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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: Northern

STATION: Kokoda

VOLUME No: 17

ACCESSION No: 496.

1956 - 1957

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: KOKODA N. D.  
ACCESSION No. 496  
VOL. No: 17: 1956/57 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 3

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1]SP:2/1956-57	1-11	TAYLOR G. P. (A/A.D.O)	Lower Chirima valley Kokoda S/O		11/02/57-15/02/57
[2]i-1956/57	12-24	BORN R. W. H. "	Upper Chirima valley (southern side)		26/09/56-06/10/56
[3]-1956/57	25-48	TAYLOR G. P. (P/O)Gr. 2	Kumusi, lower Kumusi, Autembo areas.		03/09/56-14/09/56



NORTHERN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1956/57

KOKODA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>KOKODA</u>		
2 - 56/57 (Special)	G.P.Taylor	Lower Chirima Valley
1 - 56/57 (Special)	R.W.H.Born	Upper Chirima Valley (Southern Side)
1 - 56/57	G.P.Taylor	Kumusi, Lower Kumusi and Autebo Areas





1936

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of S/A NORTHERN Report No. SP. 2/56-57

Patrol Conducted by G.P. TAYLOR 2/ADO . KOKODA .

Area Patrolled Lower Chirima Valley Kokoda S/D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1

Natives 8

Duration—From 11/2/1957 to 15/2/1957

Number of Days 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services —/10/1956

Medical —/2/1956

Map Reference BUNA Strat Map Revised

Objects of Patrol Investigation ASIMBA School.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

District Commissioner

29/3/1957

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

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

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

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

NA. 30-8-36

4th April, 1957

The District Commissioner,  
Pepondetta.

Kokoda P/R No. 2 of 56/57.

The above mentioned is acknowledged with thanks.

It is the first time I have ever heard of natives preferring a Mission school to an Administration school.

Usually, village people say they prefer a Government school because they get an education whereby in Mission Schools operated by poorly educated natives they constantly reiterate that they only learn to cut grass and build mission houses.

More intensive medical patrols are required in the area.

*MA BMA*

(A.A. Roberts) *AB*  
Director.

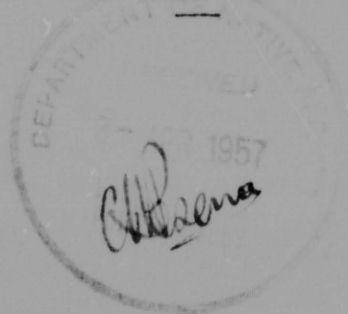
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/8/36



In Reply  
Please Quote

No 30-3-1/242

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

1st April, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 56/57.

Forwarded herewith please find copy of the above-mentioned Patrol Report, together with Mr. Taylor's claim for camping allowance in respect of this Patrol, for your further action.

*J. C. Williams*  
( F.A. Bensted. )  
acty District Commissioner. N.D.

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30-3-1/241

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POKONGETTA.

1st April, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,  
KOKODA, N.D.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 56/57.

A well written Patrol Report.

The information gathered on this Patrol is very interesting. It is in a way a pity that the ASIMBA school cannot be established by the Department of Education, as the standard of an Administration school would be much higher than that operating at the present time by the Mission.

*J. C. Williams*  
( F.A. Bensted. )  
District Commissioner, N.D.

→ c.c.  
The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

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TERRITORY OF IAINA AND THE CHIRIWA

Sub-District Office,  
KOKODA, N.D.

24th February, 1957.

The District Commissioner,  
Northern Division,  
POPOWSETTA.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT (Special) No. 2/56-57  
LOWER CHIRIWA AREA- KOKODA S/DISTRICT

Patrol conducted by

G.F. Taylor, Patrol Officer Gr.2.  
A/Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled

Lower Chirima Valley of the  
Kokoda Sub-District.

Objects of the patrol

Enquiry into the establishment of  
an Administration school at ASIMBA

Duration of Patrol

Monday 11th February

to

Friday 15th February, 1957

5 days.

Personnel accompanying

Mr. L. Cass, District Education Officer

2654 Lt/Cpl. GVAEMBO RPNCC.

6339 Const. KWARA RPNCC

5094 Const. KOMENA RPNCC

5045 Const. MOHORO RPNCC

DICK/EREPA Interpreter D.N.A.

VICTOR/MACAIYA Ag. Trainee D.A.S.F.

Map Reference

BUNA Strat. Map revised edition.

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Patrol Report DIARY:

Monday 11th Feb , 1957. Departed KOKODA at 0730 per Landrover, arrived KOMO creek 0820 and crossed KOMO walking on to KANCA arriving at 1045 hrs. Departed 1205 walked to SEIBA arrived 1740 hrs. Remained at SEIBA overnight.

Days walk 8hrs 10 mins.

Tuesday 12 th Feb, 1957. Departed SEIBA at 0820 arrived KARUKARU at 1100 departed 1140 arrived Asimba 1310 hrs. remained at ASIMBA overnight.

Days walk 4 hours.

Wednesday 13th Feb 1957. At ASIMBA Village.

Thursday 14th Feb. 1957. Departed ASIMBA at 1020 and walked to KARUKARU arriving at 1150 departed again at 1215 hrs walked to SEIBA arriving at 1510hrs. Overnight at SEIBA.

Days walk 3hrs 40 mins.

Friday 15th February 1957. Departed SEIBA at 0705 hrs walked to KANCA arriving at 1200 hrs walked on at 1335 hrs to KOKODA arriving 1745 hrs. Held up by flooded creeks and rivers enroute.

Days walk 8hrs 10 mins.

Patrol concluded.

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INTRODUCTION:

The Patrol was a special one insofar as its aim was to investigate the possibilities of opening up a new Administration School in the FOFOI area , at ASIMBA , where some initial progress had been made in the face of opposition from the local Catholic Mission.

The Lower Chirima Valley has been frequently patrolled in recent years and the area is as is to be expected as a result, quite peaceful. No untoward uprisings or discontent of any sort were evident and the people appeared as they usually do , peaceful, quiet but extremely backward.

The District Education Officer , Mr. L. Cass , accompanied the Patrol , to represent his Department in the investigation , and to give what advice was necessary in the matter of the proposed school.

Very little Native Affairs work was done in the course of the Patrol and therefore brief comments only are made under the customary Patrol Report headings to record that the area is in a satisfactory state.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The area is peace and solitude personified. There were no reports of disturbances of any sort , no litigation , nor matters of any great importance , brought before the patrol.



NATIVE AGRICULTURE ETC.

The people appeared to be pursuing their customary agricultural pursuits and there were no reports of any crop failures, shortages of food, or matters of agricultural interest.

Food and livestock supplies seemed to be as usual, quite adequate.

VILLAGES:

These people are particularly dirty folk and as a consequence their villages are in a perpetual state of dirtiness, in the form of inferior and unsanitary houses in which their animals frequently sleep at night, inadequate and frequently non-existent latrines (or hastily constructed ones for the benefit of the patrol), unsatisfactory garbage disposal facilities and so on. Every patrol exhorts these people to be more clean, but it is an uphill battle because of their inherent uncleanness and their dislike for frequent washes.

Populations are small thus the people appear pathetically backward.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

All the officials in the area came forward and were of service as and when required.

There were no complaints of any sort.

REST HOUSES:

The low standard of village housing is reflected in the Rest Houses constructed for use by visiting patrols and other Europeans. These should be improved and orders were issued for the erection of a new structure at ASIMBA to replace the tottering structure which has for many years served as a Rest House. The new SEIBA Rest House is not a very satisfactory structure.

Sufficient it is to say that Rest Houses exist though they are on the whole inadequate. Steps are being taken to see that they improve.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

A well defined walking track runs from KORODA to ASIMBA. This is maintained in a satisfactory condition, to the best of the ability of the small population in the area. When one considers that the KANCA/SEIBA folk, numbering no more than ten able bodied males have some 10 walking hours of road to maintain, over very rugged country, their efforts are noteworthy. Bridges are adequate.

CENSUS:

The last census check was in June/July 1956 and it is therefore up to date. It was performed by the writer.

CARRIERS:

CARRIERS (cont):

As is customary on all such patrols OROPAIVA carriers were used on the outward journey and FOFUI carriers on the return. Carriers came forward when required and no difficulty was experienced.

MISSIONS:

Both resident Catholic Missionaries were interviewed during the patrol.

No complaints were brought before the patrol, and it would appear that mission work is progressing normally throughout the area.

MEDICAL:

The Medical Aid Post at ASIMBA seems to be able to handle the medical matters of the area satisfactorily. No severe illnesses nor epidemics were reported.

EDUCATION:

This was the subject matter of the patrol. It arose in the following manner.

Originally the FOFUI people of the ASIMBA/KARUKARU area were mountain dwellers who lived up until the immediate post-war years in scattered garden hamlets above the 4-5000'asl mark. These were difficult to patrol and most unsatisfactory from an administrative viewpoint and these people were encouraged to move down to the main trade route and settle in larger villages on the main valley floor. This they have done and now finally this has been achieved. Instead of scattered hamlets all over the hillsides with isolated family groups, making for difficult if not almost impossible administration, we have them in collected groups in two or three villages.

One result of this move down to the valley floor has been the onset of malaria, previously not encountered at the higher elevation. This in turn has brought about a decimation of the population to such an extent that I estimated during my last patrol to the area ( June 1956 ) that the 300 odd souls of the FOFUI area would be non-existent in about fifteen years time if the present rate of decrease was not checked.

There are no Europeans in the area to stimulate village developmental schemes and to encourage and provide these people to develop as others are under the force of European contact elsewhere in the District and hence the area remains as before very backward with little or no desire for progress and indeed in complete ignorance of the outside world of this twentieth century.

The ideal step would have been to establish a Patrol Post in the area to egg them on and provide the necessary guidance and encouragement. This at the moment is impossible, and I therefore made the suggestion that the Administration step up its technical services in the area so that the medical problem would be kept in hand, and through the establishment of a school, the people encouraged to live together collectively, share in communal schemes



and generally make some social progress. This was made to my mind all the more imperative because of the lack of interest on the part of the local Catholic Mission who had up until this stage done almost nothing to improve the lot of these FOFI people. There were no churches, no schools nor any permanent Mission establishments in the area and little likelihood of there being any in the near future.

As a result of my suggestions the medical attention was stepped up in the area. The Aid post staff was doubled and the distribution of anti-malarial drugs quadrupled. It is too early as yet to come to any definite conclusions on the results, but it would appear that the incidence of malaria has decreased slightly. Time will tell.

The establishment of a school had the backing of the District Commissioner and education staff of the District and plans were made for the allocation of two fully trained teachers to commence work early in 1957. They were subsequently despatched to ASIMBA with all necessary stores, supplies and equipment, and they commenced to erect school buildings. The Catholic Mission, in my opinion sensing the introduction of Administration influence on a larger scale than had hitherto been the case, and in the form of a school at that, hastily threw up a large building, about the size of a domestic garage, with a grass roof, no walls, sills, or floor and called it a classroom. Some children were enrolled and a European Missionary (an untrained schoolteacher) commenced some instruction. From all reports there was a lack of equipment (only one blackboard) - and little else. Logs of wood were used as seats there being no desks. A festive dancing in the Upper Chirine Valley some thirty odd miles away necessitated the presence of the missionary and consequently the school which had been opened for a few days closed again and remained closed with the children absent in their villages as customary, until the arrival of this patrol.

Meanwhile the two Administration teachers commenced their task and had some of the framework of the buildings up when the patrol arrived. The opposition of the Catholic Mission on the subject of the duplication of schools at ASIMBA was brought to the notice of the District Commissioner, District Education Officer and the Director of Education, the latter instructing the District Education Officer and myself to proceed to the area and investigate the matter. Hence this patrol.

On our arrival at ASIMBA we found the two Administration teachers on the job, erecting buildings, whilst there was no sign of the local Missionary, nor any school children. The rough building previously mentioned was in existence but the school was obviously closed.

The following day the Missionaries arrived, posthaste from IONCAI, and discussions were had on the matter of the school. The FOFI people were gathered together and addressed by myself and the District Education Officer on the subject of the Administration's policy on schools, what Government schools were etc., all in the presence of the Catholic Missionaries who were permitted to have their say before the addresses closed. The matter of their choice was outlined and a vote taken as to whether the villagers wanted a Mission or a Government School, there being, it was pointed out, not room for both. Every person came forward and recorded their votes out of the hearing of the remainder of the villagers but in the presence of the Mission folk and Mr Cass and myself. The vote was 99.9% in favour of the Mission. During this whole procedure the people were quite disinterested referring to talk amongst themselves while being addressed and in some instances ambling away from the gathering to have a smoke or do what they pleased.

As a result of this vote and the resultant overwhelming desire for a Mission school the two Administration teachers returned to KOKODA with the patrol, the people were paid for their assistance in the half erected buildings, and the Administration school at ASIMBA came to a very sorry end.

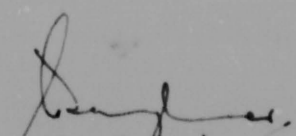


It appears therefore that the decision whether or not an administration school will be established at ASIMBA rests entirely upon the FOFOI people themselves. This, to my mind, seems a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. They have as we have seen voted for the Mission. But the Mission has no equipment, no trained staff to teach and supervise the school. From an academic viewpoint there seems hardly any doubt that of the two, an Administration school with its fully trained English-speaking teachers and wider source of resources would be a much more satisfactory proposition. The situation is made all the more ridiculous when one considers that the FOFOI people are a very self catered group. They have no outside influences to egg them on. They have never seen a government school, (there being not one literate native in the entire area to offer them any advice on the matter), nor for that matter have they ever seen a decent Mission school. They voted for the Mission, because, as they all said "the Mission got there first". I do not think that it necessarily follows that what they want is good for them. Probably if the matter of government patrols was put to them they would vote a solid "No" because the Government puts people in prison, makes demands on time and food sources, demands that the roads be cut and carriers supplied, housing improved and so on. The Government they feel has never done particularly much for them and now when it has a chance to do so they vote against it and the Government politely withdraws.

There is thus at the moment no school of a satisfactory standard at ASIMBA. Whether the Mission can establish one there in the future depends on whether Bishop Soria at Yule Is. can unearth a trained teacher for the job. The Catholic Mission already has 1700 people in the Upper Chirima Valley to care for where to my mind their educational activities should be catered.

#### CONCLUSION.

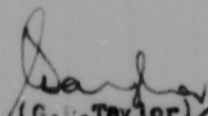
The patrol was interesting and informative. If nothing else, a lesson in the workings of the Education Dept. in the field was learned.

  
(C.P. Taylor)  
A/Assistant District Officer

ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY REPORT

All of the Police who accompanied the patrol are experienced Members of the Force and worked well. Individual Reports are as follows,

- L/Cpl. OVAEMBO, RPNCC. An excellent NCO , a good worker , has a good command and is invaluable in the bush.
- Const. KOMARA RPNCC. A veteran of patrolling in this area - a good interpreter and an excellent worker.
- Const. KOMENA RPNCC. Young and earnest - excellent patrol policeman.
- Const. MOHORO RPNCC A reliable , keen policeman who through being a bugler has adressed out on a lot of field work in his ten years of service.

  
(G.P. Taylor)  
A/Assistant District Officer.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Noroda N.D. Report No. 401/56-57

Patrol Conducted by R.W.H. B. B.N. A.D.C. G.R.I.

Area Patrolled UPPER CHIRIMA VALLEY (SOUTHERN SIDE)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 6

Duration—From 26/9/56 to 6/10/56

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/1956

Medical 2/1956

Map Reference -

Objects of Patrol Inspect Mission track - Investigate reasons of flight at Enua

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please  
J.A. Brunton  
District Commissioner

26/10/1956

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



NA. 30-8-28.

20th March, 1957.

District Commissioner,  
POPONDETTA.

KOKODA SPECIAL REPORT No. 1 of 56/57

The above mentioned is acknowledged with  
thanks.

No comment is necessary from this  
Headquarters.

(A.A. Roberts)

DIRECTOR *lb*

*P/A*  
*for*  
*20/3*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/10/56



In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 30-2-1/344

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

26th October, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

KOKODA SPECIAL PATROL No. 1/56-57.

Forwarded herewith please find copy of Kokoda Special Report No. 1/56-57, together with a copy of memo 24-1-1/342 of even date addressed to the Assistant Administrator.

Claim for Camping Allowance in respect of this Patrol, submitted by Mr. R.W.H. Born, is also enclosed for your further action, please.

( F.A. Bensted.)  
District Commissioner. N.D.

24-1-1/342

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

26th October, 1956.

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

ROAD SYSTEM - CHIRIMA VALLEY.

Your L.678 of 4th September, 1956, refers.

As you are probably aware, the construction of the road from IONGAI to BURI by the Catholic Mission was undertaken some time ago, and has been the subject to correspondence between His Lordship, Bishop Sorin, and yourself and the Assistant District Officer, KOKODA.

Certain funds were granted to be made available to the Mission upon completion of the road. This amounted to \$2,000 of which the amount of \$850 was to be paid immediately to the Mission for initial costs to provide tools for construction. The balance to be paid as each section of the work was completed. According to records held, both at KOKODA and POPONDETTA, no mention was made by His Lordship of the proposed extension to KWAMA, therefore, no mention could be made by me in the Annual Report, forwarded to you under cover of my 1-3-1/110 of 7/8/56.

As you are aware, this is not a vehicular road, but is classified at the present time as a mule track. The possibility of it being converted to a vehicular road has not, as yet, been considered, mainly due to the fact that the economic development of the area through which the road, or track, passes does not, as yet, warrant the additional colossal expenditure which would be involved in the conversion of the road from a mule track to a vehicular road.

In accordance with the direction contained in your L.678 of 4/9/56, the Assistant District Officer, KOKODA, has now completed a Special Patrol of the Southern side of the Upper Chirima Valley to investigate and report on the Mission mule tracks in that area. For your information I submit herewith a copy of the Special Report by Mr. R.W.H. Bora, A.D.O., KOKODA.

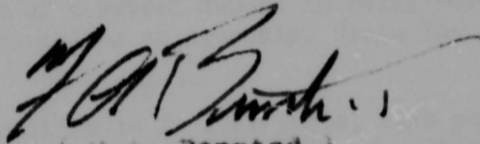
The Report is comprehensive and gives a clear picture of the situation as at present existing, and it should be noted that the IONGAI - KWAMA section of the road is not a continuation of the BURI - IONGAI road, but is an off shoot to the main Mission road running from BURI through IONGAI and over the Murray Pass into the Gannan Sub-District.



Again it should be noted that the section from LONGAI Mission to KUI Creek is the section for which the sum of approximately \$2,000 was recently paid to the Mission, and that the section from KUI Creek to the BURI River is not completed, but would warrant the grant of \$1,200 to allow of its completion.

You will also note from the A.S.O.'s Report that the section of the road from LONGAI Mission to KAKA is considered to be an essential one, and in this regard I would recommend that assistance be granted to the Mission in respect of the construction of this road.

The delay in supplying you with this information is regretted, but you will realise that it called for a Special Patrol to the area in question, which was carried out by Mr. Born as a matter of urgency. However, the time factor in moving around the Northern District must be taken into consideration.



( J. A. Bensted. )  
District Commissioner. N.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

N.A. 24/1-109

Sub-District Office,  
KOKODA. N.D.  
10th. October, 1956.

The District Commissioner,  
Northern Division.  
POPONDETTA.

KOKODA SPECIAL PATROL No.1/56-57.  
To inspect and report on the Mission Mule Tracks in  
the Upper Chirima Valley. N.D.

Your 24-1-1/193 of 10th September, 1956 refers. This letter was received at Kokoda on the 18th. September, 1956 and arrangements were then made to proceed to the Chirima to carry out your instructions re inspection of the Mule Tracks referred to in your letter and in earlier correspondence.

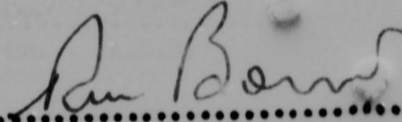
The Patrol left Kokoda on Wednesday, 26th. September, 1956 and returned on Saturday, 6th October, 1956.

A normal report in the form of a Patrol Report is being forwarded with the information on the tracks enclosed as an Appendix. Claim for Camping Allowance is also forwarded.

The report on the road inspection is in four parts, each part covering a separate section of the road as it is at the time of writing.

A sketch map is enclosed showing the approximate position of the roads and defining each section in different colours so that they are readily identified. The scale of the sketch map may be inaccurate as the true route of the roads cannot be definitely plotted without first doing a rough survey with compass and chain.

It is hoped that the information contained in the Appendix to the Report is considered sufficient to support my recommendation that the further sum of £1200.0.0. be paid to the Catholic Mission for the work they have already carried out.

  
.....  
(R.W. Born. A.D.O.)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

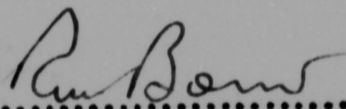
Sub-District Office,  
KOKODA. N.D.

8th. October, 1956.

The District Commissioner,  
POPONDETTA.  
Northern Division.

KOKODA SPECIAL REPORT No.1 of 1956-57.

Officer Conducting Patrol.	R.W.H.Born. A.D.O. Gr.1.
Area Patrolled.	Upper Chirima Valley(Southern side).
Objects of Patrol.	1. To inspect and report on Mission Mule Tracks in the Upper Chirima. 2. To investigate rumour of fight in Evesa Village.
Date Patrol Left Station.	26th. September, 1956.
Date Patrol Returned to Station.	6th. October, 1956.
Duration of Patrol.	11 days.
Personnel Accompanying.	Reg.No.5094 Const. KONENE. Reg.No.6751 Const. SE'E'AI. Reg.No.5158 Const. DIBULETA. Interpreter DICK Interpreter ASI Personal Servant.

  
.....  
R.W.Born. A.D.O.



SUMMARY.

GENERAL.

The Patrol was uneventful and both its objects were successfully completed.

The last routine Census and Administrative Patrol of the area was carried out in June of this year (Kokoda Patrol No.7 of 1955-56 refers) so no attempt was made to duplicate the work of that Patrol on this visit.

As matters deserving attention, or comment, arose they were dealt with and are reported upon in this Report.

DIARY.

Wed. 26th. Sept. Departed Kokoda at 0610hrs and reached Mamba Estates at 0705hrs. Collected mail for the Catholic Mission and departed at 0715hrs. Passed Plantation assistant's (Mr. Chick) house at 0800hrs and was joined by him for the trip to KANGA where he was to carry out an inspection of the rubber plantation in that area belonging to Mamba Estates. Crossed KOMO River at 0810hrs and reached KANGA at 1025hrs.

Night at KANGA.  
Walking Time. 3hrs. 50 mins.  
26 Carriers.

Thurs. 27th. Sept. Left KANGA at 0630hrs, crossed the KANGA River at 0700hrs and reached SEIBA Rest House at 1230hrs.

Night at SEIBA.  
Walking Time. 5hrs. 50mins.  
26 Carriers.

Fri. 28th. Sept. Left SEIBA at 0700hrs and crossing the O'O, FOI and WAKI Creeks and the ORU River reached KARUKARU Rest House at 0940hrs. Left at 12 noon and arrived at ASIMBA Rest House at 1320hrs. Orokaiva carriers paid off and returned home.

Night at ASIMBA.  
Walking Time. 4hrs.  
26 Carriers.

Sat. 29th. Sept. Left ASIMBA at 0730hrs and reached SAMANA at 0830hrs. Left at 0900 and arrived at KOROGO at 0925hrs. Left at 1000hrs and reached BURI at 1125hrs. Left at 1300hrs and climbed Mt. KARAMA to Mission Road, reached road at 1520hrs, went on to GAIGEGO Rest House arriving there at 1520hrs.

Night at GAIGEGO.  
Walking Time. 6hrs. 20mins.  
24 Carriers.

Sun. 30th. Sept. Left GAIGEGO at 0700hrs and reached KAGO at 0815hrs. Left at 0930hrs and arrived at IONGAI Catholic Mission at 1120hrs.

Night at IONGAI.  
Walking Time. 3hrs. 5 mins.  
18 Carriers.

Mon. 1st. Oct. Left IONGAI in company with Father BARTHES at 0800hrs and proceeded along the main Mission Road leading to Murray Pass until 0915hrs, left Father BARTHES and descended old track down to SINGO Village arriving there at 0945hrs. Left at 1030hrs and proceeded along secondary road towards KWAMA, passing KUMUN and KOIPAKU en route - reached a point near BELAVISA, then returned along the same secondary road to IONGAI reaching there at 1600hrs.

Night at IONGAI.  
Walking Time. 6 hrs 45 mins.  
No Carriers.

Tues.2nd.Oct.

At IONGAI conducting preliminary enquiries into the fights at EVESA and KAGO Villages during the morning. Discussions with the Mission Fathers about the roads they are constructing and preparing for return trip to Kokoda in the afternoon.

Night at IONGAI.  
Walking Time. Nil.  
No Carriers.

Wed.3rd. Oct. Left IONGAI at 0745hrs and arrived at BURI at 1310hrs.

Night at BURI.  
Walking Time. 4hrs. 40mins.  
30 Carriers.

Thurs.4th.Oct. Departed BURI at 0630hrs and reached ASIMBA at 0845hrs. Met Mr.Malone,E.M.A., at ASIMBA and talked over the health position in the FOFOI area. Left at 1130hrs and reached KARUKARU at 1245hrs.

Night at KARUKARU.  
Walking Time. 3hrs. 30mins.  
30 carriers.

Fri.5th. Oct. Left KARUKARU at 0630hrs and reached SEIBA at 0845hrs. Left again at 0930hrs and arrived at KANGA at 1400hrs.

Night at KANGA.  
Walking Time. 6 hrs. 45 mins.  
30 Carriers.

Sat.6th.Oct. Left KANGA at 0600hrs and passing through Mamba Estates reached KOKODA STATION at 1130hrs after having waited for 2 hours for carriers to catch up - they were caught in very heavy rain on the KANGA side of the KOMO River.

Walking Time. 3hrs. 30mins.  
30 carriers.

Total man hours of portorage. 1127hrs 50mins.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The general position in the area visited is quite satisfactory, the great majority of the people are busy preparing for large dances and feasts to which the Goilala Natives have been invited.

Only two cases of unrest, sufficient to warrant disciplinary action, were encountered. One, a fight at EVESA had been brought to my notice at Kokoda before I left on the Patrol and the other was a minor assault occurring at KAGO. Both cases were brought back to Kokoda for further hearing and they resulted in 3 Courts of Native Matters being heard. In all 7 Natives were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

It was particularly noted that there was a great improvement in the cleanliness and general tidiness of the Villages in the FOFOI group, i.e., KARUKARU, ASIMBA, SAMANA, KOROGO and BURI, due mostly it is thought to the work done by the party of 2 Native Medical Orderlies and 2 Police who were sent to the area after the last D.N.A. Patrol for 2 months. It is intended to send similar parties to this area every six months, in addition to normal Patrols, in order to maintain the present standard of these Villages.

Mr.Malone,E.M.A., on loan from SAIHO, is at present in the area conducting a survey into the probable cause, or causes, of the high death-rate that has been evident over the last few years. His report is awaited with interest. My own investigations revealed a total of 7 deaths, 4 in ASIMBA and 3 in KARUKARU, since last June and only 3 births.



Total figures of births and deaths since December, 1953 to date are:-

Deaths. 89 Births 24. Total decrease of 65.

Total Population of area in December, 1953. 408.

Total Population of area in September, 1956 331.

---

Total decrease of 77.

Note. the extra 12 are made up of "Migrations Out" during the period, i.e. the total "Migrations Out" exceeds the total "Migrations In" by 12.

#### ROADS & BRIDGES.

The Mission Mule Tracks in the area are fully described in an Appendix to this Report. There is no change in the other roads and patrol tracks as described in earlier Reports.

#### REST HOUSES.

New Rest Houses have been constructed at KANGA, SEIBA and CAIGEGO, and the Rest House at KARUKARU is now being repaired. Payments of salt and tobacco were made for all these structures except the one at CAIGEGO, as supplies of the above two items were running a little short by the time the Patrol reached this area.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

All are continuing to carry out their duties satisfactorily except V.C. BIRI of EVESA, who was involved in the fight in that Village, did not report the trouble to Kokoda and was absent in the Gailala when the Patrol visited his area. Action is being taken to have him, and two others involved in the fight, returned to Kokoda so that the necessary disciplinary action may be taken.

Two new Village Constables were provisionally appointed to replace two men who had died recently. The relevant papers being prepared and will be forwarded under separate cover.

#### AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

Native gardens are in excellent condition and an abundance of food is assured. The gardens are large and all crops, mainly sweet potato with some taro and yams, are doing well. A feast and dance is soon to take place at KAGO, all the Chirima Natives will be there as well as large numbers of visitors from the Gailala Sub-District. Over 200 pigs have been marked for slaughtering to provide meat for the feast which will be one of the largest held in recent years.

European vegetables such as potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, peas, carrots, leeks, celery, beetroot, turnips and so on grow very well in the Upper Chirima Valley and IONGAI Mission has a large garden well-stocked with all these vegetables. The Natives of the KWAMA area also grow large amounts of good passionfruit as well as potatoes and cabbages for all of which there is a ready market at Kokoda - although it is a long carry for the producers to bring their goods to Kokoda for sale. The marketing position should be much better when the WOITAPE strip is opened as it will be only 2 days' walk away. When this strip is open every effort will be made to assist the Upper Chirima Natives to improve and increase their output of vegetables for sale for there is a great potential for the development of market gardening in this area.

*R. W. Born*  
.....  
R.W. Born. A.D.O.



POLICE REPORT.

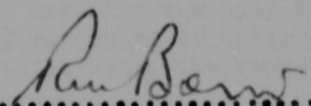
Reg.No. 5094 Const.KONENE. A fair average policeman. Has a lot of patrolling experience but is inclined to go his own way and needs close supervision.

Reg.No.6751 Const. SE'E'AI. A good steady plodder. Has little initiative but can be relied upon to carry out orders if they are carefully explained to him first.

Reg.No.5158 Const.DIBULETA. A young and comparatively inexperienced policeman. Shows promise of developing into a good man. Is very willing and eager to please.

Interpreter DICK. Fair to average, has a good command of English. Is inclined to be a little slack at times and needs watchi watching.

Interpreter ASI. A young Chirima Native who has just completed one year's service. Is capable and willing. Has no knowledge of English but speaks all Chirima dialects and Police Motu.

  
.....  
R.W.Born. A.D.O.

APPENDIX TO SPECIAL REPORT No.1/56-57.

Inspection of Mission Mule Tracks in the Upper Chirima Valley, Kokode. N.D.

Inspecting & Reporting Officer.

R.W.H.Born. A.D.C.Gr.1.

Introduction.

The Catholic Mission Mule Tracks at present in existence in the Chirima Valley of this Sub-District may be divided into four parts, or sections, and it is proposed to so divide them and report on each separately for the sake of clarity and simplicity.

The four parts, or sections, are as follows :-

- Part 1. That section from Murray Pass to Iongai Mission.
- Part.2. The section from Iongai Mission to Kui Creek.
- Part.3. The section from Kui Creek to the Puri River.
- Part.4. The secondary road from Iongai to Kwama.

Briefly, the method followed by the Mission in constructing these roads, or tracks, is as follows :-

One, or more, of the European Missionaries, Fathers Barthes, and Sourrisseau and Brother Hilaire, with Native assistance mark the proposed route of the road by cutting a rough track through the bush and placing pegs at approximately 10-15 foot intervals along the route to be followed. This often means a lot of hard work as the route is kept to a 1 in 15 grade as far as possible and when cutting through thick bush, unable to see very far ahead, it is often necessary to retrace one's steps and start again as a sudden rock-face deep gully or high ridge may cut across the proposed line of route.

However, Once the route is pegged, the next step is for the Natives who own the land through which the road is to run to clear and prepare garden<sup>s</sup> along the section to be constructed so ensuring a supply of food during the work period and obviating the necessity of returning to their Village(s) to procure food. Temporary shelters are also built along the route as work progresses for the same reason.

When gardens and shelters are ready the Natives voluntarily report to the Mission, tools (axes, hoes, mattocks, adzes, shovels, crowbars etc) are issued to them and work commence<sup>d</sup> under the supervision of the Missionaries..

First the smaller bush and scrub is properly cleared off the line of pegs and then the larger trees are cut down and the stumps grubbed out. Then it is mostly pick and shovel work removing the soil and stones and so forming the road-bed. Most of the excavated material is thrown away on the downhill side of the road, some of it is used to fill in stump holes and some to fill in small declivities in the road to maintain the desired grade.

To understand the above it is probably better to explain that the road takes the form of a cutting into the slope of the mountain being followed:- see sketch.



- A = Peg marking route.
- B = Soil to be excavated.
- C- C = Slope of mountainside.



Quite often it is necessary to blast a way through a rock or to cut a track across a rock face. To do this work the Mission have a petrol-driven pneumatic drill with which to drill the charge holes. Gelignite, detonators and fuse is then used to blow away the rock. This part of the work is, of course, strictly supervised by the Missionaries themselves and they are solely responsible for the placing of the charges, lighting the fuses and so on. After blasting the rock fragments are used to make causeways across any small mountain stream which may cut across the route the road is taking.

It is the usual procedure to cut the road right through to the end of the pegged route, using picks and shovels etc, and to leave rocks and rock faces until this work is completed, Then the blasting away of the rock takes place. By this method it is possible to ensure greater safety precautions in that the whereabouts of all labour is known and it is possible to warn any people living close by, or likely to be in the area, of the blasting about to take place.

The final step is the consolidation of the road after the initial cut through. Landslides and subsidences are common for about 1 - 2 years after the road is first made and it is necessary to maintain gangs of Natives to periodically patrol their section of the road and remove such obstacles as they occur. It was noted that the section of the road described in Part 1 is not nearly so susceptible to such damage as the newer sections are at present. Part 1 of the road was completed 4 or 5 years ago.

Lastly, bridges are a major factor. On Part 2 of the road one bridge has been constructed over the DEGO River, this is a very strong structure about 40 feet long and spans a gorge about 60 feet deep. The other proposed bridge over the HE'IU River, in this section, has now been abandoned and a strong stone causeway has been built across the River instead. No other bridges are necessary on this section, but one will be required to cross the BURI River in Part 3 and one over the SINDAWA River in Part 4. Sites for these 2 bridges have not yet been definitely determined upon, so no estimate of their probable length is possible at this stage.

The Natives working on the construction of these roads do so voluntarily - the Mission giving axes, knives, adzes, ramis, singlets and other trade goods to the labourers in exchange for their labour. The Missionaries themselves receive no recompense for their own labours. It must be stated here that no compulsion of any kind is exerted over the Natives to make them work and in my four trips to this area, and also on Patrols conducted by other Officers, not one complaint has ever been brought forward in regard to work done, or to be done, on the road by any Native living in the area.

#### Description of Sections.

##### Part.1. From Murray Pass to Iongai Mission Station.

This section of the road is an extension of the Mission road network in the Gailala Sub-District. The road crosses Murray Pass at 10,000 ft. A.S.L. and following the contours of the mountains gradually drops down to Iongai Mission at 5,500ft.A.S.L. The distance covered is approximately 15-18 miles. The road is often used by pack horses travelling from Iongai to the Gailala and return and, as stated before, is in good condition throughout, having now consolidated. It is understood that monetary assistance for this section of the road has already been made.

##### Part. 2. From Iongai Mission to Kui Creek.

This is the section of road for which approximately £2000.0.0. was recently paid out. The road is in good condition and averages 8ft. in width throughout its length except for a small section running across a rock face and about 50 yards long, which at present is only about 3 ft. wide. The reason for this is - this particular rock face is composed of an exceedingly hard rock and is most difficult to drill and blast. So far about 200 charges have been fired on this section with the above-mentioned result, i.e. a ledge about 3ft. wide. The rock will not split and shatter like the normal softer rocks encountered on the rest of the road, only small pieces about 2-3ft across and



and/

4-6 inches thick flaking off after each charge. Shortage of detonators and fuse is holding up the work at present.

Elsewhere along this section two minor landslides were encountered and the work of clearing them away was commenced by the time the Patrol started its return journey. Otherwise this section is in excellent condition.

The bridge over the DECO River is only 4 feet wide, it is strongly built of local pit-sawn hardwood timbers, braced with steel struts underneath. It is completely decked and has strong, substantial hand-rails on either side. It is quite strong and sturdy - at one time recently four eighteen month old heifers belonging to the Mission were being driven from Iongai to Kago and all were on the bridge at the one time and there was not the sign of a shake or a tremor in the structure.

#### Part. 3. From KUI Creek to the BURI River.

This section is in its preliminary stage. Approximately 6 miles of road have been cut through to a point about 2 miles short of the Buri River - the remaining 2 miles have been pegged and work is to start soon in cutting this part of the road. Along the first 6 miles, 15 rock faces, yet to be blasted were counted and there was one major landslide and 2 minor ones. The greater part of this section has only been cut in the last 6 months and the landslides are to be expected. The above-mentioned shortage of detonators and fuse is responsible for the fact that no work has yet been done on the rock faces. None of these is very large and my examination of the rocks agrees with the missionaries belief that they will all be easy to blast when the time comes, being soft and easily shattered.

Several small streams crossing this section are causing a little trouble at present as they are gouging channels across the soft earth of the road, but this trouble will be obviated when rock from the blasting is available to construct small causeways over which the water can flow without affecting the soil beneath.

The work already done on this section of the road is, in my opinion, sufficient to warrant the grant of the £1200.0.0. in question. Actual completion of the road would be greatly advanced if assistance in the procurement of detonators and fuse could be given to the Mission.

#### Part 4. Iongai Mission to Kwama Rest House(secondary road)

This particular road, connecting the Mission with the Villages of the western end of the Valley, is a most essential one. Previous to its construction the only link between these two points and the Villages around Kwama was a Native track leading up and down over very rough country and terminating in an extremely steep 2 hour climb up Mt.Kwama from the Sindawa River to the Rest House. Walking time from Iongai to Kwama was then 6 hours and with Kwama as a base it was a day's walk to visit the surrounding Villages.

When this secondary road is completed(at present there are 2 incomplete portions) walking time will be reduced to about 4 hours and the route will lead through, and link up, the four Villages concerned and leave only a short 10 minute climb from the last Village,GO, up to the Rest House.

At present the Iongai end of this road begins at VUIVA Village, about half a mile from the Mission - this half mile being one of the incomplete portions mentioned above. Access to this road is gained by proceeding along the Murray Pass road for half a mile and then descending the mountainside for about 100ft. to VUIVA Village. Thence the road runs through SINGO, KUMUN and KOIPAKU and on to a point approximately one mile short of YORIBAI, passing through BELAVISA en route, from YORIBAI it carries on through KIKORI and then on to GO, then the short climb up to the Rest House.

The road averages 3-4ft. wide and has a grade of approximately 1 in 10. With the exception of the two incomplete sections the only faults encountered were one rock face near KUMUN and three minor landslides. None of these constitutes any serious obstacle.

This road was built mainly on the Natives' own initiative - they saw and worked on the main Mission road and realizing its advantages they desired a similar road to facilitate communication between their own Villages and with the Mission. The Missionaries were also enthusiastic and assisted by loaning tools, helping with the pegging of the route and they will carry out any blasting necessary when time and equipment permit.

It may also be mentioned here that on the Northern side of the Valley the Natives are copying the Mission road and are gradually replacing their old tracks with graded roads, 3-4 feet wide and fashioned on the Mission model.

Finally, it is not correct to classify this road as a continuation of the BURI-IONGAI road, it is really a secondary road, an offshoot to the main Mission road running from BURI through IONGAI and on over MURRAY PASS into the Coillala Sub-District.

GENERAL.

1. Advantages of the roads.

(a) Provides easier walking and quicker communication between Village and Village and with the Mission with its educational, medical and religious benefits.

(b) It draws the local Native population closer together all of which tends to create a feeling of unity amongst these peoples.

(c) It provides a quicker and easier way of reaching garden sites, hunting land and the areas where the all-purpose Pandanus palm grows. Although very few Villages are actually sited on the road, they are all within easy access of it and the habit of using the road to reach the above points is rapidly growing as can be seen by the neglected condition of the old tracks and the number of new tracks leading off the road to Villages, gardens etc.

(d) As far as patrolling is concerned the Mission road is a great time-saver in regard to walking times as the following table will show, so giving the patrolling officer much more time to spend in Villages along the way between Rest Houses. It is also of great benefit to the carriers, the going now is so much easier for them and they can get their job done much quicker. This time-saving could also be of great importance in the case of emergencies, particularly in view of the natural hot-tempered nature of the Chirima Native. Investigating patrols can reach the seat of the unrest much more quickly and wounded or injured can be taken to hospital more comfortably and rapidly.

Table of comparative times to illustrate the above points :-  
From - To. Walking Times.

From - To.	1953.	1954	1956.
	No road.	Part road.	Road completed.
BURI - GAIGEGO	6hrs. 30mins	4hrs. 20 mins	3hrs. 30mins +
GAIGEGO-KAGO	2 "	1 " 25 "	1 " 10 "
KAGO-IONGAI	3 " 30 "	2 " 15 "	1 " 40 "
IONGAI-KWAMA	6 "	4 " 10 "	3 "

+ Includes a 2hour climb up Mt.Karama to meet Mission road.

(e) In the event of the establishment of commercial enterprise, or Native cash-cropping in the area the road would be a great advantage. For example, with the opening of the Waitape airstrip in the near future, Iongai and the Upper Valley will be only 2 days' distant by road from the airstrip as compared to the 4-5days - 3 of them over very rough country in the Lower Chirima Valley - between Iongai and the Kokoda airstrip which is the point of supply and despatch for the Chirima Valley at present.

Natives of the Upper Chirima, particularly around Kwama, are already very successfully growing European vegetables of many kinds and with a little assistance they could readily produce sufficient to supply markets in Port Moresby and other places and easy access to the strip at Waitape is available. Also all Mission supplies will come in by this route as soon as the strip is open.

While possibly not relevant to the matter under report it is considered that the following

owing



following can be included - it is the Mission's intention at some not too far-distant date to extend their road from BURI to ASIMBA in the Lower Chirima Valley where they intend to establish another Station. While it would be difficult, but not impossible, to link ASIMBA with KOKODA by road, the question need not arise as there is an excellent airstrip site quite close to ASIMBA Village, and as the land in this area has been found to be suitable for Cacao (Mr. J. Healy of D.A.S.F. has submitted a report on this area) it is quite feasible that the area could be developed commercially in time and the Mission road could play its part in this development.

2. Disadvantages of the roads.

None that I can see except perhaps the use of voluntary Village labour in the construction work, who, in the case of accident have no redress through compensation etc. However as this system has been used extensively on similar projects elsewhere in the Territory the disadvantages are possibly not so important.

3. Areas and population served by the roads.

Perhaps the clearest way of setting out these facts is to take each part of the road separately and to make out a table to cover the information required.

(a) Part. 1. Murray Pass to Iongai Mission.

AREA.	Villages	Population.
Upper slopes of mountains on Sthn. side of Valley. Approx. 18 miles of road.	Nil. <u>Note.</u> Available to all Chirima Natives desirous of proceeding to the Gollala for dances, feasts, visits etc.	Nil

(b) Part 2. Iongai to Kui Creek.

Area.	Villages.	Population.
Songatu & Kago areas. Approx. 9 miles of road.	SONGATU	XBI 177
	MILI	EX 101
	KOFA	47
	EFA	40
	KAGO	127
	TURA	123
		615.

Also provides link with Parts 1, 3, and 4.

(c) Part 3. Kui Creek to Buri River.

Area.	Villages.	Population.
Gorewaku and Buri area. Approx. 8 miles of road.	CORAWAKU	160
	BURI.	39
		199.

Also available to all Lower Chirima people, total population, 352, desirous of visiting Upper Chirima and/or the Gollala.

(d) Part. 4. Iongai to Kwama (secondary road)

Area.	Villages.	Population
Iongai, Koipaku & Kwama areas. Approx. 8 miles of road.	VUIVA	26
	MAIMANI	21
	SINGO & KOIPAKU	111
	BELAVISA	35
	YORIBAI	37
	GO	117
	KIKORI	78
		425

Grand Total of people served. 1239.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of..... NORTHERN ..... Report No..... 1/56-57 .....

Patrol Conducted by..... G.P. TAYLOR..... Patrol Officer..... Gr. 2.....

Area Patrolled..... Kumusi, Lower Kumusi and Autembo areas, Kokoda Sub-District .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... nil .....

Natives..... 6 .....

Duration—From..... 3/9/1956..... to..... 14/9/1956.....

Number of Days..... 12 .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... no .....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... 5/1956.....

Medical ..... 10/1955.....

Map Reference..... Buna Series Strat. Map (revised ed.) .....

Objects of Patrol..... Routine Administration, Medical Check, Cacao inspection,  
Road inspection, collection of economic data. .....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9/11/1956

*J.A. Bunt*  
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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

in Child  
Birth

LA. 30-5-50.

20th March, 1957.

District Commissioner,  
POPODETTA.

KOKODA P/A No. 1 of 26/57

The above mentioned report is acknowledged  
with thanks.

A very good routine patrol report.

It is pleasing to read of the good progress  
being made in the cacao plantations.

Natives of the Kokoda Sub-District are a very  
charming people.

(A.A. Roberts)

DIRECTOR

P/A  
20/3



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/8/30 ✓



*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 2-1/393

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

7th November, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT - No. 1/56-57.

Forwarded herewith please find copy of the above  
Patrol Report, together with claim for camping allowance  
submitted by Mr. G. Taylor, for your further action.

( F.A. Bensted. )  
District Commissioner. N.D.



50-2-1/392

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

7th November, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,  
KOKODA. N.D.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT - No.1/56-57.

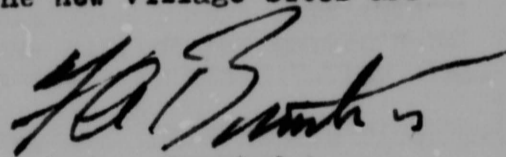
This is a very well written Patrol Report and, apart from showing that a very pleasing state of affairs exists in the area patrolled, is indicative of the fact that Mr. Taylor, the Patrol Officer conducting, has in a short time acquainted himself with the affairs of the Sub-District and, what is more, is interested in them.

With three Agricultural Extension Officers, i.e. including the District Agricultural Officer, available, routine visits at frequent intervals to the various areas of cocoa planted under the Native Agricultural Extension Scheme, should be easily carried out, and a close watch kept on the manner in which the cocoa is planted and the shade trees established. I would emphasise however, that if it becomes necessary to destroy any existing cocoa, replacement plantings be established if possible before the plantings to be destroyed are removed. Thus avoiding as far as possible the creation of a dissatisfied group within the Native Agricultural Extension areas.

The fact that these people have tried to do something for themselves with very little assistance from the Administration is indicative of their good faith, and this must be maintained at all costs.

The enthusiasm for cocoa planting can take a wrong turning very easily, and a close watch must be maintained to see that wrong ideas with regard to planting and treating are corrected before much, if any, harm is done.

I agree with your contention that no action should be taken with regard to the appointment of a new Village Constable for SISARETA/SIRI until such times as the new village sites are selected and the villages established.



( F.A. Bensted. )  
District Commissioner. N.D.

H.A.30/2.

Sub-District Office,  
KOKODA. N.D.

21st. September, 1956.

District Commissioner,  
Northern Division.  
POPONDETTA.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT No.1/56-57.

Three copies of the above Report are forwarded for your information and onward transmission, please.

The Report is a very good one, it is clearly written and well set out and shows that a pleasing state of affairs exists in the area patrolled. Mr.Taylor is to be commended on the manner in which he conducted the Patrol and has presented his Report.

The few comments I feel it necessary to make are :-

1. Visit of Agricultural Officer to HUNGIRI. I agree that this visit is long over-due, but would suggest that when it is made that not too severe action be taken with these people and their cacao plot. I fear that it will be necessary to destroy the existing cacao, but suggest that it be done tactfully. These people have tried hard to do something for themselves, with only a little assistance from D.N.A. Officers, and if they should see their hard work destroyed all at once they may not have the heart to try again. Perhaps new plots could be started and developed along the correct lines before the old ones were destroyed.

MANUEL of UARISUS, mentioned by Mr.Taylor, is, I agree, rather lazy but he has a lot to contend with in his area. The leader of the group growing cacao in the Hungiri area worked for some time on a cacao project in the Opi region and returned home with a lot of wrong ideas and started to implement them and is reluctant to change them and take advice from a younger man.

2. Appointment of new Village Constable for SIRI/SISIRETA. No action is to be taken at present until the new village sites are finally selected. Should the new HAMBISOTA site be close to the new SIRI/SISIRETA site, then V.C.Sumbiripa can retain control of all three Villages. He is getting rather old and the present long distances between the Villages under his control is the reason for the request for the appointment of a new Village Constable.

3. I was in error in my Patrol Instructions when I said that this Patrol would mean that Mr.Taylor would have visited the entire Sub-District. He has still to cover the short five day BIAGE Valley area.

Could copies of your comments, and those of the Director, be forwarded to this Office for record purposes, please.

*R.W. Born*  
(R.W. Born. A.D.O.)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

N.A.30/2.  
Sub-District Office,  
KOKODA. N.D.  
30th. August, 1956.

Mr. G.P.Taylor,  
Patrol Officer Grade 2.  
KOKODA.

Kokoda Patrol No1/56-57. Autembo & Kumusi River Areas.

Please be prepared to leave the Station on Monday, 3rd. September 1956, in order to carry out a Patrol to the above areas.

The Patrol will be of a normal routine administrative nature, and there are no special tasks to be carried out except to gather information on statistics of Native Economic Activity as required by D.N.A. Circular Instruction No.236 of 20/8/56.

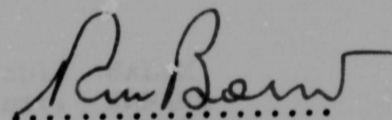
It is estimated that the Patrol should be of approximately 14 days' duration and, as arranged with the District Commissioner, permission has been granted you to break the Patrol and visit District Headquarters at Popondetta.

Arrange for carriers from SAGA, AMADA, BOTUE, SAVAIA and KOIASI to transport the Patrol to KEPARA. L/Cpl.SALAM, Consts.KOMARA and KONENE, and Interpreter DIKAI have been detailed to accompany you. See the Agricultural Extension Officer re the possibility of one of his trainees accompanying you to assist in matters relating to the Native Cacao Project.

By visiting the Villages of the Lower Kumusi on this Patrol, you will then have visited every Village in this Sub-District and you should have a good, first hand knowledge of the whole area.

On return to the Station you will be relieved of all Office duties, with the exception of meeting aircraft, to enable you to submit your completed Patrol Report within the stipulated ten days.

Please see me before you leave if there is any matter of which you feel uncertain or if you require further information in any way.

  
.....  
R.W.Born. A.D.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,  
KOKODA, N.D.

18th September, 1956.

The District Commissioner,  
Northern Division,  
POPONDETTA.

Kokoda Patrol Report No. 1/56-57  
Kumusi, Lower Kumusi and Autembo  
areas of the Kokoda Sub-District

Patrol conducted by G.P.Taylor, Patrol Officer Gr.2.

Area patrolled Kumusi, Lower Kumusi and  
Autembo areas of the Kokoda  
Sub-District, Northern Division.

Objects of patrol

1. General administration.
2. Medical inspection.
3. Inspection of Cocoa projects.
4. Collection of economic data.
5. Kokoda/Kumusi Road inspection.

Duration of patrol Monday 3rd. September, 1956  
to  
Friday 14th September, 1956

12 days.

Personnel accompanying

3856 L/cpl. SALAM  
6339 Const. KOMARA  
5094 Const. KONENA  
Interpreter DIKAI/MAJIRI  
Agric/trainee IGNATIUS  
Personal servant.

Map reference Buna Strat Map (revised)

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Patrol Report - Index

- part (a) : General Report , Including Diary etc.
- part (b) : Constabulary Report
- part (c) : Medical Report
- part (d) : Alienated Land Report
- part (e) : Education Report
- part (f) : Some economic data in respect of agricultural production in the area patrolled.

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part (a)

General Report.Introduction:

The patrol, which was of a purely routine nature, visited the Kumusi, Lower Kumusi and Autembo sub-divisions of the Kokoda Sub-District. Some 22 villages were visited in the course of the patrol. The total population in the area, as at the 1956 census, is 1902.

In the course of the patrol opportunity was taken to visit the District Headquarters at Popondetta and there to meet the District Commissioner and other members of the District Staff. A pleasant journey from the Lower Kumusi River area through SIREMBI village and along the motor road to SAIHO, District Medical centre, and on to Popondetta was experienced. On the return trip the patrol returned via the Popondetta/Ajeka motor road.

To avoid unnecessary repetition in the Patrol Diary, the following procedure was carried out in each village visited:-

1. Village housing, surrounding areas, latrines and rubbish pits inspected.
2. Census roll-call made and medical inspection of every villager carried out.
3. Any disputes, complaints or matters for discussion attended to.
4. Instructions and advice given to Village Officials and village people on such matters as roadwork, health, cacao development etc. etc.

The patrol was well received and no untoward incidents arose. The people were friendly and co-operative.

Diary:Mon. 3rd. September, 1956

Left Kokoda station at 0750 hours and walked to KOKODA village, thence on to PIRIVE and finally to KEPARA village, arriving at 1030 hrs. Night at KEPARA. Talk in the afternoon.

18 carriers w/t. 2hrs 10 min.

Tuesday 4th. September, 1956

Left KEPARA village at 0800 hrs walked on to KAMONDU, SENGI, HONJETA 1 and 2 and finally WAJU, arriving WAJU at 1500 hrs. after long halts at the villages in between.

18 carriers w/t. 3 hrs.



Wed. 5th Sept.

Left WAJU at 0820hrs and walked on to AMBENI where Mr. J.A. Healy, Agricultural extension Officer encountered in the midst of a cocoa inspection, lunched and moved on to INGI, AFA and finally arrived at ILIMO at 1500hrs.

18 carriers w/t. 2hrs 45min.

Thursday 6th. Sept.

Left ILIMO at 0900 in company with Mr. Healy, per Landrover, and visited PAPAKI, HOJAVOHAMBO and HOAKI villages. Left Landrover and walked on across the Divuna river to the HAMARA area school and after some discussions there walked to HAKI village arriving at 1430 hrs.

Patrol carriers departed ILIMO at 0800hrs and walked to HAKI arriving at 0900hrs.

18 carriers w/t 1 hr.

Friday 7th. Sept.

Left HAKI at 0800hrs and walked to HAMARA and after spending the morning at HAMARA left at 1200 hrs, walked to WASETA village. Night spent at WASETA.

18 carriers w/t 2hrs.

Sat. 8th. Sept.

Left WASETA at 0700 hrs walked to KOROPATA village and upstream along the KUMUSI River to the new Aid Post and after spending an hour there walked downstream to the canoe place on the Kumusi river and after a canoe trip down the Kumusi River to the mouth of the Eta River, walked upstream to HUNGIRI village, arriving at 1400hrs.

Carriers meanwhile walked from WASETA to HUNGIRI.

18 carriers w/t 2hrs 30min.

Sun. 9th Sept.

Rest day spent at HUNGIRI.

Mon. 10th Sept.

Patrol carriers walked from HUNGIRI to HAKI. They departed at 0630 hrs and arrived at approx 1230 after a spell at WASETA enroute.

Self and L/Cpl. SALAM and personal servant departed HUNGIRI at 0630, crossed the Kumusi River, walked on to UARISUSU village (1 hr.) thence on to SIREMBI village (1 hr.) and along the DIVINIKOLARI Road to SAIHO where we arrived at 1230 hrs. After lunch with the District Medical Officer, spent the afternoon inspecting the Saiho station establishments. Night at SAIHO.

self w/t. 5 hrs. approx.

16 carriers w/t 4hrs 30 min.

Tues. 11th Sept.

Patrol carriers walked from HAKI to ILIMO, departed HAKI at 0700 and arrived ILIMO at 0800.

16 carriers w/t. 1 hr.

Self motored down to POPONDETTA with Mr. Malone , E.M.A. SAIHO , and spent the day at POPONDETTA in company of the District Commissioner. Night at Popondetta.

Wed. 12th Sept.

Left Popondetta at 0900 hrs. with District Education Officer , in Landrover , motored to SAIHO and on to AJEKA , arriving at 1130 hrs. Crossed the Kumusi River and walked on to ILIMO , arriving at 1330 hrs. Night at ILIMO.

self w/t. 1hr. 30 mins.                      4 carriers w/t 1hr 30min.

Thurs. 13th Sept.

Left ILIMO at 0730 hrs walked on to AFA , INGI , NAMBISOTA-HANJIRI and thence on to SISIRETA , arriving at 1430 hrs. Night at SISIRETA.

18 carriers w/t 2hrs 45 min.

Friday 14th Sept.

Left SISIRETA at 0730 hrs walked to SIRI village, on to PIRIVE village , where after a morning tea break, patrol moved on to KOKODA village , and KOKODA station arriving latter at 12 noon.

18 carriers w/t 3hrs 45 mins.

end of Diary.

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Native Affairs:

The whole area is under complete Administrative control and has been for a great many years . Consequently the area was quiet and peaceful and apart from the occasional law-breaker , most of the population are busily engaged in their various village agricultural activities. Housing is fairly good , villages on the average satisfactory , the network of motor and walking roads fairly well maintained, health is quite good , and agricultural extension activities are progressing satisfactorily.

Much interest was displayed in the patrol , its activities , and what it had to say , and the villagers proved an enthusiastic and receptive audience.

Native Agriculture & Livestock:

a. Gardens. In all the villages visited , with the exception of HUNGIRI , gardens appeared to be in good condition with adequate quantities of produce. Certainly there is no shortage of food in the area , with the exception of HUNGIRI, and the usual varieties of produce , taro , sweet potato , bananas , sugar cane , pineapples , tomatoes and some other European style vegetables, are grown.



An unusually long and hot dry spell seems to have played havoc with the gardens of the HUNGIRI people, which are located on the banks of the Kumusi River, in fairly open country. Their gardens suffered severely, the taro crop in particular, and as a result food supplies have been limited. There is nothing approaching a famine in the area, for the people have sufficient reserves of other foodstuffs to eke out their taro supplies, but as taro is their most favoured crop, a failure such as this does materially affect their outlook. Much rain has fallen in the area in the last few weeks, the Kumusi River itself is in flood, and it will not be long before the leeway has been made up.

A number of complaints concerning pigs and gardens were aired, as is traditionally the case, and the usual sound advice about fences etc. given. The law was explained to all concerned.

b. Coffee. The production of Coffee in the Popondetta Sub-District is increasing and undoubtedly it would do just as well in this Sub-District. In Mr. Born's Patrol Report No. 6 of 55-56 it was mentioned that the introduction of coffee into this Sub-District would soon take place. As yet this has not eventuated, though there are a small number of trees being cultivated near Kokoda. The fullscale introduction of coffee, in company with the present cacao crop, is a sound idea and will be carried out in due course. There are a number of aspects of coffee production which still require investigation before the anticipated extension into this Sub-District takes place.

c. Cacao. The cultivation of Cacao in this Sub-District is rapidly increasing. In the abovementioned Patrol Report (1) Mr. Born clearly outlined the development in cacao production to that date, and hereunder is a more up to date account of present development.

KOKODA Village: Approx. 3 acres of cocoa land cleared. The crotalaria planted as shade for the cacao is now about eight feet high in one plot and some trees have been planted out.

PIRIVE Village: Approx 3½ acres of land cleared. Crotalaria is growing well and is about eight feet high. There are about 120 trees planted out at the stake and doing well.

SIRI/SISIRETA village: A combined plot of over 6 acres, and continually being extended and crotalaria planted. At present 413 cocoa trees are growing. They are about 18" high. They are doing well.

NAMBISOTA village: A plot of over 2 acres with more clearing taking place. 209 trees have been planted out amongst good crotalaria shade, about nine feet in height, and some 50, in the main very healthy trees, growing in the nursery.

HANJIRI village: About 6 acres of good shade with some good cocoa over four feet high doing very well. Odd trees are nearing the six feet mark. Crotalaria and Leucaena Clauca shade is doing very well. HANJIRI people have over 1700 trees in the ~~the~~ plots and in a large nursery nearby.

AFA/INGI village: Undoubtedly the best plot in the area, equal to the one at PAPAKI. The area is being extended and is now in excess of 4½ acres. The cocoa is doing very well, over 2000 trees are growing in the plot and in nearby nurseries.

PAPAKI village: About 7 acres of land have been cleared for cacao cultivation here. Over 6 acres have been planted with shade, and cacao is growing well. The cacao here is about two feet high.

HOJAVAHAMBO village: Over 3 acres of land cleared with some cacao planted out. The plant disease mentioned in Mr. Born's report (1) has been investigated and has been identified as Pink's Disease. The affected crotalaria has been pulled out



and some new strains planted. Other shade varieties, *Leucaena clauca*, *Trepozia* etc., all of which have a resistance to this disease, are being introduced.

HAKI/HOJAKI villages: about three acres of land planted with a number of shade varieties in which some 799 cacao trees are growing, as well as in adjacent nurseries, awaiting transplanting.

HAMARA village: This plot adjoins the HAKI/HOJAKI plot and together with a community plot nearer the village, and one other family plot of about half an acre, contains 374 trees. A small nursery is also nearby.

WASETA/KOROPATA villages: These villages have two small plots being worked on a community basis. Some trees are in evidence, but the quality of the shade is not good, being in the main crotalaria planted at lengthy intervals, so much so that in some cases it is practically useless. The distance from the proposed fermentary at ILIMO is rather great and it would be well to limit the development of this plot accordingly.

HUNGIRI village: Two individually managed cacao plots here leave a lot to be desired. Mr. Born's report (1) outlined the faults he found in this plot management by two natives NIUMBARI and BOKORO. The shade quality is poor. The seed crotalaria came from wild crotalaria growing on the banks of the Komusi river and does not compare with the seed distributed by the Agriculture Dept.

UARISUSU village: about 2½ acres of land have been cleared and planted with shade. Work is progressing on the increasing of the total number of the cacao trees to 500 as mentioned by Mr. Born in his report (1).

KEPARA village: there are about 3 acres of land cleared at Kepara and the crotalaria shade is doing well. The cacao here is about 2 months old and is growing well. There are 320 trees in the plot and adjacent nursery.

KAMONDU village: about 2 acres of land, with excellent crotalaria shade, is in use here. 350 cacao trees are growing in this plot and adjacent nursery.

SENGI village: in about 4 acres of cleared land, with some good crotalaria shade and in adjacent nurseries, there are some 840 trees of varying ages up to three months or so.

HONJETA No.2. In a small plot of about 2½ acres at an elevation of just on 2000' some 462 trees are growing. The shade is excellent, though damage from high-velocity winds is a factor to be considered.

WAJU village: this is a large plot of which up to 5 acres of land has been cleared. Some of the shade is poor and some work remains to be done on the WAJU cacao.

AMBENI village: the Ambeni plot is the largest of the inland ones (i.e. those off the main road), and roughly 10 acres of land have been cleared to date. Some of this has excellent crotalaria, *trepozia* and *leucaena clauca* shade with just on 350 cacao trees planted out. They are doing very well.

The foregoing then, gives some idea of the extent to which cacao is at the present time being cultivated in this Sub-District. As a result of this patrol it is to be hoped that the standard of cacao farming will improve a little. In particular the following points are worth noting in this respect.

(1) shade- an improvement in the use of shade is necessary. Far too frequently does one see neglected shade growth which must necessarily affect cacao growth. The main troubles are gaps in the shade lines through which strong, direct sunlight appears. Unsupported shade trees e.g. crotalaria over six feet high, which frequently bends over and uproots itself, are another unsatisfactory aspect. Weeding of

the shade lines is on the average fairly thoroughly carried out but in one or two instances more attention was necessary.

(2) disease- as yet there seems to be a freedom from disease amongst the cacao trees, and this is being carefully watched. The Pink's Disease which struck the crotalaria shade did some considerable damage, but as reported earlier, the problem has been overcome by switching to other shade varieties.

(3) fencing - the construction of fences around 5 acre cacao plots is a big task. In some cases these are necessary because of the maraudings of village pigs. Generally speaking the damage has been slight to date, but the villagers were reminded of the potential value of their crops, and warned to keep pigs under control.

(4) methods - on the whole these are fairly uniform. The trees have been planted well under the shade in all of the plots, except HUNGIRI, and this standard procedure seems to be the best for it ensures adequate shade at all times. In Mr. Born's report (1) it was suggested that the Agricultural Officer visit HUNGIRI and advise the cacao growers there on more scientific methods of crop production. To date this visit has not eventuated. The Agricultural Officer, it is felt, should make this inspection as soon as possible, for the longer it is left, the worse the problem becomes. The crux of the matter is that these people are growing cacao which is more advanced than any other in the Sub-District, (up to eight feet high) in an unsatisfactory manner. They have rubber and coconuts mixed in with their cacao and the crotalaria shade is poor - in some instances non-existent. Standardisation of method is important to ensure uniformity of production and as it is an accepted fact that the standard method of cultivation in the Sub-District is the best, it is high time that these folk conformed, if only in their own interests. The matter has been brought to Mr. Healy's notice.

(5) processing - a good motor road links most of the cacao plots, and where this is at present lacking, it will in time be added. The setting up of a central fermentary at ILIMO is a sound plan, apart from the fact that it is a central point, it also has a potential airstrip site nearby. At the moment this stage is a long way off, but in the next couple of years the whole project will have to be placed on some sort of Rural Progress Society footing in order to have centralised control and management of grading and marketing.

(6) development - the present rate of progress is fairly rapid, bearing in mind the distances involved and the relative newness of cacao cultivation to these people. At the present rate of 200 pods per month, which ensures about 3000-3500 trees, allowing for mis-strikes and damaged seeds etc, it will not be long before there are 100,000 trees in the Sub-District.

(7) planting - some minor difficulty was experienced in that seeds planted at the stake frequently did not strike, and when they did so some of the smaller plants failed to grow. This has been overcome for the most part by the establishment of nurseries in which the seed is planted and plant growth fostered until such time as the small trees are ready for transplanting. This is a sound scheme for it overcomes the problem of mis-strikes at the stake which tend to discourage the grower.



(8) Native staff - IKA-KEKE of AFA village and MANUEL-JOMA of UARISUSU have both completed short tours of inspection and instruction at the cacao centre at the Keravat Agricultural Station in New Britain. They have commenced cacao cultivation in their own villages and IKA-KEKE in particular is very active, both in respect to his own crop and in helping others with their task. He is doing a very good, purely voluntary, job. MANUEL-JOMA is inclined to be lazy, and he was brought back to Kokoda with the Patrol to see the Agricultural Extension Officer, who it is hoped, might be able to goad him into action. A number of trainees from the Dept. of Agriculture stationed at Kokoda, are doing good work in the area by distributing seed and helping with the lining of the shade and the cacao in village plots.

Some thought must soon be given to the pre-selection and training of a small number of fairly well educated youths in the business of cacao fermentation and fermentary management. Ultimately the central ILIMO fermentary will need some sort of European supervision, at least for a short time, and it would be well to have these selected youths trained at Keravat, or elsewhere where cacao processing is now taking place, in order that they may be fully experienced when the time comes for them to start in their own area. Perhaps the Dept. of Agriculture could assist in this matter.

(9) conclusion- the present situation is most satisfactory. The present rate of expansion is ideal, growers are being encouraged to extend their plots to the lawful size as more seed becomes available, and everywhere there is enthusiasm and interest. Given time, I feel that the project will be a resounding success.

d. Rubber. As shown in Mr. Born's report (1) there are some 1700 mature Rubber trees in the area he patrolled. The small village rubber industry reported on in this report, is still in existence, and if anything, as more rubber is slowly being planted and some groves cleaned up and brought into production. There is still much room for improvement and more use could be made of the outlet provided by Mr. Searle, of Awala plantation, who buys all the rubber from native producers in this area.

e. Coconuts. Coconuts are found in all the villages and are a useful source of food. The 50 palms at Kokoda are doing well.

f. Citrus. The quality of citrus fruit in the area is quite good. There is a fair supply of it as a rule, and the economic return outlined in Mr. Born's report (1) for the last citrus season, has encouraged native growers who desire to do the same again this season. The fruit will be airfreighted to Port Moresby for re-sale there.

g. Livestock. The HOJAKI Berkshire pig was seen and is in good condition. The quality of native pigs in the area does not compare with that of the Chirima Valley (see P/R. 7/55-56) and some improvement is desirable. This can best be done mainly through the introduction of good boars from the Chirima.

Poultry, mainly fowls, are in abundance.

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Native Courts and Complaints:

There were a great many minor complaints aired to the patrol concerning such everyday matters as pigs and gardens, marriage disputes, and other minor village matters, all of which were amicably settled.

One assault case and one gambling case, involving six natives from NAMBISOTO-SISIRETA villages, appeared before the Court for Native Matters. Convictions and imprisonment resulted.

The provisions of the N.R.O's were explained wherever necessary.

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Village Officials:

A complete list of the Village Officials in the Kumusi and LowerKumusi area was provided by Mr. Born in his report of that area (1).

SUMBARIPA of NAMBISOTA, who desired to resign on the grounds of ill-health at the time of the last patrol, requested that he be allowed to carry on for a while longer, but that his duties be limited to NAMBISOTA village only, and that a new appointee be made to cover the SISIRETA/SIRI villages, formerly in his province. These latter folk are in agreement with this and have suggested that EMI, an influential and respected member of their group, be appointed. The matter will be gone into further and whatever action deemed necessary, taken in due course.

The AUTEMBO officials seem to be carrying out their duties satisfactorily. No changes were suggested.

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Villages and Rest Houses:

Village housing is in fairly good condition. There is a great deal of rebuilding going on at the present time in the villages along the main motor road. Housing in this area has always been fairly good and it is pleasing to see that the people themselves are maintaining the satisfactory standard.

SIRI and SISIRETA villages have been planning to amalgamate for some time with the NAMBISOTA folk and to construct a new village in between SISIRETA and NAMBISOTA. Mr. Born indicated a site (see P/Report 6/55-56) but it now seems that is not satisfactory inasmuch as the SIRI/SISIRETA and NAMBISOTA villages cannot agree on the amalgamation on this site. Accordingly SIRI/SISIRETA have decided to continue with their plan and to leave NAMBISOTA out of it. Everyone seems happy at this and the SIRI/SISIRETA folk have cleared a new site, a very good one, and work is currently under way. The NAMBISOTA are still deciding on a site and will rebuild when they do so.

The INGI people have been rebuilding their village for the past few weeks and have progressed very well to date. The village is a small one, but will be very good when completed.

The KOROPATA/WASETA folk intend to amalgamate in a new village site on the banks of the Kumusi River near the aid post. Work will commence after Xmas.

The SENGI people who threatened to split into three groups (see Wawanga P/R. No. 5/55-56) have in fact split into two, mainly on a clan basis. They have half constructed two unsatisfactory hamlets, but were once again exhorted to build one combined village, and to lay it out properly with surrounding food trees and so on. This they once again say they will do.

Rest Houses are all fairly good, with some much more comfortable than others. The KEPARA Rest House leaks badly and instructions were given for its repair. The old WAJU Rest House has been demolished and the new one mentioned in P/R 5-55/56 has been constructed and is by far the best Rest House in the Sub-District. It has two sleeping rooms, a shower room, a spacious kitchen, front verandahs and shutters. Some tobacco was distributed to the villagers in token payment for their work.

The new Ilimo Rest House, which is being constructed from pit-sawn timber from the AFA, SORAPE and ASISSI pit-saws is well on the way to completion and will be a very comfortable building.

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#### Roads and Bridges:

The patrol followed the motor road from Kokoda to Kepara via Pirive and then traversed the walking track from KEPARA on to AMBENI and INGI, passing through SENGI and WAJU enroute. This is in good condition.

A number of motor tracks around the ILIMO area were used to visit PAPAKI, HOJAVOHAMBO and HOJAKI villages, whence the walking track from HAKI to HUNGIRI was followed. This is also in good order.

On the return journey the patrol walked along the Kokoda/Kumusi roadway from the Kumusi to Kokoda. It is in excellent order.

New roadworks projected in the area include a new track from AMBENI to INGI on the main road, and this should permit vehicles to travel from KOKODA to AMBENI without any difficulty. This is essential in the light of future cacao development there.

The WAJU road is also open to vehicles.

Bridges are in satisfactory condition.

The canoe mentioned in Mr. Born's report (1) has now been replaced.

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Census:

The last census patrol was carried out in May of this year.

The names on the Village Registers were called over to ensure a full attendance at the village when the Patrol arrived, and some necessary adjustments made to the Registers.

The census was not officially revised.

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Missions:

The Anglican Mission operates in the area.

There are churches at KEPARA, GORARI, EIWO with schools also at these points, staffed by native teachers.

These establishments are regularly inspected by mission staff.

No complaints were made in respect of mission activity in the area.

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Carriers:

Carriers came forth when required, willingly.

A total of 180 carriers were used and the total man-hours of portage was 452½ hours.

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Conclusion:

The patrol was an interesting one. The area has been frequently patrolled and is consequently well under our control. It is therefore a very pleasant one in which to patrol because of the reception and amenities provided by the inhabitants of the area. Housing is good, food plentiful, the terrain easily traversed, the people interesting, all of which invariably makes for a pleasant patrol.

With the exception of the BIAGE area, the writer has now visited every village in this Sub-District.

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Reference - thus (1) Mr. Born's Kumusi and Lower Kumusi Patrol Report, No 6/55-56, May, 1956.

..... G.P. Taylor  
(G.P. Taylor)



part (b)

Constabulary Report

Three members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary accompanied the patrol. Their behaviour was excellent. Individual reports are as follows:-

3856 L/cpl. SALAM : A very good N.C.O.. He is a New Guinea native and as a pidgin speaker finds Police Motu rather difficult. He is progressing however. He has an excellent command and is a competent and thoroughly reliable N.C.O.

6339 Const. KOMARA: KOMARA is a very good constable who seems to receive good reports from his superior officers on every occasion. He has patrolled this area many times before and is, all in all, an excellent constable.

5094 Const. KONENA : Like KOMARA, KONENA is also experienced and is quite reliable. He is very willing and an outstanding walker. He behaved splendidly.

Without wishing to indulge in a needless eulogy of the members abovementioned, it cannot escape one's notice when police of this calibre accompany one on patrol, that they play a very valuable part in normal field work, and their loyalty and industry invariably play a large part in the success or otherwise of a field patrol.

*G.P. Taylor*  
(G.P. Taylor)  
Patrol Officer, Gr. 2.

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part (c):

Medical Report

A medical examination of every villager was carried out by either myself, or Native Medical Aid Post Orderly, MARCUS, who is now stationed at KOROPATA. The standard of health is extremely good when one considers for a moment the fact that hospitals are few and far between in this Sub-District, and the natural unwillingness of the local inhabitants to avail themselves of the medical attention always available to them.

No more than 25 natives in the area were in need of medical attention, and these were mainly external skin complaints, yaws, tinea, chronic sores etc. Two women were suffering from boils at HAMARA.

People were advised to go the nearest medical centre and receive treatment where necessary.

A native hospital is maintained at Kokoda under the guidance of a European Medical Assistant. The District Medical Centre is at SAIHO, within a day's walk of the area patrolled. A medical aid post is maintained at KOROPATA. A mission aid post is maintained at EIWO. Medical services are therefore available.

The new aid post at KOROPATA has not yet begun to function efficiently. Three buildings have been erected and one more is currently being erected. The site is near the Kumusi River, about 2 hours walk from SAIHO. Some trade tobacco was distributed in token payment for these buildings.

There were no reports of any epidemics, or illnesses of a serious kind.

*G. P. Taylor*  
(G.P. Taylor)

Patrol Officer Grade 2.

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part (d):

Alienated Land Report

This matter was adequately covered by Mr. Born in his Patrol Report of the area , No. 6/55-56 and by myself in Patrol Report No. 5/56.

No further comments are necessary.

*G.P. Taylor*  
(G.P. Taylor)  
Patrol Officer Grade 2.

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part (e)

Education Report:

The schools maintained in the area are as follows:-

- (a) Government
  - Kokoda Area School at Kokoda Government Station.
  - Hamara Area School at HAKI.
- (b) Mission
  - Area schools at KEPARA , EIWO and GORARI mission centres.

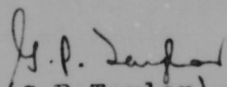
There are 66 students at the Kokoda School, and some 78 at the Hamara School.

The Gorari Mission School has 73 children on the roll. Eiwo Mission school has some 200 odd students, whilst the Kepera figures were unavailable.

A total number of approx 450 children are attending schools in the area patrolled. The majority of these are attending mission schools.

The Hamara Area School was inspected and the children addressed. No complaints were received. Attendances are good and the two teachers , DIKAI and ERASTUS are doing a good job.

Much work remains to be done in the development of the area surrounding the school.

  
(G.P. Taylor)  
Patrol Officer, Grade 2.

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part (f).

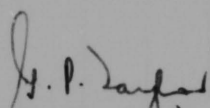
Some Economic Data.

- (1) The population of the area patrolled, at the time of the last census patrols in 1956, was 1902.
- (2) The length of motor roads in the area is approx 35-40 miles.
- (3) Primary production is as follows:-
  - (a) Copra - nil production in the area.
  - (b) Cocoa - production of cacao has not yet commenced as the trees have only recently been planted. The area cleared for cacao cultivation exceeds 100 acres with further clearing taking place continually. Some 10,707 trees were estimated to be growing either in the plots or in nurseries awaiting transplanting. The monthly rate of increase is between 3000 and 3500 trees.
  - (c) Coffee - production of coffee has not yet commenced as in the case of cacao, the trees are young. A total number of 533 coffee trees are being grown by UMBUTO, on land adjacent to Kokoda government station.
  - (d) Rubber - Some 1700 mature, productive, trees exist in the area. It is impossible at present to estimate the production of rubber by villagers, because the rubber production is not based on any regular system, the trees being tapped spasmodically and the latex sold at Awala.
  - (e) Rice - Rice is not at present being grown in the area.
  - (f) Misc. - Citrus fruit weighing 5,776lbs, which returned £72/4/-, was airfreighted to Port Moresby and sold to Steamships Trading Coy, Kriewaldts and private persons. Part of this was contributed by people in the area patrolled. This was the last season's effort and it is hoped to expand production somewhat this coming season. Native foods are sold to the Government station, on demand.
  - (g) Mining - There is no mining activity in the area.
  - (h) Timber - Native owned and operated pit-saws are operating at AMBENI, AFA, SORAPE and ASISSI. Hardwood timbers are being pitsawn and sold to the Administration at Kokoda at the contract prices of £2/10/- to £3/10/- per hundred super.feet.

(4) There are no native employers in the area. A great many of the villagers are engaged in community tasks such as the cacao project, and they share the labours necessary.

The AFA, AMBENI, SORAPE and ASISSI pit-saw teams total 32 natives, but others are called in to help when big tasks, such as tree felling and hauling have to be managed.

(5) Potential development is great. Cacao, coffee and the timber industry afford avenues for increased economic expansion. Rubber, depending upon market prices, to a lesser degree, offers a future. The citrus industry is capable of great expansion and provided the markets in Port Moresby can be maintained a sound economic return is possible.

  
(G.P. Taylor)  
Patrol Officer Gr. 2.

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