to deceive this patrol I heartily endorse the remarks of previous officers that they should be compelled to move back to the Chirima. As pointed out in the 1955/56 Report, the Aikora is too remote to be administered efficiently by Ioma, and it takes a 19 hour walk and 400 <sup>man</sup>/hours of portage to reach the 49 people involved from Chirima.

As a possible solution to the various problems (see Health and Agriculture) posed by the people of the upper Chirima valley it is tentatively suggested that they may well be solved by handing over the administration of this area to Waitape. Such a proposal is not lightly made, and I feel that it would make for better administration of these people.

The people of the upper valley all reside at heights of 5000ft. and more A.S.L. This makes them highlanders and subject to the usual physical disabilities of highland people, whilst their contemporaries of the lower valley may be classed as lowlanders with consequent physical advantages. The Vanape valley people of the Gailala Sub-District have practically the same language as the upper Chirima. They are also linked to blood and marriage ties to the Chirima. Some of the present generation of the Fofoi people originally came from Gailala e.g. 10-15 males now residing at Karukuru came from Gailala. A similar situation exists at Kago and Songatu.

The distance of the upper Chirima from Kokoda is an obstacle to frequent ~~of the~~ patrolling of the area. When a patrol is planned for this census division it necessitates the use of carriers from other parts of the Sub-District. It also means that food has to be carried for these carriers as food is not plentiful and the population of the lower valley is small.

There is not a great deal of intercourse (apart from ceremonial dances) between the upper and lower valley people. This, I think, may be attributed to the distance, lack of food and the traces of traditional enmity between the



two groups .

The lines of communications between the upper Chirima and Woitape are vestly superior to those linking it with Kokoda. There is a Mission mule track over Murray Pass which places the eastern most villages of the valley only three days walk at the most from Woitape.

If and when cash cropping is introduced to the Chirima, the time element will be important in transporting their produce to the market or collecting centre. It would be an infinitely quicker and easier carry from Chirima to Woitape than Chirima to Kokoda.

If the above suggestion is implemented the population of the upper Chirima would then be grouped in their natural groups, and not as they are now, intermingled with others of inherently different nature.

#### VILLAGES

Generally speaking the standard of housing throughout the Chirima was very fair. Hygiene for the most part left a lot to be desired. Where this was found to be the case, latrines were constructed during the patrol's stay in the area. When this was not practicable instructions were given for latrines to be repaired or constructed within a reasonable time.

One unsavoury aspect of Chirima villages was the number of pigs which are allowed to roam inside village enclosures. The pigs naturally seek shade underneath the houses and in no time create filthy wallows which attract flies.

It is the job of field staff to teach these people elementary hygiene, but in the average community which breeds pigs the situation becomes farcical. The people can only be advised to pen their pigs. They appear receptive to the suggestion but invariably they have no idea of implementing it, and the officer concerned knows they have no intention of doing it. Similarly, a new road is built and the people are requested to keep their pigs off it - the officer making the request might as well save his breath.

If it was feasible to make a Regulation banning humans from defecating indiscriminately, is it not feasible to bring down legislation which would force pig owners to confine them to an area where there filth is less likely to breed disease?

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The officials of this census division are average types who carry out their duties in a lackadaisical manner. I would not say that there are any outstanding personalities amongst them.

There is a charge pending against No 48 V.C. BIRI of Evesa for



unlawful disposal of his uniform. If he is convicted of this charge, it will be his second conviction within seven months. In the event that he is convicted, a recommendation for his dismissal will be made.

The majority of Village Constables encountered by the patrol did not appear to have a clear idea of the scope of their duties. Where this was found to be the case, they were suitably instructed in their duties and advised that the next patrol would not treat their sins of omission so lightly.

Village Councillors played their usual passive role during the patrol's visit. As in the Western District, the councillor's chief function appears to be that of arbitrator in disputes in which they are involved, usurping the powers of the V.C. in some instances, and standing by expectantly when the patrol tobacco box is opened.

There was, however, one exception in the person of Councilor FASI of Songatu, who was commended by the patrol for apprehending a prisoner who absconded the day after he was sentenced at Iongai.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The Chirima like most other people of the hinterland are primarily subsistence farmers. Although, they frequently produce food in excess of their needs for large ceremonial dances which are sometimes held twice a year, and last for anything up to two months.

The staple food of the valley is sweet potatoes of which there are several varieties. This is supplemented by yams, taro, sugar cane, eschalots and European type vegetables in the Iongai - Kwama area. The latter have been successfully introduced over the years by both field staff and the Mission.

The Chirima do not practise cash cropping on any large scale at the present time. Occasionally they barter some potatoes at Mamba Plantation, but this occurs infrequently.

From personal observation I would say that coffee might well be successfully introduced to the upper valley. The Mission at Iongai has a small nursery where they successfully grow healthy coffee trees from Highland seed. However, I think it would require the dissemination of a lot of propaganda before the coffee was handed out, as well as constant supervision in the early stages. The Chirima are an unsophisticated people and I think it would be hard to ~~convince~~ <sup>induce</sup> them to tend trees which would show them no monetary return for 3 - 4 years..

As well as coffee, English potatoes and peanuts could well be introduced as a quick return cash crop for the Chirima. Now that Waitape aerodrome is almost

completed it could be an avenue whereby such produce could be sent to Moresby markets. Woitape is only one and a half day's walk over graded tracks from the Iongai group of villages, and two to three days walk from the villages on the northern side of the valley. On the other hand, Kokoda is 4-5 days walk from the upper Chirima, three of these over extremely rough tracks which make portage difficult.

As pigs of good strain are bred in the valley, their sale, if the owners could be induced to sell, could provide a steady income for these people. The initial obstacle to overcome would be the people's natural reluctance to sell. They raise the pigs for ceremonial purposes mainly and would probably oppose the idea until they realised how much money one pig would bring in. Here again Woitape is the natural outlet if suitable markets could be found in Moresby.

Now is the time to initiate such schemes as those outlined if these people are to advance economically. The present status quo cannot be maintained indefinitely. If something is not done to introduce the Chirima to our type economy it will be only a matter of time before they realise that their labour is the only thing which they have to sell. When this happens, as I have seen it happen on the Gama River in the Western District, it marks the beginning of a process of social decay which is extremely difficult to halt.

These people's future lies with the land. If we do not educate them along these lines, we are only contributing towards an eventual army of detribalised, landless unfortunates who even today are beginning to infest the main ports.

#### HEALTH:

As may be seen from Appendix "A", health throughout the Chirima was fair only.

This I think may be attributed to two causes: (a) the reluctance of a primitive people to seek medical treatment of their own volition and (b) lack of frequent patrols to the area when the Medical Assistant was transferred to Port Moresby and his wife was left in charge of the Native Hospital.

As a solution to problem (b) I would suggest that an additional A.P.O. or well trained N.M.O. should be sent to Asimba. This would mean that one man could patrol and one could care for the patients at the Aid Post. I would suggest also that the A.P.O. from Asimba should extend his activities from the lower to portion of the upper valley i.e. take in the villages from Seiba to Kago and Bofu to Garima. The Kanga people are only two hours walk from the hospital at Mamba Plantation in cases of emergency and three hours from Kokoda. The villages above Garima and Kago are reasonably close to the Mission Hospital at Iongai.



It appears to me that there is no use an A.P.O. being stationed at Asimba if he does not patrol. Only by enforcing the provisions of Regulation 101(4), 108(1), & (2) and 115 of the Native Regulation Ordinance through the agency of an A.P.O. can an impression be made on these people.

Another problem which will have to be resolved, concerns the attendance of people at medical inspections which are conducted by Native Medical Practitioners. It is evident from Appendix "A", wherein it is pointed out that an A.M.P. who patrolled the Chirima in March and saw only 1625 people of a total of 2113, that the people are deliberately absents themselves from such medical inspections. Some provision should be made to take care of such contingencies.

In all villages the question of excluding pigs from village areas discussed. It was pointed out to the people that pigs running loose in the village area can give rise to the spread of disease. However, as it is traditional with these people that the pigs sleep in their houses it is probable that they will pay no attention to the advice proffered them.

#### EDUCATION.

From the Population Register it will be seen that 138 male children and 108 females are attending one or other of the two Mission schools in the area.

It was evident that the standard of teaching at Asimba school is not very high. As at most other "schools" of this nature, religion figures largely in the curriculum. The pupil's quarters are most primitive and vastly inferior to their homes in their respective villages. However, as the Mission school was built as the result of a public poll, I suppose the parents have little grounds for complaint, even if they felt inclined to complain.

The present teacher at Asimba, a Gailala native who spoke reasonably fluent English, volunteered the information that he was to be relieved by a Grade 11 teacher from Yule Island within the next two weeks. The school at Iongai comes under the direct supervision of one of the resident Priests. He is assisted by a coloured Sister whose qualifications I do not know.

I gathered from conversations with the Missionaries that their educational programme is hampered by the usual lack of funds, and also by the lack of trained teaching staff. It seems a great pity that the people rejected a secular school after it was already erected and trained staff was available for it. There is no doubt that they voted according to the dictates of a religion, the tenets of which at this stage, they only dimly grasp anyway.



MISSIONS:

The Roman Catholic Mission operates a station at Iongai near the head of the Chirima valley.

It is staffed by two French priests, a French Brother, one French Sister and three coloured Sisters. The station is largely self supporting. European type vegetables are grown in quantity, and they have a number of cattle of a Frezian strain and approximately seven horses.

The male members of the Mission staff are fluent in the Chirima language, although they claim that they have a lot to learn about it. The fact of speaking the language has no doubt been of great help in gaining converts and recruiting labour to work on the Mission roads in the valley.

There were no complaints by the people regarding Mission activities or conversely by the Mission regarding the people.

LABOUR & RECRUITING.

It will be seen from the Population Register that 52 males of a labour potential of 539 are absent at work. Of these 25 work locally as casual labourers at Mamba Plantation and the remainder are under agreement in Port Moresby.

At their present stage of development it would possibly be of benefit if a few more Chirima males sought employment outside the District. It would help to broaden their outlook and give them a better idea of our type of cash economy. However, it would be vital that all labour which is signed on from the Chirima should be attested at Kokoda. This way it would be easier to check on any tendency towards over recruitment of the area.

Another advantage which would derive from this would be that repatriates would pay off at Kokoda instead of Port Moresby as happens now. During the patrol I heard a story about some Chirimas who paid off in Moresby early this year.. They were tricked into spending all their deferred pay on a type of crockery plate which closely resembles a shell which they prize for personal adornment. Naturally, these plates were fragile and practically all of them got broken at the repatriate's welcome home dance. Thus, the result of eighteen months labour was destroyed in a few hours and some "smart" trade store owner was a few more pounds to the good.

In no instance were more than one third of the effective males of the effective males found to be absent in employment.

CENSUS:

A census check was carried out in all villages of the division. It will

be seen from the Population Register that there were 83 births in the division during the past twelve months as opposed to 69 deaths.

All migrations noted were within the census division. For the most part they comprised newly married females transferring to their partner's village, or, they were widows and children returning to their mother's village.

For an analysis of deaths refer to headings "Native Affairs" and "Health."

#### ROADS & BRIDGES:

This subject has been fully covered in Patrol Report No 4 of 1953 and 7 of 1955/56. I can add little to the suggestions contained therein.

The road which the Mission has constructed from a point on the slopes of Mt. Karama to Iongai has been completed except for several rock faces which have yet to be blasted. A lot of blasting and levelling still has to be done on the section of road from Iongai to Kwama River Rest House. It is difficult to say when this section of road will be finished. The Assistant Administrator has made it clear that payment will not be made for roads in the Chirima which are constructed without prior approval from Moresby.

Generally speaking the tracks in the lower valley and on the northern side of the upper valley were in poor condition. However, I was not strict on observance of the relevant regulations of the N.R.O's which pertain to roads this time. I took into account the fact that these people have no tools except digging sticks, and also the fact that heavy rain in a lot of instances had washed out steps and etc which had been dug for the patrol's benefit.

In all villages the people were lectured on the need to improve existing communications and to maintain the new Mission road.

#### LAW & JUSTICE:

As stated under the heading Native Affairs the area patrolled was comparatively peaceful.

Eight Courts for Native Matters were held during the course of the patrol they comprised the following:

- (a) Unlawfully striking another person - 3
- (b) Sexual intercourse with a married woman - 2
- (c) Unlawfully in possession of a Village Constable's uniform - 2
- (c) Escaping from lawful custody - 1

Considering the explosive temperament of the Chirima, this does not seem an unduly large number of breaches of the peace for such a large population.



CONCLUSION :

Consideration should be given to handing over the administration of the upper Chirima Valley to Gailala Sub - District for the reasons advanced in the body of this report. If this is not done the full technical resources of Native Affairs, Public Health and Agriculture should be brought to bear on these people. After more than twenty years of Administration influence the Chirima are ~~are~~ still only a few steps removed from the primitive.

*K.J. Lang.*  
K.J. Lang.

Patrol Officer Gd. 11

VILLAGE

1. SAKI

2. SAKI

3. KUMUKU

4. KUMUKU

5. KUMUKU

6. KUMUKU

7. KUMUKU

8. KUMUKU

9. KUMUKU

10. KUMUKU

11. KUMUKU

12. KUMUKU

13. KUMUKU

14. KUMUKU

15. KUMUKU

16. KUMUKU

17. KUMUKU

18. KUMUKU

19. KUMUKU

20. KUMUKU

21. KUMUKU

22. KUMUKU

23. KUMUKU

24. KUMUKU

25. KUMUKU

26. KUMUKU

27. KUMUKU

28. KUMUKU

29. KUMUKU

30. KUMUKU



MEDICAL REPORT

A medical patrol conducted by Assistant Medical Practitioner W. Moi visited the upper and lower Chirima in March of this year.

The main purpose of his patrol was to carry out an anti-yaws campaign in the area. Of a total population of 2113, the A.M.P. inoculated 1625. The remainder of the people were apparently absent from their villages at that particular time. However, these people were in all probability caught up with by this patrol as attendance averaged 97 per cent for the census in all villages except two.

In view of the comments made by Mr P.O. Taylor in his Report No 7 of 1955/56 regarding the decline of the Fofoi group particular attention was paid to them by this patrol. Whereas previously over a twelve monthly period there were 27 deaths as opposed to 7 births recorded, in the last twelve months there were 17 births as opposed to 13 deaths. Whilst the present situation remains grave it is, however, encouraging to note that of the 13 current deaths only 3 were in the 1 - 6 age group and the remainder belong to the 9-13 and over group. In the previous twelve months 13 of the 27 deaths recorded were in the 1 - 4 group. This seems to indicate that either: (a) the younger generation are acquiring a tolerance to their new location and/or (b) the people are taking more advantage of the facilities offered them by the Asimba Aid Post.

The Aid Post presented a sorry spectacle when the patrol arrived. The roof of the dispensary was leaking in numerous places, the one ward was leaning at a precarious angle, and the roof was sadly in need of repair. Nevertheless, some ten patients were still in residence. The A.P.O. in charge, MAFE, a youth not long graduated from Idubada, seemed puzzled at my lack of enthusiasm for his establishment. However, in fairness to him I must admit that his medicines and dressings were stored in a corner of the dispensary out of the weather and he personally was clean and well turned out.

The various officials and elders of the area served by the Aid Post were given a lengthy lecture on their moral obligation to assist the Administration who does everything to assist them. Probably as a result of this, the patrol found on its return from the upper Chirima that a new dispensary and a larger ward had been erected by volunteer labour. The various villagers were then commended for their public spirited action in rebuilding the Post.

The following figures relate to the various types of sickness treated by the patrol:

VILLAGE	YAWS	SCABIES	ABSCCESS	W/SORES	T / ULCERS	HOSPITALIZED.
KANGA	-	1	-	5	-	-
SEIBA	-	-	-	4	-	-
KARUKARU	9	3	-	9	2	1(TU)
BURE	1	1	-	3	1	-
GOROWAKU	12	2	2	14	3	2(Abscess)
KAGO	19	2	2	17	2	-
SONGATU	4	-	-	4	-	-
IONGAI GROUP	4	1	1	4	-	1(Scabies)
SINGGO	1	-	-	3	-	-
HELAVISA	4	-	-	9	-	-
KIKORI	3	-	-	2	-	-
CARIMA	3	-	1	6	-	1(Burn)
GENARA	-	-	-	2	-	-
FORO - GERUA	2	-	-	4	1	1(TU)
EVESEA	2	2	1	7	-	-
BOFU	-	1	1	8	-	1(Abscess)
	64	13	5	102	9	

It will be seen from the above table that in the lower Valley the people of KARUKARU who are only 1½-2 hours walk from ASIMBA are not making full use of the facilities offered by the Aid Post. Similarly, the people of the eastern part of the upper valley are also ignoring the medical aid which is open to them at the Iongai Mission Hospital. It would appear, therefore, that the only solution for this would be for the A.P.O. from Asimba to patrol these two areas at regular intervals. To the best of my knowledge he does not do this at present.

To sum up, the health of the Chirima is fair only. Steps should be taken to

to have the area patrolled regularly. A closer supervision of the work of the staff of the Aid Post Orderly is also necessary. There is enough work at this Post to support two Orderlies. One to look after patients and one to patrol amongst the Fofoi and the eastern end of the lower valley.

K.J. Lang Patrol Officer Cd.11

Reg. No 5045 Const. NONGU

A one star policeman who is keen and willing. This constable is potential N.O.O. material.

Reg. No 5273 Const. NONGU

Carried out his duties efficiently. At times this Constable is inclined to be lazy and needs reminding.

Reg. No 925 Const. NONGU

A young policeman who has a lot to learn. He is inclined to be impatient and overbearing with the people if not kept in check.

K.J. Lang  
Patrol Officer Cd.11



APPENDIX "B" To accompany Kokoda Patrol Report No 1 of 1957/58

REPORT ON POLICE.

The following is a report on the conduct and work of the police who accompanied the above Patrol.

Reg No 2654 L/Cpl. OVAEMBA

This N.C.O. carried out his patrol duties in a satisfactory manner. During the latter part of the patrol he suffered somewhat from a war wound in his left leg owing to the rough nature of the country over which the patrol walked.

Reg No 1639 Const. MAIFU.

Const. MAIFU is an old hand well versed in patrol duties. He is a conscientious worker.

Reg. No 5045 Const. NOHORO

A one star policeman who is keen and willing. This constable is potential N.C.O. material.

Reg No 6272 Const. PAMU.

Carried out his duties efficiently. At times this Constable is inclined to be lazy and needs prodding.

Reg. No 9265 Const./Bugler AVUI

A young policeman who has a lot to learn. He is inclined to be impetuous and overbearing with the people if not kept in check.

K.J.Lang.  
Patrol Officer Gd11



# APPENDIX "C"

To accompany Kokoda Patrol Report No 1 of 1957/58

## AGRICULTURE - LIVESTOCK CENSUS.

VILLAGE	P IGS	FOWLS
KANGA	40	10
SEIBA	25	6
KARUKARU	72	0
ASIMBA	23	3
SANAMA	18	-
KOROGO	10	-
BURE	10	1
SONG ATU	32	-
MILI	47	-
VUIVA	26	-
MAIMANI	39	-
KOIPAKU	42	-
CARIMA	132	-
GENARA	35	-
FORO	38	-
EVEA	47	-
BOFU	65	-
	<u>701</u>	<u>22</u>

The 1st of the 2nd group of 100 people who were treated at the dispensary was a woman who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. She was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 2nd of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 3rd of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 4th of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 5th of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 6th of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 7th of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 8th of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 9th of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 10th of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine.

K.J. Lang  
Patrol Officer Cd11

The various officials and officers of the patrol were given a lengthy lecture on their local obligations to assist the Administration. The 1st of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 2nd of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 3rd of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 4th of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 5th of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 6th of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 7th of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 8th of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 9th of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine. The 10th of the 2nd group was a man who was suffering from a severe case of malaria. He was brought in by a patrol officer and was treated with quinine.

The following figures relate to the various types of sickness treated by the patrol:

VILLAGE	YAS	SCARF	AMONG	RENTS	T / D / S	REMARKS
KANGA	-	1	-	5	-	-
SEIBA	-	-	-	5	-	-
KARUKARU	9	3	-	9	3	1 (M)
BURE	1	1	-	3	3	-
KOROGO	12	2	2	14	2	2 (Amoeba)
KARO	19	3	-	17	-	-
SONGATU	4	-	-	4	-	1 (Amoeba)
IONGAI GROUP	4	1	1	6	-	-
SINGAO	1	-	-	1	-	-
REAVILA	1	-	-	1	-	-
KIKORI	3	-	-	3	-	1 (Amoeba)
CARIMA	2	-	1	3	-	-
GENARA	-	-	-	2	-	1 (M)
FORO	2	-	-	2	-	-
EVEA	2	2	1	5	-	-
BOFU	-	1	1	2	-	-
	<u>60</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>9</u>	

It will be seen from the above table that in the lower valley the people of KARUKARU who are only 12-14 hours walk from SEIBA are not using full use of the facilities offered by the Aid Post. Similarly, the people of the eastern part of the upper valley are also ignoring the medical aid which is open to them at the Iongai Mission Dispensary. It is therefore, the only solution for this would be for the A.P.S. to be able to patrol these two areas at regular intervals. As matters of knowledge at least not at this present.

To sum up, the health of the Chinese is fair and steps should be taken to

MEDICAL REPORT

A medical patrol conducted by Assistant Medical Practitioner W. Moi visited the upper and lower Chirima in March of this year.

The main purpose of his patrol was to carry out an anti-yaws campaign in the area. Of a total population of 2113, the A.M.P. inoculated 1625. The remainder of the people were apparently absent from their villages at that particular time. However, these people were in all probability caught up with by this patrol as attendance averaged 97 per cent for the census in all villages except two.

In view of the comments made by Mr P.O. Taylor in his Report No 7 of 1955/56 regarding the decline of the Fofoi group particular attention was paid to them by this patrol. Whereas previously over a twelve monthly period there were 27 deaths as opposed to 7 births recorded, in the last twelve months there were 17 births as opposed to 18 deaths. Whilst the present situation remains grave it is, however, encouraging to note that of the 18 current deaths only 3 were in the 1 - 8 age group and the remainder belong to the 9-13 and over group. In the previous twelve months 13 of the 27 deaths recorded were in the 1 - 4 group. This seems to indicate that either: (a) the younger generation are acquiring a tolerance to their new location and/or (b) the people are taking more advantage of the facilities offered them by the Asimba Aid Post.

The Aid Post presented a sorry spectacle when the patrol arrived. The roof of the dispensary was leaking in numerous places, the one ward was leaning at a precarious angle, and the roof was sadly in need of repair. Nevertheless, some ten patients were still in residence. The A.P.O. in charge, MAFE, a youth not long graduated from Idubada, seemed puzzled at my lack of enthusiasm for his establishment. However, in fairness to him I must admit that his medicines and dressings were stored in a corner of the dispensary out of the weather and he personally was clean and well turned out.

The various officials and elders of the area served by the Aid Post were given a lengthy lecture on their moral obligation to assist the Administration who does everything to assist them. Probably as a result of this, the patrol found on its return from the upper Chirima that a new dispensary and a larger ward had been erected by volunteer labour. The various villagers were then commended for their public spirited action in rebuilding the Post.

The following figures relate to the various types of sickness treated by the patrol:

VILLAGE	YAWS	SCABIES	ABSCESSES	MISORES	T / ULCERS	HOSPITALIZED.
KANGA	-	1	-	5	-	-
SEIBA	-	-	-	4	-	-
KARUKARU	9	3	-	9	2	1(TU)
BURE	1	1	-	3	1	-
GOROKAKU	12	2	2	14	3	2(Abscess)
KAGO	19	2	2	17	2	-
SONGATU	4	-	-	4	-	-
IONGAI GROUP	4	1	1	4	-	1(Scabies)
SINGGO	1	-	-	3	-	-
HELAVISA	4	-	-	9	-	-
KIKORI	3	-	-	3	-	-
GARIMA	3	-	1	6	-	1(Burn)
GENARA	-	-	-	2	-	-
FORO - GERUA	2	-	-	4	1	1(TU)
EVEA	2	2	1	7	-	-
BOFU	-	1	1	8	-	1(Abscess)
	64	13	8	102	9	

It will be seen from the above table that in the lower Valley the people of KARUKARU who are only 1½-2 hours walk from ASIMBA are not making full use of the facilities offered by the Aid Post. Similarly, the people of the eastern part of the upper valley are also ignoring the medical aid which is open to them at the Iongai Mission Hospital. It would appear, therefore, that the only solution for this would be for the A.P.O. from Asimba to patrol these two areas at regular intervals. To the best of my knowledge he does not do this at present.

To sum up, the health of the Chirima is fair only. Steps should be taken to



to have the area patrolled regularly. A closer supervision of the work of the staff of the Aid Post Orderly is also necessary. There is enough work at this Post to support two Orderlies. One to look after patients and one to patrol amongst the Fofol and the eastern end of the lower valley.

Reg No 1334 Const. MAIMO

This N.C.O. carries out his patrol duties in a

K.J. Lang Patrol Officer Cd.11

latter part of the patrol he carries out his duties in his left leg being to the rough nature of ----- the patrol walked.

Reg No 1439 Const. MAIMO

Const. MAIMO is an old hand well versed in patrol duties. He is a conscientious worker.

Reg. No 1045 Const. HO-ANG

A one star policeman who is keen and willing. This man holds a potential S.C.O. material.

Reg No 6272 Const. MAIMO

Carries out his duties efficiently. At times this Constable is inclined to be lazy and needs prodding.

Reg. No 9265 Const. MAIMO

A young policeman who has a lot to learn. He is inclined to be impetuous and overbearing with the people if not kept in check.

K.J. Lang.

Patrol Officer Cd.11



APPENDIX "B" To accompany Kokoda Patrol Report No 1 of 1957/58

REPORT ON POLICE.

The following is a report on the conduct and work of the police who accompanied the above Patrol.

Reg No 2654 L/Cpl. OVAEMBA

This N.C.O. carried out his patrol duties in a satisfactory manner. During the latter part of the patrol he suffered somewhat from a war wound in his left leg owing to the rough nature of the country over which the patrol walked.

Reg No 1639 Const. MAIFU.

Const. MAIFU is an old hand well versed in patrol duties. He is a conscientious worker.

Reg. No 5045 Const. NOHORO

A one star policeman who is keen and willing. This constable is potential N.C.O. material.

Reg No 6272 Const. FAMI.

Carried out his duties efficiently. At times this Constable is inclined to be lazy and needs prodding.

Reg. No 9265 Const./Bugler AVUI

A young policeman who has a lot to learn. He is inclined to be impetuous and overbearing with the people if not kept in check.

K.J.Lang.  
Patrol Officer G11

APPENDIX "C"

To accompany Kokoda Patrol Report No 1 of 1957/58

AGRICULTURE - LIVESTOCK CENSUS.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>PIGS</u>	<u>FOWLS</u>
WANGA	40	10
SEIBA	25	6
KANUKARU	92	2
ASIMBA	93	3
SANAMA	18	-
KOROGO	10	-
BURE	10	1
SONG ATU	32	-
MILI	47	-
VUIVA	26	-
MATMANI	39	-
KOIPAKU	42	-
GAKIMA	132	-
GENARA	35	-
FORO	38	-
EWEA	47	-
BOFU	65	-
	<u>701</u>	<u>22</u>

K.J. Lang  
Patrol Officer Gd11



ation Register

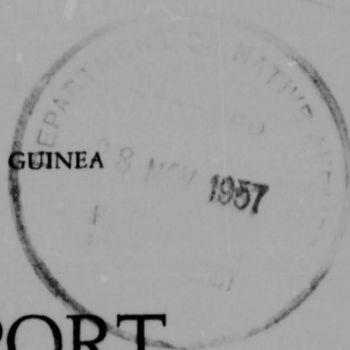
Area Patrolled... LOWER 9 UPPER CHIRIMA  
KOKODA SUB-DISTRICT

STATONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child			Adults				
		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45			10-16	16-45		M	F	M	F	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F	M + F	
			1									1	10	3	6		4	1.8	4	2	10	10	27
												4	7	2	8	1	4	1.9	6	6	9	9	30
	1									16	7	12	34	11	30	3	21	1.7	12	16	36	32	119
7	9									5	8	4	14	7	25	1	18	1.8	15	4	21	27	80
										7	3	6	12	5	10	1	9	1.8	3	7	13	12	45
3	6	1								5	4	5	11	4	11	1	9	2.1	5	3	11	12	41
										2		3	12	5	8		6	1.8	6	10	12	9	39
1	6	3			1					8		18	39	14	37	6	25	2.3	26	26	43	47	154
	2									8		14	23	6	37		27	2.3	2	20	28	43	126
	1	1			1					9		13	32	9	36	3	32	1.8	16	20	36	46	129
	4	9			7					15	12	16	51	19	47	2	34	1.5	12	21	46	54	176
	4	2			1					8	11	11	21	12	32	2	19	1.7	12	12	23	34	103
		1			2					3	5	2	14	5	13		9	1.6	2	7	12	18	50
					2					2	5	2	9	5	11	1	11	2.0	4	1	10	13	37
										1	3	1	7	2	6		5	2.1	2	2	11	8	27
	1	1			1						1		5		5		7	1.0	1	4	5	7	20
	2	1			1					7	10	10	31	12	31		24	2.0	14	12	36	32	113
											7	2	10	8	10	2	7	1.9	6	4	11	10	38
										3	6	2	13	5	12	2	9	1.8	3	4	15	12	43
2	1				3					9	5	8	20	6	21	1	14	2.2	7	10	20	26	80
1	2	1			8					8	7	10	27	12	30	1	28	1.8	13	19	25	36	117
										6	5	8	25	7	20	2	15	2.6	13	13	27	24	88
										6	3	5	20	5	14		11	2.1	5	8	24	16	62
	2	1								3	3	11	18	8	16	1	13	3.9	18	10	19	16	70
2	1	1								1		4	10	3	10		5	1.8	3	9	9	12	35
										1		7	8	5	14	1	10	2.9	15	9	9	15	49
	2	2								4	3	14	33	14	36	2	28	2.2	27	22	38	45	141
	1											4	23	8	22	1	14	2.0	8	15	26	24	74
2	25				27			1		137	108	147	539	202	558	34	418		285	296	585	649	2113





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



NOTICE  
HEADQUARTERS

# PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN - ( Kokoda Sub-District ) Report No. KOKODA No. 2 of 19 7/58

Patrol Conducted by J.C. Williams . Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled BIAGE Census Division, Kokoda Sub-District, Northern District.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 8

Duration— From 28 / 10 / 19 57 to 1 / 11 / 19 57

Number of Days 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES . Assistant Medical Practitioner  
Mr. T. Gaunede.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services - / 1 / 19 56

Medical - / 7 / 19 56

Map Reference Kokoda Series Scale 1:43000 produced by Division of National Mapping, Canberra.

Objects of Patrol (1) Routine Administration; (2) Census Revision; (3) Medical Inspection; (4) Assessment of peoples attitude towards the Administration and Administration Policy; and (5) Assessment of the Economic Potential of the Area.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

26 / 11 / 19 57

[Signature]  
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 .... £ .....

War Damage Payments were completed for the Kokoda Sub-District in

1953.







# LEGEND

VILLAGES. ○

TRACKS. - - - - -

MAIN ROADS. ●●●●●

## SCALE.

INDICATORS PROTECTION

PRODUCED BY. DIVISION OF NATIONAL  
MAPPING

CANBERRA A.C.T.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

12th December, 1957.

ANTHROPOLOGIST, DEPT. OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

# MINUTE

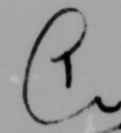
File No. NA.30-8-55

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 1957/58 - KOKODA.

Your attention is invited to pages 24 and 25 of this patrol report.

  
(T.G. Aitchison)

*Checked  
E.G.  
12/11*



30-8-55

12th December, 1957.

The Assistant Administrator,  
Department of the Administrator,  
PORT MORESBY.

NATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS CAPITATION TAX.

Attached is an extract from Patrol Report No.2  
of 1957/58, Kokoda, for your information, please.

*J. K. M*  
*JA*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

30-8-55

12th December, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1957/58 : KOKODA.

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

Your covering remarks adequately cover matters raised in the patrol report.

I appreciate the introduction to the diary of the patrol. This method could well be adopted as standard in patrol reports.

The notes on the reaction of the people to the imposition of capitation tax have been passed to the Assistant Administrator.

The information given in the patrol is well presented and has obviously been painstakingly collected. It is a pleasure to have patrol reports well presented and indicative of thorough work by the officer concerned.

*J. K. M.*  
*PC*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.



30/8/55 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NA.30-2-1/841

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

26th November, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT - No.2 of 1957/58.

Forwarded herewith please find the abovementioned  
Patrol Report.

A well written and interesting Report by Mr. Williams  
who is now making himself conversant with conditions in his Sub-  
District.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The custom of the BIAGE people of crossing the range  
into the Central District is one which has been going on for  
many years. These people are affiliated with the KOLARI dwelling  
in the KAGI and MENARI areas; more so than with the OROKAIVA to  
the east.

The visits will not stop until their own communal  
life is made more attractive, and even then I feel that their  
social system will still demand that periodic visits be made.

Cash cropping of English vegetables with a resulting  
increase in cash income will have some effect, but trading and  
social visits will, I fear, continue.

CAPITATION TAX.

Mr. Williams has no doubt received the Circulars on  
Capitation tax ere this, but an extra copy has been forwarded  
just in case he has not. The BIAGE area is one which if not non-  
taxable will only carry a very light tax not possibly exceeding  
5/- per head of adult able-bodied male population.

HAGATAWA VILLAGE.

The move of HAGATAWA village to join PELAI seems sound  
enough on the face of things, but the question of land availability  
should be carefully considered as, even though the union of these  
two groups may be agreeable to all at the present time, trouble  
could arise in the future over land.

The fact that the people do not agree with the teachings  
of the S.D.A. Mission may be the deciding factor and thereby  
promote the move back to the old site.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

It is felt, and the matter has already been discussed  
with the District Agricultural Officer, that this area should  
have an economy based primarily on Highland coffee, as the elevation  
and climate indicate that this crop could be grown with success.

" Seed " Coffee has only a limited market and it is felt



that with proper plantings the supply could and would exceed the demand.

#### POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

I quite agree with Mr. Williams' remarks regarding the political development of these people, but feel that more use could be made of the " LOIA TAUNAS " when these people become " politically conscious " which should occur with the inauguration of the Native Local Government Council in the KOKODA - KUMUSI area, the survey for which is now being conducted.

#### NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

I hate to make this statement but it is only since the officers of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries have entered this area and attempted to change the method of growing English potatoes that the size of the tuber has fallen off and lower yields resulted.

I feel that the native should be allowed to continue with his traditional methods of planting which in this instance has been proven to be successful. In most areas of the Highlands English potatoes are grown successfully by the indigenes and are not hilled.

The price offered by Papuan Air Transport for vegetables and fruits delivered at Kokoda airstrip is quite a good one, and this avenue of obtaining a cash income for these people should be further explored and given our fullest support.

#### EDUCATION.

Such schools as commented upon by Mr. Williams are, unfortunately, only too numerous, but we must remember that it is a start and will, in the normal course of events, be improved upon, in particular now that the emphasis is becoming more and more on native education.

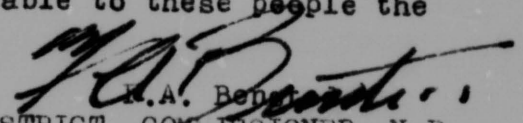
#### ROADS.

With the small population there is little we can do at the present time to improve the bridal paths in this rugged area. Road maintenance is a never ending job and we must not allow this maintenance to make excessive demands on any relatively small group of people.

#### CENSUS.

I do not like the position with regard to the evident over-recruitment of the villages in this area. The only saving feature is that 43 of the total of 74 men absent are working within the Sub-District, and are thus enabled to visit their homes fairly frequently as they are employed only a few hours walk away. However, should the position deteriorate, action should be taken to close the area to recruiting until such time as the position stabilises itself. The whole position is, to my mind, linked directly with the economic development of the area, and the eventual establishment of some form of permanent cash income for these people.

The position with regard to the birth rate over deaths of these people is indeed pleasing, and it is to be hoped that with constant medical attention being available to these people the position will continue to improve.

  
H.A. Bennett  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, N.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

NA.30-1-1.

Sub-District Office,  
KOKODA.  
Northern District.  
6th. November, 1957.

The District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT No. 2/57-58.

Officer conducting patrol : J.C.Williams, Assistant District  
Officer Grade 1.

Area Patrolled : BIAGE Census Division.

Objects of Patrol : 1. Routine Administration.  
2. Census Revision.  
3. Medical Inspection.  
4. Assessment of Peoples attitude  
towards the Administration and  
Administration Policy.  
5. Assessment of the Economic  
Potential of the Area.

Patrol Accompanied by EUROPEANS : NIL  
Natives : No. 2654 L/Cpl. OVAEMBO  
Interpreter Gr. 11. DIKAI  
6 Administration General Labourers

Duration of Patrol : 28/10/57 to 1/11/57. = 5 days.

Medical Assistant Accompanying : Assistant Medical Practitioner  
Mr. T. Gaunede.

Map Reference : Sketch map based on Kokoda Series  
scale 1:43000, universal transverse  
mercator projection; produced by  
Division of National Mapping, Canberra  
A.C.T. -- Sheets Number J14.2

*J.C. Williams*  
J.C.Williams  
Assistant District Officer.



INTRODUCTION.

The BIAGE Census Division comprised those villages lying within that area of the Kokoda Sub-District which is enclosed within an imaginary running due west from Kokoda Station to Mt. Service, thence by the Owen Stanley Range to the headwaters of the <sup>1022</sup> ~~EWORE~~ River, thence by an imaginary line to Mt. GUBA and thence by an imaginary line from MT. GUBA to KOKODA Government Station. The total area of land included within this Census Division would be approximately 96 square miles; but the majority of the area is mountainous terrain and is not utilised by the indigenous people.

The inhabitants of the area are KOIARI People and there is, no doubt, members of the same tribe as the KOIARI People who inhabit the Eastern Slopes of the Owen Stanley Ranges in the Central District.

The people are agriculturalists and their villages are situated on the slopes of the Owen Stanley Range. Five of the villages of the Area are located in that portion of the Main Range which is commonly referred to as " THE GAP", and this valley is only approximately 1 mile across at its widest part.

The area is fully controlled and the people are quite and peaceful ; no outstanding incidents occurred during the course of the patrol, ~~which~~ and it was well received by the population.

Six Administration employees had to be taken with the patrol to act as carriers because of the numbers of Able-bodied males absent at work or either visiting at Port Moresby or visiting friends in the KOIARI Villages of the Central District.

The Patrol actually returned to Kokoda Station on the afternoon of Wednesday 30th. October, 1957 and on the 31st. October and 1st. November visited those villages in close proximity to the station.

DIARY OF PATROL.

To avoid repetition in the Diary, the following procedure was carried out in all villages visited:-

1. Houses, latrines and rubbish pits inspected;
2. Village surrounds inspected;
3. Medical Inspection of all villagers by Assistant Medical Practitioner during census;
4. Census revised;
5. Discussions with villagers and Officials on various matters, including the possibility of the introduction of the HEAD TAX;
6. Disputes and minor complaints heard and settled where necessary;
7. Gardens and cemeteries visited where possible; and
8. Discussions on forms of cash cropping in the area.

Times shown at the end of each day in the diary include spells and are the actual times taken by the writer.

Monday, 28th. October, 1957.

Departed Station by Tractor and trailer 0745 hours for Administration school, KOILE arriving there at 0805 hours. Inspected School and departed for ISURAVA Village via DENEKI at 0845 hours. Passed through DENEKI at 0915 hours and arrived at ISURAVA-ALOIA Village at 1445 hours. This ~~int~~ included a rest period of 1 hour for lunch.

Rest of day and night at ISURAVA-ALOIA.  
Walking time 5 hours 30 mins. from Deneki.  
17 Carriers.

Tuesday, 29th. October, 1957.

Departed ISURAVA-ALOIA at 0720 hours for ABUARI Village arriving there at 0825 hours. Departed ABUARI Village at 1100 hours for HAGATAWA Village arriving there at 1220 hours. Departed HAGATAWA Village for PELAI Village at 1350 hours arriving there at 1515 hours.

Rest of day and night at PELAI.  
Walking time 3 hours 50 mins.  
17 carriers.

Wednesday, 30. October, 1957.

Departed PELAI at 1000 hours for KANANDARA arriving there at 1040 - inspected Cocoa ~~garden~~ gardens of Pelai in route. Departed KANANDARA at 1210 hours for KEPARA arriving there at 1245 -- inspected Kanandara's cocoa gardens in route. Departed KEPARA at 1445 hours for Kokoda Station by way of PIRIVE and Kokoda Villages. Arrived at Kokoda Station at 1645 hours.

Night at Kokoda Station.  
Walking time 3 hours 15 mins.  
17 Carriers.

Thursday, 31st. October, 1957.

Departed Kokoda Station at 0800 hours for SAVAIA Village arriving there at 0850 hours. Departed SAVAIA for KOIASI Village at 1230 hours arriving there at 1300 hours. Departed KOIASI Village for DENEKI Village at 1430 hours, arriving at Deneki at 1515 hours. Departed Deneki for Government Station at 1645 hours. Arrived Station 1745 hours.

Night at Kokoda Station  
Walking time 3 hours 5 mins.  
3 Carriers.



DIARY . ( Continued.)

Friday. 1st. November. 1957.

Departed Station by Land Rover at 0800 hours for PITOKI Village.  
Arrived Administration School, KOILE at 0810 hours, walked to Pitoki  
arriving there at 0825 hours. Departed PITOKI at 1120 hours for Kokoda,  
and arrived back at station at 1145 hours.

At Kokoda.

Walking time 30 mins.

3 Carriers. from Administration School to Pitoki and  
return.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

A. Native Situation.

The whole of the area patrolled was quiet and peaceful and no court cases or minor disputes were brought to the notice of the patrol. The patrol was well received by the people, and carriers - from the few able bodied males available in most villages - were readily obtained.

As noted by Mr. R.W.H. Born in his Patrol Report No. 4/55-56, it was again apparent to this patrol that there is too much absenteeism in most of the BIAGE Villages, both through men going away to work and the ~~lengthy~~ numerous lengthy periods when whole families move over the Range to the Kagi and MENARI Areas of the Central District to visit other people of the KOIARI Tribe. Some families had even gone as far afield as Port Moresby on this occasion, and although it was not freely admitted I believe that they were absent at Port Moresby for some Church celebrations of the Seven Day Adventist Mission. Whilst one of the points asserted in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was proclaimed by the United Nations' General Assembly is "The Right of Freedom of Movement", I consider that the freedom of movement as exercised by ~~the~~ the people of the BIAGE Division in respect to their lengthy visits to the KAGI and MENARI Areas is unwarranted and injurious to the well being and development of their community life. However even if it was considered most desirable to stop such movement the problem would be "How to stop it?". It was suggested to the people who were present when the patrol visited their villages that they should make these visits at less frequent intervals and for shorter periods and so devote more time to their own village life and concentrate on the production of English Vegetables as a cash crop from which they can be assured of receiving a reasonable economic return.

Although no circulars or other correspondence concerning the proposed "HEAD TAX" has been received at this Office -- other than the information released through the Press -- The peoples were advised that it was the intention of the Administration to



introduce a system of "HEAD TAX" wherein each male over the age of 18 years would be required to pay £2 per year. The writer told the people that whilst he did not have detailed information regarding the system of collection, payment etc. of the tax as yet from Port Moresby, it was anticipated that it would in form be similar to the "Head Tax" which was in operation prior to the last war. The writer advised that he understood that exemptions from tax payments would be granted, under certain circumstances to villagers and/or villages but was unable, through lack of information from headquarters, to state the exact form it would take.

The unanimous response of the ~~papua~~ people in all villages was that they did not welcome the "Head Tax". They asked, "Where will we find the money to pay the tax?". The peoples of ISURAVA and ALOLA Villages said that if they had to pay tax they considered that £2 was far too much and asked why the Tax could not be set at a lower figure of from 3/- to 10/-. Other said that if they had to pay the tax they would have to leave their villages and seek employment outside in order to earn money and their villages then would be left without any males or left with a very small proportion of able-bodied males. They also stated that they had never had to pay tax previously and asked the reason why the Administration considered it necessary to introduce "Head Tax" now.

It has already been stated, that no circulars, instructions or correspondence of an official nature had - nor has yet been received- setting out details of the form of "Head Tax" and because of this the writer was unable to give the people any definite answers to their questions. All that could be done was to tell the people that the writer considered, in his opinion, that because of their isolation, lack of economic development and lack of access to a cash economy they would probably be exempted from tax payments for the present at least. They were advised that as soon as definite word as to the form, system and policy to be adopted with regard to the collection and payment of "Head Tax" was received at Kokoda Office they would be informed.

However these people do have an avenue through which they can acquire ready cash. Papuan Air Transport have advised that

they are willing to purchase - " oranges, mandarines, potatoes and vegetables delivered to Kokoda Airstrip in good condition at 5 pence per lb. and sweet potatoes delivered as above at 2 pence per lb."

The people of HAGATAWA Village requested permission to shift from their present village site back to their old site which they left in approximately 1951-52 because several deaths had occurred and they blamed the position of their village. The reason for their present request is because the ground around their present village is unproductive and will not grow crops. This village only has a population of 37 and is, at its present site only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours walk from PELAI. It was suggested to the people that if they wanted to move the logical move would be to join PELAI Village for by so doing they would probably have made available to them land occupied by the PELAI people which would be suitable for economic cash cropping of cocoa. For a further discussion on this matter the Councillor of HAGATAWA ( the village is at present looked after as a Hamlet of ABUARI by the Village Constable of ABUARI ) accompanied the Patrol to Pelai. The 'LOIA TAUNA' of the PELAI people, URIGANI, and the Village Constable stated that they would be pleased to have the HAGATAWA people join them and that certain lands would be made available to them. I certainly consider that such a move would be most advantageous for the HAGATAWA people but told them that a decision on their requested move would not be given until they had discussed the matter of shifting to join the PELAI People. The old village site to which they wish to move was inspected and seems quite suitable. It is approximately 800 to 1000 feet lower than their present site. Should the HAGATAWA people decide to join the Pelai people such a move will not throw any undue hardship on patrol operating in the area. It would simply mean that the carrying time from Pelai to the next village ABUARI would be approximately 2 hours 45 mins to 3 hours. At present HAGATAWA is so small that it can only provide about two carriers for any patrol through the area.

Although the Councillor of HAGATAWA was at first reluctant to give any other possible reasons, other than those



already mentioned, for the desired shift of their village site, he did, in a confidential chat the evening the patrol stayed at PELAI Village, say that the people wanted to move away from the influence of the Seven Day Adventist Mission which is established at ISURAVA-ALOLA. He said that he did not like their practices and beliefs. He considered that if he followed their teachings he would be unable to eat meat of any description and would have to live on vegetables. This, he thought, would lead to a break down in his health and would lead to the children growing up as weaklings. He assured me that his feeling were also the feelings of the rest of the people in his village. He appeared to be frightened that the S.D.A. might send a Mission teacher to his village and wanted to know that if they did so could he stop the teacher from building a house and staying in his village because he and his people did not want to have anything to do with the S.D.A. Mission and its teachings. The writer advised the Councillor of the text matter of Circular Instruction No. 5 of 12/4/57 = " Policy Statement Regarding Mission Leases " = issued by the Department of the Administrator, and told him that if the Seven Day Adventist Mission did send a Teacher to His village and the people did not want the Mission teacher there, then he should come and report the matter to Kokoda Office and it would be taken up with the District Commissioner.

#### B. Economic Development.

Because of the topographical and geological nature of the country traversed, the area does not appear to have any great potential as regards economic development.

The Villages of SAVAIA, PITOKI, DENEKI and PELAI have some small cococ gardens, but between them they would only have approximately 500 seedlings planted out. There is an acre garden belonging to Pelai Village which is under shade but not yet planted; Pitoki - Deneki also have a similar area in the same condition.

It is the opinion of the writer that the villages of this area may be best suited for embarking on the economic development of "seed" coffee than any other form of economic crop

as it is understood that at present the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries are paying approximately 6/- per lb. for "seed" coffee beans. If it was considered that such a crop would not be a lasting economic proposition, then perhaps Highland coffee could be introduced and its planting and development supervised by the Agricultural Extension Officer stationed at Kokoda.

Some of the villages of the area - namely SAVAIA, PITOKI, DENEKI and Pelai have ground which is apparently suited for cocoa planting and some plantings of this crop have already taken place. However I would personally prefer to see Coffee introduced to the area as an economic crop rather than cocoa which is prone to so many diseases.

Details of activity of individuals towards their own economic development will be dealt with under the heading 'Native Agriculture and Livestock.'

#### C. Political Development.

Although local government in the form of Native Local Government Councils is of the utmost importance, for through it the connection between the individual and the objects of government may be made manifest, I consider that it will be a number of years before the introduction of Local government to this area can be contemplated.

The total population of the area is only 597, whilst there are only 156 males and 143 females in the age group 16 to 45 years. These figures include those who are absent at work. Even if the people had a cash economy whereby a Council's revenue in the form of a levied tax could be obtained, the total amount of such tax - on the basis of £2 for a male over 16 years and 10/- for a female over 16 years - = would not be greater than £383 per year and this only if there were no absentees from the villages.

However it may be possible them incorporated in a Council together with some other area of the Sub-District at a later date; even though their ties and affiliations are with the KOIARI Peoples of the Central District rather than with any other peoples of this Sub-District.



In every village visited there was a "LOIA TAUNA" or Head Man. In no instance was he the same person as the Administration appointed Village Constable; but in all cases the "LOIA TAUNA" was the real power in the village, although in every instance they took a back seat to the Village Constable during the visit of the patrol and would have remained in the background if enquiries had not been made concerning them.

All land in the area is Clan owned and the "LOIA TAUNA's" are the custodians of the land. Potatoes and English vegetables such as tomatoes, leeks, turnips, cabbage and aschallotten. Carrots, cabbages and some pomegranates are also grown.

Many individuals have planted these English vegetable crops no doubt in an effort to command some form of economic development whereby they could obtain a source of cash income. However all plantings have been "fathered" and introduced by Native Affairs and P.D.S. Officers from this station.

The market which was found for the people by Mr. R.W.H. Burn is, I am afraid, fast diminishing due entirely to the fact that the growers will not plant the English potatoes in the approved and recommended style. The size of the tubers is constantly falling off and now the stage has been reached where the majority of potatoes are no larger than the size of a florin. Also there are being cropped whilst they are still green, and in some instances they have been replanting slightly diseased potatoes which have resulted in the crop being diseased.

There still remains an assured market for all the English Potatoes and Vegetables as well as Oranges and Lemons at Port Moresby. Papuan Air Transport have advised this office that they are willing to take the following produce at the prices and conditions as stated hereunder:-

For Oranges, mandarins, potatoes and vegetables delivered to Port Moresby by air transport ..... 5d. per lb.

For sweet potatoes, delivered as above ..... 4d. per lb.

The above prices are, I consider, very good when it is considered that the cost of air freight from Lae to Port Moresby is 5d. per lb.

The growers will however persist in planting their crops of English potatoes without "Hilling" them and naturally the resultant tubers are very small. During 1955 Patrol Officer Mr. Foster spent

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

All village gardens throughout the area are in excellent condition and an abundance of food is assured. At ISURAVA Village these is one garden of approximately two acres under corn -( also a similar block at ABUARI ) which is extremely healthy and just coming into harvest.

Sweet Potato is the staple diet of the people and this is supplemented by Taro, Pumpkin, Corn and to a lesser degree by English Potatoes and English vegetables such as tomatoes, beans, turnips, cabbage and eschallottes. Carrots, capsicums and some passionfruit are also grown.

Many individuals have planted these English vegetable crops no doubt in an effort to commence some form of economic development whereby they could obtain a source of cash income. However all plantings have been "fathered" and introduced by Native Affairs and D.A.S.F. Officers from this station.

The market which was found for the people by Mr. R.W.H. Born is, I am afraid, fast diminishing due entirely to the fact that the growers will not plant the English potatoes in the approved and recommended style. The size of the tubers is constantly falling off and now the stage has been reached where the majority of potatoes are no larger than the size of a florin. Also these are being cropped whilst they are still green, and in some instances they have been replanting slightly diseased potatoes which have resulted in the ensuing crop being diseased.

There still remains an assured market for all the English Potatoes and Vegetables as well as Oranges and Mandarines at Port Moresby. Papuan Air Transport have advised this office that they are willing to take the following produce at the prices and conditions as stated hereunder:-

" For Oranges, mandarines, potatoes and vegetables delivered to Kokoda Airstrip in good condition ..... 5d. per lb.

For sweet potatoes, delivered as above ..... 2d. per lb. "

The above prices are, I consider, very good when it is considered that the cost of air freight from Kokoda to Port Moresby is 6d. per lb.

The growers will however persist in planting their crops of English potatoes without 'Hilling' them and naturally the resultant tubers are very small. During 1955 Patrol Officer Mr. Pember spent



from the 15th. to 17th. April inclusive at ISURAVA Village showing the people the correct method of planting English potatoes and other English vegetables. Assistant District Officer Mr. R.W.H. Born also spent some time at ISURAVA instructing the people in correct planting methods, and as well Mr. J. Healy, Agriculture Extension Officer, spent three days showing them the correct planting methods again in April of this year.

During his patrol of the area in January, 1956, Assistant District Officer, Mr. R.W.H. Born made the following remarks in the Village book of ISURAVA :-

" 20.1.56 . Once more tried to show this crowd how to plant and cultivate spuds etc.— hopeless job, they always refuse to hill then and so on."

The Patrol explained to the people that, so long as they could produce reasonable sized potatoes there was a ready market for them at 5.d. per lb. as also there was a market for the other produce above-mentioned. The size of potatoes which could be marketed was demonstrated and Mr. T. Gaunede, Assistant Medical Practitioner acted as interpreter on this occasion. The people were advised that they should bring their produce into Kokoda on Mondays and Fridays in order that it could be delivered to Papuan Air Transport on the following days.

The people were also advised that they should only bring in green or partly ripe tomatoes for sale because the fully ripe tomatoes which they had been bringing in were squashed beyond all recognition when they arrived at Kokoda and could not be sold.

However I agree with Mr. Born and feel that until these growers produce a reasonable tuber by planting in the correct manner, they will not find a market for their crops. Initially Mr. Born found a market for their crops with A.H. Buntings Ltd. at Popondetta but this market fell through no doubt because of the small size of the tubers that were being offered by the growers for sale.

With the exception of the Villages of ISURAVA, ALOLA and ABURAI which villages are under the influence of the Seven Day Adventist Mission, all villages contain a large number of pigs. These animals are well cared for and appeared to be in very healthy condition. In all villages of the area fowls are to be found.

SAVAIA, PITOKI, KOIASI, DENEKI and PELAI Villages all have

considerable numbers of citrus fruit trees. These are mostly Orange and Mandarin with some Limes. The fruit is of a good quality but it is understood that in the past very little citrus fruit has been offered for sale, - the people eating most of the crop themselves.

The only coconut palms to be found in the area are a grove of approximately 80 trees at SAVAIA and about 25 trees at Pitoki.

under the influence of the British Mission, who had a view of the land, they were noted. This may be due to the fact that the British Mission has been forbidden the export of opium and therefore the people have been forced to grow crops of vegetables.

One small boy of ANGA, who was injured in a fall from a coconut tree and medical inspection was located in the bush near the village and sent to Rahoda Hospital for medical treatment of a large ulcer on his abdomen.

These villages in close proximity to the Government station were visited in January of this year by European Medical Assistant Mr. Begley in connection with the anti-venereal campaign; but the rest of the villages of the area appear to have been 'missed' out.

As will be seen from the Population Census figures attached to this report, the number of births far exceeds the number of deaths and in general the people appeared to be a healthy and happy crowd.

A thorough medical inspection was carried out at each village by Mr. T. G. Gaudin, who is a conscientious officer and very interested in his work.



MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The Patrol was accompanied by Assistant Medical Practitioner, Mr. T.Gaunede and therefore general comments only will be given under this heading.

The health of the people in the area visited was generally good. However in the villages of ISURAVA, ALOLA and ABUARI, which villages are under the influence of the S.D.A.Mission some bad cases of dental decay were noted. This may be due to the fact that the S.D.A. Mission teachings forbid the eating of meat and therefore the peoples diet consists entirely of vegetables.

One small boy of ABUARI, who endeavoured to evade the census and medical inspection was located in the bush near the village and sent to Kokoda Hospital for medical treatment of a large ulcer on his abdomen.

Those villages in close proximity to the Government station were visited in January of this year by European Medical Assistant Mr. Rowley in connection with the anti-yaws campaign; but the rest of the villages of the area appear to have been 'missed' out.

As will be seen from the Population Census figures attached to this report, the number of births far exceed the number of deaths and in general the people appeared to be a healthy and happy crowd.

A thorough medical inspection was carried out at each village by Mr. T.Gaunede, who is a conscientious officer and very interested in his work.

EDUCATION.

There are only two schools actually in the Biage Census Division. One is the Administration School at KOVELO near Deneki and other is the Pitoki Villages and the S.D.A. Mission School at ISURAVA-ALOLA Village. However the Anglican Mission School at SAGA and the Administration School at Kokoda Government Station are also within easy access to pupils from the villages of SAVAIA, KOIASI, PITOKI and DENEKI and quite a number of children attend both these schools.

Twenty children from the villages of ISURAVA and ALOLA attend the S.D.A. School which is situated in their village and as well ten children from ABUARI Village also attend this school. These Children have not been shown as "Students absent at School" because of the location of the school in their village. There are thirty-two children from SAVAIA, PITOKI, KOIASI and DENEKI attending either the Administration school at Kokoda or the Administration school at KOVELO. Another thirteen children from these villages attend the Anglican Mission School at SAGA.

All students shown as being absent at Mission schools in the census statistics are, in the case of ~~SAVAIA~~ ISURAVA, ALOLA and ABUARI, attending the S.D.A. School at KAGI in the Central District and, in the case of the Village of PELAI, attending the Anglican Mission School at Agenahambo in the Poponahetta Sub-District, Northern District.

An inspection of both school in the area was carried out during the course of the patrol.

S.D.A. Mission School. ISURAVA.

I find it very difficult to class this as a school at all.

The teacher in charge -- he is I was given to understand the only one -- is named NO-DOKU and comes from KAGI Village in the Central District. He received his schooling at the S.D.A. School at BAUTAMA in the Central District but only went as far as grade 111. On being asked if he was in possession of a teacher's certificate he replied, "Yes", and presented the writer with a black and green rosette with trailing ribbons of the type worn by Collage students when attending inter-school sports functions. He did not have a teaching certificate.

The pupils of this school are graded as "A" and "B" classes, but no administration education text books are being used. NO - DOKU



can speak very little English and stated that he could not understand English. All conversation with him was carried on with Mr. T. Gaunede, Assistant Medical Practitioner, acting as interpreter.

The following subjects with standards are being taught in the school :-

1. Arithmetic = addition and subtraction in units only i.e.  
 $1+1 = 2$  ;  $2-1 = 1$  etc.
2. English ? = no standard text books held.
3. Spelling = such words as : SEE ; GO ; CAT ; etc.
4. Mental Arithmetic = simple in units only as in straight arithmetic above.
5. Poetry = ??
6. Writing = alphabet only.

The school was closed from 13th. to 28th. of October, 1957 in order that a house could be built for the teacher :- it is a most palatial mansion.

It appeared to the writer that the main reason for NO-DOKU being at ISURAVA was not in fact to act as a teacher for the school; but to conduct the religious services of the S.D.A. Mission. NO-DOKU advised that he had only arrived at ISURAVA in approximately May, 1957 and did not expect to be relieved for some time to come.

The Administration School at KOVELO is operating under the direct supervision of Mrs. Mary Kekedo teacher Grade IV and Head Teacher of the Kokoda Administration School as well as this office.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The only motor road in the area - apart from the road to Mamba Estate as far as the turn off to SAVAIA Village - is the road through the Government Rubber Plantation to the Administration School at KOVELO which is approximately 30 minutes walk from Deneki Village. This road could be extended as far as Deneki Village; but the main obstacle to such extension is the lack of labour available in the vicinity.

For the rest of the course of the patrol bridal paths only exist and the "Kokoda Trail" is followed from Deneki Village to a point approximately 30 minutes past ISURAVA-ALOLA Village. At that point the "Trail" leaves the patrol track and branches off to the right to make the ascent of the Owen Stanley Range through the "GAP".

The walking tracks were very poor and in many places a mountain goat would have found the 'going' difficult. However after leaving DENEKI Village, the villages of ISURAVA, ALOLA, ABURAI and HAGATAWA only have present in their villages a total of 34 male and 56 female adults to keep open a length of track which takes approximately 7 hours to traverse. Added to this the fact that this was the first Native Affairs Patrol through the area since January, 1956, the writer had no reason for complaint. With such a small population one should not expect 'Pitt Street' Footpaths and I consider that the people had done a sufficiently good job to keep the track in its present condition.

Although the task of putting a road from Kokoda through the "GAP" would not be an impossibility it would be a major undertaking requiring the services of skilled technicians and machinery.

Because of the broken nature of the terrain it would be almost impossible for the people to improve the existing tracks.



VILLAGES.

A. General.

In all eleven villages were visited by the patrol but two of these - KANANDARA and KEPARA - lie outside the BAIGE Census Division and will be included in their correct Census Division when that are is patrolled, which if other business and duties will permit will be done before the close of this year.

The Biage Census Division comprises nine villages - as shown in the Census Statistics details - and all were very neat, tidy and clean.

The combined village of ISURAVA and ALOLA is functioning well and the people seem to be happier now that they have formed themselves into one village. However the two village books are still maintained and it may be desirable when the new form of Village Book is introduced to have only one book for this combined village.

Most of the villages which are situated in the actual BIAGE Valley itself are all located around the 3,000 feet above sea level mark.

An ample number of Latrines and rubbish pits were in evidence and use at all villages and with the exception of PELAI Village good drinking water is available no further than 3 minutes walk from the Village itself. However in the case of PELAI the closest water is at the foot of a steep incline which is about ten minutes walk from the village.

Of all the villages visited probably without doubt PELAI is the one which leaves the most lasting impression. This village is situated on a spur on the eastern entrance to the BIAGE Valley at a height of approximately 2,800 feet above sea level and has an excellent view over the whole of the KOKODA and YODDA Valleys. The Rest house is situated on a knoll about 50 feet above the level of the actual village.

B. Rest Houses.

Each of the following villages have rest houses and police barracks, but no shelters - specifically erected as such - exist in any village for carriers.

DENEKI : One room and small verandah . present condition good.

- ISURAVA-ALOLA : one room with small verandah and kitchen annex;  
present condition fair.
- ABUARI : one room and small verandah; present condition good.
- PELAI : sleeping room, kitchen and small verandah ; present  
condition good.

There is no necessity for rest houses at SAVAIA, KOIASI or PITOKI Villages since all of these villages are within 1½ hours walk of the Government Station and PITOKI is only 15 minutes from the rest house at DENEKI.

C. CARRIERS.

Sufficient carriers could not be obtained from the villages of SAVAIA, KOIASI, PITOKI and DENEKI to carry the patrol to ISURAVA and as a result 6 Administration general Labourers had to be taken from Kokoda as carriers.

Even with the above Administration Labourers it was still necessary for 8 of the Carriers who were obtained from the villages first above mentioned to accompany the patrol all the way to PELAI Village.

Owing to the large number of people who were absent visiting villages in the Central District from ISURAVA, ALOLA and ABUARI and because HAGATAWA have practically no able bodied males available; carriers could not be obtained until the patrol reached PELAI.

I am afraid that it appears that future patrols may have to recruit carriers before leaving the station and employ those carriers for the duration of the patrol or at least until the patrol reaches PELAI if it departs from the DENEKI side of the Valley. However the same would apply even if the patrol commenced to enter the valley proper from PELAI.

D. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

ISURAVA - ALOLA Villages:

These two villages were previously looked after by Village Constable SENESI of ALOLA. SENESI died approximately two months before the patrol reached the area and when the patrol arrived the Councillor, HAOWA/AMI was looking after the affairs of both villages. HAOWA is actually the councillor for ~~ALOLA Village~~. ISURAVA Village.

In view of the above a recommendation is being made for the appointment of the native LUVILA/SENOVA of ALOLA to be appointed as Village Constable for the Villages of ALOLA and ISURAVA. LUVILA was



born in approximately 1924 and was previously Councillor for ALOIA Village. However he relinquished this post in order to go to work at Port Moresby. He is the popular choice of the people of both villages and if his appointment is approved I consider he will prove most suited for the position. A separate recommendation in accordance with the prescribed form will be forwarded to the District Officer, Popondetta.

ABUARI.

MIULI is the Village Constable for ABUARI Village and he also looks after HAGATAWA Village. NEGITE is the Councillor for ABUARI and HAWA is the councillor for HAGATAWA. I consider HAWA a particularly good man especially for the position of councillor.

MIULI's definitely did not appear to be 'quite with us' when he accompanied the patrol from ISURAVA-ALOIA to his own Village and on to HAGATAWA. His main interest was shooting at bird life in the surrounding scrub with a catapult which he carried. He did not show any great interest in the patrol and was not over helpful. He appears to lack drive but does have some measure of control over his people of ABUARI but little over those of HAGATAWA.

PELAI VILLAGE.

The village Constable is SAVIA and the councillor is URIGANI. URIGANI as well as being the councillor is also the "LOIA TAUNA" of the PELAI people.

Of all the Village Constable's seen on the Patrol, SAVIA is undoubtedly the most outstanding. He is carrying out his duties in a most satisfactory manner and this may be partly due to the fact that about 16 months ago he had to be called to order by the then Assistant District Officer for slackness.

SAVAIA and KOIASI Villages.

Village Constable = PAIWA of SAVAIA  
Councillors = OMAI of SAVAIA  
SAKURU of KOIASI.

PAIWA has the largest number of people, as regards V.C's jurisdiction, under his control and is carrying out his duties in an able manner. He appeared to have a marked degree of control over his people as well as having their respect.

Councillor SAKURU is absent from his village and has been working apparently for some time at MAMBA Rubber Estates in the Kokoda Sub-District.

PITOKI and DENEKI.

PITOKI and DENEKI.

Village Constable = GADOA - at Deneki.  
Councillors = OUBE at Pitoki.

GADOA is carrying out his work and duties in a satisfactory manner but does not seem to have to following and respect of either the people of Deneki or PITOKI. Probably the people of PITOKI , it being by far the larger village , may consider that the Village Constable should come from amongst their population. However since all things were running quite smoothly the matter was not gone into because since the villages are so close to the Government Station a watch can be kept on them.



CENSUS.

A census revision was carried out in all Villages. The villagers were advised of the patrol's visit by Police runner ten days before the patrol departed Kokoda Station, and they were told - through the Police runner that they were to hold themselves in readiness for the census check and Medical Inspection on specific days. In this way, no doubt, the number of absentees -- other than those absent at work and school -- was reduced somewhat but ever so the following numbers were still absent visiting either at Port Moresby or in the KAGI Area of the Central District when the patrol arrived at their respective villages:-

ISURAVA. 6 males and 4 females absent. includes Children & Adults.  
ALOIA. 5 males and 13 females absent. "  
ABUARI. 13 males and 5 females absent. "

The only absentees in other villages were those absent at work or school.

I personally consider that far too many able-bodied males in the age group 16-45 years are absent at work from their villages; but however in no instance can I honestly say that I thought village life and community development as regards the village level was suffering. The following is a summary of those males absent from their villages at work:-

<u>ALOIA</u>	5	absent ;	total labour potential	14 ;	percentage absent	36%
<u>ISURAVA</u>	6	" ;	" " " "	14 ;	" "	41%
<u>ABUARI</u>	11	" ;	" " " "	18 ;	" "	61%
<u>HAGATAWA</u>	1	" ;	" " " "	8 ;	" "	12½%
<u>PELAT</u>	11	" ;	" " " "	24 ;	" "	46%
<u>SAVATA</u>	13	" ;	" " " "	26 ;	" "	50%
<u>KOTASI</u>	10	" ;	" " " "	9 ;		
( Note. 3 of those absent at work are shown in the Village register as being only 15 years of age and therefore do not come within the bracket 16-45 years. This actually means that there are 7 absent who are in the age group 16-45 years. Correct percentage absent for this group would therefore be = 78%						
<u>DENEKI</u>	9	Absent;	total labour potential	19 ;	percent. absent.	47%
<u>PITOKI</u>	11	" ;	" " " "	24 ;	" "	46%

Forty-three of those absent at work are working within the District while thirty-one are working outside the District. The majority of those working within the District are employed as Casual Labourers at MAMBA Estates, Yodda.

The people of all villages were advised that their aim should be the economic development of their own lands so that the necessity of having to seek employment outside their village could be terminated.

The increase of Births over deaths is very pleasing to note

especially in light of the fact that 12 deaths were those of adults and half of those died from old age. Also 42 births in respect of a total figure of 141 females of child bearing age is, I consider, a very good percentage.

The total censused population shown an increase of 17 over the last census figure: but it will be seen from the statistics that there is still a great deal of movement from one village to another within the area.

In respect of the proposed "Head Tax" there are approximately 72 males over the age of 18 years who might be expected to pay such tax, and 61 males absent from the villages at work who could be expected to pay the tax. However it should be understood that these figures are given without knowing the actual form which the tax system is to take since no official notification has, as yet, been received by this office.

When a woman is married and has a child after her husband's death, the birth of the child. After the baby is about two days old the mother and child are taken to another house - which has also been previously created for the purpose by the sales of the village for this specific purpose - by some single women (the number depending on the size of the village and single women available) who take over the care of the mother and the baby. Both of these houses are erected away from the village proper some distance in the bush and are destroyed or never used again after their purpose has been served.

The single women, the mother and the baby are completely isolated, as it were, from the rest of the village. No men - not even the husband - are allowed near the house where the birth takes place or the house in which the mother and baby are cared for by the single women.

The single women do not leave the house and all food etc. is brought to the house by the mothers of the single women who are acting as nurses and help to the mother and baby. The single women are responsible for cooking the food etc. and caring for the baby.

The mother and baby remain in this house with the single girls for a period of from 1 to two months - depending on the health



ANTHROPOLOGY.

A. GENERAL.

The "Legendary Origin of the BIAGE People" as reported in Kokoda Patrol Report No. 7 of 54/55 by Patrol Officer M.M. Pember was found to correct as outlined in that report.

During the census revision at SAVAIA Village the absence of seven young unmarried girls was noted and the Village Constable was asked where they were. It was learned that these seven girls were absent with a women who had only two weeks previous to the visit of the patrol given birth to a child. Further questioning elicited the following from the "LOIA TAUNA" and the Village Constable.

When a woman is about to give birth to a child she is taken to a house, specially erected beforehand by the males of the village, by some other married women who look after her and supervise the birth of the child. After the baby is about two days old the mother and child are then taken to another house - which has also been previously erected for the purpose by the males of the village for this specific purpose - by some single women ( the number depending on the size of the village and single women available) who take over the care of the mother and the baby. Both of these houses are erected away from the village proper some distance in the bush and are destroyed or never used again after their purpose has been served.

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The single women do not leave the house and all food etc is brought to the house by the mothers of the single girls who are acting as nurses and help to the mother and baby. The single women are responsible for cooking the food etc and caring for the baby.

The mother and baby remain in this house with the single girls for a period of from 1 to two months -( previously the length

of isolation was at least 6 months but this has been reduced with the falling off of native customs and the impact of Western Ideas)- it never ~~now~~ now goes beyond two months.

The Mother, baby and single girls cannot leave the house until a village feast has been arranged and when the time is ready for the feast to take place, some elderly women of the village go to the house and advise then of the time and day for the festivities.

At the appointed time and day and hour the Mother, baby and single girls -- all suitably dressed in dancing and festive regalia -- make their appearance at the feast. This is the first occasion since the confinement of the woman that her husband sees either her or the baby and also the first time that the single girls are seen by other people from the time of their isolation with the mother and baby.

The main reason for the single women attending the mother and baby during this period is in order that they will learn about childbirth, the caring for a baby, the suckling of a baby on the breast etc and so will not be unduly frightened when, on being married, they find themselves with child. It is in fact a form of initiation for them into womanhood.

If a man breaks the 'isolation' law either during the child birth or the period when the single women are attending the mother and child it is supposed to result in the baby not growing into a strong child and also to cause the single girls to become barren. However the only action taken against a man who breaks this law is that he brought before the "LOIA TAUNA", given a severe talking to and asked to explain himself. He is then forbidden to attend the feast and dancing festivities.

B. Specimens collected for Territorial Museum.

NIL.



MISSIONS.

Both the Anglican Mission and the Seven Day Adventist Missions have influence in this area. The Anglican Mission does not, however, have any schools or mission teachers in the area but have their school and Mission ( which is looked after by a Native Teacher) at SAGA Village which is situated in KAHAINAEMBO Census Division and is actually only 1½ hours walk from the villages of SAVAIA, KOIASI, PITOKI and DENEKI. The Anglican Mission also have a Mission school ( run by native teachers) at KEPARA Village which is also in the KAHAINAEMBO Division and about 1 hours walk from PELAI Village .

It can be said that the peoples of SAVAIA, KOIASI, PITOKI, DENEKI, HAGATAWA and PELAI Villages lean towards and follow the Anglican Mission.

The Seven Day Adventist Mission has strong influence in the Villages of ISURAVA, ALOLA and ABUARI and has made application for lease of land in the vicinity of DENEKI and PITOKI Villages but the owners of the land do not want to sell. In fact the people of the villages of SAVAIA, KOIASI, PITOKI, DENEKI, HAGATAWA and PELAI are quite frank and state that they do not wish to have anything to do with the S.D.A. Mission and do not want it in their area.

Whether the S.D.A. Mission has in fact done any good for the people of the villages which follow its teachings I do not know; but I feel that the numerous cases of dental decay which were in evidence amongst those peoples are due largely to the forced omission of meat from their diet -( a food that before the arrival of the Mission they relished and included as a fairly major part of their diet.

I would however go so far as to say that to me it appeared that the leanings of the people of ISURAVA, ALOLA and ABUARI were more towards the S.D.A. Mission than towards the government.

The feelings of the people of HAGATAWA Village towards the S.D.A. Mission have been already expressed on pages 7 and 8 of this report under the heading of " Native Situation.".

LAW & JUSTICE.

No court cases or even minor disputes were brought before the Patrol. As previously stated the area is under complete control and the people are an industrious and peaceful crowd.

Conclusion.

The patrol was uneventful and the area is very small and compact. The population is rather scattered except for the group of villages in the immediate vicinity of the Government Station.

At the present time I do not think that there is much more in the way of economic development, other than fostering their production of European vegetables, that can be done for these people. The introduction of any economic crop - such as coffee as previously stated - would require the constant supervision in its initial stages of a technical officer of the department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and it may well be that the agricultural extension work in the Northern District has at present reached saturation point in respect of the number of officers of that department who are available for this purpose.

*J. C. Williams*  
J. C. Williams  
Assistant District Officer.



REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

CONSTABULARY.

ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL

No. 2654 Lance Corporal OVAEMBO :      A good policeman. Keen and very willing, has - or did have on this occasion- a good approach to the native peoples. Always with the patrol and can be relied upon not to miss the smallest detail.

*J.C. Williams*  
J.C. Williams  
Assistant District Officer.

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957. BIAGE. CENSUS DIVISION. KOKODA. NORTHERN. DISTRICT. Govt. Print.—5438/154.

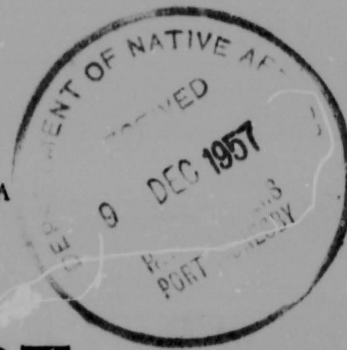
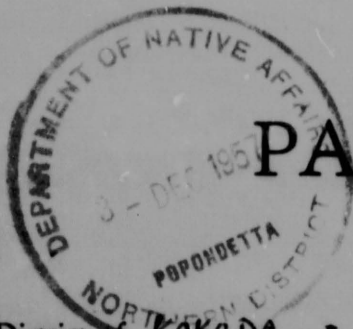
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absences)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			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	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						
ALOKA	28/10/57	1	1					1							1	1			4	10			4	1			1			5	14	5	17	19	2.0	9	10	9	16	50	
ISURAYA	28/10/57	1	2					1										1		1	1	1	1	3	1			1			5	14	2	14	14	1.8	8	5	10	14	46
ABUHARI	29/10/57	2	1															7	3			2		9				2			7	18	5	19	14	2.3	18	11	8	19	69
HAGATAWA	29/10/57	1	2												1			2	4	7	3			1							6	8	4	7	7	2.4	11	11	7	7	37
TELAI	30/10/57	6	7							1				1							2	6		5			2	1	8	24	9	21	1	2.2	20	30	20	24	108		
SAVAIA	31/10/57	2	2					1							2	1		1		1	13					6	4	1	5	8	26	18	31	29	2.5	16	26	15	33	119	
KOIASI	31/10/57	1	1										1		1					1	9		1		1					5	9	1	8	1	2.0	7	5	3	8	34	
DENEKI	31/10/57	2	2															6		1	5		4		4	5				2	19	4	10	10	1.2	4	4	11	11	48	
PITOKI	1/11/57	2	6					1							2	2				2	7		4		6	6				4	24	10	16	18	2.0	9	19	16	19	86	
TOTALS		18	24					1	2	1			1	1		7	5		10	14	13	20	43	1	31	2	10	15	7	6	50	156	58	143	2	141	102	121	99	151	595
KINAEEMBO DIVISION																																									
KANANDARA	30/10/57	4	4					1							1			1	1	3	2		9			1			8	26	8	24	1	2.8	19	20	16	26	93		
KEPARA	30/10/57	4	1												1			1		1			10			6			19	29	7	20	23	2.8	30	18	22	21	107		



Natuff Loby



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA - NORTHERN Report No. 3 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by K. J. LANG P/O GD II

Area Patrolled FAHINAEMBO CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 6

Duration—From 6./11./19.57 to 14./11./19.57

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES - A.M.P.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7./9./19.56

Medical .... 7./10./19.55

Map Reference AS PER PATROL MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol AS PER PATROL INSTRUCTIONS ATTACHED

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please

5/12/1957

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 .... £.....

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

Village Ropul

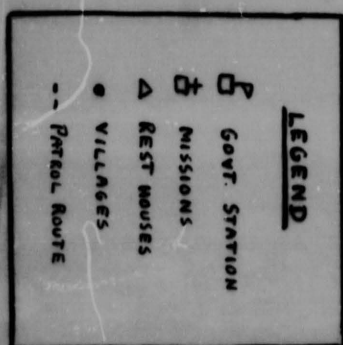
Year.....1957/58.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MORT	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
HANJIRI	13.11.57	3	2																3
INGE	13.11.57	2																	2
AFA	6.11.57	3	3						2						1				3
PAPAKI	7.11.57	2	7													1			1
HOJAVAHAMBO	7.11.57	1							1										3
HOJAKI	7.11.57	1																	3
HAKI	8.11.57	1	4						1						2	2			1
HAMARA	8.11.57	4	3						2						1				1
WASETA	9.11.57	1	2						1						1				4
KOROPATA	9.11.57	2	1													1			1
HUNGIRI	9.11.57	1	1						1						1				2
URARISUSU	11.11.57	1	1												2	1			2
		22	24						3	5					8	5			13



REPORT No 3 1957/58.

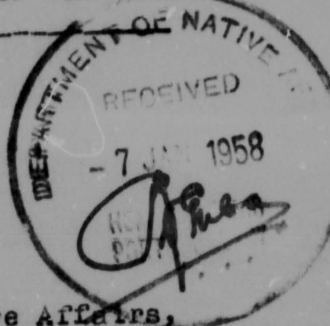






30/8/57 ✓  
(51)  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NA.30-2-1/968



Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

2nd January, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - KOKODA No.3 - 57/58

Copy of correspondence received from the  
A/District Agricultural Officer forwarded for your  
information together with copy of my NA.30-2-1/876.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
( F.A. Bensted.)  
a/ DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, N.D.

C  
O  
P  
Y

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30

Department of Agriculture,  
Stock and Fisheries,  
Popondetta, N.D.

30th December, 1957.

Memorandum for :-

The District Commissioner,  
Northern District.

Patrol Report - Kokoda No.3 - 57/58.

With reference to your NA.30-2-1/876.

A. Para. 1 of Mr. K.J. Lang's patrol report.

- Mis-strikes when planting cocoa must be accepted and are usually due to the seed not being viable or weather conditions not being suitable at the time of planting. This also applies to shade tree seeds - these will be re-planted now that the wet season has started - inoculated leuceana seed has already been sown throughout the Kokoda area, 1500 lbs of such seed being sown in August 57. The lifting of shade is an extremely delicate operation and should only be carried out by an experienced Agricultural Officer and then only in the appropriate season. This work has again been delayed because of the dry season and also because of European staff shortages. We have given this job top priority and with the anticipated increase in staff in the new year it should be carried out. With regard to weeds and grasses in the cocoa gardens, in order to conserve soil moisture, we do not encourage cleaning operations in the dry season, also, cocoa being a deep rooted plant, it is not affected to any great extent by competition of shallow rooted grasses.

Para.2.

- We do not discourage planting cocoa and coffee with temporary food crops, so long as there is no detrimental competitive effect. Coconuts planted correctly in relation to the cocoa are an ideal and dual purpose shade tree. Management of this garden should be relatively simple as it is presumed that the pawpaws, coconuts and rubber have been recently planted and if necessary, their subsequent removal will be easily carried out.

Paras. 3 and 4.

- On our next patrol in this area all gardens will be inspected and the number of mature trees will be ascertained. From this we will then be able to decide when a central fermentary will be warranted and the people involved will be informed accordingly. Agriculturally we are quite satisfied with the development of the Kokoda Sub-District, and if there has been any waning of enthusiasm among the native peoples, it may possibly be that they realise that there is no Agricultural officer stationed at Kokoda and until Mr. Healy's replacement arrives they cannot expect any assistance with their cocoa gardens.

B. With reference to Mr. J. Healy, A/O Kokoda.

I have compiled from copies of Mr. Healy's Field Journal a brief survey of his activities from the 8/8/57 to 22/11/57 with the approximate number of days spent on each.



Building trainees quarters - 24 days. Due to the shortage of skilled native labour, Mr. Healy had to do most of the carpentry work himself.

Kokoda Govt. plantation - 7 days. Every effort was made to have the plantation at its best for inspection by prospective leasees.

Visiting cocoa gardens - 5 days. These villages were visited in this period: PIRIVE, HANGIRI, SISRETA, PAKAKI, AFA, ASSISI, SORAPE, WAJU and BATUVE.

Thinning Leuceana Glauca - 1 day. KOKODA VILLAGE.

Planting cocoa nursery - 1 day. extract from Kokoda Patrol Report No. 5 of 1957/58, conducted by Mr. A.J. Lang, to the Soil survey - 1 day - Mamba estate Kokoda Sub-District:-

Pruning Leuceana - 3 days. AMADA. this division see Appendix A.

Planting coffee - 1 day. DNEKI. lots in this division was far from satisfactory. With the exception of WIDJAI and

Distributing cocoa pods - 7 days. During this period from August to November some 450 people visited Kokoda Ag. Station. In every plot there were numerous mis-tries and thus

Inspecting road access from Ilimo to beyond Assisi with P.O. In some instances shade had died out and cocoa was

Mr. Lang - 1 day. the direct rays of the sun. In other cases shade was so thick that it was hampering the growth of

Inspecting cabbie. Mamba Estares - 2 days

Inoculum trials - 2 days. DNEKI patrol track. richer, concrete and paper trace had half a dozen or

Entomology - 2 days. With Govt. Entomologist Mr. J. Sedlacek collecting insects, etc. seen three and four years old. Unfort-

Receiving sweet potatoes - 2 days. I have lost the record of how many trees this

Pastures 1 day Mamba - advise on development, etc. two to three hundred.

Port Moresby - accompanying sick daughter - 8 days. The interest and enthusiasm of the people for cacao growing

To sum up and explain why Mr. Healy did not patrol the area after 8/8/57, I quote from his monthly report for August 1957

"With what jobs have to be done within the next three months and being dependent on myself for skilled labour, I consider I shall have my hands full, not only with building but with constant supervision of plantation labour."

C. With regard to Hungiri village. Samples of the affected Taro have been forwarded to the Govt. Pathologist Dr. Shaw. However, these were in a poor state on arrival and were of little pathological value. We intend to make a special visit to this village early in the new year and obtain some fresh samples of taro and compile a report for Dr. Shaw. iness like manner.

D. For your information, a recent cash crop census carried out by picked Agricultural trainees showed that there are 64,000 cocoa trees in the Kokoda Sub-District. in report to the

stated by Mr. Lang, and in a covering letter. I have received from Mr. A.D.V. Williams at Kokoda, he is a District Agricultural Extension Officer. A/District Agricultural Officer. since 10/3/57 has not to Mr. Williams' personal knowledge from 3/8/57 until 25/11/57 visited the cocoa areas, except for one visit to KOKODA village, and a number of trips to the Kumali River

M.H. Belfield.

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

5th December, 1957.

District Agricultural Officer,  
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT - KOKODA No.3 of 1957-58.

The following is an extract from Kokoda Patrol Report No.3 of 1957/58, conducted by Mr. K.J. Lang, to the FAHINAEMBO Census Division of the Kokoda Sub-District:-

" For livestock figures for this division see Appendix A.

The condition of cacao plots in this division was far from satisfactory. With the exception of HUNGIRI and URARISUSU, all plots were overgrown with weeds and grass which in some cases had grown higher than the writer. In every plot there were numerous mis-strikes and thus the distance between some trees was anything up to fifty feet. In some instances shade had died out and cocoa was exposed to the direct rays of the sun. In other cases shade was so thick that it was hampering the growth of the cacao.

One plot at URARISUSU which had been interplanted with rubber, coconuts and pawpaw trees, had half a dozen or so trees already in bearing. As near as I could ascertain this plot is between three and four years old. Unfortunately, I have lost the record of how many trees this plot contained. From memory I should say not more than two to three hundred.

The interest and enthusiasm of the people for cacao growing has evidently waned considerably since the last patrol. In an endeavour to renew the people's interest, I was pointed out that their cacao is one means whereby they will be able to earn money to pay tax. They were further advised that cacao must be tended regularly if it is to grow normally and bear good quality beans.

It seems a great pity that after having been encouraged by the Administration to plant cacao these people now lack the necessary supervision to ensure that each plot will come into full productive bearing. The area is greatly in need of a visit from somebody with a sound knowledge of cacaogrowing. He would be required to advise encourage and assist these people to maintain their existing and projected plots in a more business like manner.

For cacao statistics see Appendix C."

I am rather concerned with regard to the position as stated by Mr. Lang, and in a covering letter which I have received from Mr. A.D.O. Williams at Kokoda, he advises that Mr. J. Healy, Agricultural Extension Officer, who has been stationed at Kokoda since 10/3/57 has not to Mr. Williams' personal knowledge from 8/8/57 until 26/11/57 visited the cocoa areas, except for one visit to KOKODA village, and a number of trips to the Kumusi River



to see the District Agricultural Officer.

Mr. Williams also advises that on no other occasion did Mr. Healy request transportation to visit the areas mentioned, and he did not carry out any patrols of the area between 8/8/57 and 26/11/57. H

There is another matter which is causing concern, and that is in the village of HUNGIRI. For the past 2 years the people have been having great difficulty with their taro crop. Apparently the taro, when planted, grows in a normal manner but invariably when harvested it is found that the tubers have failed to mature.

It would be appreciated if this crop failure could be investigated. In this regard, I would advise that Mr. Lanf has instructed the HUNGIRI people to bring in any insect pests which they might happen to find in their taro gardens, in order that they may be sent to Port Moresby for identification and examination.

For your information the people of HUNGIRI have been advised, where they have not already done so, to plant sweet potatoes as a relief measure to supplement their present diet of sago, bananas and coconuts.

( F.A. Bensted.)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. N.D.

K. McCarthy

DNA

PC

Handwritten note: It seems there is a need to explain to all officers & the public that there will be a sympathetic tribunal this should be done as a matter of urgency.

Handwritten note: I was very much interested in this report. It would appear that this area is suffering from a disease which is not to this District and I am sure I will be very much interested in this report. I am sure I will be very much interested in this report.

Handwritten note: I am sure I will be very much interested in this report. I am sure I will be very much interested in this report.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/12/57  
(26)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
12 DEC 1957

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS  
16 DEC 1957

In Reply  
Please Quote

N.A. 30-8-57

Department of Native Affairs,  
Port Moresby,

11th December, 1957.

*Noted: C. 17*

The Assistant Administrator,  
Department of the Administrator,  
PORT MORESBY.

*Done*

*Shame emphasis  
has been put on  
this. The  
matter be  
all DC & DO  
J. K. McCarthy  
12/12*

Taxation.

Attached hereto is portion of Patrol  
Report and comments thereon, to which your  
attention is invited.

The Report and comments give a  
further appreciation of the impact of  
taxation on the thinking of the people and  
its economic consequences.

DNA

*J. K. McCarthy*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

*Thanks. It seems there is a need to  
explain to all: officers & the public  
that there will be a sympathetic Tribunal  
this should be done as a matter of  
urgency  
13/12.*



25

30-8-57

11th December, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Northern District,  
Popondetta.

Patrol Report No.3.1957/58-Kokoda.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report  
is acknowledged with thanks.

Matters raised in the Patrol Report are  
adequately covered by the comments of yourself and  
the Assistant District Officer, Popondetta.

The remarks concerning the attitude of the  
people towards capitation tax have been passed to  
the Assistant Administrator.

The Report is extremely well presented and  
is indicative of the thorough manner in which Mr. Lang  
has performed his duties.

His appreciation of the economics of the area  
I find most interesting, as do I your comments and those  
of the Assistant District Officer.

I shall be looking forward to Mr. Normoyle's  
Report.

*J.K.M.*  
*plg*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/8/57 ✓  
(24)  
NA.30-2-1/875

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

5th December, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT - KOKODA No.3 of 1957/58.

Forwarded herewith please find the abovementioned Report of a Patrol conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer K.J. Lang to the FAHINAEMBO Census Division of the Kokoda Sub-District.

Initially, the Census Divisions of SONGE, UMOKOMBU and WAWANGA were to have been included in this Patrol, but, owing to Mr. Lang's transfer to Port Moresby, the Patrol had to be cut short, and the latter divisions were not visited.

Mr. Lang has submitted a detailed and informative Report of the area covered. His comments with regard to the indigenes' attitude to the introduction of tax are very indicative of the feelings of the native people. However, neither Mr. A.D.O. Williams nor myself agree with Mr. Lang's suggestion that the people of the FAHINAEMBO area should be exempt from tax. I would suggest that the amount of tax payable be set very low; possibly 5/- per annum. However, more detailed information should be available when Mr. A.D.O. Normoyle returns from the area and submits his report regarding the introduction of Native Local Government Councils to the KAHINAEMBO Census Division. More information with regard to the tax potential of these people will then be available.

It is felt that the collection of tax will not help patrols to get closer to the people any more so than do the present census patrols. As Mr. Williams has put it - he rather doubts that the collection of tax in Australia has brought the Director of Taxation or other Taxation Department Officers "closer to the people."

Mr. Lang's comments under the Agricultural Section of the Report are most enlightening, and the matter will be taken up with the District Agricultural Officer to ascertain whether or not the Agricultural Extension Officer, Mr. J. Healy, who has been stationed at Kokoda since 10/3/57 has in any way neglected this important aspect of native administration. ✓

The matter of investigating the disease of the taro crop at HUNGIRI village will also be taken up with the District Agricultural Officer, who informs me that he will be visiting the area within the next few weeks. It would appear that this crop is suffering from a disease which is new to this District, and personally I have never encountered this anywhere before in my experience throughout the Territory. ✓

B.L. (S.)

L.N.A.

Many thanks - my comments on p. 2  
enclosed.

18/12.  
E.O. (P.P.)



The people of the area are, as are almost all sections of the population of the Northern District, anxious to acquire education, and the matter of the possibility of opening further schools in the Kokoda Sub-District, if and when teachers are available, will be taken up with the District Education Officer.

*F.A. Bensted*

( F.A. Bensted. )  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. N.D.

The obvious attitude of the A.D.O. & P.O. would negative any possibility of convincing the people that taxation was the part they played in helping to develop the country & in a small way contributing towards the cost of the services afforded them by the Admin. The L.B.'s attention, and that of his officers, might be drawn to his ultimate para. above & the people asked what they intend contributing towards further schools in area!

The reaction of the people to all reasonable proposals is reflected in the attitude, ability, understanding & perception of the Sub-District Office staff. The handling of questions by the P.O. and comments by A.D.O. on this report do not show much imagination or appreciation of the situation.

The Kokoda people have enjoyed more opportunities than most & have been in constant contact with Europeans & the Admin. Most paid tax pre.was & their potential for paying is excellent!

*J.P.* 18/2.

22

MA 30-1-1/219 a

Sub-District Office,  
**KOKODA.**  
Northern District.  
27th, November, 1957.

The District Commissioner,  
Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
**POPONDETTA.**

**PATROL REPORT - KOKODA No. 3 of 1957/58.**

The abovementioned Patrol Report is attached hereto and forwarded for your information and action, please.

The Report covers a patrol conducted by Mr. K.J.Lang, Patrol Officer Grade 11, of the FAHINAMBO Census Division of the Kokoda Sub-District. The Census Divisions of SONKE, UMOKOMBU and WAWANMA were to have been included in the patrol; but owing to Mr. Lang's Transfer to Port Moresby time did not permit. Mr. Lang has submitted a detailed and informative report of the area covered.

Mr. Lang was fortunate in hearing the talk on the proposed tax introduction which was given by Mr. J.K.McCarthy over station 9 P.A. I unfortunately did not hear this talk and up to the present the only information which this office definitely has with regard to the proposed tax is as set out in Ordinances No.'s 40 and 41 of 1957.

The comments of the indigenes with regard to the introduction of the Tax is indicative of the feelings of all the Native Peoples of this Sub-District, however I cannot agree entirely with Mr. Lang's suggestion that the people of the FAHINAMBO Area should be exempt from tax for the first year. I would suggest, however, that the amount of tax payable for the first year at least be set at 5/- per annum. No doubt more detailed information will be available to you in this regard when Mr. C.J.Normyle A/Asst. District Officer of Popondetta submits his report on the Survey of the area with the view of introducing Native Local Government Councils to that area and the FAHINAMBO Division.

I also feel that the collection of tax will not help the patrols to get closer to the peoples, for such collections will not bring them any closer than the present Census Patrols. Also I doubt if the collection of tax in Australia has brought the Director of Taxation or other Taxation Department Officers "closer to the people".

The amendments to the village names and list of village as per the list originated at District Headquarters Popondetta have been made on the copy held at this office and it is requested that you arrange for the alterations to be made on the master copy at your Headquarters.

Mr. Lang's comments under Agriculture are most enlightening. The only Census Divisions in this Sub-District where Native Agricultural Extension has taken the form of Cocoa plantings are the FAHINAMBO, FAHINAMBO, SONKE, UMOKOMBU and three villages in the NIAGE Divisions.

An Agricultural Extension Officer, Mr. J.Healy, has been stationed at Kokoda since 10/3/57 until his departure on leave on 26/11/57. From my own personal knowledge I know that from 8/8/57 until 26/11/57 that apart from visits to the Kumusi River to see the District Agricultural Officer, Northern District; Mr. Healy made one visit to Kokoda Village to inspect the Cocoa plantings of that village. On no other occasion did he



(2)

request transport to visit the areas mentioned and he certainly did not carry out any patrols of the area during the time mentioned. Whilst it is fully appreciated that Native Affairs Officers have a responsibility to foster native agricultural extension work and to help and advise the peoples on crop production and attention it seems ludicrous that this task should remain in their province when there is a qualified technical Officer of the Department of Agriculture (Extension Branch) stationed in the Sub-District for the specific purpose of supervising and helping Native Agricultural Extension. It is hoped that the D.A.S.F. Officer who is to be sent to replace Mr. Healy will show a far more active interest in his work.

The matter of investigating the two crop of HUMIRI Village was not carried out by Mr. Healy and this matter will be brought to the notice of the next Agricultural Officer, who I have been given to understand — from non-official sources — is expected to arrive in early December, 1957.

The people of the area, and for that matter most of the Sub-District, are anxious to require Education but I was advised by Mr. Jensen when he was D.E.O. at Popondetta that it was impossible to consider opening any further schools in the Kokoda Sub-District until additional teachers became available. It would be appreciated if you could take this matter up with the District Education Officer and advise this office of the outcome.

I request that the remarks made by Mr. Lang under the heading "CENSUS" on the difficulty experienced in reconciling his census figures should not be treated lightly. The writer has experienced the same difficulty when in cases European Medical Assistants have made alterations to the census portion of the Village Population Registers — not by making them in the remarks column but by crossing out the names of the villagers and their ages. However in Mr. Lang's case it was apparently a Native Affairs Officer who made such alterations. It is suggested that unless an actual Census Patrol is being conducted that no alterations be made in the Census portion of the Village Registers other than notation on the remarks half of such pages.

An extra copy of the "Native Affairs" section of the report has been attached to the copy for forwarding to the Director in case he should desire to forward it to the Department of the Administration as per Circular Instruction No. 9 of 1957 from the Department of the Administrator.

*J.C. Williams*  
J.C. Williams  
Assistant District Officer.

Attach. Claim for Camping Allowance;  
Mr. K.J. Lang.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. NA 30-1-2/117.

Sub-District Office,  
KOKODA.  
Northern District.

21/10/57.

Mr. K.J. Lang,  
Patrol Officer,  
KOKODA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - KOKODA PATROL No. 3/57-58

You will please prepare to leave the station on 6/11/57 for the purpose of conducting a patrol of the ~~AMUWEMBO~~, FAHINAEMBO, ~~and~~ ~~WAWANCA~~ Census Divisions of the Kokoda Sub-District.

The objects of the Patrol are:-

1. Census revision. You should refer to Native Affairs Circular Instructions 67-48/49 of 15/8/48; 77-48/49 of 12/1/49; 115 of 27/2/50; 138 of 11/10/51; 142 of 25/2/52 and 164A of 8/12/52 all relating to the census of native peoples. When compiling the return, the villages should be shown in the same order as in previous reports and the names of villages should be spelt as in the newly compiled District Village Register. In the body of the report a census reconciliation is required. You are also required to compile an accurate assessment of all males over the age of 18 years via (A) those present in village and (B) those absent at work for each village in order that an initial assessment of the proposed Head Tax can be made.
2. An enquiry into the system of land tenure in the areas. This is most important and it is imperative in view of the economic development within the areas to be covered and the possible introduction of Native Local Government to the area.
3. With regard to Native Economic Development in the areas you will report on :-
  - A. The number of Cocoa gardens already planted.
  - B. The number of Cocoa trees planted out in A above.
  - C. The total area of planted cocoa gardens.
  - D. The number of new garden areas cleared and planted with shade but not planted with cocoa.
  - E. The total area of D above.
  - F. The number and area of new gardens cleared but not planted with either shade or cocoa.
  - G. An estimate when the various gardens with the number of trees can be expected to come into production.

The above details should be shown in respect of Villages and not on an area basis.

4. Check the office files to see if there are any N.M.T.A. amounts or unclaimed accounts as regards Commonwealth Savings Bank Passbooks outstanding and if so endeavour to finalise these in the course of the patrol.
5. Contact the Assistant Medical Practitioner at Kokoda and inform him of the projected patrol, so that should he desire to have a member of his department or himself accompany the party, he can avail himself of the opportunity.
6. You should bring to the notice of the native peoples the provisions of C.I. 61/47/48 of 27/1/48 in respect of the careless use of fire, and the provisions of the relevant regulations under N.R.O.. Indicate in the body of the report that this has been done.
7. In relation to native administration generally, you should, where



necessary, bring the provisions of C.I.'s 20-46/47 of 1/10/46; 42-46/47 of 15/1/47; 74-48/49, 90-48/49 of 3/5/49 and 63-47/48 of 19/7/48 to the notice of the native peoples.

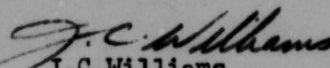
8. You should also observe and report on :

- (a) Native agriculture and livestock generally; this will entail personal visits to the village gardens;
- (b) Medical, sanitation and hygiene; two extra copies of this section should be typed so that the A.M.P., Kokoda and the District Medical Officer can be advised accordingly;
- (c) Native Situation: a comprehensive and detailed report is here required, bearing in mind the importance of C.I. No. 9 of 1957 from the Department of the Administrator.
- (d) Conduct and efficiency of members of the Police force who will accompany you; this should be on an extra page with two extra copies - one for forwarding to the Commissioner of Police and one for attachment to the members Record of Service.
- (e) Roads, Bridges and airstrips. A report on the abandoned airstrip in the area is required stating the possibility of this strip being opened for Anson Aircraft within the next two years.
- (f) Village Officials. Please refer to the relevant regulations of the N.R.O. in relation to the suspension, dismissal and appointment of Village officials. A list of all Village Officials, both Village Constables and Village Councillors, in the areas should be attached to the report as an appendix. Ensure that all Village Constables are aware of their duties and powers and explain to the Village Councillors that they are the elected representatives of the people and not the deputies to the Village Constables.
- (g) Villages and housing - refer to C.I. 40-46/47 of 2/1/47.
- (h) Location and condition of Rest Houses and police barracks - this should be an appendix to the report.
- (i) Travelling times, with relevant comments on methods of travel.
- (j) Educational and Medical work of the Missions and Administration in the areas. Also see C.M. of 27/2/53 and relevant provisions under N.R.O. in relation to the attendance of native children at schools, and bring the subject to the attention of the village peoples.
- (k) When compiling your report see C.I.'s 79-48/49 of 13/1/49; 116 of 25/7/50; 200 of 8/4/54 and 217 of 14/10/55
- (l) Any 'Councils of Elders' which may exist in the areas, and the position and part played by the women in community and village affairs.

9. Draw what patrol equipment and rations for Police and carriers from the Sub-District store charging the respective votes.

A copy of these Patrol Instructions will be attached to the Department of Native Affairs and office copies of the report. You will be required to submit your completed report within 10 days of your return to the station. You should draw a Patrol Advance from the Office before departure remembering that carriers must be paid in cash.

If there is anything about which you feel uncertain in regard to this patrol see me before you depart.

  
J.C. Williams  
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NA 30 -1 - 1

Sub = District Office,  
KOKODA, Northern District  
15th November, 1957.

The District Commissioner,  
POPONDETTA, N.D.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT No 3 of  
1957/58

**Patrol Personnel:**

K.J. Lang P/O Gd. 2  
Asst. Medical Practitioner T. Gaunede.  
N.M.O. Viore  
N.M.O. Jovu  
No 6632 Cpl. Kamai'a  
No 5094 Const. Konena.  
Interpreter Dick - Erepa.

**Area Patrolled:**

Fahinaembo Census Division of the Kokoda  
Sub - District.

**Duration of Patrol:**

Wednesday 6th November, 1957  
to  
Thursday 14th November, 1957

**Total No of Days:**

Nine days.

**Last Patrol to area:**

D.N.A. September, 1956  
P.H.D. May, 1955 (Three villages only)  
P.H.D. October, 1955 (Portion of division only.)

**Map Reference:**

As per Patrol Map attached.

**Objects of Patrol:**

As per copy of attached patrol  
instructions.



(17)

INTRODUCTION :

This patrol, which was of a purely routine nature, covered the FAHINAMBO Census Division of the Kokoda Sub-District.

Of the eleven villages which comprise the division, six are located in the pocket formed by the ETWO and ILIMO Rivers, and four are situated to the west of the KUMUSI River at varying distances from it. The eleventh village, URARISUSU, is located east of the Kumusi on the Popondetta side of the river. All of these are lowland villages.

The people of this division are of average height. They are a semi sophisticated people. That is to say, some of the people speak not very fluent English, all males speak Police Motu, and the biggest majority of men have been away to work at some stage of their lives. The usual wearing apparel of these people is Tapa cloth which is peculiar to males and females alike. The males wear it in the form of an apron in front and leave a long tail dangling at the rear. The women fashion conventional sarongs out of their tapa and invariably it is covered with colourful and intricate designs.

The patrol was well received by the people. They afforded it every assistance in the provision of food carriers and shelter.

In each village the normal topics of a routine patrol were discussed in addition to the various matters set out in the patrol instructions. To save needless repetition this has been excluded from the body of the Diary.

DIARY

6th November - Departed Kokoda Station at 0810 per tractor. Arrived Iora Ck.

✓ 0830 - in flood. Spent morning repairing bridge with assistance of contract village labour. Departed 1240. Arrived AFA village 1500. Departed 1730 and arrived ILIMO Rest House 1740. Stayed overnight.

Day's walk 10 mins.

7th November - Departed ILIMO 0735. Arrived PAKI No 1 0805 - carriers ahead to HOJAVAHAMBO. Departed 1100 and arrived HOJAVAHAMBO after 25 mins. walk over bush track. Departed 1400 - carriers ahead to HAKI. Arrived HOJAKI 1425. Departed 1645. Arrived HAKI 1720 after walk in heavy rain. Stayed overnight.

Day's walk 1 hour 55 mins.

8th November - Departed 1100 and arrived HAMARA 1120 - carriers ahead to KOROPATA. Departed 1415 - fairly rough walk to KOROPATA - arrived there 1620 Slept.

Day's walk 2 hours 25 mins.

9th November - Departed 1000 and arrived HUNGIRI 1300 after very rough walk. Stayed overnight.

Day's walk 3 hours.

10th November, Sunday - observed at HUNGIRI.

11th November - Departed 0755 and arrived Kumasi River 0845. Delay of half hour whilst patrol crossed by canoes. Arrived URARISUSU 0950. Departed 1130 -A.M.P. to Saiho. Arrived Waseta 1455. Departed 1545 -caught by heavy rain. Arrived HUNGAHAMBO 1630. Stayed overnight.

Day's walk 5hrs 40 mins.

12th November - Departed 1130 after drying out equipment. Arrived OMBI 1230 - rejoined by A.M.P. On to AJEKA arriving there 1250. Departed AJEKA 1400. Delay of one hour whilst patrol recrossed Kumasi. On to ILIMO by 1600. Stayed overnight.

Day's walk 2 hours 20 mins.

13th November - Departed 0800 and arrived INGE 0830. Departed 1030 and reached HANJIRI 1110. Writer ill decided to push on to SISERETA Rest House. Reached there after 1½ hours walk.

Day's walk 2 hours 40 mins.

14th November - Departed 0830. Walked along main road and picked up by tractor 1000. Arrived Station 1130.

Day's walk 1 hour 30 mins.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS

The area patrolled was quiet and peaceful and no untoward incidents occurred. These people have been under complete Administration control for a number of years.

In accordance with my patrol instructions I enquired into the welfare of absentee workers' families and also the aged and infirm. In all instances these people were receiving adequate food and shelter. ✓

In each village the assembled people were informed that the Administration proposed to levy a head tax of £2 p.a. on all males over the age of eighteen years commencing in January, 1958. Although no official details of the tax had been received at Kokoda prior to my departure I was fortunate enough to hear a talk on the proposed tax ~~on~~ which was given by Mr. J.K. Mc Carthy over 9PA "Native People's Session". In consequence, the people were told the reasons for the introduction of tax - that it applies to Europeans and indigenes of both Papua and New Guinea - and the various grounds for exemption. At the conclusion of each talk the people were invited to ask questions about any points which puzzled them. Invariably a "Loia Tauna", or headman, acted as spokesman for his people and their various comments as set out hereunder, are I think, indicative of these people's attitude towards the proposed tax:

- (a) "Tax is a good thing. But how will we pay it? We have no money, not even to buy ramis." ✓
- (b) "We plant gardens to grow food in order to live. We have to work in our gardens all the time. Where will we get money?" ✓
- (c) "The young men will be able to go away to work and earn their tax. What about the middle aged and old people? Where will they get tax?" ✓
- (d) "We wear tapa cloth all the time. We have no money even for ramis." ✓
- (e) "All Europeans have money - it is right for them to pay tax. Until our cacao comes into bearing we have no money." ✓
- (f) "If everybody in Papua - New Guinea is to pay tax I agree it is a good thing. If only ourselves are to pay tax I don't agree." ✓
- (g) "We have no money until our cacao comes into bearing. If we are taxed the gaols will be full of our men." ✓

In individual conversations which the Assistant Medical Practitioner and myself had with <sup>individuals</sup> people much the same sentiments as those above were expressed. I gained the impression that the people did not resent the introduction of head tax and could appreciate why it has been introduced, but they were genuinely puzzled and apprehensive as to how they were going to find the money to pay it.

Under the circumstances all I could do was to assure the people that their geographical isolation plus their lack of a cash economy would be taken into consideration when the tax potential of their area comes to be assessed. I also told them that it was not my prerogative to set an arbitrary figure for their area and that this decision would be made at a higher level.

Questioning revealed that only eleven Bank Pass Books altogether are held by five villages. The largest balance was £14.15.0 and the smallest £1.0.0. These Pass Books were mostly held by elderly men who claimed that the money contained therein had been given to them by young men who had been away to work. From this fact and other questioning it would appear that the per capita cash income of these people is practically nil. They have only their labour to sell. They have no close market in which to sell native foods, even if they produced food in excess of their needs. A small amount of rubber is tapped at Hamara/Haki and the latex sold to Mr. Searle at Awala. The people claim the return is not very great. They claim that only two men are receiving an average of thirty shillings per week for their labour. This claim could be cross checked with Mr. Searle.

If, as was reported on page 8 of the 23rd October, 1957 issue of the "South Pacific Post" newspaper, the Assistant Administrator said: "the collection of the tax will help the patrol get closer to the people," this will not be achieved by fixing an amount which the average male is unable to meet. It is common sense that the patrol which is forced to award sentences of imprisonment for non-payment of tax will hardly earn the good will of the people. I would suggest that in the initial stages of implementing the tax rule in this area consideration should be given to exempting the people for one year, and that in the second year they be required to pay a nominal sum. If this is done it will allow the young men, on whose shoulders the burden of tax will fall any way, to accumulate sufficient money by going to work, to pay their own tax and that of their older relatives. Additionally, if a period of grace is allowed, it will mean that the majority of cacao now planted will be coming into bearing, and the economic future of these people will then be fairly assured.

For an estimate of taxable males see appendix "B".

It will be seen from the Diary that after leaving HUNGIRI on the Kokoda side of the Kamusi it took 8 hours, or two days walk, to visit URARISUSU and cross back over the Sub-District boundary. Additionally, a total of thirty carriers were required to achieve this. Since the URARISUSU people speak the same language and have close social and blood ties with the Fopondetta side villages it is hard to



understand why this village should be included in this Sub-District's census. It is tentatively suggested that these people might well be more effectively administered by Popondetta. When their cacao comes into bearing it is possible that a vehicular track could be constructed, at no great expense, which could connect with the existing WASETA-HUNGAHAMBO-AJEKA road. This would provide a much easier avenue for transporting their bean than to cross the Kumusi and walk through KOROPATA and HAMARA down to the proposed fermentary at ILIMO. ✓

#### VILLAGES

Generally speaking the standard of housing throughout the FAHINAEMBO was very fair. The standard of hygiene was also quite reasonable. In several villages rubbish disposal facilities were inadequate. In each case instructions were given for rubbish pits to be dug within a reasonable time.

All villages of the division are built on the hollow square pattern. Most of them feature central areas which have been planted to grass and which are kept neat and tidy. These squares are useful as recreation grounds for the young men and village small fry. Those villages which had painstakingly chipped all the grass out of their central squares were lectured on the need to cultivate civic pride and the benefits of a clean playing area for the children. *People observing*

The majority of villages have acquired at least one or more pitsaws over the years and practically all the houses of the area are built of pitsawn or adzed timber. *incidental*

It should be noted that several amendments are required to the list of villages and census divisions for the Northern District, a copy of which was supplied to me by Mr. Williams. A village URURU is shown on the list. This village has been combined with Hamara for several years now. WASETA is shown as a village with separate entity. Since the last patrol this village has amalgamated with KOROPATA and the village is now known by that name. PAPAKI is usually referred to by the people as PAPAKI No 1 to distinguish it from HOJAVAHAMBO which is often called PAPAKI No 2. The village ERARISU which appears on the list is in fact called URARISUSU and this name appears on the front of the census book.

INGE village which was in the process of moving to a new site near the main road during the last patrol has now satisfactorily completed the move. Considering the small population of this village they have done a good job in re-establishing themselves.

The houses at HOJAVAHAMBO which are at present located in a coconut grove are being replaced by new houses on a cleared site about 100 yds. south of the present location. Reason for the move was given as the hazard of falling nuts.

The new site selected is quite suitable and the seal of approval was placed on the projected move.

For location and condition of Rest Houses of Police Barracks see Appendix "E".

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

A complete list of Village Officials of this census division is set out in appendix "D" to this report.

All village officials were found to be carrying out their duties in a satisfactory manner. In accordance with the patrol instructions Village Constables were lectured on their powers and duties as set down in the Native Regulation Ordinance and it was explained to Councillors that they are elected representatives of the people and not deputies of the Village Constable. There were no deaths or resignations of Village Constables or Councillors since the last patrol to the area.

It is recommended that a Village Constable should be appointed for HAKI village. At present this village is administered by No 74 V.C. AIRE, who resides at HOJAKI. This latter village is approximately 40 mins. walk from HAKI and it is necessary to cross two rivers, one of them quite large, to reach there. This means that when flash floods occur in the rivers, as happens quite frequently, AIRE is not able to visit HAKI. Additionally, the population of this village is now 116, a fairly large number, to have as its only Government representative residing there, a Councillor with no statutory powers.

I deemed it best to ask your views in this matter before broaching it to the people. If you concur, I would suggest that the matter be made the subject of separate correspondence. The next patrol to the area could then attend to the necessary appointment.

It will be noted from appendix "D" that Nos 23 V.C. ANENARI, 15 V.C. TURAKU and 22 KIGIRA have all completed 20 years service. Does this make them eligible for the Loyal Service Medal? As far as I could ascertain these officials did not collaborate with the Japanese and they are all men of good repute.

#### AGRICULTURE

In all villages visited, with the exception of HUNGIRI, gardens appeared to be in good condition and bearing adequate food for the people's needs.

At HUNGIRI for the past two years the people have been experiencing great trouble with their taro crop. (Brief reference was made to this in Kokoda Patrol Report No 1 of 1956/57.) Apparently, the taro when planted grows in the normal manner, but invariably when harvested it is found that the tubers have



have failed to mature. I collected several taro specimens and sent them in to the Agriculture Officer at Kokoda for examination. Unfortunately the A.O. had had to go to Moresby in my absence and the specimens were no good on his return. He has promised to investigate the matter. I also asked the HUNGIRI people to bring in, intact insect pests which they happen to find in their taro gardens in order that they may be sent to Moresby for identification and examination.

As a relief measure the people were advised to plant sweet potato, in the few cases where they had not already done so, to supplement the present diet of sago, bananas and coconuts. The A.M.P. found no traces of malnutrition amongst these people.

For livestock figures for this division see appendix "A".

The condition of cacao plots in this division was far from satisfactory. With the exception of HUNGIRI and URARISUSU, all plots were overgrown with weeds and grass which in some places had grown higher than the writer. In every plot there were numerous mis-strikes and thus the distance between some trees was anything up to fifty feet. In some instances shade had died out and cocoa was exposed to the direct rays of the sun. In other cases, shade was so thick that it was hampering the growth of the cacao.

One plot at URARISUSU which had been interplanted<sup>n</sup> with rubber, coconuts and pawpaw trees, had half a dozen or so trees already in bearing. As near as I could ascertain this plot is between three and four years old. Unfortunately, I have lost the record of how many trees this plot contained. From memory I should say not more than two to three hundred.

The interest and enthusiasm of the people for cacao growing has evidently waned considerably since the last patrol. In an endeavour to renew the people's interest, it was pointed out that their cacao is one means whereby they will be able to earn money to pay tax. They were further advised that cacao is vastly different to coconuts and that once planted the cacao must be tended regularly if it is to grow normally and bear good quality beans.

It seems a great pity that after having been encouraged by the Administration to plant cacao these people now lack the necessary supervision to ensure that each plot will come into full productive bearing. The area is greatly in need of a visit from somebody with a sound knowledge of cacao growing. He would be required to advise, encourage and assist these people to maintain their existing and projected plots in a more business like manner.

For cacao statistics see appendix "C".

HEALTH

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. T. Gaunede, Assistant Medical Practitioner at Kokoda. As his detailed report will be submitted in the near future only general comments are made here.

Mr. Gaunede agrees that the health of the FAHINAEMBO was very fair. There was, however, a very high spleen rate amongst the 1-10 age group in all of the villages visited.

The last medical patrol to the area was carried out in October, 1955. There is no record in the census books that this patrol proceeded beyond HAMARA. A.M.P. W. Moi visited KOROPATA, HUNGIRI and URARISUSU in May of this year.

There are two Aid Posts in the area. One is located near HANJIRI and the other at KOROPATA. The people of this area told Mr. Gaunede that the A.P.O. has not done any patrolling since the post was established there in 1956. I was under the impression that an A.P.O. is obliged to regularly patrol the area under his care. If this is indeed the case, I think that the A.P.O. in question should be disciplined.

The A.M.P. visited Saiho for one night during the course of the patrol. His visit was for a twofold purpose: (a) to meet the District Medical Officer and (b) to confer with him regarding two ~~two~~ patients who were sent in to Saiho from HUNGIRI village.

Twelve Penicillin injections were given for yaws during the patrol and a number of treatment doses of Camoquin were also administered. Three patients were sent to Kokoda Hospital and three to KOROPATA and HANJIRI aid Posts.

EDUCATION

From the Population Register it will be seen that 55 children are attending the Government schools at Kokoda and Hamara and 113 are attending Mission schools which are situated at Eiwo and Gorari.

Unfortunately, I reached Hamara school enroute Haki at about 4pm. during a heavy rain squall. Classes had already been dismissed. I spoke briefly with the teacher in charge who assured me that he had no problems. On my return from Urarisusu I had intended to again visit the school to make an inspection. I was prevented from doing this by sickness. Similarly, when I passed Gorari Mission school enroute Siserata next day I was still sick and did not feel equal to carrying out an inspection. The school at Eiwo is not located along the route taken by the patrol.

When the patrol reached Hamara a complaint by the V.C. of Hanjiri village that his two children had been sent away from Hamara school by Councillor AKU of Hamara was investigated. After much circumlocution it was found that somebody from



(9)

Hanjiri had told somebody from Hamara that they should not use the Hanjiri Aid Post. In retaliation Councillor AKU waylaid the Hanjiri V.C's children, unbeknown to the teacher in charge, and told them to go home to their village. The various parties involved were severely reprimanded for their actions and I then made it quite clear to all concerned that Admin. Aid Posts are open to all the people and that the teacher, Terence, is in charge of the Admin. school.

Whilst at KOROPATA village the V.C. approached me with a request for an Administration school to be established there. He was acting as spokesman for the combined Waseta/Koropata people. It was explained to him that such decisions are made at high level and that his request would be passed on to you.

Koropata is approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours walk from Hamara school which precludes these children attending there as day pupils. Similarly, Hungiri is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours walk from Hamara. I do not know whether Hamara is in a position to accept more boarders. Probably the D.E.O. could supply this information. From the Population Register it will be seen that a total of 48 children from 0-15 years live in these two villages. At a conservative estimate 60% of these would be of schoolage.

The above information may be of some assistance to you in giving consideration to the <sup>V.C's</sup> request.

#### MISSIONS

The Anglican Mission is the only one which operates in the FAHINAEMBO census division.

The schools at Eiwo and Gorari are staffed by native Mission teachers. There are three at Eiwo and the same number at Gorari. Irregular visits are made to the various villages of the parish by a member of the Mission staff from Kopondetta.

There were no complaints by the people regarding Mission activities, or conversely by the Mission regarding the people.

#### LABOUR & RECRUITING.

It will be seen from the Village Population Register that 56 males of a labour potential of 304 are absent at work. Of these 28 work inside the District as casual labourers and the remainder are employed outside the District.

The following is a summary of the percentage of males absent from each village in employment:

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>No. MALES ABSENT</u>	<u>LABOUR POTENTIAL</u>	<u>% age ABSENT.</u>
----------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------

LABOUR & RECRUITING CONT.

⑧

HANJIRI	2	25	8 per cent
INGE	-	9	Nil "
AFA	4	28	14 "
PAPAKI	9	41	21 "
HOJAVAHAMBO	2	22	9 "
HOJAKI	5	12	41 "
HAKI	3	32	9 "
KAMARA	17	39	43 "
WASETA	4	23	17 "
KOROPATA	1	21	4 "
HUNGIRI	4	28	14 "
URARISUSU	5	24	20 "

From the above table it will be seen that only the villages of HOJAKI and HAMARA have more than one third of their effective males absent at work. There was no evidence that this is causing any adverse social or economic repercussions in these two villages.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

The next patrol will probably find that the number of males absent at work has increased considerably. Since these people have only their labour to sell it seems safe to assume that their will be a mass exodus of males from the villages to seek employment when the arrival of a tax collecting patrol becomes imminent.

If my prediction is correct, the situation will have to be watched closely. Once some men go away to work they become enamoured with civilisation and it is not unusual for them to subsequently sever all their connections with family and village life. If they work as casuals, and the majority of males from this Sub-District seem to prefer that type of employment, they are free to move from job to job as the whim takes them. This means that they are not bound to return home within a statutory time limit and no control over their movements is possible. In view of the economic potential of the cacao of this area, it would be disastrous if it was chronically affected by a manpower shortage. Additionally, the beginnings of a detribalised class such as that outlined above add to the overall problems of the Territory. Inevitably they gravitate to the main ports where they often fail to find work and so join the growing ranks of other unemployed and unemployables there. Such situations now exist, I believe in Rabaul and Port Moresby and are causing no little concern.



CENSUS.

A census check was carried out in all villages of the division. It was impossible to reconcile my figures with those of the May, 1956 census. This was due to the fact that an officer who patrolled the area in September last year made alterations in all the census books in respect of births, deaths and migrations although he was not engaged on a census patrol and did not submit any census figures in his report.

It is pleasing to note in the Population Register that there were 46 births in the division since the last patrol as opposed to 21 deaths. Another encouraging sign is, that only 8 of the deaths recorded occurred in the 1-4 age group.

All migrations noted were within the District. For the most part they comprised newly married females transferring to their partner's village and widows and children returning to the mother's village.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Roads and bridges were for the most part well maintained. The construction of any new vehicular roads on the ~~Kokoda~~ side of the Kumusi is not recommended. The high cost of bridging the numerous rivers and streams of the area would not be warranted at this stage of the people's development.

The track from KORO.PATA to HUNGIRI is extremely rough. It follows the contours of <sup>the</sup> ~~the end of the~~ range which slopes down to the Kumusi at this point. The only way in which this track could be improved would be to loan the people some shovels and nominate certain sections to be improved each month. No action was taken about the state of the track as the people's only implements are digging sticks which are entirely unsuitable for this type of work.

Reference is made here to the suggestion about constructing a road between URARISUSU and WASETA No 2. (See heading ~~ADMINISTRATIVE~~ NATIVE AFFAIRS P 6.)

LAW and JUSTICE.

As stated at the beginning of this report the area patrolled was quiet and peaceful.

No Courts for Native Matters were held during the course of the patrol. However, a number of minor disputes concerning non-payment of "bride price" and pigs destroying gardens were settled by arbitration.

Despite their distance from Kokoda the people from this area frequently walk into the station to have their disputes settled and to report breaches of the peace. Taken by and large they are a comparatively law abiding people.

⑥

CONCLUSION.

Consideration should be given to exempting these people from paying tax for the first year to enable them to acquire some savings.

The failure of the taro crop at HUNGIRI village should be investigated by an officer of the Dept. of Agriculture.

The area would benefit greatly from the visit of somebody with a sound knowledge of cacao growing.

The economic and political future of the FAHINAEMBO is inextricably bound up with the success or failure of the cacao which the people were encouraged <sup>to plant</sup> by the Administration.

*H. J. Lang*  
K. J. Lang.  
Patrol Officer Gd. 11



LIVESTOCK CENSUS

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>No OF PIGS</u>	<u>N o OF FOWLS.</u>
HANJIRI	11	32
INGE	5	10
AFA	37	55
PAPAKI	81	49
HOJAVAHAMBO	24	35
HOJAKI	15	10
HAKI	46	38
HAMARA	59	23
KOROPATA	23	19
HUNGIRI	48	11
URARISUSU	37	29

.....

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APPENDIX "B"

To accompany Kokoda Patrol Report No 3 of 1957/58

(4)

ESTIMATE TAXABLE MALES

<u>Village</u>	<u>Eligible males present at Census.</u>	<u>Eligible males absent from Census.</u>	<u>Eligible males absent at work.</u>
HANJIRI	19	-	2
INGE	9	-	-
AFA	24	-	4
PAPAKI	29	7	9
HOJAVAHAMBO	16	1	2
HOJAKI	5	1	5
HAKI	23	-	3
HAMARA	27	-	15
KOROPATA	26	-	5
HUNGIRI	12	3	4
URARISUSU	10	2	5

NE. Obviously aged males have been omitted from this list.

.....



CACAO STATISTICS

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>No OF TREES</u>	<u>APPROX. AGE</u>	<u>APPROX. SIZE AREA PLANTED.</u>
HANJIRI	1790	2 years	6.2 acres.
INGE	220	2 "	2.1 "
AFA	2505	1 1/2 - 2 "	13.4 "
PAPAKI	1457	1 1/2 - 2 "	13.8 "
HOJAVAHAMBO	1454	2 "	11.6 "
HAKI	1180	2 "	5.9 "
KOROPATA	361	2 "	3 1/4 "
HUNGIRI	703	3-4 " (several trees bearing)	7.5 acres
URARISUSU	591	3 "	2.9 "

SIZE AREAS PLANTED WITH SHADE ONLY

HAKI	.7 ACRES
KOROPATA	.5 "
HUNGIRI	.9 "

AREAS CLEARED BUT NOT PLANTED TO SHADE.

NIL

.....

(27)

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TYPE OF OFFICIAL</u>	<u>DATE APPOINTMENT.</u>
HANJIRI	KAGENI	V.C.(No73)	27/10/50
	SUMA	COUNCILLOR	NOT KNOWN
INCE	TANGURU	V.C.(No26)	9/5/56
	JIMBARI	COUNCILLOR	NOT KNOWN
AFA	TANGURU	V.C.(No26)	AS ABOVE
	LOVO	COUNCILLOR	NOT KNOWN
	KONGORO	COUNCILLOR	NOT KNOWN
PAPAKI	ANENARI	V.C.(No23)	1/1/37
	HANDU	COUNCILLOR	NOT KNOWN
	EKA	COUNCILLOR	NOT KNOWN
HOJAVAHAMBO	ANENARI	V.C.(No23)	1/1/37
	JEREKARI	COUNCILLOR	NOT KNOWN
HOJAKI	ATRE	V.C.(No74)	21/2/48
	AKU	COUNCILLOR	NOT KNOWN
HAMARA	ASSISI	V.C.(No14)	1/1/49
	HAIJA	COUNCILLOR	NOT KNOWN
	ORU	COUNCILLOR	NOT KNOWN
KOROPATA	TURAKU	V.C.(No15)	1/7/37
	TAIMBARI	COUNCILLOR	NOT KNOWN.
	KIPORE	COUNCILLOR	NOT KNOWN
	ERIWO	COUNCILLOR	NOT KNOWN
HUNGIRI	KIGIRA	V.C.(No22)	<del>1/1/37</del> 1/1/37
	PAURO	COUNCILLOR	NOT KNOWN
URARISUSU	KIGIRA	V.C.(No22)	1/1/37
	KOPENA	COUNCILLOR	NOT KNOWN.

.....



(1)

REST HOUSES & POLICE BARRACKS.LOCATIONTYPE AND CONDITION

ILIMO

Pitsawn timber walls and floor. Kunai roof.

Condition fair. Police Barracks fair.

HAKI

Pitsawn timber walls and floor. Kunai roof.

New-presented with some tobacco. Police Barracks  
need <sup>building</sup> ~~renovating~~.

KOROPATA

Pitsawn timber walls and floor. Sago thatch roof.

New-presented with some tobacco. Police Barracks  
good.

HUNGIRI

Pitsawn timber walls and floor. Sago thatch roof.

Condition fair only. Infested with "Carpenter <sup>beetles</sup>"  
Police Barracks good.

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6

## APPENDIX "F"

To accompany Kokoda Patrol Report No 3 of 1957/58.

TRAVELLING TIMES.

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>TIME.</u>
AFA	ILIMO	10 mins. walk.
ILIMO	PAPAKI	30 " "
PAPAKI	HOJAVAHAMBO	25 " "
HOJAVAHAMBO	HOJAKI	25 " "
HOJAKI	HAKI	35 " "
HAKI	HAMARA	20 " "
HAMARA	KOROPATA	2 hours 25 mins.
KOROPATA	HUNGIRI	3 hours
HUNGIRI (Cross Kumusi)	URARISUSU	2 hours 30 mins.
URARISUSU	WASETA No2 (Popondetta S/D)	3 hours 25 mins.
WASETA No2	HUNGAHAMBO( " )	45 mins.
HUNGAHAMBO	OMBI ( " )	1 hour
OMBI	AJEKA ( " )	20 mins.
AJEKA (Cross Kumusi)	ILIMO	1 hour.
ILIMO	INGE	30 mins.
INGE	HANJIRI	40 mins.
HANJIRI	SISERETA	1 hour 30 mins.

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# Population Register

Area Patrolled.....FAHINAEMBO DIVISION.....

LOCATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
			AT WORK				STUDENTS															
Out			Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		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	M + F	
3		1	2				2	1	14	9	14	25	9	16		18	31	5	11	28	27	99
	2	5							2	1	2	9	2	8	1	5	3.0	8	2	10	10	33
3		2	3		1				10	9	9	28	8	29	3	26	2.2	13	18	28	32	114
1		2	6		3		1		23	25	14	41	19	36	4	36	2.5	11	19	41	45	174
3		1	1		1		5			2	2	22	3	14	2	14	1.6	6	7	24	18	64
5		1	3		2		1	2			1	12	2	9		8	1.5	4	6	9	11	38
1		1	1		2		11	10			6	32	11	23		24	2.0	9	14	40	29	116
5	4	6	9		8		13		14		7	39	10	35	1	29	1.5	13	10	29	44	140
4	3	1			4				2	1	11	23	6	13	1	12	3.0	12	19	23	20	81
		1	1				1				7	21	4	13		8	2.7	16	12	24	15	69
2	2	3			4		5		1		7	28	5	19		11	1.5	8	12	29	21	80
2	1	1	2		3		3				4	24	10	14	1	16	2.5	11	18	22	16	75
29	12	25	28		28		42	13	66	47	84	304	89	229	13	207		116	148	307	288	1083



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

copy.  
Native Affairs  
Put Moresby

SPECIAL

## PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. KOKODA No. 4 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by Mr. J.C. Williams Assistant District Officer Gr. 1.

Area Patrolled Portion of the Chirima Census Division (Lower Chirima Valley.)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2 Police 1 Interpreter and 17 carriers.

Duration—From 6/1/1958 to 11/1/1958

Number of Days 6 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 28/7/1957

Medical - 3/1957

Map Reference Patrol Sketch Map attached. Scale 4 miles to 2" (based on revised BUNA fourmil.

Objects of Patrol SPECIAL PATROL: 1. To ascertain whether the section of road from OVOS to Buri River was completed; and 2. To ascertain whether work had been commenced on the Bridge over the BURI River. Both works being carried out by the Catholic Mission at IONGAI.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

29/1/1958

*[Signature]*  
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 .... £.....



30-8-62

6th February, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Northern District,  
POPOKATEA.

Special Patrol Report No.4. 1957/58.  
Kokoda.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report  
is acknowledged with thanks.

The Report calls for no further comment from  
me.

The final paragraph of your covering memor-  
andum to me is considered as most satisfactory.

*J. K. McCarthy*  
(J. K. McCarthy) *J.*  
Acting Director.

20/8/62 ✓

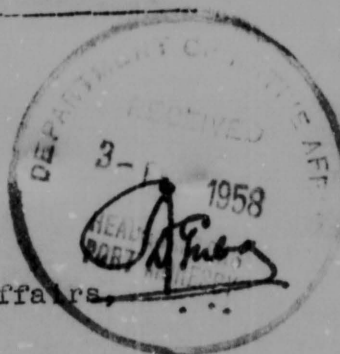
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NA.30-2-1/1076

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

29th January, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

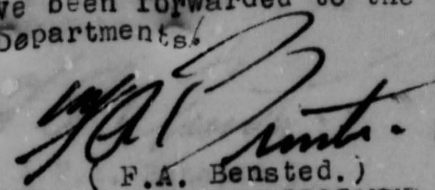


SPECIAL PATROL REPORT - KOKODA No.4/1957/58.

Forwarded herewith please find Special Patrol  
Report Kokoda No.4/1957/58.

The Report is very well written, the patrol was  
of a routine nature and calls for no comment over and  
above the information contained therein, and so clearly  
given by Mr. Williams.

The Report on the OVOS - BURI Road Section and  
BURI River Bridge has already been submitted to the  
Assistant Administrator, and the extracts covering Native  
Agriculture and Education have been forwarded to the  
Directors of the respective Departments.

  
(F.A. Bensted.)  
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. N.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NA.30-2-1/1076

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

29th January, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT - KOKODA No.4/1957/58.

Forwarded herewith please find Special Patrol  
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Assistant Administrator, and the extracts covering Native  
Agriculture and Education have been forwarded to the  
Directors of the respective Departments.



( F.A. Benated.)  
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. N.D.



# TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. NA. 30-1-1

Sub-District Office,  
KOKOD A.  
Northern District.  
23rd. January, 1958.

The District Commissioner,  
Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

## SPECIAL PATROL REPORT : KOKODA No. 4 of 1957/58.

Officer conducting patrol : J.C. Williams, Assistant District Officer, Grade 1.

Area Patrolled : Portion of Chirima Census Division.

Objects of patrol :

1. To ascertain whether the section of road from OVOs to Buri River, which is being constructed by the Catholic Mission, IONGAI, was completed;
2. To ascertain whether the Bridge over the Buri River, which is being constructed by the Catholic Mission, had been commenced or completed;
3. Familiarisation of area.

Patrol accompanied by Europeans : NIL

Natives : No. 6632 Corporal KAMAIA  
No. 9678 Constable KARU  
Interpreter Grade 11 DIKAI.  
17 Carriers.

Duration of Patrol : 6/1/58 to 11/1/58

Map Reference : Patrol Sketch Map attached - Scale 4 miles to 2" (based on revised Buna 4 miles to 1 inch.

*J.C. Williams*  
J.C. Williams  
Assistant District Officer.



INTRODUCTION.

The patrol, which was a special patrol, was made for the specific purpose of ascertaining the work progress which had been made by the Catholic Mission of IONGAI in relation to the section of mule track which they had 'pegged' from OVOS to the BURI River and as well to ascertain whether work had been commenced on the construction of a bridge across the Buri River. The patrol was carried out as quickly as was possible because the Assistant Administrator was waiting on advice regarding this matter.

The area covered by the patrol is usually referred to as the 'Lower Chirima Valley' portion of the Chirima Census Division. It lies to the North of North North East of the Kokoda Government Station.

After leaving Kokoda the patrol followed the foothills of the Owen Stanley Range along the Yodda Valley with the <sup>MAMBARE</sup> ~~MAMBA~~ River running parallel to the walking track and flowing from South to North and the Chirima River running parallel to the track flowing from North to South until their junction when the river continues as the MAMBARE River and flows away in a North Easterly direction towards IOMA Government Station and thence to the sea. These rivers join forces just south of KARUKARU Village.

The country, as would be expected, is typical Rain Forest and the majority of walking is done along tracks which continually pass over tree roots and moss covered ground. The walking was very rough going and is trying both for carriers and other patrol personnel. Numerous river and creek crossings are encountered and leeches are prevalent.

The inhabitants of the area are, with the exception of the people of KANGA and SEIBA Villages, CHIRIMA people and although they are divided into various groups they all speak the same dialect — FU-IUGI. The people who inhabit the villages of KANGA and SEIBA ( which are the first two villages encountered on leaving Kokoda ) actually appear to belong to the HUNI Clan which has its roots in the BIAGE Census Division and are therefore KOIARI people. These people speak both the KOIARI dialect as well as the FU-IUGI dialect.

All the people are essentially agriculturalists and their villages are situated on the slopes and foothills of the Owen Stanley

Range. The area is fully controlled and the people are quite and peaceful; no outstanding incidents occurred during the course of the patrol and it was well received by the people. There had been 23 previous Native Affairs Patrols to the Chirima Census Division before the present one - this is counting the first of these 23 to have commenced on the 4th. June, 1946 when Civil Administration returned to the Area.

Because of the small populations of the villages in the area covered, all carriers had to be obtained from Orakaiva Villages in close proximity to the Kokoda Station and these carriers accompanied the patrol from commencement to conclusion.

Owing to the special nature of this patrol only certain aspects of Native Administration etc. in the area visited will be dealt with in the body of the report, any great detail is not possible because of the rushed nature of the patrol.

A memorandum has already been despatched to the Assistant Administrator and the District Commissioner, Popondetta in respect of the works progress on the road section OVOS to BURI River and the BURI River Bridge; but for record purposes the text of this memorandum will again be submitted in the body of this report.

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DIARY OF PATROL.

Monday, 6th. January, 1958.

Departed Kokoda Station by Tractor and trailer at 0700 hours and arrived KOMO River at 0745 hours. Cargo disembarked and prepared for patrol. Departed KOMO River at 0830 hours arrived KANGA Village at 1005 hours. Departed KANGA Village for SEIBA Village at 1025 hours. Arrived SEIBA Village at 1610 hours. - (patrol halted at LASA River for 1 hour 15 minutes in route for midday meal.)

Rest of day and night at SEIBA Village.

Walking time 6 hours 5 mins.

Tuesday, 7th. January, 1958.

Departed SEIBA Village 0715 hours arrived KARUKARU Village 0915 hours. Departed KARUKARU 0930 hours arrived ASIMBA Rest House 1115 hours. Departed ASIMBA 1230 hours for KOROGO Village - (by passed SANAMA Village as this is on the top of a hill just off the main track), arrived KOROGO 1345 hours continued on to BURE Village arriving there at 1615 hours.

Rest of day and night at BURE Village.

Walking time 7 hours.

Wednesday, 8th. January, 1958.

Patrol at BURE. Officer in charge departed BURE to inspect the OVOS to Bure section of the road, this necessitated a hard climb and took 1 hour 45 minutes. After inspection returned to BURE.

Rest of day and night at BURE.

Walking time for day - inspection only - 5 hours.

Thursday, 9th. January, 1958.

Departed BURE for ASIMBA Rest House at 0830, arrived ASIMBA 1145 hours.

Rest of day and night at ASIMBA.

Walking time 3 hours 15 mins.

Friday, 10th. January, 1958.

Departed Asimba for SEIBA at 0830 hours and arrived at SEIBA at 1300 hours.

Rest of day and night at SEIBA

Walking time 3 hours 45 mins.

SATURDAY, 11th. January, 1958.

Departed SEIBA 0630 hours for KANGA, arrived KANGA at 1115 hours. Midday meal break taken. Departed KANGA for KOMO River at 1230 hours and arrived at KOMO River at 1430 hours. Departed KOMO River by Land Rover and Tractor for Kokoda at 1445 and arrived Kokoda Station at 1515 hours.

Walking time 6 hours 10 mins.

BURE River Bridge.

.....

.....  
as yet and I dare say that such work will not be undertaken until the section of the road from OVOS to the Buri River is actually completed.

The Mission Priest in Charge at IONAI, Reverend Father SHERIDAN, advised that work would be commenced on the OVOS - BURI River section as soon as he could get the people together to commence work.

Object of Patrol

REPORT ON OVOS - BURI RIVER ROAD SECTION AND BURI RIVER BRIDGE.

" Quote from Memo to Assistant Administrator.

The following position was found to exist in respect of the above:-

1. Section KUI Creek to OVOS.

This section of approximately six and one half miles has been completed as previously advised, and I understand, from the Priest in Charge at IONGAI Mission Station, that the mission have received payment for this section.

2. Section OVOS to BURI River.

Although this section has been 'pegged' by the Mission Priest, Father SOURISSEAU, no work has been done on it since the report from this office on 12th. August, 1957.

The length is approximately one and one half miles; but a definite distance cannot be given until the actual road is constructed since it is impossible to traverse this 'pegged' portion accurately through the dense undergrowth and terrain in its present state. However I would estimate that the distance, when this section is completed, would be between  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 miles in length.

The Priest in Charge at IONGAI advised that work had not been commenced on this section because " they are always waiting for the people". This is understandable because of the Christmas period and the rainy season which is at present drawing to a close.

It also appeared to me, Sir, that the mission may not have been fully aware that approval had been granted by you for the construction of this section, as also the Bridge over the BURI River, and that funds had been actually made available.

3. BURI River Bridge.

Construction of a bridge over the Buri River has not been commenced as yet and I dare say that such work will not be undertaken until the section of the road from OVOS to the Buri River is actually completed.

The Mission Priest in Charge at IONGAI, Reverend Father SOURISSEAU, advised that work would be commenced on the OVOS - BURI River section as soon as he could get the people together to commence work.



I also wish to advise that Father SOURISSEAU, during 1957, 'pegged' the sight for a mule track from the JUI River to the ASIMBA River at a position where the Asimba River can be Bridged. This leaves a section from the BURI River to the JIU River unpegged., and the section from the Asimba River to the KOMO River also unpegged. If these two sections were pegged and approval granted for the construction of the section from the BURI River to the KOMO River then a mule track, which no doubt could be widened in time for vehicular traffic, would exist from WOITAPE to KOKODA Station.

The actual walking time at present from the KOMO River to the BURI River is approximately 16 hours which might be estimated at a distance, along the present 'Bridal Paths', of between 32 to 35 miles. Perhaps approximately 3 miles of this section would not require a great deal of work to make it into a suitable mule track but the lack of native population would be a delaying factor to its construction. Also it would be definitely necessary to bridge the JIU, ASIMBA, SEIBA and KANGA Rivers which occur in this section.

"" unquote.

Since this memorandum was despatched to the Assistant Administrator Reverend Father SOURISSEAU has advised me that the 'pegged' road from the JIU River to Asimba will in fact go as far as KARUKARU Village and will be constructed --, when authorisation is received from the Assistant Administrator --, with the help of the FOFO People, (these people comprise the villages of ~~SEIBA~~, KOROGO, SANAMA, ASIMBA and KARUKARU -- all of which lie along this section.); and also that he hopes to 'peg' the section from the BURI River to the JIU River shortly after Easter 1958, this will be done when the KANDILAN people are ready -- ( these are people from around the BURE Village area.) The Assistant Administrator has been advised of the foregoing.

EDUCATION.

( Extra copy attached for possible information Director of Education, Port Moresby. )

On the return of the patrol to ASIMBA, opportunity was taken to inspect the school there which is being operated by the Catholic Mission. Although the school was in recess for the Christmas vacation, the Teacher in charge was present as also were some of the older schoolboys from the neighbouring villages.

This school is known as the Saint THERESA SCHOOL and the teacher in charge is Mr. George ARUA who comes from PINEPAKI Village in the ROBO Census Division, KAITUMU. Mr. ARUA was trained at the De La Salle College at Tule Island and although he was teaching in various mission schools before 1956, he returned to the De La Salle College for the Year 1956 in order to study for and take the Department of Education's Teachers' Examination. Mr. ARUA was successful in passing his examination and now holds a "B" Class Teachers Certificate. Mr. ARUA is an intelligent person and is extremely interested in his work, and, although an 'outsider' to this area, appears to have the confidence of the parents and especially the school children. Mr. ARUA only took charge of the school in August, 1957.

A new school is in the process of being built and this, when completed will be quite an imposing structure. The people from the villages nearby are all helping on occasions to construct the school. All materials, such as saws, nails etc, etc being supplied by the Catholic Mission. The new school building is 60 feet by 20 feet with earth floor, bush timber frame and Shingle roof and walls. When completed it will be divided into two classrooms each 27 feet by 20 feet with a store room 6 feet by 20 feet at one end. I attached a rough plan which was submitted to me by Mr. ARUA. As soon as the School building is completed work will be commenced on erecting new dormitories -- this being a type of boarding school where the pupils remain from Monday to Saturday morning then return home for the weekends.

The school is divided into two classes at present namely Class 1 and Class 2. Class 1 has 12 girls ( 2 coming from ASIMBA; 6 from KARUKARU; 1 from KOROGO; 2 from SANAWA and 1 from BURE) and 17



EDUCATION.

Boys ( 1 coming from ASIMBA; 11 from KARUKARU; 2 from KOROGO; 2 from SANAMA and 1 from BURE.) A total of 29 pupils.

Class 2 has 13 Girls ( 5 from ASIMBA; 4 from KARUKARU; 3 from KOROGO and 1 from BURE ) and 17 Boys ( 6 from ASIMBA; 5 from SANAMA; 3 from KARUKARU; 2 from KOROGO and 1 from BURE.) A total of 30 pupils. However the roll books show the figures as follows :-

Class 1 = 18 Boys 14 Girls total 32

Class 2 = 20 Boys 13 Girls total 33

and I think that when Mr. ARUA extracted the figures I have quoted above he made some slight mistake because the roll books were actually checked by me and found to be correct.

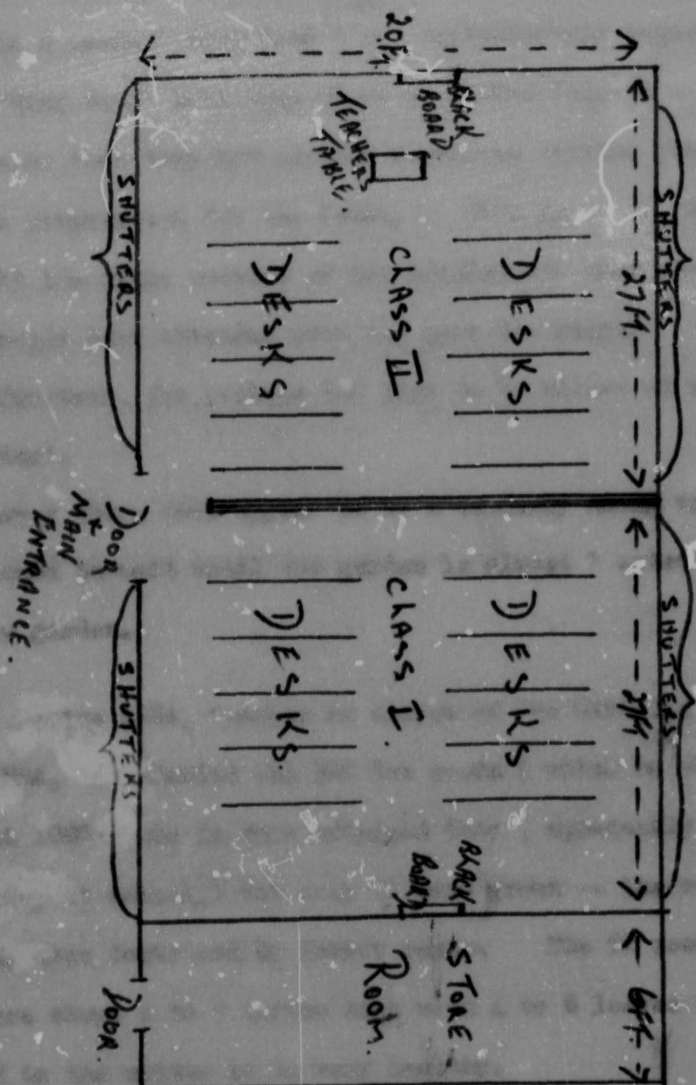
The School attendance Return covering the months August, September and October, 1957 and covering 50 school days ( or days on which school was held ) shows an average daily attendance of 54.9. This I consider is a very good figure in view of the fact that a slight measles outbreak occurred in the area during the month of September, 1957.

The school is situated on an excellent site which is along side the ASIMBA River. The school children bath in the river night and morning and it was indeed pleasing to see the enthusiasm with which they used cakes of soap to wash their hair and bodies. Several small chaps, not content with washing themselves once, washed themselves three times in the one sitting. There is an Administration Aid Post alongside the school and any small sores which the children may have are treated there.

I feel that I cannot praise too highly the efforts which are being made by Mr. ARUA and the Catholic Mission in respect of this school. All buildings must be done with the help and aid of the local people and because of its present inaccessibility all building materials must be of native materials. The task of rebuilding will probably be slow; but that it will be accomplished I have no doubt.

# Ground Plan

PROPOSED CATHOLIC MISSION SCHOOL. ASIMISA.



## CONSTRUCTION.

FLOOR :- EARTH.  
 ROOF :- SHINGLES  
 WALLS :- SHINGLES  
 FRAME :- BUSH-TIMBER.  
 SHUTTERS :- SHINGLES ON 'PUSH-OUT FRAME'

DESKS :- PLANED BUSH-TIMBER  
 STOOLS :- PLANED BUSH-TIMBER.

J. Williams  
 R.D.O.  
 Asimisa.



NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Because of the nature of the patrol very little detail can be given regarding this subject.

The people of KANGA and SEIBA Villages have ample food and large garden areas. However the people of KARUKARU, ASIMBA, SANAMA and KOROGO complained that they had very little food and said that they were unable to provide any for purchase by the patrol. This, however, I do not believe to be completely true. The people of these villages have to provide a large 'Sing Sing' in approximately August of this year -- the 'Sing Sing' will take place at ASIMBA Village -- and it was my impression that they had already commenced storing yams and other crops in preparation for the feast. This feast is, in a way, a return to all the other peoples of the Chirima who have provided feasts which these people have attended over the past few years. It is not unusual, I understand, for perhaps 100 pigs to be killed at such a large 'Sing Sing'.

However there does appear to be a tendency among these people already mentioned to wait until one garden is almost 'eaten out' before planting a new garden.

Mr. George ARUA, teacher in charge of the Catholic Mission School at ASIMBA, has planted out 300 Tea seeds ( which he obtained from the Mission at IONGAI who in turn obtained them , apparently from the D.A.S.F. Officer at Kokoda.) but only 52 have grown -- the remainder, so Mr. ARUA says, were destroyed by insect pests. The 52 seedlings which are growing are about 4 to 5 inches high with 4 to 6 leaves on each. They appeared to the writer to be very healthy.

Mr. ARUA has also planted out 306 coffee seedlings and has approximately another 400 seeds ( coffee) planted in a nursery. The 306 coffee planted out have been planted in semi cleared secondary growth while he is waiting for the standard shade cover to grow in order that he can transplant it as permanent shade for the coffee. Mr. ARUA also has ~~some~~ Tea seeds planted in a nursery but these have not germinated as yet.

( Extra copy attached for D.A.S.F., Port Moresby if desired. )

CONCLUSION.

The patrol was greeted at all villages by the entire population and it was my impression , even though the patrol was rushed, that the Native Situation leaves nothing to be desired.

The Village Constable of KANGA Village approached the writer and asked if he would ask the Church of England Mission to establish a school at his village. He gave his reasons as being that it was too far to send children to the Church of England Mission School at SAGA, ( which is near the Kokoda Station) and stated that the children of SEIBA village would also be able to attend a school at his village. The people appear very keen to have education come to them and there has been very little trouble, throughout the whole Sub-District, in school attendances. This matter will be brought to the notice of the District Education Officer at Popondetta with a view to possibly establishing a Government School at KANGA but the people appear, at present , to favour the Mission school as they requested.

A full detailed report of this Census Division will be submitted when the Tax-Census Patrol is carried out during this year.

*J. C. Williams*  
J.C.Williams  
Assistant District Officer.



REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P.&N.G.C.

ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

- No. 6632 Corporal KAMAIA : A fair N.C.O.; steady and fairly reliable but could use more initiative.
- No. 9678 Constable KARU : A good reliable Constable, keen and with more experience could develop into good N.C.O. Material.

*J.C. Williams*  
J.C. Williams  
Assistant District Officer.

# Register

## REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P.&N.G.C.

### ACCOMPANYING PATROL

No. 6632 Corporal KAMAIA : A fair N.C.O.; steady and fairly reliable but could use more initiative.

No. 9672 Constable KARU : A good reliable Constable, keen and with more experience could develop into good N.C.O. Material.

*J.C. Williams*  
J.C. Williams  
Assistant District Officer.



Original to  
Native Affairs



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

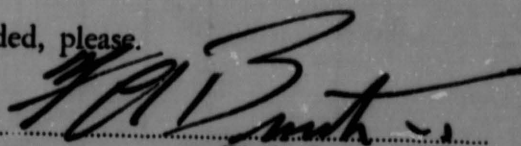
# PATROL REPORT

District of..... NORTHERN ..... Report No. KOKODA No. 5 of 1957/58 .....  
Patrol Conducted by..... Mr. J.C. Williams, Assistant District Officer Grade 1. .....  
Area Patrolled..... WAWONGA CENSUS DIVISION AND SONGE CENSUS DIVISION .....  
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... NIL .....  
Natives..... 2 Police and 1 Interpreter .....  
Duration—From..... 3/3/1958 ..... to..... 11/3/1958 .....  
Number of Days..... NINE (9) .....  
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... YES :- Mr. T. Gaunede, Assist. Medical Practitioner .....  
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... 15/3/1956 .....  
Medical .... 14/5/1957 .....  
Map Reference..... 4 miles to I inch BUNA (Revised) .....  
Objects of Patrol..... (1) Tax/Census of WAWONGA ; Census only of SONGE : (2) Medical Inspection: (3) Assessment of Peoples attitude towards the Administration and Administration Policy: (4) Assessment of Economic Potential of Area : (5) Routine Administration .....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15/4/1958

  
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 .... £.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

27/8/64 ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. NA.30-1-1/391

Sub-District Office,  
KOKODA.  
Northern District.  
21st. March, 1958.

The District Commissioner,  
Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT :- KOKODA No. 5 of 1957/58.

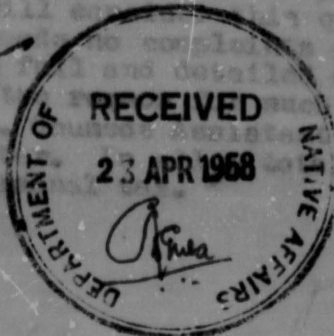
The original and duplicate of the above mentioned patrol report, together with claim for camping allowance, is attached hereto and forwarded for your information and further action, please.

The address on the Claim for camping allowance as been shown as the writer's 'leave address' and it is requested that payment of the claim be made by cheque to that address.

I regret that 10 days have elapsed since the patrol was completed and that a further five days must pass before you will receive this Report through the post.

Since the Patrol was conducted by the writer, no further comments are necessary from this office, however your advice and any desired action you may consider necessary concerning some of the points raised in the report would be appreciated.

*J.C. Williams*  
J.C. Williams  
Assistant District Officer.



P/A. P/R file

(J.A. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

PA.

Recd.  
&  
noted  
JAB  
27/4/58



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The Public Relations Officer.

MINUTE

File No. 30-8-64.

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

SUBJECT

Patrol Report No.5. 1957/58 - Kokoda.

Your attention is invited to page 28 of this  
Patrol Report.

*J. K. McCarthy*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

22nd April, 1958.

Information passed to Press & used by Post  
1c. Tax Collection 29-4-58.

30-8-64

22nd April, 1958.

The Commissioner for Taxation,  
Department of the Administrator,  
PORT MORESBY.

The following is an extract from Patrol  
Report No.5. 1957/58 - Kokoda - to the Wawonga and  
Songe Census Divisions :-

" A surprising feature was the fact that all males over the age of 18 years had the money for their Personal Tax ready. Even the Village Councillors, who like the Village Constables, are not supposed to leave their village to seek work since they are the peoples representatives, had their tax money ready and while it was explained to them that they could apply for an exemption from the tax on the grounds of 'Unavoidable Hardship' they stated that they wanted to pay the tax, at least this time with the rest of their people. In view of this their tax was accepted but they were granted partial exemptions and only required to pay 5/- since the Tax Rate for Wawonga is 10/- per year. It is suggested that when the tax is collected during 1959 the Tax Collector should consider their cases and perhaps grant them a full exemption on the grounds of 'Unavoidable Hardship'. If I am returned to this Sub-District after my leave which falls due on the 30/4/58, I most certainly will consider this question. The people made no complaints about having to pay the Tax and full and detailed explanations were made as to the reason for such tax by the writer using Mr. T. Gaunede Assistant Medical Practitioner as interpreter. In all a total of £54 was collected in personal tax. "

*J.K.M.*  
*PC*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.



30-8-64

22nd April, 1958.

The District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPODETTA.

Patrol Report No. 5. 1957/58 : Kokoda.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol  
Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I am gratified to note that the Patrol  
followed the Census Division : this will materially  
assist any future Patrols.

Treasury agree that official returns  
are not returnable in cases when an officer has a  
planned patrol and is actually away from the station  
when the returns fall due. On proceeding on patrol  
you send a signal to Treasury that you are going on  
patrol and advise the approximate date of your return.  
So long as this is done, Treasury will not raise ob-  
jections.

The attitude of the people towards taxation  
must be considered satisfactory.

It is noted that an Agricultural Extension  
Officer will be available for work in your District.

I would like to know more of the circum-  
stances surrounding Mr. Normoyle's visit to the area,  
and his enquiry into the proposal to establish a  
Council in view of the remarks contained at page 13a.

The form of the Patrol Report is considered  
very satisfactory.

*J. K. McCarthy*  
(J. K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

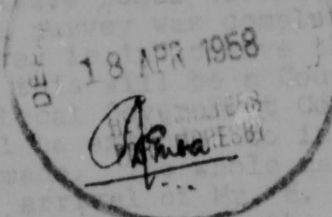


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/8/64 ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

NA.30-2-1/1444



Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

15th April, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT- KOKODA No.5 of 1957/58.

Forwarded herewith please find abovementioned Patrol Report from Mr. A.D.O. Williams.

This is another well written and well conducted Patrol on the part of Mr. Williams, and it is indicative of his thoroughness and the interest he is showing with regard to the Sub-District of which he happens to be in control.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Mr. Williams' remarks about the native situation are enlightening, particularly those in regard to the Agency functions which have of necessity to be carried out by Department of Native Affairs officers on such stations.

The number of able bodied men away at work from the WAWONGA Division is on the first consideration alarming, but, I am of the opinion that, unless this number increases to give an absentee figure of over 50%, steps should not be taken to close the area. The WAWONGA Division is a highly fertile area and little, if any, hardship would be imposed upon those people remaining there, due to the 97 men being absent at work. Therefore, I would reiterate that I would not recommend any action being taken towards closure at this stage.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The position with regard to the cocoa in the SONGE Division at SIRORATA is at present the subject of an investigation by the District Agricultural Officer, Mr. Fielding, in conjunction with the newly appointed Agricultural Extension Officer, Mr. Mayer, to Kokoda, and I understand this will be fully reported upon Mr. Fielding's return; and also a definite plan with regard to agricultural extension work in this area decided upon, i.e. whether the cocoa plantings will continue or whether coffee will be introduced to this area. Personally, I am of the opinion that Highland coffee would be a suitable crop, as its processing in an isolated area such as this would not present the major difficulties which could be encountered in respect of cocoa.

The key to the whole position is that the people in the area are keen to embark on some form of economic development, and it is mandatory that while they are in this state of mind they should be given every opportunity to develop a source of cash income without having to leave their home area to earn money.



POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

A decision has not yet been reached with regard to the establishment of a Native Local Government Council in the Kokoda area, although the survey was completed by Mr. A/ADO. C.J. Normoyle. This survey is indicative that a Council should be started, but, whether this will be a Council entirely separate from the Higaturu Local Government Council or whether the Higaturu Council will be extended to include these people is a decision yet to be made. The whole matter is at present in abeyance awaiting the arrival of Mr. H. Plant who, I understand, is due to visit the area within the next fortnight.

EDUCATION.

The section of this report dealing with education has been extracted and forwarded to the District Education Officer at Popondetta, as it is of great interest and should assist him in his work in this District. It is obvious that these people are at present very much aware of the benefits to be derived from education, and under these circumstances I feel that every effort should be made to see that the children in particular are able to receive an education to the highest possible standard. With regard to the WAWONGA Division, the figures are particularly significant in that, out of a total child population of 432, there are 201 attending school.

*F.A. Bensted*

( F.A. Bensted.)  
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. N.D.

(4) Assessment of Economic Potential of Area.

(5) Executive Administration.

Patrol arranged by Europeans

MIL

No. 2054 1/01. SWANSON

No. 5045 Const. WONGHO

Interwater Protection District

No. of Patrol

2/1/58 to 11/3/58 - 100 days

References

4 miles to 1 mile ( Bensted.)

*J.C. Williams*  
J.C. Williams  
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. NA. 30-1-1

Sub-District Office,  
KOKODA,  
Northern District.  
19th. March, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT : KOKODA No. 5 of 1957/58.

Officer Conducting Patrol

: Mr. J.C. Williams, Assistant District  
Officer Grade 1. A.S.L.

Area Patrolled

: WAWONGA Census Division, and

SONGE Census Division.

Objects of Patrol

: (1) Tax/Census of Wawonga Division, and  
Census of Songe Division.

(2) Medical Inspection.

(3) Assessment of Peoples attitude towards  
the Administration and Administration  
Policy.

(4) Assessment of Economic Potential of  
Area.

(5) Routine Administration.

Patrol accompanied by Europeans with

NIL

path. The Villages Natives

: No. 2654 L/Cpl. OVAEMBO  
No. 5045 Const. NOHORO  
Interpreter Probationer EMANUEL.

Duration of Patrol

: 3/3/58 to 11/3/58 = Nine days.

Map Reference

: 4 miles to 1 inch BUNA ( Revised.)

*J.C. Williams*  
J.C. Williams  
Assistant District Officer.



INTRODUCTION.

This patrol covered both the SONGE and WAMONGA Census Divisions of the Kokoda Sub-District. These two divisions lie to the Eastern and South-Eastern extremity of the Kokoda Sub-District. They are geographically 'divorced' from the Popondetta Sub-District by the KUMUSI River and in the case of the WAMONGA Division from the TUPFI Sub-District by spurs of the Main Range at its Southern and South-Eastern extremity.

The village of SIORATA, which is the first village in the SONGE Census Division, is reached after an hour and a half walking from ASISI Village which is the last village in the UMOKOMBU Census Division. SIORATA is approximately 500 feet above sea level. The SONGE Division is then traversed, passing through the Villages of ANGARA (1000' A.S.L.) and GORABUMA (1925' A.S.L.) until a spur of the main range is reached. The place at which the ascent of this spur is made is approximately 1 hour's walk from GORABUMA and the ascent of the spur takes approximately 45 minutes. The climb is very trying and is almost perpendicular in places. On reaching the summit of this spur of the main range, one has a view of the whole of the WAMONGA Valley stretching before the patrol. A fairly steep descent is then made to the first village of the WAMONGA Division — MAMAMATA (2300' A.S.L.) —. The summit of the spur which is crossed is approximately 3000' A.S.L. Walking through the WAMONGA Valley is then comparatively easy with many slight rises in the walker's path. The Villages of MAROBILA (2400' A.S.L.), MANAGUHE (approx. 2200' A.S.L.), RUMARA (approx. 2100' A.S.L.), BMO (approx. 1900' A.S.L.) EBARO (2650' A.S.L.), UTILO (2850' A.S.L.) and ANOMA (2900' A.S.L.), until KOVIO Village (3,225' A.S.L.) at the end of the WAMONGA Census Division is reached.

The country, as would be expected, is typical Tropical Forest and quite a considerable amount of the walking is done over 'Bridal Paths' which pass over tree roots or which during the rains form small water courses. Until the WAMONGA Valley is reached the walking is trying for both carriers and patrol personnel, however there are only two river crossings, requiring the use of suspension type bridges, which have to be made. The KUMUSI River is not crossed at any stage of the Patrol.

An endeavour will be made in this report to, where ever possible

INTRODUCTION ( Contd.)

keep remarks concerning the SONGE Division separate from these referring to the WAWONGA Division since they are two different peoples.

The peoples of both Divisions are essentially agriculturalists; but while the SONGE people are OROKAIVAS and speak that dialect, the people of the WAWONGA Division can be divided into two separate linguistic groups via :-

Villages of NAMANIA ; WAROBILA; MANAGUEE and RUMARA speaking the JUWA-JA Dialect and the villages of EMO; EJARO; UJILO; AWOMA and KOVIO speaking the KOLARI Dialect. The people of the last five named villages are KOIARIS and are Kin to the KOLARI people of the Central District.

From EMO Village , which is situated on the banks of the EMO River, a bush walking track leads across the Main Owen Stanley Range to the Central District and Port Moresby. Also from KOVIO Village bush walking tracks lead to (1) the Koiara area of the Central District and Port Moresby; (2) Rigo Sub-District; (3) Tufi Sub-District and (4) The Popondetta Sub-District via the MANAGLASE Census Division of that Sub-District. While the state of these tracks ~~xxx~~ is unknown they are apparently in fairly good condition for there is a fair amount of Native traffic over the ones to Port Moresby and Tufi and it is also understood the the Pastors of the Seven Day Adventist Mission use the track which runs from the Central District to KOVIO for the villages of KOVIO, AWOMA and UJILO are adherents of that Mission.

The WAWONGA Division supports a total population of 899 people, while the SONGE Division ( which is mainly mountainous and hilly) supports only 193 people and this Division because of its small population could probably have been combined -- before TAX/CENSUS was introduced-- with the UMOKOMBU Census Division.

The last Native Affairs patrol to the two Divisions visited was made during March, 1956. On that occasion the officer conducting the patrol does not appeared to have adhered to the Census Divisions as prescribed and laid down for the Kokoda Sub-District. In that report the village of SIORATA is shown as being in FAHINAEMBO Census Division as also are the four villages of ASISI, BOTHU, EVASUSU and SORAFE which in fact form the UMOKOMBU Census Division. The Census Divisions for



INTRODUCTION. (Contd.)

the Kokoda Sub-District were laid down, at least as far back as 1952, ( refer my NA. 7-3-2/311 of 21/1/58 and NA. 7-3-2/357 of 17/2/58 with copy of map originally received from your office setting out the names and boundaries of the Census Divisions for Kokoda ) as being the BIAGE ; CHIRIMA; KAHINAEMBO; FAHINAEMBO; UMOKOMBU; SONGE and WAWONGA Census Divisions. There never was any mention of an AUTEMBO Census Division. If Native Affairs Officers in submitting Patrol Reports would submit them under the Census Division names as laid down for the Sub-District or Area instead of under such headings as "KUMUSI and LOWER KUMUSI " and " KOKODA, KUMUSI, LOWER KUMUSI " etc then misunderstandings and inaccuracies would never occur. I understand, Sir, that it is a direction from the Director of Native Affairs that the Census Division names as authoratively laid down will be adhered to and accordingly, since taking over the Kokoda Sub-District, I have, with the introduction of TAX/CENSUS Sheets, adhered to those as laid down at least as early as 1952.

Departed SIROPATA 0805 hours, arrived ANBARA 0945 hours.  
Departed ANBARA 0905 hours arrived GORABUNA 1050 hours. Departed GORABUNA 1230 hours arrived NABANALA 1445 hours. The hardest walking of the patrol is encountered between SIROPATA and NABANALA. After leaving ANBARA one descends to the first creek at 500' A.S.L., then ascends to 1100' A.S.L., then descends to the second creek at 800' A.S.L., then ascends to GORABUNA at 1025' A.S.L. The last climb into GORABUNA is quite steep and is 'heavy' going in places. The patrol spent the rest of the day and night at NABANALA after carrying out Tax/Census and routine administration with Medical Inspection by A.M.F.

Actual walking times:-  
SIROPATA to ANBARA = 40 mins.  
ANBARA to GORABUNA = 1 hour 20 mins.  
GORABUNA to NABANALA = 2 hours 15 mins.

Wednesday, 23rd March, 1958.

Departed NABANALA 0730 hours for MAROBILA -- arrived 0815 hours. Tax/Census, routine administration and Medical inspection of MAROBILA carried out. Departed MAROBILA 1130 hours for MANAGUBE -- arrived 1200 hours. Tax/Census, routine administration and Medical Inspection of MANAGUBE carried out. Departed MANAGUBE 1550 hours ( HUMAN people had been 'killed' at Managube since they were assembled there when the patrol arrived ) for BUNARA -- arrived 1605 hours. BUNARA Village

DIARY OR PATROL.

Monday. 3rd. March. 1958.

Departed Kokoda Station by Landrover and Trailer at 0750 hours for ASISI Village. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour out from Kokoda Station the Trailer hook on the back of the Landrover broke and the trailer was wired to the rear of the Land Rover. A stop of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour was made at the Aid Post at GORARI to enable the A.M.P. to carry out a minor operation on a child patient. A further delay of approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour occurred when the vehicle became bogged at a small crossing in the EIWO Mission grounds and the village of ASISI was eventually reached ( after a further delay on the road ) at 1200 hours.

The Landrover and trailer were left at ASISI and the patrol departed ASISI for SIORATA at 1300 hours arriving at SIORATA at 1435 hours. The Patrol remained at SIORATA for the rest of the day and night.

Actual walking time = 1 hour 35 minutes.

Tuesday. 4th. March. 1958.

Departed SIORATA 0805 hours, arrived ANGARA 0845 hours. Departed ANGARA 0905 hours arrived GORABUNA 1050 hours. Departed GORABUNA 1230 hours arrived NAMANAIA 1445 hours. The hardest walking of the patrol is encountered between SIORATA and NAMANAIA. After leaving ANGARA one descends to the first creek at 500' A.S.L., then ascends to 1100' A.S.L., then descends to the second creek at 850' A.S.L., then ascends to GORABUNA at 1925' A.S.L. The last climb into GORABUNA is quite steep and is 'heavy' going in places. The patrol spent the rest of the day and night at NAMANAIA after carrying out Tax/Census and routine administration with Medical Inspection by A.M.P.

Actual walking times:- SIORATA to ANGARA = 40 mins.  
ANGARA to GORABUNA = 1 hour 20 mins.  
GORABUNA to NAMANAIA = 2 hours 15 mins.

Wednesday. 5th. March. 1958.

Departed NAMANAIA 0730 hours for WAROBILA -- arrived 0815 hours. Tax/Census, routine Administration and Medical inspection of WAROBILA carried out. Departed WAROBILA 1130 hours for MANAGUBE -- arrived 1200 hours. Tax/Census, routine Administration and Medical Inspection of MANAGUBE carried out. Departed MANAGUBE 1550 Hours ( RUMARA people had been 'lined' at Managube since they were assembled there when the patrol arrived ) for RUMARA -- arrived 1605 hours. RUMARA Village



DIARY OF PATROL.

INSPECTED and departed at 1635 hours for EMO -- arrived at 1705 hours.

The patrol spent the rest of the day and night at EMO Village.

Actual Walking times .	Namanaia to Warobila	= 45 mins.
	Warobila to Managube	= 30 "
	Managube to Rumara	= 15 "
	Rumara to EMO	= 30 "

Thursday, 6th. March, 1958.

Tax/Census etc. completed at EMO Village. Departed EMO at 0955 hours for EJARO -- arrived 1040 hours. Tax/Census etc completed at EJARO and departed EJARO at 1355 hours for UJILO -- arrived 1415 hours. Tax/Census etc. completed for UJILO and departed UJILO at 1735 hours for AWOMA ( carriers and cargo had been sent ahead) -- arrived 1750 Hours. Patrol remained at AWOMA Rest House.

Actual walking times.	EMO to Ejaro	= 45 mins.
	EJARO to UJILO	= 20 "
	UJILO to Awoma	= 15 "

Friday, 7th. March, 1958.

At AWOMA . Tax/Census etc. for AWOMA completed. The whole of the inhabitants of KOVIO Village, which is approx. 1 hours walk from AWOMA, arrived at AWOMA at 0800 hours this day to 'line' and pay their tax. In view of this and because the writer was suffering from 'pulled' ligaments of the left knee the village of KOVIO was not visited.

Patrol remained at AWOMA overnight.

Saturday, 8th. March, 1958.

The patrol departed AWOMA , which carriers who were not adherants of the Seven Day Adventist Mission, at 0930 hours for NAMANAIA. Arrived NAMANAIA at 1510 hours after very easy walk and inspection of Administration Aid Post at EMO and patients there. Patrol arrived at EMO the same time as people from Namanaia -Warobila arrived there with a patient on a stretcher. The A.M.P. had the patient, who was suffering from acute anaemia , carried back to NAMANAIA. The patient died, with the A.M.P. in attendance, at 1700 hours. Death was stated to have been due to Heart Failure.

Sunday, 9th. March, 1958.

Patrol resting at Namanaia in observance of Sunday. Villagers burying male who died previous afternoon.

DIARY OF PATROL.

Monday. 10th. March. 1958.

Patrol departed Namanai 0630 hours arrived Gorabuna 0830 hours. Census and Medical Inspection of Gorabuna completed. Departed Gorabuna for ANGARA 0845 arrived 0955 ; all Angara had gone to Siworata for Census ( apparently always line there). Departed ANGARA 1005 hours for Siworata , arrived 1040 . Census, Medical and routine administration completed. Patrol remained overnight.

Tuesday. 11th. March. 1958.

Patrol departed Siworata 0930 hours for Asisi, arrived 1100 hours. Departed ASISI by Land Rover and Trailer for Kokoda at 1200 hours, arrived Kokoda at 1520 hours.

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NOTE : Throughout the patrol, because of the hilly nature of the country village gardens can be seen for some distance. This enabled the patrol to inspect gardens and any coco plots during the course of walking from one village to another. Also work on Village statistics etc. was done of an evening in order that the time saved on this task during the day could be better utilised with the people visited.



NATIVE AFFAIRS.

A. Native Situation.

Both of the areas patrolled were quite and peaceful and it was only at SIRORATA Village that a few matters were brought to the attention of the writer for settlement. The Patrol was well received by all of the people visited and this was most remarkable seeing that it was two years to the month since the last Native Affairs Patrol visited their area. No doubt the reason for this has been the lack of staff at Kokoda for since November, 1956 there has only been a period of 4 months when there has been two Native Affairs Officers stationed in this Sub-District. Kokoda Sub-District, while comparatively small in area and population, is still a Sub-District Station and the over-burden of Agency functions which have to be carried on such stations makes the Native Affairs Officers 'Clerks' and has the tendency to divorce them from their own Department. Because of these Agency Functions and the increase in clerical work - (now Treasury have emphatically stated by their Query Sheet dated 13/2/58 that this office must submit financial returns in accordance with T.I.No. 20 at least once a week - This will mean, if followed, that when there is only one officer stationed in this Sub-District he will not be able to leave the station to carry out any patrols whatsoever.)-- is or I consider has in fact been reached where senior field staff officers such as District Officers and Assistant District Officers, as happened in KENYA, are being more and more 'tied to their desks', and they are no longer able to 'live' with the native peoples in close and personal contact.


In the Wawonga Division there are 97 men absent at work and 4 absent at Mission schools. Of the 97 men absent at work, 73 of them are working outside the District and when it is considered that the total of males between the age group 16 years to 45 years is only 203, the number of absentees is very high. This no doubt is due largely to the fact that they have no other source of a cash income.

A surprising feature was the fact that all males over the age of 18 years had the money for their Personal Tax ready. Even

NATIVE AFFAIRS. ( Contd.)

A. Native Situation. (Contd.)

the Village Councillors, who like the Village Constables, are not supposed to leave their village to seek work since they are the peoples representatives, had their tax money ready and while it was explained to them that they could apply for an exemption from the tax on the grounds of 'Unavoidable Hardship' they stated that they wanted to pay the tax, at least this time with the rest of their people. In view of this their tax was accepted but they were granted partial exemptions and only required to pay 5/- since the Tax Rate for Wawonga is 10/- per year. It is suggested that when the tax is collected during 1959 the Tax Collector should consider their cases and perhaps grant them a full exemption on the grounds of 'Unavoidable Hardship'. If I am returned to this Sub-District after my leave which falls due on 30/4/58, I most certainly will consider this question. The writer was unable to

The people made no complaints about having to pay the Tax and full and detailed explanations were made as to the reason for such tax by the writer using Mr. T. Gaunede Assistant Medical Practitioner as interpreter. In all a total of £54 was collected in personal tax. 

Once again a similar undercurrent of feeling as that found with the HAGUTAWA people ( see my Patrol Report Kokoda No. 2 of 1957/58 ) with ~~the~~ regard to the Seven Day Adventist Mission evident. This Mission is firmly established in the village of AWOMA ( all the people of that Village being adherents), partially in KOVIO Village and practically all of UJILO Village with the exception of Village Constable GAGAMU. The writer asked GAGAMU why he did not belong to the S.D.A. Mission when all of his villagers were followers and he replied that he liked his smoke and pig and did not wish to give up those small pleasures. However, from questioning, the followers of the S.D.A. at AWOMA are allowed to eat CASSOWARY meat even though they cannot eat pig.

The Anglican Mission has its influence in all other villages and has a Mission Station at EMO River as well as a small village school at SIORATA.

The Census only for SINGE Division was carried out and no



NATIVE AFFAIRS.

A. Native Situation.(Contd.)

tax collections were made . This was done following the instruction received in your NA. 7-5-0/1048 of 23/1/58 in which you advised this office not to collect personal tax from the SONGE Census Division until further notice from your office. The Tax/Census Shee's for SONGE Division are, however, being compiled and should it be necessary to collect personal tax from the people of that Census Division it will mean , if vehicle transport is available, an absence of only two days from this station.

B. Economic Development.

There has been no economic development of any kind in the WAWONGA Division. However in the UJILO Division the people of SIRORATA have fairly large coco gardens and most of the trees planted out would be from 10 to 16 months old. The writer was unable to make a physical count of the number of trees, owing to an injury to his left knee, but would estimate that there are between 700 to 800 cocoa trees. These trees are planted on hill slopes and while they appear to be one large plantation, individuals have specified areas within the whole.

The people of the WAWONGA Area especially those of AWOMA, UJILO and EJARO, and through the voice of Village Constable GAGAMU of UJILO asked the writer if they could plant cocoa like the other villages were doing at Kokoda. In Patrol Report Kokoda No. 5 of 1955/56, Patrol Officer Mr. G.P.Taylor states -

"There is at present no attempt being made by the WAWONGA people to grow cocoa, and it is doubtful whether extensive cocoa cultivation in the Wawonga Valley would be a good idea. Communications are poor, and supervision and supply would therefore be difficult "

I do not know whether he went to any length to explain to the people why cocoa was perhaps not the best crop for them. On This occasion a sympathetic hearing was given to the people and this subject will be dealt with more fully under its respective heading in the body of this report. It is the opinion of the writer, even though he is not an agriculture or soil expert, that Coffee would be a very suitable crop through which these people could embark on

NATIVE AFFAIRS.B. Economic Development.

economic development.

It has been expressed in previous reports of this Area ( i.e. the WAWONGA ) that communications are poor and assumed that economic development in any form will be beyond these people. I cannot agree with any such assumption. The present walking tracks in the WAWONGA Division which link the villages together are, on the whole, very good and do not present any difficulty to native growers carrying up to 50 lbs of produce along them. I do not consider that we should take the attitude that if a village or area is 'distant' from a main centre then any form of economic development should be denied to the people. From Namanaia Village to Asisi Village is a walking distance of 5 hours 15 mins., ( and the most difficult portion of this walk is from Namanaia to Gorabuna Village ) which is no longer than the people of ABUARI, ALOIA and ISURAVA Village of the BIAGE CENSUS DIVISION at present carry their crops of European Vegetables — mainly potatoes. I have been able to obtain — and I consider it an excellent price — 5 pence per lb for their produce delivered at Kokoda.

Our main consideration, if soils and other general conditions are proved suitable, should therefore be to introduce to such peoples as those of the WAWONGA Valley a crop which can be reasonably easily processed by the Native Grower and still be sufficiently light in its processed state to allow him to carry it for fairly large distances to market and give him an adequate return for his labour. The People of the Eastern Highlands have had such a cash crop introduced to them — namely passionfruit — and they are, I understand, receiving approximately £4,000 per month from the sale of their produce. Whilst I am not foolish enough to advocate that passionfruit growing should be introduced to the Wawonga Division, I do wish to stress that a qualified Officer of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries should visit the area to ascertain what cash crops might be grown there. After such a survey had been made it would then be possible to decide, — bearing in mind all the time the wishes of the indigenes —, what cash crop would be most suitable for them after consideration of ease of carriage to centres, marketing



NATIVE AFFAIRS.

B. Economic Development.

possibilities etc and the anticipated return to the producer.

As I have previously stated, I am not an expert on Agricultural matters, but I do consider that Coffee would be a cash crop that could be introduced to the people of the Wawonga Area because it has been proved that it can be adequately processed by the Native Grower, it is light and easy to transport once processed, properly processed it will keep for a considerable time and the return to a producer for carrying say 30 lbs to the marketing centre would be approximately at only 2/- per lb. £3 for his effort. I feel that in too many cases of considering economic development for the indigenes we are prone, when thinking of distance from the market of centre of collection, to consider that we, ourselves, have to carry the produce and so decide against any development on grounds of hardship and inconvenience to the grower. We tend to loose sight of the fact that the Native Grower has carried burdens and cargo for considerable distances all his life and is quite accustomed to it.

That the people of the WAWONGA Area are keen to embark on some form of economic development is only too apparent and surely we must, when they see other people who because they are more centrally situated being helped in cash cropping and economic development, if our resources allow it give them all the assistance possible to achieve their desires. I well understand that any form of economic development in such areas must be considered in relation to the over-all District Policy and the resources of qualified personnel who are available to guide and give supervision to such projects.

The people of Namanaia and Warobila Villages also approached the writer with the request for English seed potatoes, their reason being to grow this crop both for themselves and sale as is being done by the people of the BIAGE Census Division.

When the distance which these people would have to carry their processed crop to market was pointed out their enthusiasm did not wane; but they agreed that because of their apparent isolation cocoa would probably not be the crop that should be introduced.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

B. Economic Development.

The people were advised that I would bring their requests for assistance in the field of economic development to your notice in this report and that I would request you to bring the matter to the notice of the District Agriculture Officer, Northern District in the hope that he would be able to have an Agriculture Extension Officer visit the area in the near future to ascertain what cash crops might be expected to succeed in the area. From there it would be a matter of District Policy and manpower resources as to what future action would be taken.

The immediate problem, as always, as far as Native Agricultural extension or economic development based on such cash crops as Coffee etc. is concerned is Land Tenure. The system of Land Tenure in the Areas visited is that all of the land is owned by the CIAN and the individual has usufructry rights only. However this is not an obstacle which cannot be overcome and all of our efforts should be directed to bringing about a change over from communal and usufructry rights to the family plot or individual holding if native agricultural extension and economic development is to succeed. Such a change over will, I feel sure, be readily agreed to by the people -- and a form of unofficial land registration, until it could be made official might well be introduced -- when the necessity for such is explained to them.

I consider that this area has a definite economic potential and, if possible and practicable, our efforts should be so marshalled to enable the indigenes to develop this potential.

Since the villages of the SONGE Division have been included in the composition of the proposed Council for the Kokoda Sub-District, their economic development will, no doubt, expand in line with the other villages of the Council Area when the Council is proclaimed.



NATIVE AFFAIRS.

C. Political Development.

SONGE Division.

A survey was carried out last December of the Kahinaembo, Fahinaembo, Umokombu and Songe Census Divisions by A/Assistant District Officer Mr. C.J. Normoyle of Popondetta with a view to the possible introduction of a Native Local Government Council to cover and include those Census Divisions.

Therefore although there is no form of Political development in the Songe Area at present, all the villages of that Division have been included in the proposed composition of the Council and should the formation of the Council be approved and proclaimed then a form of political development will have reached the people of this area.

The people of SIORATA did, however, put many questions to the writer concerning the working of Local Government Councils. Mr. Normoyle did not actually visit the villages of this area but requested the people to come to ASISI Village to see him. I do not think that this was a wise move on Mr. Normoyle's part for most certainly he did not see all or even half of the people of SIORATA even. The people did not appear to have very much idea of just what Local Government would mean or could do for them and the best part of two hours was taken by the writer explaining the functions and working of such councils and answering their questions regarding same. In the main they appeared to view Native Local Government as something new and consider that if other villages were going to be taken into a Council and they were also given the opportunity, then most certainly they would be on the "Band Waggon". However when the patrol departed they had a much clearer understanding of the aims and functions of Native Local Government Councils.

WAWONGA Division.

There is no form of political development in this area. The head men or 'LOIA TAUNA's' of the villages still have the ruling say in clan and generally all village matters.

Although local government in the form of Native Local Government Councils is of the utmost importance, for through it the connection between the individual and the objects of

NATIVE AFFAIRS.C. Political Development.

government may be made manifest, I consider that the time is not yet 'ripe' for the introduction of Native Local Government in this area.

The people of the area are at present entirely dependent for a cash income on the sale of their labour and, no doubt, the majority of those who paid tax were only able to pay the money from cash they had saved through the sale of their labour or by obtaining money from their relatives who had been or were away at work.

If some form of cash cropping or economic development could be introduced to the area the people would have a source of cash income available to them without having to leave their own lands or villages and the availability of such income, coming as it would in a steady flow, would provide them with the necessary means of paying Council Tax. I consider that the present Tax rate of 10/- per year for the area is a maximum and when it is considered that the possible rate for the proposed new council will be 15/- per year, they would be at a disadvantage if joined at present into such Council.

However, I do consider that it is possible that with cash cropping available to them, the area could be included in the proposed Council - if such is proclaimed - in probably two years time. I do not consider that their distance from the centre at ILMO would prove any obstacle. They are, in themselves, too small a group to form a Native Local Government Council in their own area since even at a tax rate of £1 per year for males over 16 years and 10/- per year for females the revenue from tax for such a council would only be £297 per year.

The Villages of KONE Division are included in the jurisdiction of the proposed Native Local Government Council for the Koko District and if such Council is proclaimed their economic development will, no doubt, be dependent on the speed with which such development depends in that Council area.



NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

A. SONGE Census Division.

The people of this area have large gradens and there is ample food. SIRORATA Village is situated on the banks of the Kumusi River and the people have constructed a suspension Bridge over the river and have made all of their food gardens on that side of the river opposite to the village. This has been done because they claim the area is free from pigs and they therefore do not have to expend extra labour in fencing their gardens.

On the village side of the Kumusi and between it and Asisi Village the people have made their cocoa gardens and all trees appeared to be doing well. The shade is approximately 10 feet high in all cocoa gardens.

The traditional form of shifting agriculture is practised and taro, sweet potatoes, yams, bananas ( cooking variety ) and sugar cane are extensively cultivated. There were a few complaints concerning village pigs breaking into gardens, but as there is little or no attempt made to erect enclosures around the gardens, little action could be taken.

Coconuts are in existence but only in small groves around the villages. There are also approximately 30 Para Rubber trees.

There are a large number of domesticated pigs at SIRORATA Village but although they have placed their food gardens out of reach of these animals across the Kumusi River, the pigs still invade their cocoa gardens and despite the apparent efforts of the Village Constable, ARUA, the people still refuse to build fences around these gardens. The writer advised the people of the necessity of protecting such cash crops from pigs and suggested a community effort to build a suitable enclosure.

The people of this area also own a number of domestic fowls and dogs.

The Villages of SONGE Division are included in the composition of the proposed Native Local Government Council for the Kokoda Sub-District and if such Council is proclaimed their economic development will, no doubt, be dependent on the speed with which such development expands in that Council area.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

B. WAWONGA Census Division.

Once again the traditional form of shifting agriculture is practiced and the same food crops are grown. In this area especially in that portion under the influence of the S.D.A. Mission pumpkins are also grown in abundance and some cucumbers were also offered to the Patrol.

Native gardens are cultivated on the hillslopes and it is often a long walk from the village to the garden area, made in many instances quite difficult because of the rough terrain. A number of excellent and extensive gardens were seen particularly in the area from EMO to AWOMA. The people of the area have ample supplies of food and large quantities were on quite a number of occasions offered to the patrol.

The villages from Namanaia to Emo all have large numbers of domesticated pigs and wild pigs abound in the surrounding bush and are frequently hunted. The Villages from EJARO to AWOMA are free of pigs - since they are followers of the S.D.A. Mission -; but they do have some domesticated fowl.

There are a few coconuts grown in most of the villages but these are very small groves. There are also approximately 30 Para Rubber trees growing at MANAGUBE Village but apart from providing excellent shade they serve no other purpose and could not provide any economic return.

The desire of these people to participate in some form of economic development has already been discussed and as regards the wishes of the people of Namanaia and Warobila to secure some English seed potatoes, the writer will procure some of these, if possible, from the BLAGE Division and distribute them to the people of Namanaia.

The people of Namanaia, Warobila and Managube, whilst not short of food, have not the same large gardens as the people of the other villages in the area. This the writer was given to understand was due partly to the rainy season since most of their gardens are almost exclusively made on the mountain sides.



MEDICAL & HEALTH.

Since Assistant Medical Practitioner, Mr. T. Gaunede accompanied this patrol he will be submitting a separate report and therefore the necessity for forwarding a copy if this section to Public Health Department will be unnecessary.

Overall the general health of the people in the two areas visited was satisfactory. In the Wawonga valley where the sites (in some cases fairly exposed) of the villages lie between 2000' A.S.L and 3225' A.S.L. colds and coughs were very prevalent. In AWOMA Village alone 90% of the people were suffering from colds; but in no other village was the percentage, in respect of this complaint, any where near this figure. Perhaps because the people have become vegetarians ( being followers of the S.D.A. Mission ) they become more susceptible to cold and influenza germs.

In addition the climate of the Wawonga gives little encouragement to fresh-water bathing in the cold streams which flow from the mountains surrounding the valley and consequently the people are, in many cases, dirty in appearance.

An Administration Aid Post is situated at EMO and it is staffed by one Aid Post Orderly. The Post has accommodation for approximately 20 patients and is supposed to serve the needs of the people from Namanaia to Kovic. This, I feel, is impossible and if the Public Health Department could make available a second Aid Post Orderly for EMO Post it would allow for constant patrolling by these orderlies throughout the area. The people of AWOMA asked the Assistant Medical Practitioner if he could establish an Aid Post at thier village for them; but their request could not be met from the staff available to him within this Sub-District. However it is my opinion that an increase in the staff at EMO Aid Post would be far better than establishing an additional Post at AWOMA.

No active Malaria was found in the area; but cases of GOITRE were found at AWOMA ( 3 males and 2 females), EMC ( 9 females), Rumara ( 1 female) and Sirorata ( 1 female). One Melanoma was found at ANGARA on a male native.

An interesting factor was the spleen rates ~~noted~~ noted. This was quite evident from the pallor of the patients skin and the extreme whiteness of the pupils and retinas. Mr. Gaunede advised the writer that there was nothing he could do for the patient other than give him blood transfusions which

Medical & Health.

throughout the patrol. These were as follows:-

SIRORATA	:=	15 males and 10 females
ANGARA	:=	2 " " 5 "
Gorabuna	:=	Nil Nil
Namanaia	:=	Nil Nil
Warobila	:=	Nil Nil
Managube	:=	Nil Nil
Rumara	:=	Nil Nil
Emo	:=	14 males and 9 females
Ejaro	:=	1 " " 1 "
Ujilo	:=	1 " " Nil "
Awoma	:=	9 " " 11 "
Kovio	:=	5 " " 4 "

At AWOMA Village as previously stated 90% of the people had colds. Thirty-five cases of bad Scabies; 70 cases of Tinea Imbricata ( 34 males and 36 females ); 14 cases of dental decay ( 6 males and 8 females) and a few infected sores were noted. At this village 30 injections were given by the Assistant Medical Practitioner as well as large quantities of cough mixture and issues of ca moquin to the children.

No Tropical Ulcers or Yaws were seen throughout the whole Patrol, but in all villages small infected sores were treated.

On Monday 3rd. March, 1958 when the patrol was en route from Kokoda to Asisi, it was met by a father and his small child ( about 4 years of age ) at the Anglican Mission Station at GORARI. The child was suffering from a ~~malabsorbed~~ collapsed rectum and the father had already taken him to the Aid Post at Gorari. The Father and child were taken back to the Aid Post at Gorari, which is situated about 1 mile past the Mission station, and the Assistant Medical Practitioner replaced the rectum and told the Aid Post Orderly to treat the child for dysentery - the complaint from which he was suffering. On the patrol's return it was found that the child had been cured and had returned with his father to their village.

On the patrol's return to EMO from AWOMA, it was met by a number of Namanaia and Warobils men at the EMO Aid Post who had just arrived with a male patient of approximately 30 years on a stretcher. The Assistant Medical Practitioner inspected the patient and diagnosed his complaint as acute Anaemia. This was quite evident from the pallor of the patients skin and the extremeness whiteness of his 'pupils and retina'. Mr. Gaunede advised the writer that there was nothing he could do for the patient other than give him blood transfusions which



MEDICAL & HEALTH.

could not be administered this side of Port Moresby because for one thing he had no way of selecting the correct blood group for such a transfusion even if he had the equipment. He asked the writer, therefore, if it would be possible for the patient to be carried with the patrol to Namanaia and thence to Asisi and on to Kokoda by Land Rover with the patrol making the trip from Namanaia to Asisi the following day, Sunday 9th. March, 1958. This was readily agreed to.

The patient was then carried, in easy stages, with the A.M.P. in attendance from EMO to Namanaia. On arrival at Namanaia the patient complained of difficulty in breathing and with the A.M.P. in attendance (actually with his stethoscope on the patient's chest) the patient died at 5 p.m. on the afternoon of Saturday, 8th, March, 1958. The body was buried by his relatives and fellow villagers on Sunday 9th. March, 1958.

The deceased, although a Warobila man, had previously been living at GORABUNA Village in the SONGE Division and on Wednesday 5th. March -- a day after the patrol had passed through his village (they had not been 'lined' or seen on that occasion) -- climbed the mountain spur referred to in paragraph 2 of page 2 of this report and came to Namanaia Village. It would appear that in his condition, i.e. suffering from acute anaemia, the strain of the climb proved too much for him and he never really recovered from it.

Village in the Sogeri Sub-District of the Central District. His teaching qualifications are not known, but at least he does not hold a Administration Teacher's Certificate. From what the writer was able to gather he has been promoted to rank standard 3 and actually fills the role of native pastor more than teacher.

POKORUA/KORUA has an assistant named SORU/RO who comes from EMOIA Village in the Sogeri Sub-District of the Central District. His role is more that of a mission lay worker as far as could be gathered.

This school is attended by children from KUMIA, EMOIA, ANKRA and KUMIO Villages. Classes are held from Monday (Saturday being their Sabbath) to Thursday inclusive.

The number of children attending this school are approximately 93 made up of 50 males and 43 females from KUMIO (6 males & 4 females); ANKRA (38 males 36 females) and KUMIO (6 males 3 females.)

EDUCATION.

SONGE Division.

The Anglican Mission have a village school at SIRORATA Village with the native teacher ? David Kohene/EMBO in charge. David KOHENE comes from Asiri Village in the UMOKOMBU Divisions of this Sub-District and has been teaching at the village school at Sirorata since 1955. He received his education at EIWO Anglican Mission School and is educated to standard 3 only.

Twenty-nine children attend the school and they come from the following villages :- Sirorata (21 ); Angara (3) and Gorabuna (5). Of the total children attending 17 are males and 12 females and the school comprises one class only.

David Kohene advised the writer that he taught the children reading - ( from the Papua & New Guinea English Course Premier), and simple tables.

When the children complete the course at this school they apparently pass on to the Anglican Mission School at EIWO which is situated in the UMOKOMBU Division.

WAWONGA Division.

There are two Mission school operating in this area.

The Seven Day Adventist Mission have a school established at AWOMA and this is in charge of POLONIA/KEREA who comes from VADUROGO Village in the Sogeri Sub-District of the Central District. His teaching qualifications are not know, but at least he does not hold an Administration Teacher's Certificate. From what the writer was able to gather he has been educated to ~~xxx~~ standard 3 and actually fills the role of native pastor more than teacher.

POLONIA/KEREA has an assistant ? named SORI/IO who comes from EMOIA Village in the Sogeri Sub-District of the Central District. His role is more that of a mission lay worker as far as could be gathered.

This school is attended by children from ~~XXXX~~, UJILO, AWOMA and KOVIO Villages. Classes are held from Sunday( Saturday being their Sabbath) to Thursday inclusive.

The number of children attending this school ~~xxx~~ is approximately 93 made up of 50 males and 43 females from UJILO ( 6 males 4 females ); AWOMA ( 38 males 36 females) and Kovio(6 males 3 females.)



EDUCATION.

WAWONGA Division (Contd.)

The other school in this area is that operated by the Anglican Mission at EMO, or as they call it EMO RIVER.

This school has two assistant teachers namely Gordon Gill ARUSEPA and Gilbert OHUNGAPA. This school taught grades standard 1 and 2 and there are approximately 108 pupils ( 70 males and 38 females ) who come from the villages of Warobila, Namanala, Managube, Rumara, Emo and Ejaro.

There are , therefore, approximately 201 children (120 males and 81 females) attending school in this area and when it is considered that the total population of children for the area is 432, and many of those are not old enough to attend school, it is very pleasing.

I feel sure that neither of the school mentioned are "Registered Schools" since they have not been inspected -- to my knowledge -- by a European Officer of the Department of Education.

There are now large or wide rivers in the area which would perhaps present obstacles to the construction of road communications and I feel sure that a vehicular road could be constructed by following the contours of the hills but such construction work would need to be carried out under the supervision of a qualified person.

Whilst KISI Village does not come within the area patrolled it is considered that mention should be made of the vehicular road which runs from the main Kokoda - Koroia Road into that Village. This road was previously used as late as 1955 at least and recently the native peoples opened it from the bush walking track which it had become to a motor road. Except for two bad patches ( a decline and an incline ) about 30 minutes on the Kokoda side of Kisi Village the road is at present quite suitable for light vehicles of the 4 wheel drive type. It would take very little work, under supervision and advice, to make this section into a really good secondary road.

KISI - KOROIA - KOROIA - KOROIA.

This is, on the whole, a good bush walking track. The track follows the Koroia River upstream for a short distance and then after a few slight ascents and descents crosses the Koroia River by means of a cane suspension bridge. The Koroia River is approximately 55 minutes from Koroia.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are no vehicular roads in either of the areas patrolled, and the construction of such roads would be beyond the resources of the people at present. However in this day and age it ~~has~~ has been proved that what was previously stated as being impossible is, in fact, possible once given implements and the 'where with all' to adequately tackle the 'impossible' task. Therefore while I do not consider it an impossible task to construct a vehicular road right from ASISI Village in the UMOKOMBU Area through to KOVIO Village at the end of the Wawonga Valley, I do consider that it would be a major undertaking and at present there would be no advantage in the construction of such a road other than to allow for easier patrolling by vehicles and thus keeping in closer contact with the indigenes. Such a road would, because of the shortage of technical officers, allow technical officers to give supervision and advice to any form of economic development which it might be considered that the people are capable of undertaking.

There are now large or wide rivers in the area which would perhaps present obstacles in the construction of road communications and I feel sure that a vehicular road could be constructed by following the contours of the hills but such construction work would need to be carried out under the supervision of a qualified person.

Whilst ASISI Village does not come within the area patrolled it is considered that mention should be made of the vehicular road which runs from the main Kokoda - Kumusi Road into that Village. This road was previously used as late as 1955 at least and recently the native peoples opened it from the bush walking track which it had become to a motor road. Except for two bad patches ( a decline and an incline ) about 30 minutes on the Kokoda side of Asisi Village the road is at present quite trafficable for light vehicles of the 4 wheel drive type. It would take very little work, under supervision and advice, to make this section into a really good secondary road.

ASISI - SIORATA - ANGARA - GORABUNA.

This is, on the whole, a good bush walking track. The track follows the Kumusi River upstream for a short distance and then after a few slight ascents and descents crosses the IFOI River by ~~means~~ means of a cane suspension bridge. The IFOI River is approximately 55 minutes from Asisi.



ROADS AND BRIDGES.

After crossing IFOI River a steep climb is made through the cocoa gardens of SIORATA before descending into that Village.

From Siorata the track follows the Kumusi River climbing to Angara. This section is fairly good walking, but after leaving Angara the track becomes fairly rough and the few steep descents and ascents until the final one up to Gorabuna makes the walk very tiring.

Gorabuna - Namanaia.

This is by far the worst section of the tracks in the whole area patrolled. The track passes over, as usual, tree roots and watercourses and during the heavy rains it is evident that portions of the track turn into small water ways. Approximately 1 hour's walk from Gorabuna a steep descent is made to the SA Creek or River which is about 1525 feet above sea level then from here a very steep ascent is made to the top of the spur of the range which is crossed at approx. 3000 feet above sea level. The ascent of this spur takes every bit of 45 minutes. From the summit of this spur the descent is made - rather steeply - to Namanaia Village.

Namanaia through to Kovio.

Once in the Wawonga Valley the walking on the bush tracks is comparatively easy and all of the tracks were in very good condition. There are a number of small ascents and descents made but nothing of great importance.

The track from UJILO to AWOMA is really first class for a walking track and the manner in which it is graded shows that the people with adequate supervision and advice would not be unable to build reasonably fair motor roads.

The EMO River is crossed at EMO Village by means of a log bridge which is, however, suitable for foot traffic only since there is no need for anything larger.

VILLAGES.

A. General.

The village of SIORATA is situated on a plateau about 80 feet above the Kumusi River. It is constructed on the hollow square pattern and is well laid out. There were 20 houses in the village with an additional 10 new ones in various stages of construction.

The people of Gorabuna and Angara Villages expressed their desire to move from their present sites to the main Village of Siorata. Because of their small populations and the unsuitability of their present positions this move was approved by the writer, however the Village Constable of SIORATA was informed that it would be necessary to still maintain the Rest House and Police and carrier Barracks at Gorabuna since on some occasions because of weather it may not be possible to make the trip from Siorata to Namanaia in one stage.

Each house in Siorata Village has its own latrine, and these are the best constructed I have yet seen, and its own rubbish pit.

The Village has quite a number of citrus trees via oranges, mandarines and lemons.

WAWONGA.

The villages of the Wawonga area, with the exception of EMO, are not built on the hollow square pattern and there is no reason why they should be made to adopt such a pattern. Their villages were well laid out and their houses in good repair.

All the houses are built on stumps approximately 3 feet off the ground and such a type of architecture probably came about from the desire to have their domestic pigs living under their houses.

The houses of all the villages with the exception of those at AWOMA and Kovio Villages are constructed of split soft-wood walls with either the same material for the floor or split 'Black Palm', with ~~Kumusi~~ bamboo leaf thatched roofs.

At AWOMA Village the roofing material used is again bamboo leaves but the walls are made of plaited bamboo with split 'black palm' floors.



VILLAGES.

A. General.

All villages had an ample number of pit latrines and adequate pits or other means for disposal of their garbage.

Water supplies are more than adequate for the whole of the area is well served with fresh running water from small streams and rivers.

The housing on the whole was very good and suitable for the needs of the people of the area.

B. Rest Houses.

Rest Houses exist at Sirorata, Gorabuna, Namanai, Managube, Emo, Awoma and Kovio. All of the houses were in fairly good condition and no cross words were spoken regarding the one or two which perhaps did not measure up to standard because, after all, why should the people be forced to maintain these houses when they are only used once every two years as in this instance or perhaps once a year.

The Rest house at AWOMA was the best visited. This is a large two bedroomed house with front verandah hall way and kitchen with even shelves in the kitchen for food storage. The house is apparently also used by the Seven Day Adventist Pastors when they visit Awoma and perhaps that was the reason for its excellent condition and construction.

The Sirorata Rest House is also a two roomed affair - as is also the one at EMO - and it is of excellent construction and condition.

All of the Police Barracks were in good condition and large enough for the needs of any patrol operating in the area.

C. Carriers.

No trouble was experienced in obtaining carriers throughout the course of the patrol. 140 carriers were used by the patrol in the course of 8 days. Two carriers from Sirorata even accompanied the patrol for its entire circuit. However should there be any marked movement of the people of the Wawonga area out to work then some difficulty might be encountered in obtaining sufficient carriers, but this is doubted.

VILLAGES.

D. Village Officials.

Compilation of Village Officials throughout the areas were very co-operative; but the ability of some to do their work better than others does allow for some comparisons to be made.

In Wawonga, GAGAMU the Village Constable of UJILO is doing a very good job. In fact he accompanied the patrol to AWOMA and during the Tax./Census of that village was far more helpful than was the Village Constable of AWOMA, DEMONDA.

The V.C. of KOVIO, NEKI, although only appointed by the last patrol is doing a very good job and is a wealth of information concerning his people. He succeeded his father to the position.

All of the Village Councillors, except More'ura of Managube, were also very helpful and in a number of cases they 'put the case' to the writer concerning their peoples desire to embark on some form of economic development.

The Village Constables of EMO, ( OIIE ) and PUMARA, ( PENUNU ) were conspicuous among the other because of their apparent lack of interest in affairs taking place around them.

There is only one Village Constable for the SONGE Division - ( no more are necessary because of the smallness of both ANGARA and GORABUNA Villages ) and he is ARUA of SIORATA Village. He is a very good man and is in the same class as GAGAMU of UJILO. During the War years he spent some considerable time in the Chirima Census Division of this Sub-District and speaks the Chirima dialect. He has, I understand, accompanied officers during recent years on patrols of the Chirima and can speak reasonable English and understand it. He is a driving force in his village.

V.C. GAGAMU also understands English fairly well but does not speak it.



TAX / CENSUS.

As stated previously one of the aims of this patrol was the compilation of Tax/Census Sheet: for both the Wawonga and Songe Census Divisions and the collection of personal tax from all males ~~over~~ 18 years or over of the Wawonga Division.

Tax, as stated, was not collected from the people of the Songe Division as you ~~have~~ had instructed this was not to be done until receipt of further advice from your office.

A total amount of £54 ( Fifty-Four pounds) was collected in personal tax from the Wawonga Division. The personal tax rate for that Division has been set at 10/- per year.

In all a total of 31 TOTAL EXEMPTIONS and 10 PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS were granted. These were granted on the followings grounds:-

Permanently Unfit	..... 1
Village Official	.....10
Old Age	.....14
Old Age; F/O	.....10
Unavoidable	.....1
Hardship; F/O	..... 1
Family Obligations	..... 4
Mission Worker	..... 1

In every case of the partial exemptions, the amount payable was put at 5/-.

Personal Tax was collected from 107 males of 18 years and over, however only 95 males of the Wawonga paid the full rate of tax. As stated 10 paid partial tax of 5/- each and there was on S.D.A. Mission Teacher from Sogeri Sub-District who paid £2 tax and the Administration Servant -- Aid Post Orderly -- at EMO Aid Post from the Popondetta Sub-District who paid £2 tax.

The number of males 18 years and over who were absent from their villages at work was 24 inside the District and 73 outside the District making a total of 97 absentees. All of those employed outside the District are employed in the Central District either in Port Moresby or on outlying plantations along the coast or at Sogeri.

Therefore had all of these absentees been present it can be said, that on the basis of this Tax/Census Patrol, the Tax potential of WAWONGA -- at the rate of 10/- per year -- is £98/10/- ( this is excluding the two native foreign to the Area from whom tax was collected on this occasion).

TAX / CENSUS.

The total taxable males , under the Personal Tax Rates Ordinance etc, for Wawonga is therefore 233 made up, on this occasion

as follows:-	No. Total exemptions	..... 31	
	No. Paid Full Tax	..... 95	
	No. Paid Partial Tax	..... 10	
	No. Absentees	..... 97	... total 233.

This figure, however, does not agree with the total adult male population as submitted in the Department of Native Affairs Census figures for this report. This is because under the Personal Tax Ordinance all males 18 years and over are taxable ; but in compiling census returns for our Department male adults are taken as those males who are 16 years of age and over. This accounts for the discrepancy of 8 as between the total taxable shown above and the total of 241 as shown for total males ( i.e. those absent and present in Village ) in the Census return.

A very pleasing feature as shown by the census return is that of 69 births ( 34 male and 35 female) as against 17 deaths, especially when 14 of the deaths were adults or aged people.

In order that the figures shown under Migrations will not be misconstrued, I wish to point out that except in the case of those shown against NAMANAIA all other migrations shown for the Wawonga area were simply movements, through marriage, within the Area. In the case of Namanaia the 'migrations in' all came in from SONGE Division.

With regard to the migrations in respect of SONGE Division, those shown against GORABUNA migrated out to Namanaia and Warobila in the Wawonga Division; and those shown as ' migrations in' in respect of Sirorata were migrations in from Asisi Village in the UMOKOMBU Census Division.

Absenteeism at work is very high in the Wawonga Area. I understand that many of these men left their villages to go to seek work only after word of the Personal Tax introduction reached them at the end of last year. Approximate percentages of labour recruitment from the villages are as follows:- Namanaia = 53%; Warobila = 28%; Managube = 33%; Rumara = 43%; Emo = 45%; Ejaro = 36%; UJILO = 31%; Awoma = 50%; Kovio = 15% and SIORATA in the Songe Area 19½%.

Although the above percentages are very high, village life and welfare does not appear to be suffering in any way.



ANTHROPOLOGY.

Although there was little time in the course of the patrol to make any anthropological studies, the death of the Adult male referred to earlier in this report did, in the manner of his burial, provide some interesting facts .

As stated the deceased had been living for some considerable time at GORABUNA Village in the Songe Area although he was born at and belonged to Warobila Village in the Wawonga Division.

When he died at 5 p.m. on Saturday Afternoon 8th. March, 1958 the menfolk of both Warobila and Namanaia were not greatly perturbed about his death. They took the view that he was dead and so there was nothing that they could do for him except bury him. They also were of the opinion that he accelerated his own death by walking over the range from Gorabuna to Namanaia 3 days earlier in view of his condition.

These people were quite willing to carry the patrol to Sizorata the following day, Sunday, as have been previously arranged when it was thought that we might have got the deceased back to Kokoda and into Port Moresby where he would be able to have Blood Transfusions and perhaps recover from his illness. They said that two men could stop to dig the grave and they would bury him when they returned that Sunday afternoon.

Their services were refused and the patrol remained at Namanaia over the Sunday.

On Sunday when they buried the deceased the writer was very interested in the type of grave which they dug.

These people bury their dead in a <sup>r</sup>grave — see diagram over page — which is made in the shape of a boot. A small platform is made of wood in the 'toe' portion. This platform is only raised about three inches above the ground and the body is lifted down the 'shoe' opening and placed on the small platform in the 'toe' portion of the grave. The only thing the deceased is buried with is his loincloth and sleeping mat. The body lies on the sleeping mat which is placed on the platform. The idea being that the deceased is placed there just as though he had gone to sleep.

There is a gap or open space of about 1 foot above the body after it is placed on the platform and therefore the earth does not

ANTHROPOLOGY.

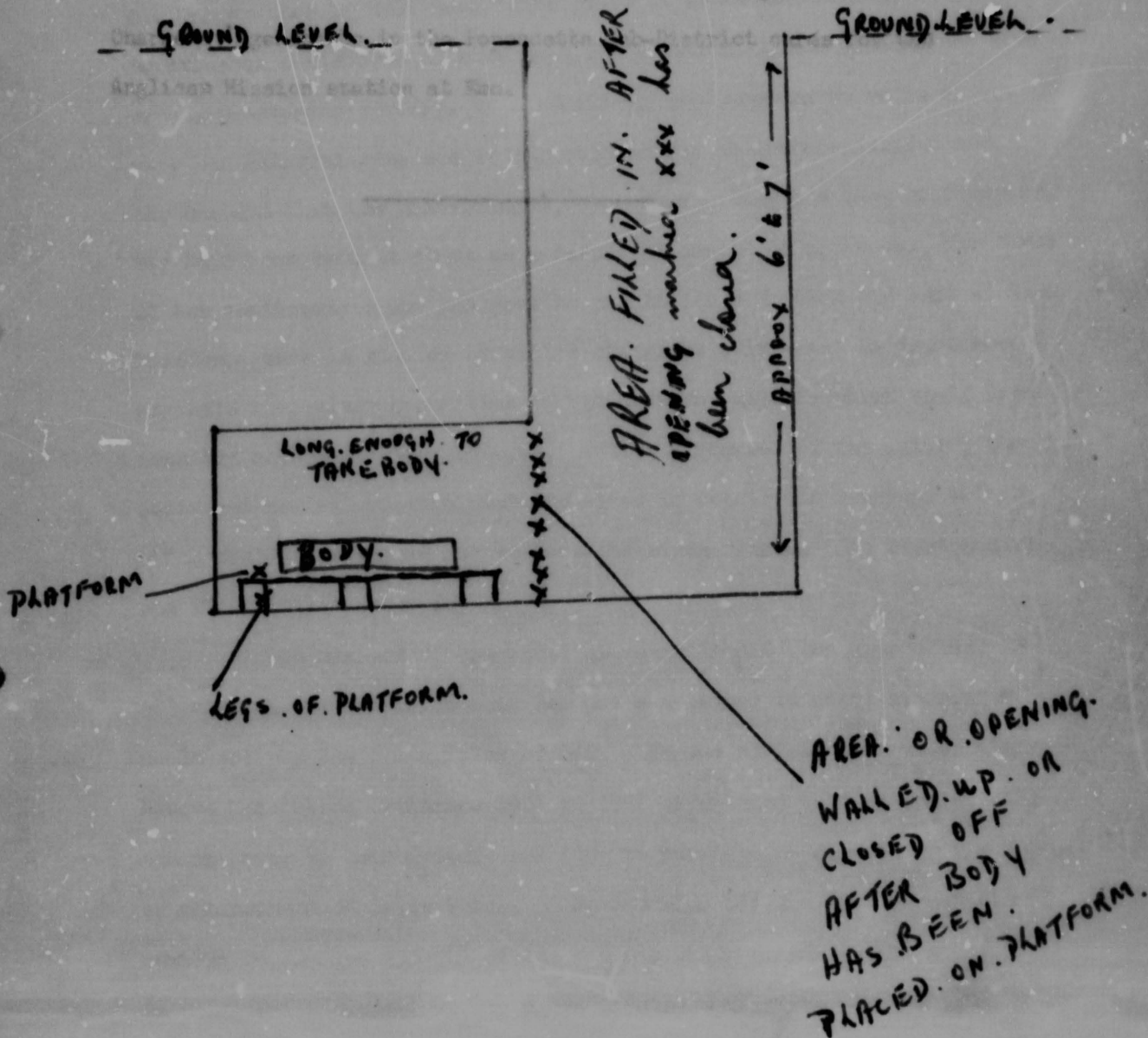
come in contact with the body at all.

The 'toe' portion in which the body has been placed is then boarded up and earth is then filled in the main 'shoe' opening.

The reason for such an elaborate method of burial is that if the earth were just thrown in on the body, worms would attack the body and if this happened all of the people would die. Therefore to safeguard against this happening the special type of grave has been used for as long as the people could remember.

WARD to Sirvata are under Anglican Mission influence.

The S.B.A. Station is controlled from the headquarters of that Mission in the Central District, while the Anglican Priest in





MISSIONS.

There are two Missions operating in the areas visited.

The Seven Day Adventist Mission is established at AWOMA in the Wawonga Division and draws its followers from the Villages of Kevio, Awoma and Ujilo. The staff of this Mission at Awoma comprises an Native Teacher and his native assistant.

The Anglican Mission has a station at EJARO and it is staffed by two assistant Teachers. All of the Villages from and including EJARO to Siworata are under Anglican Mission influence.

The S.D.A. Station is controlled from the headquarters of that Mission in the Central District, while the Anglican Priest in Charge at Agenahambo in the Popondetta Sub-District cares for the Anglican Mission station at Emo.

The husband of the native girl who was married to the native teacher of the Anglican Mission at EJARO was killed by a native teacher of the Anglican Mission at EJARO. The native teacher of the Anglican Mission at EJARO was killed by a native teacher of the Anglican Mission at EJARO. The native teacher of the Anglican Mission at EJARO was killed by a native teacher of the Anglican Mission at EJARO.

There were several other villages of the Anglican Mission at EJARO. The native teacher of the Anglican Mission at EJARO was killed by a native teacher of the Anglican Mission at EJARO.

LAW & JUSTICE.

No complaints or matters requiring Court proceedings were brought before the writer by the people of the Wawonga Division.

However at Sirorata several matters were presented.

The wife of one of the Anglican Mission Teachers complained that she had had six miscarriages and blamed her miscarriages on sorcery which she claimed had been made against her by an elderly man. She stated that when she was a young girl she had speared a pig in the garden of this man and that he had then said to her that she was not a girl because girls did not go around spearing pigs and because of what she had done " She would find something when she grew up". The foregoing could not be explained further or in any more detail, but if it actually did happen then it must have taken place at least 18 years ago. There was no evidence whatsoever to show that the person whom she accused had ever or was practising sorcery. SIRORATA village appears to be in a very bad Malarial area and it was pointed out to the complainant and her husband that the miscarriages, even though they had been so numerous, may have been brought about as a result of health or sickness. For three of her confinements she had gone to the Anglican Mission Aid Post at EIWO Mission - this is staffed by native orderlies only - and no doubt she may have been given quantities of camoquin for malaria which could have possibly caused her miscarriages. At the request of the writer, the Assistant Medical Practitioner explained in detail the numerous things which could have caused her to have the miscarriages. No court action was in any way warranted.

The husband of the woman above mentioned then approached the writer with the complaint that the man who wanted to marry his sister would not pay the Bride Price of £40. He was advised that under the Native Regulation Ordinance 1908 to 1952 as amended to date Magistrates had no power to hear matters relating to marriage or divorce or the payment or non-payment of Bride Price. He was also advised of the contents of ~~native~~ regulation 133 (2) of the N.R.O's which states that " A claim to Bride Price payment or any claim arising out of the payment of thereof upon a marriage by native custom " cannot be made the subject of a civil claim under the Native Regulation Ordinance 1908 - 1952.

There were several other complaints of domestic pigs destroying garden produce and crops; but little could be done in these matters