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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Northern

STATION: Kokoda

VOLUME No: 10

ACCESSION No: 496.

1951 - 1953

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: KOKODA N. D.
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 10: 1951/52-53 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 13

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHGCS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1]1-1951/52	1-25	FRAWLEY J. W. (C.P.O)	Biage and Autembo areas.		27/04/51-03/08/51
[2]2-1951/52	26-48	" "	Wawonga valley - Fahinaimbo areas		27/08/51-17/09/51
[3]3-1951/52	49-63	YEOMA S. H. (A.D.O)	Autembo, Fahinaimbo & Portion Biage.		04/09/51-17/09/51
[4]5-1951/52	64-76	" " "	Chirima Valley.		14/11/51-29/11/51
[5]6-1951/52	77-96	FRAWLEY J. W. (C.P.O)	Wawonga valley		10/12/51-22/12/51
[6]8-1951/52	97-108	" " "	Chirima valley.		15/03/52-02/04/52
[7]9-1951/52	109-120	" " "	Kumusi River area.		10/05/52-17/05/52
[8]i-1952/53	121-144	FRAWLEY J. W. (P/O)	Higaturu, Tufi, Managalasi, Wawonga valley.		28/06/52-25/07/52
[9]2-1952/53	145-159	" " "	Biage and Autembo area.		02/09/52-12/09/52
[10]2-1952/53	160-179	SEDIRE P. F.	Chirima valley.	1 map	20/10/52-08/11/52
[11]3-1952/53	180-198	" " "	Biage, Kahinaimbo, Ilimo areas.		08/12/52-22/12/52
[12]5-1952/53	199-225	" " "	Wawanga, Songe, Umokumbu, Fahinaimbo.		14/02/53-10/03/53
[13]6-1952/53	226-244	" " "	Biage, Kahinaimbo, Ilimo area.		11/05/53-27/05/53

21/11/52 909-7/72

KOKODA

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"	1952-1953	1-6

FILE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA Report No. 1-51/52

Patrol Conducted by J. W. FRAWLEY C.P.O.

Area Patrolled BIAGE AND AUTEEMBO AREAS

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans no

Natives 3RPC / INTERPRETER

Duration—From 24/7/1951 to 3/8/1951 AND

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

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

Medical /...../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Routine Inspection

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

.....
District Officer

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

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

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

.....

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

14 NOV 1951

File 30-2-1/582

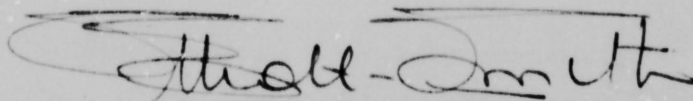
Headquarter,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

5th Novemoer, 1951.

PR 1/51-52
The Assistant District Officer,
KOKODA.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT No. L - 51/52

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter received from the Director of District Services and Native Affairs, together with comments by the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. It is self-explanatory, and I would be glad if you would draw Mr. Frawley's attention to the remarks contained therein. Your own attention is directed to the second paragraph of the Director of District Services' letter.


.....
a/District Commissioner, N.D.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 30-2-1/582

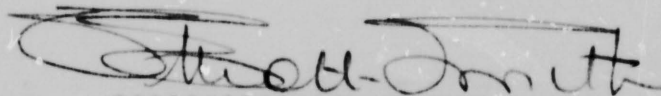
Headquarter,
Northern Division,
POPOHETTA.

5th November, 1951.

The Assistant District Officer,
KOKODA.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT No. 1 - 51/52

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter received from the Director of District Services and Native Affairs, together with comments by the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. It is self-explanatory, and I would be glad if you would draw Mr. Frawley's attention to the remarks contained therein. Your own attention is directed to the second paragraph of the Director of District Services' letter.


.....
a/District Commissioner, N.D.

1948

to

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

D.S. 30-8-129

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY,

27th October, 1951.

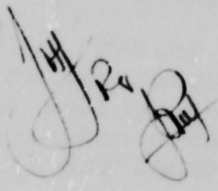
MEMORANDUM FOR—

District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPOUIDETTA.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT No. 1 - 51/52

Further to my memorandum DS. 30-8-129 of the 19th October 1951, I attach copy of memorandum K.30-1-2 of the 25th October 1951 received from the Acting Director of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries.

Please direct Mr. J. Brawley's attention to these remarks and advise him that before any new projects are commenced they should be referred to you for your approval and prior reference to the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries should you consider it to be necessary.


(J. H. Jones)
DIRECTOR.

1951-
10-28
to

(COPY)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: K. 30-1-2

Department of Agriculture,
Stock and Fisheries,
PORT MORESBY.

25th October, 1951.

The Director,
Department of District Services & Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

AGRICULTURE EXTRACT OF PATROL REPORT

Your DS.30-8-129 of 28th September refers.

Referring to the Agricultural extract in the form of Appendix B, attached to your covering memorandum, and in particular to the paragraph in which C.P.O. Frawley states that he gave advice as to the clearing of land for the proposed planting of Cocoa.

The cultivation of Cocoa is normally confined to deep alluvial soil in altitudes less than 1,000 ft. In this instance, although I am not familiar with the particular village, Deniki, I am familiar with the Biage area which is at an altitude of 4,000 ft. plus.

It is recommended that C.P.O. Frawley be advised to refer to this Department in future in connection with all matters relating to Agricultural policy, as random advice such as he has given in this instance can easily be conflicting with the overall rural development policy of the Territory.

The policy of this Department in establishing cocoa, as a permanent cash crop, is such that it discourages small individual plantings which may, if left unattended, become potential hosts of pests and diseases.

In the Gazelle Peninsula, where a native cocoa project has been commenced, 5 villages were chosen, each of which planted approximately 10 acres. It is estimated that at least 5 acres of mature cocoa are necessary before enough crop can be picked to obtain a satisfactory ferment.

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In Mr. Frawley's opening remarks at the beginning of Appendix B, in his own words he stated that he knows little of agriculture, but nevertheless is anxious to learn. I consider that it is dangerous for anybody with no knowledge of a particular subject, such as agriculture, to give irregular advice of this nature to primitive people and I would welcome discussions on the subject, if necessary, with you at an early date to ensure that further incidents amongst other officers of the service, untrained in agriculture, does not occur.

(sgd.) C.C. Marr
Acting Director.

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/S.M.Y.

DS 30/1-1/51-52

Sub-District Office,
Kokoda, N.D..

22nd. August 1951.

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
Popondeta.

Ref: Patrol Report No.1/51-52
Biage & Autembo Villages.

Herewith three copies of the above report -- two for DDS&NA and one for your files with extracts of relevant matters for DASF, PID and the Commissioner of R.P.C.. Three sketch maps of the area traversed are also enclosed in the jackets.

The patrol was Mr. CPO Frawley's initial one in this Sub-District and appears to have been well conducted. The report has also been prepared with care.

Regarding the following matters:-

Native Situation. Page 6, Para. 3. There have been numerous complaints, by village officials, regarding the numbers of young men leaving the villages for work as casual labourers. Thus the care of the elderly people, wives and children are left to the few remaining eligibles. The result being that as well as the heavy work preparing their own gardens, they also have to help with the gardens and housing of numerous families left without menfolk. In some cases real hardship has been imposed and it is also felt that the absentees are the real cause of the dwindling numbers in the Biage. This absence of eligibles in the villages was brought to the notice of the District Commissioner, in a special report, (DS 37/1- of 23.9.50) and was given prominence in patrol report No.1/50-51 - Mr. CPO Littler. The matter was also brought to the attention of the Director during one of his visits to Kokoda; but, it is understood that nothing can be done to prevent the young men leaving their villages as long as they do voluntarily and are not recruited or removed from their villages.

Health. Page 11. The health of the Biage people has always been a matter of concern and the subject of many the 'Health' section of many a patrol report. Request after request has been made for a European Medical Assistant for this Sub-District, or failing that -- through lack of staff -- an increase in the Native Medical Orderlies at the Kokoda Aid Post. As recently as the 12th. June, it was pointed out to the Public Health Department, that, during May of this year, 2 NMOs cared for 185 in-patients and 57 outpatients. This keeps the 2 NMOs busy throughout 24 hours of the day and does not allow for a Medical Orderly to accompany DS patrols without hardship to the other.

There has not been a medical patrol (i.e. accompanied by a Medical Assistant) in the Kokoda Sub-District for over six years -- apart from the Chimba area which was patrolled in 1948 -- and visits from Medical Officers and/or Medical Assistants have been confined to the Station and have lasted from two to three hours at the longest. Transport facilities to SAIHO at the moment are infrequent and with seriously ill patients, the journey by plane to Popondeta and by jeep to S.I.H.

can be an ordeal.

In these circumstances, it is understandable, that the Native people of this Sub-District are reluctant to bring their sick to the Kokoda Aid Post.

It is also pointed out in this connection, that during the Lamington eruption, some eight people from the Biage lost their lives whilst inmates of the Higaturu hospital, which has not encouraged them to bring patients to hospital with the likelihood of them being sent to the Repondeta area.



(S.H. Yeoman)
Actg. A.D.O.

- 1. Carry out ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...

/STY.

DS 30/1-1/51-52

Sub-District Office,
Kokoda, N.D..

21st. July 1951.

Mr. J.W.Frawley, GPO.,
Kokoda, N.D..

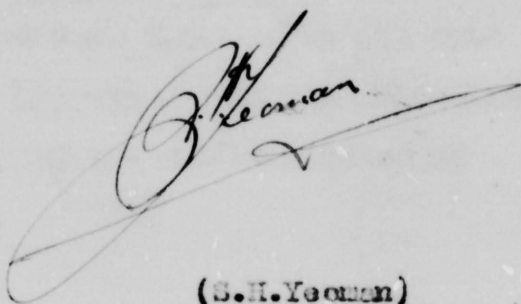
Patrol Instructions.
No.1/51-52 -- Biage and
Autembo areas.

You will prepare to leave on patrol to the above areas,
on the 24th. July 1951.

You will be accompanied by three Constables of Royal
Papuan Constabulary and an interpreter.

1. Carry out aroutine inspection of all villages visited
-- also garden areas.
2. Examine villagers for sore, TUs etc. The worst cases
should go to hospital for treatment.
3. Obtain all information necessary to complete census
records held this Office.
(a) Names of Village Constables. (b) Marital State.
(c) Names of Councillor or Councillors. (d) Village
map reference (e) Village Index No. -- from Village
books.
4. Closely inspect road between HAGATAMA and PELAI, with
a view to better grading and a more direct route
between these villages. Issue necessary instructions.
5. Visit new village site being prepared by the BIAGE people
formerly living at PELAI.

The patrol should occupy, at least, ten days.



(S.H. Yeoman)
Actg. A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
Koloda, N.D.

17th August, 1951.

The District Commissioner,
POPOHETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1/51-52.

Patrol Conducted by:- J.W. Frawley, Cadet Patrol
Officer.

Area Patrolled:- BIAGE and AUTHECO areas.

Object:- Routine Inspection (See
Patrol Instructions)

Accompanied by:- 3 R.P.C. and 1 interpreter.

Duration:- 24th July to 3rd August, 1951.
a total of 11 days.

Last Patrol:- Mr. D. Ross, C.P.O. April-
May, 1951.

INTRODUCTION.

With the exception of slight rain for the first three days, the patrol was favoured by fair weather. It was the author's first patrol in this sub district and he was most impressed with the friendliness and co operation extended him by the native peoples of the areas visited.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

-2-

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday 24th July, 1951.

The carriers, accompanied by two constables of the R.P.C., took the direct route to DENIKI. The author, together with the remaining constable and one interpreter, proceeded via SAVAYA (VC PAIVA), HIASI (VC PAIVA), and PITOKI (VC LAUCO). From Pitoki proceeded to DENIKI (VC KADWA). In all villages the author introduced himself and then had short talks with the village people before commencing business. Medical inspections were held, also inspections of the village, houses, surroundings and gardens. Spent the night at Deniki.

Wednesday 25th.

With the newly chosen councillor and the Village Constable, the author climbed Mount LAHOVI in an endeavour to obtain more information on "The Origin of The Biaga People" — ref Appendix "B" P.R. 4/50-51. S.H. Yeoman, Assistant District Officer. The information gained is recorded under the section Native Legend.

Visited a site which is being prepared for the planting of cocoa. Advice was given as to provision for shade trees in the area to be cleared. Spent the night at Deniki.

Thursday 26th.

Departed Deniki and proceeded to ISURAVA (VC SHIESI). The patrol was met by the Village Constable and four constables of the R.P.C. who had been sent to Isurava to intercept an escapee from the Bonane Cool. They were instructed to return to Kokoda. Medical and general inspections of the village and gardens were carried out. Short informal talks were given to the people. Census books were brought up to date and the information

required for the completion of office records was noted.
Spent the night at Isurava.

Friday 27th.

Departed Isurava and moved on to ALOLO. From Alolo, the patrol crossed the valley and proceeded to PELAI (VO SAVIE) via ANUAYI (VO HUKI) and HAGUTANA.

In all cases the author introduced himself before conducting the medical inspections. After this inspections of the village s and garden areas were carried out. Investigations into the large number of deaths since the last patrol conducted. The census books were brought up to date.
Spent the night at Pelai.

Saturday 28th.

From Pelai the patrol moved to KAHANDARA (VO HAKU) and thence to KOPARA. (VO FARIA).

Short talks given to the people.
Medical and general inspections held. Several matters settled out of court several people sent to Kokoda for court. Census books brought up to date.
Spent the night at Kopara.

Sunday 29th.

The patrol rested.

Monday 30th.

From Kopara the patrol proceeded to KOKONHO and SENEI (VO FARIA) and thence to NOKUTTA and WAJI (VO HAROVI).

Medical and general inspections held in all villages. Short talks were given to the

people as to the aims of patrolling. Alterations were made in the census book in order to bring it up to date. Some minor domestic matters settled satisfactorily. A visit was paid to the area under cultivation for rice. Later the Hand Moller was inspected in use. Spent the night at Waju.

Tuesday 31st.

The patrol departed Waju and proceeded to AMBENI (VO KOVILO) and then to ILIMO via IBI and APA (VO ORAIKO).

At Ambeni a complaint of assault was heard, however, after hearing the talk, it was found the story was incorrect in many respects. The complainant was advised, if he considered he still had good cause for complaint, he should go to Kokoda.

Routine medical and general inspections were held in all villages, and the census books were brought upto date.

The PAPANI VO ANIYANI reported at Ilimo to say all was satisfactory in his village. The author told him that a patrol would probably be visiting that area shortly.

Spent the night at Ilimo.

Wednesday 1st August.

From Ilimo the patrol moved on to HANJINI and then to HAMBISODA (VO SIBIRIPA).

A few minor matters were brought to the attention of the patrol and these were settled without reference to the magistrate at Kokoda. Medical and general inspections held and the census books brought up to date. Spent the night at Hambisoda.

Thursday 2nd.

Departed Hurbisoda and proceeded to the KOKODA Government Station visiting SISINETA, SIRI, PIRIVE and KONOBA villages enroute.

Medical and general inspections were held in all villages, several disputes were heard and the census books were brought up to date.

Friday 3rd.

From the Government Station, the author and an interpreter proceeded to TOTUE (VC SUSA) AMANDA and SAKA and then returned to KOKODA.

In these villages short talks were given, after which routine medical and general inspections of the villages were conducted. Alterations to the census books carried out.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Throughout the duration of the patrol the writer was agreeably surprised by the friendliness and co operation which the people extended him.

Many matters of a minor nature were brought to the attention of the patrol and these were settled amicably without reference to court action. Several persons had to be sent to Kokoda for failure to carry out necessary repairs to their houses. In these circumstances, a short talk was given to the assembled villagers as to the advantages of living in houses of sturdy construction. It was pointed out to the councillors, that as they were supposed to have the interests of the people at heart, it was their duty to see that these things were attended to.

A matter of no small concern which came to the attention of the patrol, was the number of absentees from the areas visited. As shown in the section devoted to Health, this is having an adverse effect on the birthrate in many of the villages; the number of births being less than half the number of deaths. Although in most gardens native foods are plentiful and very little sign of neglect is apparent, no new areas for gardens are being prepared. Housing is also suffering because of the absence of the young men, but that is dealt with under the appropriate section. The greater majority of these absentees are employed casually and not under contract. They simply leave their villages and walk over the mountains to Port Moresby without any reference to this office.

There were 16 births as against 40 deaths for the period May to August. This may be merely a periodic decline, but if permitted to continue in such proportions, then the Biage people are on the way to dying out.

No matters relating to crime were brought to the notice of the patrol.

VILLAGES.

All villages visited have now adopted the hollow square plan for the layout; the central portion being set aside for recreational and ceremonial purposes. The shape and size of this plot, of course, varies with the needs of each individual village.

The centre grass plot is generally lined with shrubs and flowers; these also being used to divide off the land between houses.

The houses themselves are described under the relevant sub heading.

One of the best villages seen was the SAKA village.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Both Councillors and Village Constables co operated with the patrol to the best of their ability.

The areas visited have been frequently patrolled and the councillors and Village Constables know what is required of them. And if the efficiency of these officials may be judged by the conditions witnessed in the villages, then they are all doing their job well.

Where officials have died or resigned, nominees have been recommended to fill the vacancies.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

With the exception of several newly cleared roads, all roads in the two areas were in very good condition.

In the steep terrain of the Biage, steps had been cut into the tracks and then staked with small pieces of timber. This has rendered these roads much easier to traverse.

The Artembo area being on the floor of the valley and the terrain being relatively flat, the construction and maintenance of all roads is much easier than in the Biage area. Walking in the Artembo is pleasant and fast.

Bridges in both areas consist of one or two logs spanning the the creek or river, sometimes

being accompanied by a handrail.

The bridges on the main motor road from Ilimo to Kokoda were all examined and found to be sturdy and in good order.

HOUSING.

One of the pleasing features of the patrol was the type of housing under construction and already existing in the villages. The best examples actually being in the Biage area.

Materials for these houses are obtained in the bush close to the villages, sawn into suitable lengths and transported to the site chosen. The crosscut saws in use are all on loan from this office. The framework, walls and floors are all sawn timber, while the roof consists of the usual grass or sown sago leaf. The majority of houses consist of two rooms, a small kitchen and a verandah extending across the whole front. The houses are most suitable for the climate.

Descending from the Biage into the Auteabo area, one is immediately struck by the contrast in the style of building. Very few of the people have bothered to use sawn timber in the construction, resorting to the split sago palm or small saplings for walls, and the floors consist of black palm or dried bark. The Auteabo houses, although inferior in design and not as neat as those of the Biage, are equally as suitable because of a much milder climate.

A poor feature of the Auteabo housing is its ability to harbour dirt. Natural conclusions may be

drawn from this. The Artesko people are being encouraged to build similar houses to the Biago People.

In both types the roof would appear to be the vulnerable feature. This is mainly because to get sufficient quantities of either sage or grass the people have to go long distances. The people then, are very sparing with these materials and hesitate to travel the distances ~~at~~ to obtain the materials for repairing the roofs. Besides which, repairs of this nature are usually carried out by the men. As pointed out elsewhere in this report, a high percentage of the young males are away from their villages working, and consequently, roofing repairs are not being done.

General housing in both areas is of a higher standard than the writer has seen elsewhere. The Biago houses, in fact, being almost on a par with the Hamabada type of house.

Particular attention was paid to the condition of housing existing in the former refugee camp at Ilino. It was found that most houses were badly in need of repairs; walls have fallen down and large holes have become evident in many roofs. These buildings were erected in a short time to fill a particular need at that time. They were not made to last any great length of time and if they are to be maintained, a considerable amount of labour will be involved.

APPENDIX A.

HEALTH.

The health of the people in the Biago and Autambo areas is not encouraging. The total number of deaths is more than double the total number of births; the following figures go back to the end of April, which is the approximate time of the last patrol.

BIRTHS.

MALE9

FEMALE.....7

DEATHS.

MALE....19
(including 2 at birth, 3
under 13 yrs. 3 under 18
yrs. and the remainder
were adults.)

FEMALE.....21.
(including a mother and her
child at childbirth, 2 others
at birth, 4 under 13 yrs. and
the remainder were adults.)

This excess of deaths over births may be attributed to the following factors. (a) The people's insistence on living in poorly constructed garden houses high up on hillsides. (b) The reluctance of the people to take the sick to hospital. (c) The natural decrease in birthrate as a result of too many eligible young men being absent from their villages.

In light of the fact that most of the deaths were caused by pneumonia, the writer advised the people that any house, which does not afford adequate protection against the bitter cold of the mountains, will be condemned as unsuitable and subsequently destroyed. It is considered that measures such as this, although seemingly harsh, are in the best interests of the people.

Brief medical inspections are held in all villages visited and First Aid given when the people desired it. Wherever the necessity arose, people were

advised or instructed to seek treatment at the Kokoda hospital. In all, a total of 34 adults and children were considered in need of hospitalisation. Their maladies ranged from large sores and tropical ulcers to pneumonia. Amongst these were several cases of scabies and one case of malnutrition. A list of the above people was kept, and upon the return of the patrol to Kokoda, it was pleasing to note that the majority had presented themselves for treatment.

No yaws were seen on the patrol, but goitre, scabies and ulcers were very much in evidence.

Sanitation appeared to be very good. Places for the disposal of rubbish being set aside and at least two latrines are in use in every village.

It is recommended that a European Medical Assistant be posted to Kokoda, for, it is felt he could bring about a vast improvement in the health of the people of the Sub District. It is believed that this proposal has already been suggested by the Assistant District Officer.

APPENDIX B.

AGRICULTURE.

This is a subject of which, the writer knows very little, nevertheless, is anxious to learn.

It would seem, judging by the condition of gardens visited during the patrol, that the falls of purple dust which occurred earlier in the year, have been of considerable benefit to native agriculture. The gardens everywhere show an abundance of taro and sweet potatoe; corn and other subsidiary crops, wherever planted, are doing well.

The growing of European type vegetables in the Biage area, the regular practice of which was introduced by the present Assistant District Officer, is progressing favourably. The patrol was well supplied with tomatoes, cabbage, eschallots and also English potatoes. These latter were small and not over plentiful. It is important to note that these are not being produced merely for the consumption of Europeans, but are being used extensively to supplement the native diet. This will, no doubt, help to improve the general standard of health.

Rice growing has not died out in the Arumbo district, and little or no interest has been lost in the project. The Hand Miller, installed at WAJU by Mr. Ross on his last patrol, is being put to excellent use and quantities of good grain, sufficient for the village needs, have already been hulled. In the villages where rice is grown, the councillors and village people were advised as to the lack of facilities for hulling, and as they are now content with producing rice for home consumption. When the time comes, there is little doubt, that large quantities

of rice can be grown. The people will be ready to commence the growing for cash, as soon as they receive the word from this office.

Whilst the patrol was at Rendik in the Biage area, a visit was paid to a small area of land, covered with secondary growth, where the people are desirous of planting cocoa. Advice was given as to the clearing of the land, provision being made for shade trees.

Seeds distributed during the patrol included the following..... French Beans, Chinese Cabbage, Radish and Papaya.

The Citrus trees reported by Mr. Ross were noted to be bearing well, but the fruit is not yet ripe.

APPENDIX C. NATIVE LEGEND.

Further to Appendix B Patrol Report No. 4/50-51 S.H. Yeoman, A.D.C., an extra day was spent at Deniki in order to collect more information about the "Origin of the Biage People."

The path to the top of the mountain follows the main Kokoda - Moresby road for a distance of almost two miles and then branches to the right and continues, very steeply, in more or less a direct line up the mountain. As the road is seldom used, it was, in parts, completely overgrown. This necessitated delays while a path was cleared.

Upon reaching the summit, the councillor and Village Constable pointed out the trees mentioned by Mr. Yeoman in his report. These trees are of a common variety, but as to the type or name the author has no knowledge. There are three trees, each standing slightly over thirty five feet high. The approximate diameter of each being two feet. Perhaps when the type of tree is ascertained, the information may be useful in gauging the ages of the trees.

An endeavour was made to obtain more facts of the story itself, and on comparison, they agree with the story as told to Mr. Yeoman. Perhaps a minor difference would be the third tree. Whilst two are close together, the third one is situated almost twenty yards away. The author could not satisfy himself as to the meaning of this tree but the Deniki people insist it is closely bound up in the legend. All three are supposed to have a spell on them and any person who desecrates them is supposed to die as a result. The councillor claims that years ago a group of people settled on the top of the mountain and despite repeated warnings started to clear away the trees. A short time later all the newcomers died.

The Deniki people have promised to bring a seedling of a similar type tree to Kokoda for planting.

ARSENIA D.

REPORT ON R.P.C.

Reg. No. 6011. Const. IRENEKA.

Has good bearing and appearance;
was at all times cheerful and willing and an asset
to the patrol. Should make good H.C.O. material.

Reg. No. 1825. Const. HONKA.

Appearance and bearing good.
Proved a helpful man on the patrol.

Reg. No. 1639. Const. HAIKH.

Appearance and bearing good. Was
outshone by the other two, but gives the impression
that he would prove helpful should the occasion arise.

J.W. Hawley
J.W. HAWLEY, C.P.C.

FILE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA. N.D. Report No. 2-51/52

Patrol Conducted by J.W. FRAWLEY CADET P/O

Area Patrolled WAWONEA VALLEY AND FAHINAEMBO AREA

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans NIL

Natives 2 RPL & 1 INTERPRETER

Duration—From 27/8/1951 to 17/9/1951

Number of Days 22 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services FEB /1951

Medical /19..... UNKNOWN

Map Reference BUNA 4 MILE (REVISED) 2ND EDITION

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE INSPECTION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY:

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 .

.....
District Officer

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

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

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

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

Village Popula

Year... 1951

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRAT	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			In	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
ASISI	8.9.51	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
SORAPE	6.9.51	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	5
EVASUSU	6.9.51	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
BOTHU	6.9.51	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
PAPAKI	8.9.51	5	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	3	2	-	1	3
HOJAVANAMBO	8.9.51	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	2
HAMARA	13.9.51	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
URURU	13.9.51	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
WASIDA	13.9.51	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
KORODATA	13.9.51	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
HUNGIRI	14.9.51	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ERARISUSU	15.9.51	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2
SIRORATA	29.8.51	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
ANGARA	29.8.51	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GORABUNA	30.8.51	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
		30	28	1	1	4	1	6	3	3	4	1	2	17	17	-	12	14
WARABILA	31.8.51	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MANAGUBI	1.9.51	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-
RUMARA	1.9.51	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	9	-	-	-
EMO	1.9.51	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	1	-	-
EJARO	2.9.51	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
USILO	2.9.51	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
ABOMA	2.9.51	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-
WISAMABE	3.9.51	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
KORIO	3.9.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
		15	5	2	1	3	4	4	1	1	-	-	1	33	35	1	-	-

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS 30-8-133

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

6th November, 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-1951/52 KOKODA
BY MR. J.W. FRAWLEY, C.P.O.

An interesting report revealing the need for close attention to the Wawonga Area by the Assistant District Officer, Kokoda who, I have no doubt, will ensure that the area received the patrol s the present position merits.

The medical needs of the area have been brought to the notice of the Director of Public Health.

(SGD J.H.JONES)
DIRECTOR.

A.D.O
KOKODA

For your information
please.

[Handwritten signature]
.....
(A.D.O. F.P.K.A D, S.I.HO.)
for
District Commissioner, N.D.

12 DEC 1951
RR 2/57-52
COPY

DS 30/1-2/51-52

Sub-District Office,
Kokoda, N.D..

18th. October 1951.

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
Porondeta.

Ref: Patrol Report No.2/51-52.
Kokoda Sub-District, N.D..

Herewith three copies of the above report -- two for DDS & NA and one for your files. Sketch maps, of the area traversed, have been enclosed in the jackets together with extracts from the report for the various Departments concerned. An extra copy of census figures have also been enclosed for the P.H.D..

Native Situation (Page 8). From the report, the situation in the Wawonga is far from satisfactory and closecontact will be kept to see that this is improved.

However there is no doubt that it is due to the Lamington eruption, as before that date the villages and people were showing distinct signs of civic pride. Since the eruption there appears to be a certain amount of apathy -- as if they expected something more to happen. Every opportunity is being taken to restore their previous morale.

Village Officials. (Page 10) The task of the village officials, in the Wawonga, is a difficult one, as being mountain people they have a tendency to live in isolated dwellings rather than villages. This does not tend towards united effort on community projects such as villages and roads. The appointments were made from the best available but none of them is a forceful character. They need every encouragement and assistance from visiting officers and instructions have to be given very fully and pains taken to see that they are understood.

A new village constable is not needed at ASISI, as the present Constable lives quite handy and has good control. The three villages in his care are even closer together since the eruption.

A man will be chosen for EMO in the Wawonga next visit and the recommendation sent to your office for approval.

Health. (Page 13.) The Wawonga, like the Chirima and Biage, are Mountain people, with deep rooted prejudice of the OROKAIVA and his reputation for sorcery, so that it is most difficult to get them to the hospital. More success has been had with the Biage, whose villages are adjacent to the Government Station, and the Chirima who are being cared for by the Catholic Mission at Iongai.

Even if the Wawonga are persuaded to enter the hospital, they will abscond at the slightest excuse and hide themselves from seeking patrols.

The only solution, I feel, is more frequent medical patrols, so that the people can be treated on the spot, until confidence is obtained and they see the necessity for speedy treatment to their ills.

[Handwritten signature]
clty ddo

/SHY.

DS 30/1-2/51-52

Sub-District Office.
Kokoda, N.D..

27th. August 1951.

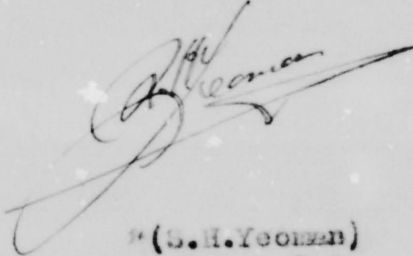
Mr. J.W.Frawley, CPO.
Kokoda, N.D..

Patrol Instructions.
No.2/51-52 -- WAWONGA Valley.

Following on verbal instructions, previously given you, you will prepare to leave for the WAWONGA Valley on the 27th. August 1951.

You will be accompanied by two constables of R.P.C. and an interpreter.

1. You will carry out a routine inspection of all villages visited - paying particular attention to hygiene measures.
2. Pay all Village Constables and advise them to report to Kokoda for a new uniform issue.
3. Inspect gardens - paying greater attention to those affected by pumice falls from Mt. Lamington.
4. Examine all villagers for sores, TU's etc. Treating minor cases on the spot but the worst ones should go to hospital for treatment.
5. MANAGUBI village are desirous of removing their present village to a new site. Inquire as to reasons and report on this request.
6. The ADO will be operating in the HANARA, KOROPATA and HONGIRI areas at approx. the time you return from the Wawonga to Ilimo. It is desired that you join him and continue on with his patrol.
7. The Wawonga patrol should occupy twelve days -- at the least.


S.H. Yeoman
Actg. A.D.C.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

D.D. District Office,
Kokoda, H.B.

21st September, 1951.

The District Commissioner,

POPOHUKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2/51-52.

Patrol Conducted by:- J.W. Frawley, Cadet Patrol
Officer.

Accompanied by:- 2 R.P.C. and 1 Interpreter.

Object of Patrol:- See patrol instructions.

Area Patrolled:- WANDABA Valley and ~~KAMINAWA~~
areas.

Map Reference:- HWA (Revised) 4 miles to
1 inch. 2nd Edition.

Duration of Patrol:- 27th August, 1951. to 17th
September, 1951. a total of
22 days.

Last Patrol:- D. Ross, C.P.C., February, 1951.

REMARKS.

The patrol was of a routine nature,
the author speaking as much time in the villages as
possible in an endeavour to familiarise himself with
the people, it being his first patrol into the area.

PAPAKI DIARY.

Monday 17th August, 1951.

In company with the Assistant District Officer, the patrol departed the Koroia Government Station and proceeded by jeep to Iliwa. Shortly after the arrival of the patrol, the PAPAKI and AFA Villages Constables reported at Iliwa.

The Assistant District Officer returned to Koroia in the jeep.

The patrol remained overnight at Iliwa.

Tuesday 21st.

The patrol departed Iliwa and proceeded to Papii (WU ANIWA) and thence to ARIKI (WU HAWA). Brief medical and general inspections were held and several minor matters were attended to. One native was sent to Koroia for court on a charge of having unlawfully assaulted his wife.

The patrol remained overnight at Aiaia.

Wednesday 23rd.

From Aiaia the patrol moved on to SIKORAPA (WU WU) where medical and general inspections were carried out. Several people were advised to seek treatment at hospital. WU ANIWA accompanied the patrol on the next stage of its journey to AIBANA, which village also comes under his control. Several minor matters were

3

settled after which the routine inspections were held.

The patrol remained overnight at
Angara.

Monday 30th.

The patrol departed Angara and moved to KARAHUA. The census was revised and then a general inspection of the village and gardens was held. The medical check up revealed that most of the people were in good physical condition. The next village to be visited was WARABILA No. 2 (VO JHU). The village was clean and tidy; several persons were advised to seek hospital treatment for sores, etc.

The patrol remained overnight at
Warabila.

Tuesday 31st.

Departing Warabila No. 2, the patrol proceeded to Warabila No. 1, and thence to EHO (VO HAROVI) via HAIKUBI and HUHARA (VO HUHARA). These villages were medically and generally inspected and the census books were brought up to date. Any disputes brought to the patrol were settled satisfactorily.

The patrol remained overnight at
Eho.

Wednesday 1st September.

The Village Constable HAWVI reported to the patrol and accompanied it to ALOHA via EJARD and UJILA, where VO HUHARA presented himself. Gardens were visited, medical inspections carried out and the villages subjected to routine inspections.

The patrol remained overnight at

Abana.

Monday 2nd.

Leaving the gear at Abana, the author proceeded to KOWIC via KOWA, via WIKAWA. The census books were brought up to date, medical and general inspections were carried out and the author returned to Abana.

The patrol remained overnight at Abana.

Monday 3rd.

Returned to Eru and investigated the people's wishes to have a Village Constable in the village. The present W has two other villages to look after and the Eru people feel the village would benefit from the added attention a resident W would be able to afford it. The information was handed to the A.S.O.

The patrol remained overnight at Eru.

Monday 4th.

From Eru, the patrol returned to Angara via Harobila. Advice was given to the people on the re routing and re grading of the road from Harobila to Angara. To date, these people have apparently paid little or no attention to concerns with constructing roads.

The patrol remained overnight at Angara.

Monday 5th.

Departing Angara, the patrol moved

back to Sivurata, when several more notices were called before the patrol returned to Asai.

The Asai people also said that a resident Village Constable be appointed. The present V C is busy, they claim with three other villages across the Kamael River, and unable, therefore to give sufficient of his time to Asai. The relevant information was presented to the Assistant District Officer when the patrol returned to Kolofo.

The patrol remained overnight at Asai.

Thursday 6th.

The author visited and censured BOYU, EVABU and SOBAE, the other three villages under the control of VC HAWA. Medical and general inspections were also held, and the patrol returned to Asai.

The patrol remained overnight at Asai.

Friday 7th.

The patrol returned to Ilio and reported to The Assistant District Officer upon his arrival.

The patrol remained overnight at Ilio.

Saturday 8th.

Sunday 9th.

Monday 10th.

Tuesday 11th.

Wednesday 12th.
The author was acting under the instructions of the A.D.O.

January 13th.

The patrol departed Iliwa and proceeded to HAWA (VO AWA), and later to HAWA and HAWA (VO HAWA).

In all villages the census was revised, medical and general inspections carried out. The author next visited the Kama River where the Kama Kama No. 2 road crosses it. HAWA was set down under the heading of HAWA and HAWA.

The patrol remained overnight at HAWA.

January 14th.

Leaving HAWA, the patrol proceeded to HAWA (VO HAWA). After a revision of census, the village was medically and generally inspected. Several minor matters were settled.

The patrol remained overnight at HAWA.

January 15th.

From HAWA, the patrol proceeded to HAWA, and after a census revision and routine inspection, the patrol moved on to HAWA, via HAWA. The author reported to the Assistant District Officer HAWA.

The patrol remained overnight at HAWA.

January 16th.

The patrol departed HAWA and

returned to Ilin via Uiraga.

The patrol remained overnight at Ilin.

Monday 17th.

Proceeding along the main motor road from Ilin, the patrol returned direct to the Kohoda Government Station, where the author reported back to the Assistant District Officer.

END OF DIARY.

GENERAL SITUATION

As in the Negro and Antioch areas, the patrol was well received in both areas visited.

The NEGRO area was last visited shortly after the eruption of Mount Lamington in order to ascertain the damage, if any, caused by the fall of pyroclastic ash.

Since that time, a number of people apparently have realized that the eruption has provided them with a first class excuse covering untold situations. As a consequence, very little work of a civic nature has been done houses are in disrepair, roads overgrown and villages dirty. The attitude on this point is the same as in the case of a few years ago. Several village officials, however, were contacted for their lack of interest in village affairs, and in general, advice and instructions were given to committees and Village Committees in order that the area may show some improvement by the time of the next patrol. Allowance, however, had to be made for the large number of recent deaths in the Umuqua Valley since the last patrol.

Food was not over plentiful. This may be attributed to a certain unwillingness to tend to the crops which had been covered with pyroclastic ash, with the obvious result that they rotted in the ground.

In the NEGRO villages along the Grand River there was some damage caused by the flooding of the river, the situation was vastly different. Villages were neat and tidy, roads cleared and guarded

and houses were in excellent condition.

Food supplies were plentiful, but not abundant. These villages had very few gardens completely destroyed when the River River flooded. The gardens have been used and the situation is in hand.

The other side, that once again, the main reason upon the high proportion of young men absent from their villages. It has not had the same effect as in the past.

Although several people were sent to Kofu for court for offences against the native regulations, no actual matters of crime were brought to the attention of the patrol. A number of petty disputes brought to the patrol for arbitration were settled satisfactorily.

GENERAL SITUATION

The officials in the Hunan Valley, with the possible exception of perhaps two, have been very lax over the preceding few months. Roads, villages and houses have been neglected and in some cases, gardens have been permitted to become overgrown.

As mentioned before, allowance must be made for the epidemic which has killed quite a number of the people. Whenever any sickness appears in a village there is a strong tendency for the majority of the people to seek refuge in gardens or such places, to the subsequent neglect of their villages.

The officials concerned were reminded of their responsibilities and were urged to make improvements in their respective villages.

Once again, a contrast was noticed when the patrol moved into the exclusive area. These local officials, almost to a man, have much conscientious attempts to carry out their duties as required.

VILLAGES AND HOUSES.

The condition of housing and villages give an indication of the trend in the more visited. While in the Umuoya, villages have been neglected and houses show signs of decay, the Oshana villages present a different picture. The Oshana villages are clean and orderly, and houses neat, well constructed and in good repair.

Steps have been taken which should insure that the situation in the Umuoya improve.

The houses of Umuoya are generally a single-story structure with a veranda in front. Materials used are mainly mud for the walls, grass for the roof and mud for the floor.

The houses here in the Oshana villages are two-story buildings with the veranda and the materials employed are similar to those in the Umuoya. Some of the (six) roofs, however, are corrugated. Many of these are to be seen in the Oshana villages, where the roofs are made of mud, and the walls are plastered over. The general appearance of this village is an example which all villages could be expected to follow.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads in the Province were not up to standard. At present many of them are partially constructed and grading has not been completed for quite some time.

The main fault lies in the matter of the roads. Initially, the people responsible for the construction paid no attention to cost. When necessary, the author gave advice and instructions to remedy this.

Roads throughout the PROVINCE were in a deplorable state. Most of them could be classified as jeep roads except for the existence of a few sections such as the road to the north. It is common practice for a village to set aside one day per week to be spent in maintenance work on the road.

While at Baguio, the author visited the location where previously a trail crossed the Baguio River to Mariposa. After inspection, the author decided the crossing, in its present state, to be unsafe. The price of the construction was estimated to be of a higher order than that of a new bridge.

There was a bridge over the Baguio River at Baguio and also a fine suspension bridge over the Baguio River at Baguio. The author decided to build a new bridge over the Baguio River at Baguio. In addition, a new bridge over the Baguio River at Baguio was found to be in a deplorable state and was estimated to be of a higher order than that of a new bridge.

For the convenience of the public, a limited number of
concessions have been made.

Generally speaking, the
majority of the roads and bridges in the
Rhine-land District have been planned with
consideration with the result, speedily, considerable
walking is possible.

INDIAN OCCUPATION.

While at Kowpala, a number of
men were observed engaged in the manufacture of
cooking pots.

Inspection revealed that mud is obtained
from the nearby Kowpala River and beaten to remove lumps
and to ensure a uniform thickness throughout. The mud,
or clay, is then allowed to dry out sufficiently to
permit easy shaping. After the shaping, which is usually
done by hand, a smooth finish is imparted by patting
with flat stones or pieces of wood.

In the final step, a fire is built
in a hole and the pots are placed inside and fired.

The finished articles, though essentially
impermeable -- the fire being of insufficient heat to
fuse the particles of the clay -- it is not porous and
holds water without any seepage.

In relation to this, the author
endeavored to explain a simple method of glazing
-- using salt -- but whether or not this will be adopted,
or even tried, remains to be seen.

The pots are used by the Kowpala
people in trading ventures with the Harwa, Adia,
Pandi and Lamoga peoples, receiving in exchange,
pigs, fowls, food and sometimes money.

ITALY.

The people of the Orange Valley have recently suffered from an epidemic of a pulmonary nature, which is credited with being caused by the action of a large number of people.

At the time of the period, it was claimed that no person had the particular illness, and therefore infection relating to it is of a contagious nature. Symptoms appear to be severe pneumonia, accompanied by chest pain which later extends to the chest. A general rise of body temperature, about to fever pitch, is associated with the condition. Reports as to the duration of the illness, that is, from the moment of commencement to the time of death, vary from a few days to one month.

Some of the older members of the community state that epidemics of this nature occur, more or less regularly, every year.

In the Orange district, of a combined population of 936, no less than 73 deaths have occurred in the few days or weeks since the last period, as against 20 deaths for the same period. The mortality, admittedly, should be much higher, but once again, the problem of sanitation at work has to be faced. One thing is certain and that is that the workers can't look forward to immediate relief unless their health situation improves.

The health of the people in general, if it is being considered in this connection, is poor. Many people with large noses and typical ulcers, together with a large number of cases of syphilis and other venereal diseases are treated at hospital. In addition,

Several cases of malarial fever were reported
on the spot by the author.

It being nearly a matter of course
since a census was taken in the Orange Valley, the
figures now submitted for that area are not complete,
however from a health point of view, they are
pertinent ones.

The Orange Valley along the
Rural River would seem to be more healthy, generally,
than the Orange Valley. The figures from the
complete figures for the year, since the last
contacted in this area. The total deaths also include
those killed in the eruption of Mount Lexington. The
incidence of cases, however, and general health conditions
is much lower than in the Orange area.

The people of the two areas visited
have access to public and private hospitals and the
State Prison hospital, the latter being situated in
the approximate center of the two areas. Because of
the distance of the two Government hospitals, the
majority of the people disregard them when treatment
becomes necessary or desirable. Undoubtedly, it is
not the policy of the medical service to supply food
to inpatients, and so, rather than go to the trouble
of arranging a supply of food to be brought to them at
five, a large number of people prefer to go
to hospital.

To bring treatment to these people
and successfully to help in the bad day epidemic
such as mentioned above, it would seem that the most
effective method would be to institute long medical
stations in these areas.

ANNALS.

When the last patrol visited the ... one of its objects was to ascertain the damage, if any done to the gardens by the fall of prices and. At that time little or no actual damage was done. However, the native people give under the impression that crops had already been spoiled and so no preventive measures were taken and little further interest was shown in them. Consequently, food crops rotted in the ground.

The gardens were prepared and it is from them that the people are getting their present supply. Food is not scarce in the ... nor is it abundant.

Later in January, when the ... gardens of the ... people were completely destroyed. These people received nothing from the Administration until such time as their newly made gardens were producing sufficient food for them to be independent of outside aid. The crops were of a supplementary nature which have been tried over to the present time. The author in his inspections of gardens, noticed very large areas unutilized devoted exclusively to trees. Some of these are already matured and ready for harvesting. And although food is still plentiful, a few months should see the ...

With the ... in the ... are found in considerable quantities in some of the larger streams in this vicinity. Though small, they are quite tasty, and are caught without much effort, even by the small boys.

NAME ON R.F.R.

REV. DR. GAIL. JOHN. HENRY.

Good bearing and cheerful disposition.
As agent to the point.

REV. DR. GAIL. JOHN. HENRY.

Aggressive and bearing only fair,
but nevertheless, a light man.

J. H. Hawley
S. W. Hawley, Oct 19/0.

ation Register

Area Patrolled... FAHINAEMBO.....

GRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
			AT WORK				STUDENTS						Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child			Adults				
M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F		M	F	M	F	
-	7	6	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	30	12	23	2	20	19	19	28	25	99	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	5	9	1	10	13	8	12	12	45	
-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	19	5	13	1	11	16	9	21	16	62	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	6	16	3	14	8	14	17	17	61	
3	3	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	20	35	12	39	4	33	31	36	45	41	158	
2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	7	19	4	16	1	14	9	7	13	16	50	
-	-	2	4	3	1	-	3	1	-	1	4	15	7	14	-	17	4	12	14	12	55	
1	-	1	8	7	2	-	5	-	-	-	8	19	6	14	-	16	8	8	9	9	56	
1	5	3	9	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	19	4	11	-	13	15	12	10	11	59	
-	-	1	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	4	13	-	15	19	10	11	11	62	
-	1	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	8	31	8	16	-	19	13	14	26	18	78	
2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	23	2	14	2	13	16	10	23	17	69	
-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	31	11	28	1	17	31	30	37	36	137	
-	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	2	5	-	5	7	3	3	7	26	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	4	-	5	8	9	6	7	30	
14	24	9	45	16	21	-	8	1	2	1	112	298	90	236	15	220	217	206	275	255	1047	

WAWONGA

140
65
79
99
94
81
213
77
90
938

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	
RICE	36 lbs	36					
MEAT	10 TINS	10					
SUGAR	3 lbs	3 lbs					
SALT	20 lbs	1 lb					
TOBACCO	15 lbs	$\frac{1}{2}$		$11\frac{1}{2}$	3		
MATCHES	12 bxs	12					
TEA	3 lbs	3					

(REMAINDER DISTRIB. IN
WAWONGA VALLEY)

FILE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Koroda N.D. Report No. 3/51-52

Patrol Conducted by S.H. YEOMAN, ACTG. A.D.O.

Area Patrolled ANTEMBA, FAINARMOO & PARTIAL BASSA

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans NIL

Natives THREE (2 R.P.C., 1 INTERP.)

Duration—From 4/9/1957 to 17/9/1957

Number of Days FOURTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 24/7/1957

Medical/...../19 (NOT KNOWN)

Map Reference BUNA REVISED 4 MILES TO UNCT

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE INSPECTION, COMPLETION OF LAND TRANSFER & VIEWING OF CERTAIN ROADS WITH REGARD TO MOTOR TRAFFIC

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 .

.....
District Officer

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ NIL

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

12 DEC 1951

PR 3/1/51

In Reply

Please Quote

D.S. 30-8-136

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY,

27th November, 1951.

MEMORANDUM FOR—

District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 1951/52 - KOKODA.

The progress made and the contentment of the native people in this area make pleasant reading and as you remarked, Mr. S. H. Yeoman is to be congratulated on the part he has played in bringing about such a satisfactory state of affairs. The plentiful supplies of food, the attention given to roads and housing were noted. It is to be hoped that by regular patrols and the genuine interest taken in native problems and effort that the all-round improvement in the Sub-district will continue.

J. H. Jones
(J. H. Jones) *JHJ*
DIRECTOR.

a/Assistant District Officer,
KOKODA.

For your information, please.

F. P. Kaad
.....
(F. P. KAAD, A. D. O, SAIHO)
for
District Commissioner,



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

AJM.GL

All Correspondence
to be addressed to the Director

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 19/4/8/PHD.646

Department of Public Health,
Port Moresby

1st December, 1951.

Assistant District Officer,

KOKODA

Reference your Patrol Report of Mr. Yeoman of
10th October, 1951 - No. 3 - 1951/1952.

It is desired to advise that some stocks of
Iodised salt are held by this Department, but at present
are only sufficient for use by a research project, which
is about to get under way.

The use of this salt in coping with Endemic
Goitre is mainly of a preventative nature - it is a
prophylactic and must be used constantly, over a long
period of years and it's taking must be constantly
supervised. This salt is not a curative agent in this
disease.

So you can see that considerable organisation
is required for the salt to be available to be taken
permanently by the native inhabitants.

Dr. A.J. May
Assistant Director Medical Services
For DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

14 NOV 1951

PR 3/51-52

Headquarters,
Northern Division,
P. P. NEW GUINEA.
6th November, 1951

File 30-2-4/585

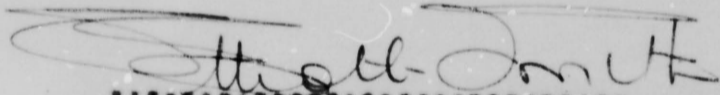
The Director,
District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORSBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 1/51-52 - KOKODA.

Forwarded please - there is very little comment needed from me - this district, from personal observation is in very good order indeed.

Light vehicular roads now extend to AREMNI, KEMARA and KAJU and soon it is hoped to get as far as KAHANDARA and ASISI.

Mr. Yeoman, who expects to depart on leave in January, 1952 is to be congratulated upon his interest and energy.


.....
a/District Commissioner, N.D.

SE-S/BA

Copy to:-

A. P. G. KEMARA.

/SKY.

DS 31/1-3/51-52.

Sub-District Office,
Kokoda, N.D.

16th. October 1951.

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
Porondata.

Ref: Patrol Report No.3/51-52.
Kokoda Sub-District, N.D.

Herewith three copies of the above report, -- two for DDS & NA and one for your files. Sketch maps are also enclosed in the jackets.

The maps show the proposed feeder roads -- some of which are already completed and others well under way -- as well as indicating the groupings as discussed in appendix 'A' of the report.

Apart from the above there is no further comment.

(S.H. Yeoman)
ACTG. A.D.O.

/SHY.

DS 30/1

Sub-District Office,
Kokoda, N.D.

10th. October 1951.

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONETA.

Patrol Report No.3/51-52.
Autembo-Fahinaembo and portion
of the Biage area, Kokoda Sub-
District.

Patrol by : S.H.Yeoman, Actg. A.D.O.
To : Autembo, Fahinaembo and portion of Biage Area.
Nature of Patrol : Routine inspection, Completion of Land Transfers and viewing certain roads with regard to their suitability for vehicles.
Route Traversed : Kokoda to Kepara. Thence to Sengi and return. To Kanandara and return to Kokoda. To Gorari Mission and thence to Ilimo. From Ilimo to Waju and Onjeta, and return to Ilimo. To Inge and Ambeni and return to Kokoda. To Ilimo and on to Papaki and Asisi. To Saga, Botua and Amada and Deniki.
Date Departed : 4th. September 1951.
Date Returned : 17th. September 1951.
Patrol Accompanied by : 2 Consts. Of RPC and 1 Interpreter.
Last patrol : 24th. July 1951. By. CPO Frawley DDS&NA.
Map : Sketch map attached. This is based on the 'BUNA REVISED' 4 miles to 1 inch.

Introduction.

.....

This patrol was undertaken with the intention of inspecting villages in the Autembo, Fahinaembo and portion of the Biage areas and to complete transactions for land transfer to the Crown on behalf of the Anglican Mission. Opportunity was also taken to inspect certain patrol paths, with a view to converting them to jeep roads -- and so opening up new areas to this mode of travel. It is to be noted that carriers - 12 only - were used on two days only and then for 40 minutes each day. Most of the area covered by the patrol was accomplished with aid of jeep and trailer. It is thought that the patrol accomplished its objects and the Native position throughout the Districts visited was found to be satisfactory. Matters of interest regarding the naming of the 'Biage and Croksiva' peoples have been obtained and details are attached in the form of an appendix.

(2)

D I A R Y.

- 4th. Sept. Patrol intended leaving station at 7.30 am. but, was delayed by arrival of Douglas aircraft with cargo which had to be carted to station before departure.
Finally left Kokoda at 2 pm., by jeep, for PIRIVE. Leaving vehicle here, carriers were procured, and the party proceeded to Kepara, arriving 3.35 pm.. Inspected village and surroundings; had 'talks' with the people, and village officials from nearby villages.
Camped for night.
- 5th. Sept. Leaving gear at Kepara Rest House with police, set out for KOMONDO and SENGI.
Both villages inspected and discussions were held with the villagers regarding roads, and agricultural matters etc..
On return journey to Kepara visited gardens. During the afternoon, traversed the boundaries of land, as applied for by Anglican Mission, intended for church and school.
- 6th. Sept. Left camp at 7.30 am. and proceeded to Kanandara, sending gear on to Pirive to await my arrival. Returned to Kokoda, by jeep, and stayed overnight.
- 7th. Sept. Resumed patrol to GORARI Mission site, where a survey was made of a further block of land required by the Anglican Mission. The boundaries were traversed with the owners and the matter finalised. Patrol then moved onto Ilimo visiting, NAMBISOTA, HANJIRI and SAUNI villages en route. On arrival at Ilimo, Mr. CPO Frawley reported from the WAWONGA Valley.
Three trips were made from Ilimo to Wairopi, with jeep and trailer, transporting machinery and garden produce ex DASEF garden project. This at the request of Mr. A. Boag of the Agricultural Dept..
Pitched camp at Ilimo for night.
- 8th. Sept. Mr. Frawley to ASISI, PAPARI and HOJAVOHAMBO -- checking census, whilst writer departed for Gorari and walked into WAJU and OMJETA. Both villages inspected and everything found to be satisfactory. Road from GORARI to WAJU can be made into a vehicular road with little work.
Returned to Gorari Mission and then returned to Ilimo, by jeep, along the main motor road to Wairopi.
- 9th. Sept. Mr. Frawley remained in camp at Ilimo whilst I proceeded to INGE and AMBENI villages. Jeep road from main road to INGE has been completed and this portion was accomplished by jeep. The villagers are most enthusiastic about the road and AMBENI people have made a start on the section from AMBENI to INGE.
At AMBENI it was found that most of the villagers were absent at EIVO Mission, but officials were present. They reported no troubles or disputes. Patrol then returned to main road and returned to Kokoda to meet the District Commissioner who was expected on 10th.
- 10th. Sept. At Kokoda. Advised by signal D.C. delayed until Tuesday 11th. Remained at Kokoda attending to urgent matters received in mail during absence.

- 11th. Sept. At Kokoda, discussing District and land matters with District Commissioner.
- 12th. Sept. Again left on patrol-- destination Ilimo. Found Interpreter DIKAI, seriously ill with pneumonia, so returned Kokoda immediately for his urgent treatment.
Mr. Frawley instructed to proceed to HAHARA and HUNGIRI areas.
- 13th. Sept. To Ilimo by jeep and then to BIVO Mission to complete land transactions for Anglican Mission site. During afternoon heard complaints and minor disputes from the Natives in the vicinity of Ilimo, only minor matters brought to attention of patrol.
- 14th. Sept. Returned to Kokoda visiting and inspecting SIRI, PIRIVE and Kokoda Villages, on the way.
- 15th. Sept. To SAGA, ANADA and BOTUE and return.
- 16th. Sept. At Kokoda attending to mail and other Station matters.
- 17th. Sept. To Deniki to plant out cocoa seedlings, as a village agricultural project. Returned by way of PITOKI, KOIASI and SAVAI-A to the station.

.....

Native Situation.

The Native situation in the areas visited remains normal. There were no serious troubles or crime in the villages and relations with the Administration are most friendly.

The people seem happy and contented and are going about their normal pursuits.

The patrol was welcomed everywhere and the Natives showed keenness and interest with regards to its object.

It was noted that all instructions, given by the previous patrol, regarding repairs to houses and sanitation had been carried out.

At AMBANI, INGE villages and in the WAIROPI area, the villagers have become very 'earth-tremor conscious' -- the patrol was repeatedly asked if there was any danger from such phenomena.

As the writer believes, after discussions with Mr. G.A. Taylor (Vulcanologist), that the recent tremors felt on this side of the KUMUSI River, were tectonic rather than volcanic and did not emanate from Lamington, the people were assured that they were perfectly safe.

Rumours of impending disaster from Lamington, originating with some absconding patients from SAIMO, were also causing some concern, but the people were again reassured concerning these tales.

One case of sorcery was dealt with at Kepara and as the belief in sorcery, in this area, is most strong, considerable time was spent in discussing this matter with the villagers.

At every opportunity the Administration's aims, for improvement in Education and Agricultural methods as well as health and formation of Village Councils, were propounded.

Some hours were also spent in obtaining information regarding the early history of the 'BIAGE' people and the pottery manufacture of the Autembe and as stated previously, These are attached as appendices.

Law & Order.

There has been no serious crime in the area visited since last December. One case of sorcery was brought to the attention of the Court of Native Matters and dealt with on the spot. Some village disputes over the ownership of economic trees were also heard and settled with satisfaction to both parties -- with the aid of elders and village officials. The people are particularly law abiding but their hot-heads are apt to lead them into trouble.

Native Officials.

By the appearance of the villages and roads, the Officials would appear to have good control. There has been no changes among the Village Constables or Councillors since the last patrol. Outstanding wages were paid to all Village Constables, and, where necessary, instructions were given them to report to the Station for a new uniform issue.

Villages & Housing.

There is little need for comment. The people still take pride in their villages and apart from one or two which were untidy, rather than dirty, there was no cause for complaint. Instructions were given to the officials, of the two villages concerned, to remedy the faults.

Rest Houses.

Are situated at KEPARA, WAJU, AMBENI, SISIBETA, ASISI and ILLIMO. Most of these are new, and all are in good condition. They are not large but are sufficient for patrol needs.

Roads & Bridges.

The patrol paths and bridges were all in excellent order -- the paths being well defined and tended. The main patrol route from PIRIVE, on the main vehicular road, to KEPARA was viewed with an eye to making this into a jeep road -- with a possible extension to KANANDARA (in a southerly direction) and to KOMONDO and SEINGI (in a SE direction). The patrol track from GORARI Mission site to WAJU, from the main road to INGE and AMBENI and from ILLIMO to ASISI were also viewed with this intent.

As stated in a previous report, alterations to these tracks, can be carried out with ease and would be of immense value to the Native population -- human portage would be abolished in those particular areas and the roads would serve as an outlet for garden produce. Particularly, rice, when harvested and ready for hulling at the Govt. Station. These advantages were pointed out to the Villagers concerned and they were most enthusiastic about the project. As a matter of fact the INGE villagers had completed their portion of the road before the patrol returned and the writer was able to drive a jeep to that village -- a distance of two miles from the main road. The AMBENI people were about to commence their section, which would join the new INGE road at that village.

The road from ILLIMO to ASISI is in good condition, and jeeps can already proceed as far as PAPAKI. The remainder of the track needs little work apart from the formation of a low level crossing at the EIVO River. The villagers will be commencing this work in the near future..

Roads & Bridges continued.

The main vehicular road from Kokoda to Wairopi was in excellent condition, as were the bridges spanning the various rivers. Constant maintenance is carried out by road gangs, situated at convenient spots along the road. Each gang being responsible for a section.

At WAIROPI, the KUMUSI River is settling down into its original bed and a temporary canebridge has been erected just below AJEKA village. As soon as the Kumusi establishes itself in a, more or less, permanent bed and effort will be made to restore the old wire foot bridge on the site of its old position.

Communications.

The 'phone line from Wairopi to Kokoda was inspected for faults, but the main trouble could not be found and some time will have to be spent on the job at a later date. New posts have been installed for nearly the whole length of the line.

A section between Wairopi and Wasita, in the ^{WASHEP} Popondeta Sub-District, has been completely ^{WASHEP} away by the Kumusi floods and will have to be restored before contact can be made with HQ.

Labour and Recruiting.

Complaints were made by the officials of the ASISI/PAPAKI villages that most of the eligible men from those places were leaving and seeking employment in other areas; but, as these people are leaving voluntarily there is little that can be done to remedy the situation.

The Biage area is also suffering from the great number of men absent from the villages, and the death of those in a recent pneumonic epidemic.

All Admin. labour camps along the main vehicular road were inspected and found to be clean. Proper hygiene arrangements being installed in all camps. The labour had no complaints.

Carriers.

Only twelve carriers were used during the whole duration of the patrol and these for two days only and for a period of forty minutes each day. Total man hours being sixteen.

The motor roads existant making most villages open to jeep travel.

Native Lands.

Areas of land at KEBARA, GORARI and BIVO have been applied for by the Anglican Mission -- for school and church purposes.

Mr. CPO Ross surveyed and pegged these areas but left Kokoda, on leave, before final transactions were completed.

The present patrol walked the boundaries of the lands with the vendors of each plot and made certain that all were conversant with the area to be sold and the transactions were finalised.

NOTE. 10/10/51.

Since patrol returned to Station and up to date, the INGE - AMENI jeep road has been completed and is open to ~~Village~~ jeep traffic.

A goodly portion of the GORARI-WAJU road has been cleared and the track from PIRIVE to KEBARA should be finished within two weeks.

.....

Separate sheets for AGRICULTURE, HEALTH and RPC are attached with an extra copy for the Departments concerned.

Agriculture.

Gardens, everywhere, were inspected and found to be well tended -- big areas are under cultivation, particularly in the KOMONDO, SINGI and PAKKI area.

Taro, bananas, yamsw and corn being the main crops, at the lower levels, with sweet potato replacing taro in the Iora Valley.

Citrus fruits are also prominent in all villages visited

The villagers report garden supplies plentiful and there were no shortages of food anywhere in the area.

Rice growing is in abeyance, at the moment, but it is hoped to commence operations again, in January, when new seed will be planted. Greater supervision will be given to the next planting and harvesting and the writer has gained more knowledge of this crop. However, results of the previous planting were good despite lack of knowledge.

A new 'two-man' huller has been received at Kokoda and is now being mounted so that it can be transported, by jeep, to various centres in the Sub-District, when hulling operations commence. A small hand huller, installed at WAJU is still being used by the villagers to hull small supplies of individual gardens.

In most of the gardens visited the taro showed distinct signs of 'Mosaic' in the leaf and the Natives were shown this and taught to identify it. They were also told that the corn from such a plant was edible, but, they should not re-plant suckers from it - this to prevent the spread of the leaf disease.

A further taro disease, which I call 'curly-leaf' ^{for} from want of a better name, was also shown to the villagers and they were instructed to pull out these plants and burn them.

These 'curly-leaf' plants were shown to Dr. McShee, of BSW Agricultural Department, on a recent visit to Kokoda, and although he did not identify the disease at the time, he did emphasise the necessity for destroying such plants by fire in case the disease spreads to others.

The people seemed to appreciate the interest shown in their gardens.

Figs and fowls are plentiful, in all villages, and would appear to be healthy.

.....

Health.

The health of the Native population, in the villages visited by the patrol, was generally good; but, the BLAGE had lost quite a number of people through a recent pneumonic epidemic. This would appear to have disappeared as no cases existed at the time of the inspection.

New sores or ulcers were evident -- this because most of those suffering from them had been sent to hospital by the last patrol.

Goitre is still a curse in the KASANDARA, KEPARA and PIAIVE area. Some of the goitres are so pendulous that they touch the sufferer's chest.

Owing to two successful operations, carried out in Port Moresby -- one an infected goitre -- this office is being approached more often by people who desire that the operation be performed on them.

Previous requisitions for iodised salt, for issue to the children in the goitre belt, have met with no success.

Most villages are well sited and hygiene arrangements -- latrined and rubbish pits -- exist in all cases. The source of water supply is from fast flowing mountain streams and the places, where water is obtained, were found to be free from pollution. The villagers are quick to complain of any infringement of this.

Existing burial grounds are well cared for and are at suitable distances from the villages.

The Native Mission teachers at Kepara and Gorari were instructed to construct latrines for the school children and church goers -- none were in existence although 85 children attend school at Kepara and approximately 90 at Gorari -- with provision for both sexes. A commencement had been made on this work before the patrol returned to the station.

.....

R.P.C.

The patrol was accompanied by:-

Reg. No. 6806

Const. IMAAI

Reg. No. 6827

Const. AIVE

Both have visited the area before and are familiar with the people and the environment. They performed their duties in an efficient manner and gave no cause for complaint.

.....

(S.H. Yocann)
Actg. A.D.O.

Appendix 'A' -- Patrol Report No. 3/51-52. Kokoda Sub-District.

Notes on the people of the Kokoda Sub-District and the Northern District Generally.

During a recent patrol to the BIAGE area, in this Sub-District, the query as to the origin of the word 'Biage' was raised, as there was no land, prominent feature or river so named.

Younger village officials disclaimed knowledge; but said their fathers had told them that the name had been given to their people by the white man.

This caused, the writer to make further inquiries from the elders, and the following story was obtained. This is set down, with other notes of a general nature, obtained at the same time, as a matter of interest.

The natives inhabiting the IORA River Valley -- or what is now generally known as the 'Gap' in the main Owen Stanley Range -- and the foothills in the vicinity, are usually alluded to as 'the BIAGE'; but, they originally consisted of two groups -- the HUNGU and HUMU.

They were warlike and often clashed with the KAHINAEMBO, who inhabited the Kokoda Valley -- particularly the sub-group known as the AUTEMBO, belonging to the villages of PIRIVI and KANANDARA, also, the now abandoned PAITEMBARI and HAINAGARI. 'Autembo' translated from the Kahinaembo dialect means 'Bush people' (AUTE - bush and EMBO - man).

Finally deciding to take the land from the Autembo, the Hungu called the KAGI people, from the Koiari area in Central District, in as allies and fought the Autembo. They met with some success and settled themselves on the foothills of the Owen Stanleys, adjacent to the present Government Station at Kokoda. A sort of armed truce then prevailed between the two tribes.

The HUMU people spread down the YODDA Valley as far as KANGA, near the mouth of the Chirima River; but, disease and sickness gradually reduced their number, until only a handful remained in Kanga and these are now intermarried with the MAI-IAMA people, of the Chirima, to such an extent that they have almost lost their identity as a separate group.

About this time, the first miners proceeding to the Yodda Gold-fields, via the Kumasi River route, arrived in the area. They came by way of BOGI - a station established by Mr. Monkton on the Kumasi River.

The Autembo village of TUTUPU (or TUTUFU), where the present Government Station now stands, was a sort of camping ground for the miners. Here the stores were sorted and made ready for the final trek to the Yodda field.

The Hungu people seeing and becoming covetous of the miners' goods and chattels -- axes, knives and nani material -- were at first inclined to be friendly and accepted gifts, however, they were overruled by an influential man named SIRARI, and decided to take matters into their own hands and obtain the goods by raids.

SIRARI was the son of a HUNGU woman and a KaruKaru man from the Chirima, and had had contact with the miners in the AIKORA previously. He had acted as guide for them.

He, now visited the miners' camp on the KASO River, near the present village of SBIBA, to say out the land. He then returned to his village IPORO (now DENIKI) and organised some young men into a war party and set out to attack the camp.

They were preparing to hurl spears from ambush when they were sighted and after a parley with the white men agreed to return to their village and bring food in exchange for gifts. However, on the journey homewards, SIRARI, harangued the young men into returning and attacking the camp.

A night raid was planned and carried out successfully, and with other goods a shotgun, 2 revolvers and some cartridges were stolen -- this without disturbing the camp. The Hungu then returned to their villages with the spoils of the raid.

SIRARI emboldened by his possession of arms, and having some knowledge of them through his association with the Aikora miners, prevailed on the Hungu to attack the Autembo people, and with this purpose in mind they set out; but, were met on the road by the irritated miners seeking the return of the stolen goods. A clash occurred, wherein three natives were killed before the war party finally ran off. Further retribution was then handed out by the miners, who burnt the villages in that particular area and destroyed gardens and pigs. The Hungu then took to the surrounding hills but SIRARI fled to KAGI in the Centfal District where he remained.

The miners then contacted the Government Post at BOGI, asking for assistance. In response an Official (I should think this would be Mr. Fowler) arrived at TUTUFU where he set up camp. Among his police detachment, were two NAURU constables that spoke the local Hungu dialect. These were despatched to the villages as contact men, assuring the people that no harm was intended by the Government party if the Hungu behaved themselves and SIRARI presented himself and handed over the stolen weapons. SIRARI eventually presented himself on the outskirts of the Government camp with villagers carrying a gift of ten pigs. The Hungu men, when within calling distance, shouted 'BIAGE! BIAGE!' (the word for peace in their own dialect) at the same time tapping their chests to indicate they were friendly. After a parley with the Officer, the shotguns etc were handed over; gifts exchanged and friendly relations established.

From then on, every time a Hungu villager approached the camp or that of the miners and was within calling distance he would call out 'BIAGE' and tap his chest to show he was on friendly business. Thus, to the whitemen, they became known as the 'Biage people' and that name has endured.

Sirari was later sent to BUNA Station and later returned in the uniform of a village constable. He then circulated among the Hungu people preaching friendship with the white men. About this time his name changed to 'GAVANA', which is believed to be a corruption of the word 'Government' as he was generally known as the Government messenger.

He was the intermediary between the Government and the Hungu and was responsible for the good connecting roads between Port Moresby and Kokoda as well as the extensions to the Yodda and station on the Kumusi River -- Bogi. He served many years before being retired to his village an old man.

As the meaning of the word Biage is not generally known to the Hungu people and only the elders seem aware of it as the word for 'peace'; it is possible that the word is lost to the dialect through disuse -- fighting having died right out of existence -- or the word may have been taken from the 'BEREPO' dialect and corrupted into 'Biage'. The Berepo word is 'BEKABARI' (to make peace). The NOTU and BINANDERS word is 'BEGABARI'.

(3)

So, as the three words are similar in sound, if not in spelling, and it was in common use among the warring peoples, in the old fighting days, it is probable that the latter explanation is correct.

The fact that the HUNGU and HUMI Natives called in the Koiari as allies during their fighting with the Autembo, is readily understandable, as they are closely related to the Koiari and the legends of their origin would indicate the SERRAGINA area, in the Central Division, as being their original habitation.

The present Government Station is still situated on the site of old Tutupu village -- the people ~~from there~~ having emigrated from there on the arrival of the first Government Officer from Bogi. They later set themselves up on new sites at SAGA and AMADA.

Further inquiries, from the Orokaiva people, in connection with the above, confirmed the story and also brought forth the information that the first white men to visit the North East coast of Papua, grouped the whole of the Native population, in the Northern Division, under the name of 'MAMARE'; but, later, because of the cries of a certain section -- ORO! ORO! ORO KAIWA! (a welcome) they became known as the Orokaiva.

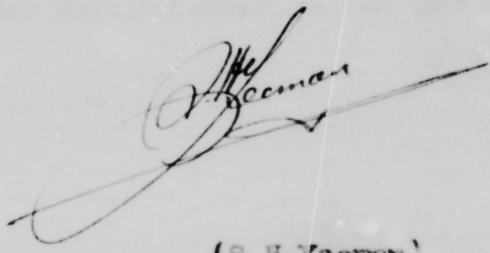
According to the elders questioned the true name of the Orokaiva is BEREPE -- meaning 'Inland People' as distinct from the coastal BILANDERE and NOTU natives.

The Berepe are again divided into two large groups. The KAHINAEMBO -- coming from the word KAHINA, as applied to the rivers flowing from the main range, and meaning literally (with the word 'embo' a man) the 'up-river men' and the FAHINA (again with the suffix embo) meaning 'down-river men' or the hill people and the plains people.

The Kahinaembo inhabit the villages as far as AMBENI, in a South East direction from Kokoda Station, and from that village, right through the Isivita, Divinukoiari, Togahau, Asingi and Sambutata areas, the natives belong to the Kahinaembo group.

Whilst the Kahinaembo and the Fahinaembo are the two main groups of the Berepe people, these are again broken up into sub-clans and totemic groups and when more information is obtained on these another report will be written.

The group areas discussed above have been indicated on the accompanying patrol map.



(S. H. Yecman)
Actg. A.D.O.

atic

Annex 'B' -- Patrol Report No. 3 51-52, Kokoda Sub-District.

OROKAIVA ARTIFACTS

A good type of clay pot, called OVB, is made by the women in the AUTREBO villages of the Kokoda Valley. They are used for cooking and the storage of water.

The art is known to all women in this area; but, some practice it more than others, probably because they are more industrious and/or the clay deposits are situated within the family land boundaries. However, the manufacture is not confined to certain families - by custom - such as the canoe making families in the coastal parts of the Northern Division.

The pots are hand fashioned and built up from a base, of rough saucer shape, - in successive strips of clay. The strips of clay are rolled on the thigh; on the arm or betw on the palms of the hands, to give shape and smoothness. The clay strips are of varying lengths according to size or shape of pot.

Each daily stage of the moulding is dried in the sun - for a short period only - and then placed away in the house as too much sun causes crumbling and cracks. Before the next day's work is commenced water is poured on and into the pot before the actual work commences, on the succeeding stage. This so the newly worked strips will 'take' on the dried out portion.

When the moulding is complete the pot is placed in a sunny place for a proximately one week, to dry out, and is then ready for use. The finished product is fairly hardy and serviceable.

The clay, when new, is reddish in colour and is obtained from deposits in the local foothills.

The largest pots observed were approx. 18" high and 15" at the widest diameter. In most cases the pots continue straight up from the broadest part to the mouth, so that, in the case quoted above, the opening is still 15" (See drawing (1)). Others are slightly curved in near the top giving a narrower opening (See drawing (2)). The smallest pots would measure approx. 8" high and 6-7" diameter.

Besides their uses in the village, the Orokaiwas, in this area, had an extensive trade with the Biage and Wawonga people. Genas (plaited armbands), grass sleeping mats and kiapas (net bags) being received in exchange for the pots.

Some of the clay pots have been found as far afield as the Chirima valley. Not by direct trade but by round about methods. However the trade was not extensive in that Valley as the two people were unfriendly and the traditional method of cooking in the Chirima is in pits or on beds of hot stones.

The trading of pots is now falling off, as the Wawonga and Biage villagers prefer the iron articles so readily obtained in the local trade stores.

.....



S.H. Yeoman

(S.H. Yeoman)
Actg. A.D.O.

FILE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....KOKORU N.D...... Report No.....5/51-52.....

Patrol Conducted by.....S.H. YEOMAN A.C.T.G. R.D.O......

Area Patrolled.....CHURIMA VALLEY.....

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans.....NIL.....

Natives.....4 R.P.C. & 2 INTERPRETERS.....

Duration—From.....14/11/1951..... to.....30/11/1951.....

Number of Days.....SIXTEEN DAYS.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....Nov/Dec/1950.....

Medical/...../1948.....

Map Reference.....BUNA REVISED 4 MILES TO UNCW.....

Objects of Patrol.....ROUTINE INSPECTION.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19

.....
District Officer

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....41.11.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....11.11.....

Amount Paid from P.F.D.P. Trust Fund £.....21.11.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

D.S. 30-8-140

19 APR 1952
FILE

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY,

13th March, 1952.

MEMORANDUM FOR—

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

Subject: Patrol Report No.5 - KOKODA.

This painstaking report has been read with interest and appreciation.

2. There is an obvious enthusiasm for his job and sympathy for the native people revealed by Mr. Yeoman's report.

3. Matters for attention will be referred to the Departments concerned.

4. In future, all maps should be on tracing paper so that they can be reproduced. The use of cartridge-drawing paper and coloured non-fixing inks, is largely waste of time.

J.H. Jones
(J.H. Jones)
Director, D.D. S. & N.A.

→
copy
Kokoda
Belmont
Orville
BEND
2/13/52

/SHY.

DS 30/1-5/51-52

Sub-District Office,
Kokoda, N.D..

16th. January 1952

The Director,
D.D.S. & N.A.,
Port Moresby, C.D..

Ref: Patrol Report No. 5/51-52
Chirima Valley, N.D..

Enclosed herewith are a set of photographs taken,
by the writer, in the Chirima Valley during the
above patrol.

They are intended to give some impression of the
country in that area.

A further two rolls of film are now being developed
and printed and snapshots will be forwarded when
returned to me.

(S.H. Yeoman)
Actg. A.D. O.

/SHY.

DS 30/1-5-51/52

Sub-District Office,
Kokoda, N.D.

10th. January 1951.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
Popondeta.

Ref: Patrol Report No. 5/51-52
Chirina Valley, Kokoda Sub-
District N.D.

Herewith three copies of the above report -- two for
DDS & NA and one for your files. Sketch maps of the
area traversed are enclosed in the respective jackets.

The patrol was of a routine nature and uneventful
so there is no further comment.

(S.H. Yeoman)
Actg. A.D.O.

/SHY.

DS 30/1

Sub-District Office,
Kokoda, N.D.

15th. December 1951.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
Recondeta.

Patrol Report No.5/51-52
Chirima Valley, Kokoda
Sub-District, N.D..

Patrol by : S.H.Yeoman, Actg. ADO.

To : Chirima Valley. N.D..

Patrol Left.

Station : 14th. November 1951 } Duration
Returned : 29th. November 1951. } 16 days.

Nature of Patrol : Routine Inspection

Route Traversed : Kokoda, Kanga, Karukaru, Bure and to GORAWAKU;
thence via villages on the Southern side of
the Valley to KOAMA and return by Northern
side to Bure and thence to Kokoda.

Patrol Accompanied: Four constables of RFC and one Interpreter.

by :
Last Patrol. : Nov/Dec. 1950. Mr. CPO Littler DDS (seeremarks
under 'Introduction').

Map : Sketch map attached -- based on 'Bura Revised
4 miles to 1 inch' increased to 2 miles to
1 inch.

.....

Introduction.

Normal routine patrolling of this area was interrupted by the Mt. Lamington eruption in January last. Urgent duties kept this Station staff confined to the duties associated with the Ilimo refugees and the patrolling of the KIMUSI and WAWONGA areas which verge on the prohibited land surrounding Lamington.

However, even after such a lapse of time, I was pleasantly surprised to find little trouble and the Valley in such good condition. The Native situation was extremely satisfying and this is remarkable because the Chirima people are closely related to the Gailala and are in a similar state of advancement.

Regular patrols to the Chirima are scheduled for the remainder of this year -- the next patrol being set down for January 1952, when it is intended that the visiting officer spend 4 to 6 weeks there. A census will be taken during that time.

(2)

D I A R Y

- 14th. November The patrol set out from Kokoda at 10-20 am.-- destination KANGA. Mamba Plantation being visited en route.
Reached Kanga 3 pm. and after inspecting village and interviewing officials and villagers, returned to camp at Rest House.
- 15th. November Departed Kanga 7.30 am. for SEIBA, arriving at 2.30 pm.. Inspected village and surrounding gardens and then pitched camp for night.
- 16th. November. Left at 7.30 am. for KARUKARU, which was reached at 11 am.. Found carriers ex ASLEBA valley awaiting me. Camped for night. There is no village -- Karukaru is a rest house only.
- 17th. November. Set out for BURE. This Rest house being reached at 2 pm. in heavy rain. Stayed BURE overnight.
- 18th. November Departed from BURE and visited the small hamlet -- three houses -- on the mountain side en route to GORAWAKU. Gorawaku reached at 3.30 pm and after inspecting village and interviewing people the patrol proceeded to GIAGIGO Rest House. Roads and side tracks were inspected during the day's journey with a view to better grading of this very steep track -- 6½ hours continuous hard climbing.
- 19th. November Patrol proceeded to KAGO visiting HU-IVI on the way. During afternoon inspected KAGO and the small hamlet of TURA.
- 20th. November. Set out for IONGAI 7.30 am. visiting FERANDA, HU-IMI MAIWAKI-ORI and BANADA. Most of the people from these places were absent awaiting arrival of patrol at Iongai.
Greeted, at Iongai Rest House, by Catholic Fathers with hot coffee, fresh bread and butter.
Made camp and later dined at the Mission where the news of the Valley was received.
- 21st. November At Iongai -- C.N.M. (2 cases) and visiting MIRI and other adjacent hamlets during the afternoon.
- 22nd. November. Patrol resumed journey via mule track (leading to VANAPA Valley) to a point above SINGU village and then set off down the side of the valley to that village and thence via KOIPUEU to KOAMA Rest House.
People from BELAVISA, GO and KIKORI awaiting my arrival with foods etc. Informed them I would be staying at KOAMA the following day and made camp for night.
- 23rd. November At Koama. Visited GO, KIKORI and BELAVISA. Everything in order. Father Bel of Iongai Mission arrived Koama during afternoon on periodical visit.
- 24th. November Departed on return journey - destination GARI. Reached rest house at 10.30 am.. Visited hamlets of Gari 1 and Gari 2 during the afternoon and camped for night.

Diary Continued.

- 25th. November Left Gari at 7.30 am. for EVESA via FORU . Arrived 1 pm.. Visited village and adjacent hamlets during afternoon.
- 26th. November. Set out at 7.30 am. for BURE via BOFU. Everything satisfactory at BOFU and patrol was given good welcome -- hot foods being provided for police and carriers. Camped Bure.
- 27th. November. To Karukaru from Bure. Trip uneventful. Road from Asimba River had been cleaned since outward journey.
- 28th. November. Left Karukaru 7.30 am. and arrived Kanga, via Seiba and Maigu, at 3pm. Camped.
- 29th. November. Patrol left on final stage to Kokoda which was reached at 12.30 pm..

.....

Native Situation.

Considering the length of time that has elapsed since the last patrol, to the Chirima, the Native situation was most satisfactory and it had not deteriorated since the December 1950 visit.

The people were eagerly awaiting the visit and were gathered in large numbers at each camping place. Opportunity was taken, at these gatherings to explain the Administration's eventual aims for the people.

At GORAWAKU rumours reached us that there was trouble between the MIRI and SONGAKU villagers; but, the rumour was greatly exaggerated and subsequent investigation revealed a minor village brawl -- the offenders were dealt with in the Court of Native Matters. This, together with one or two minor matters concerning pigs destroying garden produce, was the only trouble brought to the notice of the patrol. The Catholic Fathers at IONGAI confirmed the lack of serious crime and disputes and said that the Chirima Valley people were most law abiding compared to the Vanapa Valley villagers -- where they were originally stationed.

It was also pleasing to note that the SONGAKU people had refused to become embroiled in the dispute with the MIRI, saying they would wait for the arrival of the Government Patrol to have the matter settled.

Food was abundant and was brought to the patrol in great quantities.

At EVESA, the influential man AIESU-GAVI, (I should say he was a chief) slaughtered a pig on our arrival and presented it to me for distribution to the Police. He said that the Government was his friend and that he wanted to show his people that he really thought that. Suitable gifts of tobacco and salt were made to him before we left the area. This Evesa man accompanied the patrol, back to Kokoda, where he remained for two days before returning home.

At all times we were particular in seeking out the influential men of the valley and suitable gifts were made to each one of them. Since this practice commenced, two years ago, it has been found that these men have been most helpful. Their names have been listed in previous reports for the guidance of future officers on this Stations.

Native
Situation
Continued.

The people still show signs of gathering into larger communities -- this instead of isolated dwellings, and it was found that the hamlets continue to show signs of continuous dwelling, ~~rather~~ rather than periodic visits. This, in my opinion, is to be encouraged if we are to advance these people. More can be accomplished from a community than with a scattered population.

Dancing and feasting have been taking place, at various centres, in the three months prior to this visit, yet, in spite of this, roads were cleaned for the greater part of the journey and there was no cause for complaint.

I should say the Chirima are showing, at last, I feel, real advancement along the lines indicated to them by the patrols. Despite their environment and poor contact with more sophisticated peoples of the Northern District.

The aims of the patrols, in this area, has been to emphasise the following:- law and order; confidence in the Administration; villages rather than isolated dwellings and better graded roads to facilitate contact.

These points were again stressed during this visit and it is thought the patrol accomplished its objects and consolidated the previous position.

Law and
Order.

As stated under the previous heading, very little real trouble was brought to the notice of the patrol. Two cases of village brawls were dealt with in the Court of Native Matters; but, other minor complaints regarding pigs destroying garden produce etc were settled out of Court with satisfaction to the contending parties.

At the Court hearings, the influential men of the area were in attendance and each step of the procedure was explained to them. This seemed to interest them greatly and I feel, with these people, that this sort of patience will be to our advantage in the long run.

Native
Officials.

In other reports, I have stated that the Village Officials do a good job in difficult circumstances. The scattered living habits of the people making community tasks -- roads, villages etc -- a tough proposition to handle. However the tasks have been accomplished and the new tendency to gather in larger communities is making the Officials' work lighter.

GOPA, the most influential man in the Valley, is a Village Constable, and he continues to be of great assistance to all patrols. His hospitality is a feature of every visit to the Valley. On this occasion he met the patrol, one day's walk from his village, with cooked pig, yams, sweet potatoes and sugar cane.

The JI-U and FOLEGABE Village Constables were absent -- visiting the Vanapa Valley.

GURU of SEIBA is of quiet disposition, but, has accomplished excellent work in his area with regard to his village (Commented on, in Patrol Report No. 2/50-51) and roads.

All Village Constables were paid outstanding wages and told to report to Kokoda for new uniform issue, where necessary.

In all, I should say, the officials are performing their duties satisfactorily and there has been no changes through deaths, resignations or dismissals.

Villages.

These are on the improve. The people are now living in them more continuously. The villages, or hamlets, are seldom large and one with more than three houses is a rarity, although, the dwellings, in the Chirima, house more people than those situated in the Kokoda Valley.

All villages visited were clean and the approaches well tended.

Housing.

There is little to add to previous reports. Stress is being laid on the retention of the traditional structure rather than that of the introduced type. The traditional building being more suitable to the cold climate. This type of house was described in full in patrol report No. 2/50-51.

Building materials used in the construction are the best available and it is doubtful if the design could be improved upon.

Rest Houses.

Are constructed at convenient walking distances apart. They are small but sufficient for patrol needs.

A new Rest House has been built at SEIBA to replace the one situated at NAIGU. This ensures that food is readily available for police and carriers, without a long carry from SEIBA.

This new Rest House was paid for with salt and tobacco, at the request of the people.

Another new R.H. has been erected at EVESA. This, although small is a great improvement on the old one. Payment was made for this also.

Roads & Bridges.

Considering the Villagers' tools for roadmaking are confined to axes, bush knives and digging sticks, they do a remarkable job. However, it is felt that the grading, on some of the steeper climbs, could be greatly improved and it is proposed to issue, on loan, to the villagers concerned, some shovels, picks and mattocks with this object in view. They, themselves, suggested this loan of tools.

Apart from one section of the track -- the case of the JI-U and ASINBA people -- all paths traversed had been recently cleaned. New log bridges had been placed across the smaller streams and the cane and sapling structures bridging the larger rivers had been repaired. The latter are really of a temporary nature as flood waters frequently wash them completely away.

Instructions were given, where needed, to cut back trees from swampy sections of the patrol route so that the sun could help to dry them out.

From SEIBA, the patrol track is almost on the floor of the valley, but, it crosses some rugged spurs (from the main range) continuing this way until BUEBE is reached. Here the track divides -- one arm leading up the Northern slopes to BOFU and the other to GORAWAKU on the Southern side. The climbing is really severe from here on. Villagers were shown how these steep pinches could be improved by grading.

The leech pest was no so bad as on previous occasions. This probably, because of a recent dry spell.

The Mission Mule track from the VANAPA Valley to IONGAI in the Chirima Valley is now complete and horses can be ridden the whole distance.

The Fathers and Lay Brothers are now improving it by blasting out, huge boulders.

Labour.

The number of Chirimas, absent, working is only small and most of these are employed at Mamba Rubber Estates, in this Sub-District. They come from the lower altitudes, --- 3000ft. and under.

Recently, numbers of men from the Goilala Sub-District, have also been coming to the Kokoda area seeking employment with Mamba Rubber Estates; but, after correspondence with the District Commissioner of the Central District, this has been discouraged and the flow has ceased.

I feel, that had they continued to come down here, that trouble would have eventually occurred between them and the Chirima people. Some complaints were received, during this patrol, from the Chirima that hunting houses, temporarily unoccupied, had been dismantled for use as firewood and although there was no proof, the Chirima were confirmed in their belief that the Goilala transients had been responsible. They were also fearful of their garden produce as the Goilalas coming through their area, particularly on the way down, had very little food with them.

Carriers.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers. They were forthcoming in large numbers, and as is usual often more were offering than was needed, even though loads were broken down to a minimum weight because of the mountainous nature of the country. An average of thirty carriers was used daily and the total man hours, for the trip, was 1905.

Mission Activity.

The Catholic Mission Fathers stationed at IONGAI are concentrating on road making. They have no real effort to extend their mission or school activities throughout the Valley -- apart from periodical visits to all villages. The school and church at KOAMA is more or less closed down but Rev. L. Bel visits Koama for a week in each month.

However, the Mission is doing excellent medical work and this is reflected in the health of the people over the past two years. Drugs are obtained from the Administration through the Mission Headquarters at ONONGE in the Vanapa Valley.

At present there are only two Fathers in residence -- the Rev. L. Bel and the Rev. Herthes -- as the others have either been transferred or are on leave.

Recently three sisters of the teaching staff at ONONGE travelled by horse to IONGAI and then returned to their Headquarters.

The mule track via Murray Pass has been completed and the work being carried out at the moment, is mainly improvements to the track -- blasting outcroppings of rock and widening.

The Catholic Fathers were most hospitable and whilst the patrol was in that area we received gifts of freshly ground coffee, butter cheese, milk, eggs, celery, rhubarb lettuce and tomatoes. All these foods are produced on the Iongai station.

Crashed Aircraft.

A further search of the crashed aircraft -- previously reported in my memo DS 2/1-2 of 24.10.51 -- revealed no trace of bodies or signs of the crew and it is possible that they parachuted to safety, although there is no evidence of this.

The nose of the aircraft is buried deep in the bed of a small creek and it would appear that it nose dived right into the ground.

HEALTH

Patrol Report No.5/51-52. Chirima Valley,
Lokoda Sub-District, N.D.. November 1951.

The general health of the Chirima people is on the improve.

There has been no reappearance of the 1948 epidemic sickness, which caused so many deaths and only a few ulcers were noticed. Yaws and Syoma are not evident.

The Mission, as stated previously in this report, is doing an excellent job in this Valley -- giving injections where needed and treatments for pneumonic types of sickness. The writer knows personally of cases where the Missionaries have walked miles to treat one case of pneumonia. The first aid, however, would appear to be the most important work they are doing. The early treatments preventing infection to sores, cuts, burns etc .

However, these people -- as elsewhere -- are prone to think one injection or one dose of medicine completes the cure ~~treatment~~ and they are difficult to get near to give a second treatment, but the Mission people say that the villagers near the Station are inclined to be more confident and are reporting for regular treatments.

There are no latrines in the hamlets and owing to the scattered living habits of the Chirima would not be easy to police if there were any. Still, as with previous patrols, stress was placed on the necessity for proper sanitation and garbage disposal, wherever people were living in large groups.

The villages are all well placed and are well drained because of the steeply sloping sides of the Valley and water for cooking etc is obtained from swift flowing streams.

I should say that the health situation, overall, is most pleasing and and I feel good progress is being made in this direction.

.....

Agriculture. Patrol Report No.5/51-52, Chirima Valley,
Kokoda Sub-District, N.D., November 1951.

Food is plentiful, everywhere in the Chirima Valley and feasting and dancing have been a feature of the Valley life over the past few months.

New garden areas are now being prepared and planted. These garden plots are extensive and well tended -- many of them being terraced.

The staple vegetable diet is yam, sweet potato and sugar cane. At some of the lower altitudes bananas were in evidence.

Coconuts are grown at Karukaru and Seiba but are not seen above these villages. The upper valley people being dependent on the nut of the pandanus (KATORO) for vegetable fats.

Pigs are present in great numbers -- they are huge and fat and apparently in good health.

The Catholic Mission, at LONGAI, is encouraging the people to plant celery, rhubarb, potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, leeks, turnips, beans and peas, but these vegetables are only obtainable in the villages near the head of the Valley. Tomatoes, peas, potatoes, and cabbage are now an important part of the upper Chirima diet.

The Mission, also has a thriving garden in which all above mentioned items are grown. There is also a small experimental grove of citrus and another of coffee, which appear to be doing well.

A small herd of cows is supplying goodly quantities of milk, from which is made fresh cheese and butter. White leghorn fowls, brought to the area by the Mission are on the increase despite many killings by village dogs.

Cinchona trees brought from the Vanapa, by the writer, and planted near the Koama Rest House are flourishing and are already approx. 5ft. high.

Passionfruit vines in the upper reaches of the Valley are spreading wildly over the surrounding undergrowth. At the time of the visit the ~~flowers~~ vines were flowering and the fruit should be ready for harvesting about April or May 1952.

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(10)

Royal Papuan Constabulary.

Patrol report No. 5/51-52. Chirima Valley, Kokoda
Sub-District, N.D., November 1951.

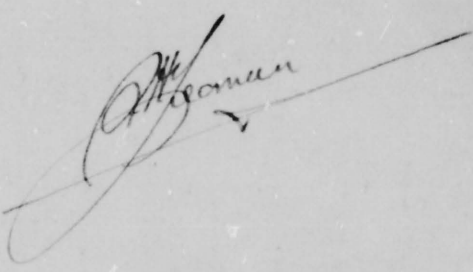
The patrol was accompanied by the following members of Royal
Papuan Constabulary:-

Reg.No. 2264	Const. MAREA
Reg.No. 6027	Const. AIVE
Reg.No. 6902	Const. HEARO
Reg.No. 7070	Const. KERU

All performed their duties in a cheerful and efficient manner
and there was no cause for complaint.

All the men are familiar with the area and Const. KERU was
particularly helpful because of his knowledge of the local
dialect -- he is a Gailala man.

In the absence of an NCO Const. MAREA acted as Senior Constable
and this man is well deserving of promotion.


(S.H. Yeoman)
Actg. A.D.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA N.D. Report No. 6/51-52.

Patrol Conducted by S. W. FRAWNEY C.P.O.

Area Patrolled WAWONEA VALLEY

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans.....

Natives 2 R.P.C. INTERPRETER. 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 10/12/1951 to 22/12/1951

Number of Days 13 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services SEPT /1951

Medical /...../19.....

Map Reference BUNA (REVISED) 4 MILES TO 1 INCH. 2ND EDITION.

Objects of Patrol INVESTIGATE REPORTS OF AN EPIDEMIC.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 .

.....
District Officer

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

D.S. 30-8-141.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY,
13th March, 1952.

MEMORANDUM FOR—

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POKONDETTA.

Subject: Patrol Report No.6 of 1951/52.

This is a satisfactory Report.

-
2. Please have Mr. Frawley present his future Reports without stapling them on the side and ask him not to use quarto sheets.
 3. The remarks and observations do not call for special comment.
 4. Matters of interest to other Departments will be forwarded.

(J. Jones)
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

Copy to ADO
Korode

Shall. Smith
2/3

/SHY.

DS 30/1-6/51-52

Sub-District Office,
Kokoda, N.D.

8th. December 1951.

Mr. J.W. Frawley, CPO.,
Kokoda, N.D.

Patrol Instructions.
No. 4/51-52 -- Wawonga Valley.

Following on verbal instructions, previously given you, you will prepare to leave on patrol to the Autembe and Wawonga areas on the 10th. December 1951.

You will be accompanied by two constables of R.P.C and an interpreter.

The Medical Officer, Northern District, has been requested to send a Medical Assistant to accompany the patrol, but failing this, you will take NMO Doipa and a supply of essential drugs. First aid treatments will be given in the villages but any serious cases should proceed to hospital.


Acting with regard to your previous report, (No. 2/51-52) and my comments thereon -- every opportunity should be taken to reassure these people in respect of danger from Mt. Lamington -- according to the vulcanologist there is no danger, from that mountain, in their area.

Every encouragement must be given to improve the morale of the Wawonga Villagers, to counteract their apathy, and their apparent expectation of further danger from Lamington.

Carry out routine inspection of all villages visited -- again paying particular attention to all hygiene measures, in view of the fact that the people are prone to epidemic sicknesses.

I would suggest that you contact GAGAMO of UJIRO (ex RPC), as being the most outstanding character in the Wawonga, and if possible have him accompany the patrol throughout. He should be most helpful.

The patrol should occupy twelve days at the very least.


(S.H. Yeoman)
Actg. A.D.O.

/SHTY.

DS 30/1-6/51-52.

Sub-District Office,
Kokoda, N.D..

18th. January 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
Popondeta.

Ref: Patrol Report No.6/51-52
Wawonga Valley, N.D..

Herewith three copies of the above report -- two for DBS&NA and one for your files. Sketch maps of the patrol route are enclosed in the respective jackets, also extra copies of notes on 'Health', 'Agriculture', and 'RPC', for the various Departments concerned.

Mr. Frawley seems to have conducted the patrol in a satisfactory manner and there is little comment.

Native Situation. Page 7. It is pleasing to note that there has been such an improvement in the situation, since the last patrol in Aug./Sept. 1951. Every effort will be made to maintain this gain and improve on it further.

Villages & Housing Page 9. Further to Mr.Frawley's remarks, he has informed me that advice was given, to the people concerned, regarding his suggested improvements to the villages and that the saw timber houses, he speaks of, were pointed out as a standard to be aimed at.

Health. Page 14. The position would now appear to be satisfactory and is being watched carefully in case of further epidemics.

(S.H.Yeoman)
Actg. A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,

Kokoda, N.D.

9th January, 1952.

The District Commissioner,

BOBONIA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6/51-52.

Patrol Conducted By:-- J.W. Frawley, Cadet P/O.
Accompanied by:-- 2 R.P.C., 1 interpreter, 1 N.H.O.
Object:-- See Patrol Instructions.
Area patrolled:-- Wawonga Valley.
Route taken:-- Along main road as far as Pivivo
Thence to Kopara and Waji.
Rejoined main road at Gexasi and
on to Iline. Thence via Wawonga
to Kevio and back to Iline. Return
to Kokoda via main road.
Map Reference:-- Burn (Revised) 4 miles to 1 inch
2nd edition.
Duration of patrol:-- From 10th Dec., 1951 to 2nd Dec.,
1951. A total of 13 days.
Last Patrol to area:-- J.W. Frawley, C.P.O. Aug-Sept 51.

INTERVIEW.

The ordinary purpose of the patrol was to investigate reports of an epidemic of influenza in the Orange Valley. The original arrangements provided for a Medical Assistant from the Army to accompany, however, pressure of work prevented his joining the patrol and a Native Medical Officer was taken in his stead.

The patrol was well received throughout the area.

The flag was hoisted in all villages.

An Abode, a grant in honor of the flag was organized by G. S. H. on 17th Dec. and many people from the surrounding villages participated. The opportunity was taken to explain the significance of the flag and also the aims of the Government in the Territory.

Under the medical staff, the patrol was of a white nature.

The patrol was well received throughout the area.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 10th December, 1951.

Departing Kokoda, the patrol moved along the main loop road as far as Pirivo and then to Kepara. Camp was made and the patrol remained overnight.

Tuesday 11th.

From Kepara, the patrol visited Senji and Waju, then to Gomar and along the main road to Ilimo. The Village Constables from Axa, Papaki and Asisi reported to the patrol. Slept the night at Ilimo.

Wednesday 12th.

Accompanied by the Papaki and Asisi Village Constables the patrol visited Papaki and Asisi. The banks of the Kumasi River were inspected with the idea of choosing a site to construct a vehicular bridge. However at the time the river was in flood and a site was not chosen. Several minor disputes were settled. Remained overnight at Asisi.

Thursday 13th.

Leaving Asisi, the patrol moved on

to Sirorata and then to Angua. These last two villages controlled by VC Army were well kept and all was in order. One or two minor disputes were settled satisfactorily. Slept the night at Angua.

Friday 14th.

From Angua, the patrol proceeded to Gorbura and then to Warobila Ib. 2. Once again a number of disputes were settled. The officer conducted inspections of the villages and gardens and the medical orderly carried out medical inspections and rendered first aid where necessary. Made camp for the night at Warobila Ib. 2.

Saturday 15th.

The patrol departed Warobila Ib 2 and visited ~~Warobila Ib 2~~ and finally Eno. Medical and general inspections were carried out in these villages. Several matters brought to the attention of the patrol were settled. Slept the night at Eno.

Sunday 16th.

Proceeded via Ejaro and Ujilo to Abom. Medical and general inspections held and first aid given. In the afternoon a feast was organized by an ex RVC man in honour of the Blue Ensign, which

was flown in all villages. A short address was given explaining the significance of the flag and the aims and functions of the government. The patrol remained overnight at Aboma.

Monday 17th.

From Aboma the patrol moved to Kovié via Nijarato. General inspections of the village and gardens were carried out and the medical orderly held medical inspections and treated various sores etc. Made camp at Kovié.

Tuesday 18th.

The patrol remained at Kovié, the officer being engaged in discussions and various matters brought forward by the village people.

Wednesday 19th.

Departing Kovié, the patrol returned to Warabila Pk 2, passing through Aboma, Eno and other small villages en route. At Warabila, the Village Constable John tendered his resignation. Details of this together with a recommendation for a replacement have been submitted to the Assistant District Officer, Kokoé.

Thursday 20th.

The patrol resumed and returned to Arici via Goxobusa, Angara and S'vorafa. These people had more problems needing straightening and they were attended to by the officer.

Friday 21st.

Proceeding to Iline, it was decided to make camp before returning to Kokoda to enable the police and others to clean their gear.

Saturday 22nd.

The patrol resumed on the last stage of the trip and returned direct to Kokoda via the vehicular road.

The officer reported back to the Assistant District Officer.

END OF DIARY.

INDIAN SITUATION.

The Indian Situation in the Umanya is showing a vast improvement compared to that observed when the author last visited the area in September, 1951. It is such an improvement by virtue of concrete achievements, but because of a change in the people's attitude. Gone, for the greater part, is the apathy with which the people viewed such essential activities as repairing houses, maintaining roads and keeping orderly their villages. Such a change of attitude is a step in the right direction.

Noticable too, is the growing tendency to live more and more in the village. Apparently, it was the idea that villages were to be used only at certain times --- dances etc while for the greater part of the year people were domiciled in small family residences, set amid the family garden plot and isolated from their neighbours. This practice has largely died out but it will be difficult to eradicate completely particularly when gardens are being made and when sickness is present in the valley. Constant propaganda, or rather, advice, should lessen this difficulty.

In all villages, as the Blue Ensign was being hoisted, short talks were given to explain just what the flag symbolises. At Aboma, in honour of the flag, a pig and large quantities of food were donated and many of the people from nearby villages participated in a big feast.

The Savonza people have ceased to worry about the dangers of Mount Lerington and are now back to normal.

Numerous matters of minor importance were brought before the patrol's notice and these were settled satisfactorily. Three matters were sent to Kiboda for the attention of the magistrates.

VILLAGES AND HOUSES.

A distinctive feature of the Wawonga was that both villages and houses were much cleaner and were receiving more attention than at the time of the last patrol to the area.

There is still room for further advancement -- villages could be laid out more neatly and the general type of house could be made more suitable to the cold climate.

Several new houses, made from sawn timber weather boarding have recently been erected. It is to be hoped that this type of house will gain popularity and eventually become the standard in the Wawonga.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Village Officials seem to have made a conscientious effort to improve conditions in their villages.

Councillors and Village Constables have evidently worked in conjunction exerting the

village people do show more interest in their
condition and at least improve until the
pre-emption standard has been reached.

One Village Constable has
resigned. He was in charge of Warhila. Details
of the means to replace him have been submitted
to the Assistant District Officer, Kohat.

CARRIERS.

If difficulty was experienced in
obtaining carriers then required, in fact, it was
usually the case that more than sufficient would
volunteer.

Whilst at Warhila, on the return
journey, word was sent out that carriers were
required and though a number came, those from
Rurra - a small village in the vicinity -
failed to present themselves for selection. The
patrol was delayed for a short time but substitutes
were readily available.

As the Rurra people had had ample
warning of the requirements of the patrol, it was
considered that their non-appearance constituted

a breach of the Native Regulations Ordinance. Accordingly the people concerned were called up to Kokoda to appear before the Magistrate.

REST HOUSES.

Rest Houses, consisting of local materials have been constructed at convenient intervals throughout the Wewage.

They are generally two roomed structures with kitchen and verandah attached. The officers could find comfortable accommodation in them.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

At the time of the last patrol, roads and bridges in the Wewage district left much to be desired. Since then, however, it is evident that a certain amount of work has been put in on them. Fallen trees have been removed, grass cut back, portions have been regraded and in places, steps made.

The people were congratulated on the good condition of the roads and were encouraged to

allocates a set dry work to work on the roads instead of the frenzy of preparation which invariably precedes a patrol.

Several new log bridges have been placed over small streams and when the wire bridge over the Ifo Creek was destroyed by landslides, a cane bridge was built to replace it.

At present, the Wambayas can do very little to improve their roads because of the lack of adequate tools. However, when work on the Kohna airstrip is finished, they have been promised the loan of sufficient picks and shovels to facilitate the making of new roads.

J. H. Rowley
Badlet, 9/10

Report No. 1000 P.R. No. 6/51-52.

J.H. Stanley, Capt. Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural situation in the Waenaga has not altered to any great extent since the last patrol to that district. However the author did observe several large new gardens planted with tano, corn, sugar cane, sweet potato and various native fruits.

Road is once again plentiful throughout the valley, and it may be said, agriculturally speaking, that the Waenaga is back to its pre eruption normality.

John Stanley

Copy to:-

The Director,
Dept. Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries,
Port Moresby.

Report from Kiboda P.R. D. 6/51-52.

J.R. Burley, Capt. Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX B.

INDEX.

The primary purpose of the patrol was to investigate the reports that an epidemic was spreading in the Uzungu. It was the original intention that a Medical Assistant from Soko accompany the patrol, but pressure of work made this impossible and in his stead a Native Medical Officer from Kiboda accompanied.

Throughout the area, medical inspections were held in all villages, the H.M.O. treating cases, S. U. 's etc., but nothing was seen which could be construed to indicate the presence of an epidemic. Apparently confusion has arisen with the epidemic reported in Kiboda P.R. D. 2/51-52. Reports of isolated cases of pneumonia may have helped create this impression.

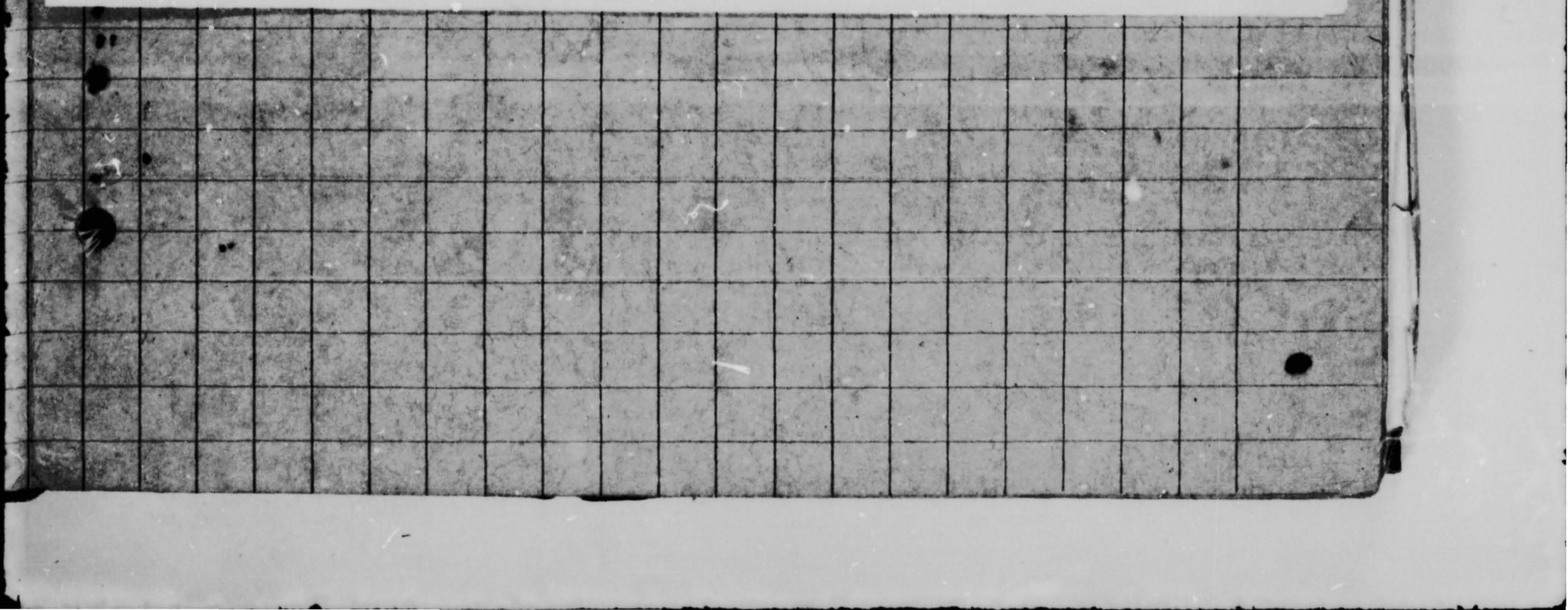
Village Constables and councillors have been instructed that should any epidemic occur, they are to report at once in order that suitable action may be taken.

Attached are figures submitted by
 H.M.C. MOZPA SONHA, who accompanied the patient.
 This had performed his work conscientiously and
 well. Undoubtedly the number of patients treated
 would have been much higher but for the practices
 in the vicinity of the sick nursing station in the town.

Nature of Illness	Total Treated		Admitted to Hospital	
	M	F	M	F
Typical Measles	11	7	9	7
Injuries	1	1	-	1
Corditis	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-
Meas	1	1	1	1
Total	15	9	10	9

[Handwritten signature]

Copy to:-
 The Director,
 Dept. of Public Health,
 Port Harcourt.
 The Medical Officer, Poponduta (Soko).



Extract from Report P.R. No. 6/51-52.

J.W. Parbery, Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A.

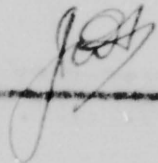
REPORT ON R.P.C.

NO. 11, 372 CORNER, KENYA.

Good bearing and appearance, his knowledge of the area made him very useful on the patrol.

NO. 11, 70th CORNER, KENYA.

In his first trip up the Umunya, this constable proved helpful to the patrol. His appearance and bearing were good. Cheerful disposition.



Copy to:-
The Commissioner of Police,
R.P.C. Headquarters,
Port Moresby.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

FINE

District of KOKODA, N.D. Report No. 8-51/52

Patrol Conducted by J.W. FRAWLEY, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled CHIRIMIA VALLEY

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans NIL

Natives 4 P.P.C. & 2 INTERPRETERS

Duration—From 15/3/1952 to 2/4/1952

Number of Days 19 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? —

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services NOV/1951

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference BUNA (REVISED) 4 MILES TO 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol SPECIAL PATROL
SEE PAGE 1.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

.....
District Officer

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

D.S. 30-8-145.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY,

8th May, 1952.

MEMORANDUM FOR—

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

Subject: KOKODA Patrol Report No.8 of
1951/52.

The above report is acknowledged.

2. We do not attach any importance to this affair and accept your advice on this matter.
3. Vendettas are not uncommon even in "civilised" countries and we feel sure you and your staff have the situation in hand.

J.H. Jones
(J.H. Jones)
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

Copy for H.D.O. Kokoda.

[Signature]
18.5.52

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30-2-1/314

Headquarters,
Northern District,
KOKODA.

3rd May, 1952

The Director,
District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORSBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 8/51-52 - KOKODA.

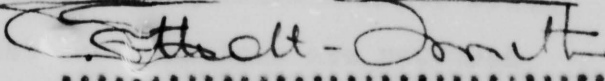
I have read this report and the covering remarks by Mr. Sebire with considerable interest - it is a matter for regret that there was not a more experienced Officer to carry out the patrol but Mr. Prawley seems to have handled it well.

Mr. Yeoman A.D.C. Kokoda made a patrol to this area in November 1951 and there appeared at that stage nothing to cause apprehension, in fact the valley was quite peaceful as it normally is - on the other hand the Urunu people with their neighbours the Waitape have always had a tendency to cause strife.

Since the completion of the patrol I have visited Kokoda and spoken with the patrolling Officer and it seems that there is no cause for concern. The suggestion that the Officer from Urunu rendezvous with the patrolling Officer from Kokoda is a good idea and will be born in mind, but it must not be overdone so that the people get the idea of being pushed around - Officers with experience of these people will agree that one effective patrol is better than a dozen otherwise.

A further patrol is proceeding to the Chirna to take the census about the middle of the current month and will no doubt give an idea how the situation has settled down.

It may be only a coincidence, but ever since I can remember, unrest has occurred in the Chirna Valley immediately following the change of Officers.


.....
a/District Commissioner, N.D.

SE-3/BA

copy. A.P.D. Kokoda.

/PTS

DS 30/1-8/51-52.

Sub District Office

Kokoda N.D.

29th April 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

Ref: Special Patrol Report No.8/51-52.

Kokoda Sub District N.D.

Herewith three copies of the above report, two for DDS&NA and one for your files. Sketch maps of the area traversed are enclosed in the jackets. An extra copy of the report on the members of the R.P.C. is also enclosed.

From the report it appears that the only solution to the constant friction between these people seems to lie in constant patrolling of the area and close co-operation with the Patrol Post at URUN. The latter being greatly assisted by the improved roads, it now being one days ride from IONGAI mission to URUN.

From the investigations it appears that, apart from the long standing feud between the two peoples, much of the trouble is caused by the inability of the young CHIRIMA male to maintain his, frequently polygamous, household and the neglected wife seeking a new partner. The large feasts and dances held there provide the opportunity for these matrimonial lapses, the visiting GOILALA males often being the culprits. No doubt the positions are reversed when visits are paid to the GOILALA dances.

P.F. Sebire
P.F. Sebire,
Act/ADO.

/PFS

DS 30/1-8/51-52.

Sub District Office

Kokoda N.D.

14th March 1952

Mr. J. W. Frawley,

CPO, Kokoda N.D.

Ref: Patrol Instructions.

As verbally instructed, previously, you will leave on a special patrol to the Chirima area on the 15th March.

Four members of the R.P.C. detachment and two interpreters will accompany you on the patrol.

You will rendezvous with Mr. W. T. Brown, of URUN Patrol Post, at IONGAI, as previously arranged by letter and signal.

Investigate the reported unrest and friction between the GOILALA and CHIRIMA people, bring any offenders in our area back to KOKODA and attempt amicable settlement of the dispute.

Depending on the time taken by the investigation and the availability of witnesses the patrol should occupy from three to four weeks.

P. F. Sebere
(P. F. SEBERE)
(OIC. KOKODA)

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
Kokoda, N.D.

21st April, 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8-51/52.

Patrol Conducted By	J.W. Frawley, C.P.O.
Area Patrolled	Chirima Valley.
Accompanied By	4 R.P.C., 2 Interpreters.
Object	To rendezvous with Mr. Brown of Urun Police Post and enquire into unrest between Chirima and Urun peoples.
Route Taken	Kokoda, Kanga, Seiba, Bure Gorawaku and Iongai and return by the same route.
Map Reference	Buna (Revised) 4 miles to 1 inch 2nd edition.
Duration of Patrol	From 15th March, 1952 to 2nd April, 1952. A total of nineteen days.
Last Patrol to Area	S.H. Yeoman, A.D.O., November, 1951.

INTRODUCTION.

The matter of the unrest between the people of Urun and the Chirima Valley was first brought to the attention of Mr. Brown, the Officer in Charge of the Urun Police Post. Mr. Brown notified this office of the situation and a rendezvous was arranged with him for 21st March, 1952, at the Iongai Mission Station. Investigations were carried out and a report on them is given under the heading "Native Situation."

(2)

PATROL DIARY.

Saturday 15th March, 1942.

Carriers were obtained from local villages and the patrol departed Kokoda destination - Kanga.

Sunday 16th Mar.

Set out for Seiba which was reached in the early afternoon. Village Officials were interviewed and camp was made in the rest house.

Monday 17th Mar.

Departed Seiba and proceeded to Karu Karu where Fofoi and Ju Village Constables reported to the patrol.

Tuesday 18th Mar.

From Karu Karu, the patrol moved on to Bure Ok. There was insufficient accommodation for the patrol and a barracks for the police and carriers had to be erected.

Wednesday 19th Mar.

The patrol remained at Bure this day. - Two of the Police had fever.

Several Native Complaints were heard and the opportunity was taken to wash out clothing and gear.

Thursday 20th Mar.

Accompanied by V.C. GOPA of Gorawaku Village, the patrol set out from Bure for Giagigo Rest House which was reached after inspecting the Gorawaku villages enroute.

Friday 21st Mar.

Proceeded from Giagigo via Kago to Iongai and rendezvoused with Mr. Brown on schedule. Several minor matters were attended to and word was sent out for the people concerned in the affair with the Urun natives.

Saturday 22nd Mar.)

23rd
Sunday 23rd Mar.)

24th
Monday 24th Mar.)

25th
Tuesday 25th Mar.)

26th
Wednesday 26th Mar.)

27th
Thursday 27th Mar.)

28th
Friday 28th Mar.)

29th
Saturday 29th Mar.

These days were spent examining witnesses and taking statements. A number of offenders and witnesses were brought back to Kokoda to appear before the magistrate.

Mr. Brown departed for Urun. The patrol resumed and returned to Kago and thence to Giagigo.

30th
Sunday 30th Mar.

Leaving Giagigo, the patrol returned to Bure Ck. where camp was made overnight.

Monday 31st Mar.

From Bure, the patrol returned to Karu Karu.

Tuesday 1st April.

The patrol departed Karu karu and proceeded via Seiba back to Kanga.

Wednesday 3rd April.

The patrol departed Kanga and proceeded to the Kokoda Govt. Station, reporting to the Assistant District Officer on return.

END OF DIARY.

SPECIAL REPORT.
ON THE
NATIVE SITUATION.

The patrol was of a special nature and consequently this section is not intended to present a picture of the situation in the Chirima as a whole, but merely as it is affected by the matter in question.

It was arranged that the O.I.C. Urun and myself rendezvous at Iongai Mission Station for the purpose of carrying out investigations to arrive at the source of the trouble between the natives of the Urun and Chirima Valleys.

The choice of Iongai was fortunate as the trouble had originated at a dance held there, and, in addition, the majority of those concerned in the matter were readily available - their villages being within hailing distance.

The investigations were conducted by Mr. Brown, O.R.P.C., and occupied a period of one week.

From the outset, it was apparent that there was a connection with the murder of a Chirima native by some Urun natives approximately two years ago. During the course of the enquiries, however, it was revealed

that the trouble went back much further than this. It connects, in fact, a series of killings which started as far back, perhaps, as the end of the last century.

The main significance of the incident at Iongai, is that it serves to show that the Chirima people have no intention of forgetting that several of their friends and relations have been killed by Urums. The fight itself was started due to another reason but the idea of payback immediately came to light. It may well be that only the presence of Father Barthers of the Iongai Mission averted more serious trouble.

The story of the incident is as follows:-

One day during the dance at Iongai, several of the Urum natives present at the dance went down to the river to fetch water. Whilst they were walking back up along the track they met a group of Chirima women, one of whom, SIMANA YEMBOM of Garima, Chirima, asked EGA MANGA of SUMBIN, Kailape for a drink. Simana's husband SOGO BOGIM saw this and called out to her. She became frightened and ran off. KOI BODEI of Gou, Chirima also saw the incident and running down accused EGA of trying to steal a Chirima woman and then hit him. Darima V.C. KEVA and SOGO BOGIM protected EGA from the assault. OREI GALAMB of SISIARENDA, Kailape, a friend of EGA believing the latter to have made a suggestion to SIMANA, berated him for his foolishness in stirring up trouble in a foreign area. IVORO SERISIO of Evesa, Chirima, also a friend of EGA, did not take kindly to this attack on his friend so he fired an arrow which hit OREI GALAMB in the arm.

At this stage several V.C.s rushed in and were breaking up the fight when Father Barthers fired his shotgun in the air. The fighting then stopped.

(6)

The main figures were brought down by the patrol to appear before the magistrate at Kokoda.

An example which shows that the idea of payback doesn't fade out easily was the planting of a babaga - usually used as an invitation - and a stone mark on the side of the road to Urun. The intention being that when the Urun natives, now serving a gaol sentence for the murder of a Chirima, are repatriated to their villages, the babaga will be sent to them to invite them to a dance in the Chirima. The Uruns, thinking it to be a peace offering, would accept the invitation and, after the dance they would be killed on their homeward journey. In this way, the Chirimas would consider themselves to be avenged. Then, and only then, would the stone mark be removed from the roadside.

It was said later that the original intention had lost popularity and was no longer going to be carried out. That statement has, of course, to be taken with the proverbial 'grain of salt.'

An effective way to combat that sort of behaviour is for more frequent patrolling in the area. The O.I.C. Urun, who is virtually right on the spot, is always more conversant with the latest happenings than is this office where word takes several days to reach us. Therefore it is suggested that patrols from Urun and Kokoda should rendezvous at the top of the Chirima at least once in every six months. In addition, village officials, and indeed everyone from the Chirima are encouraged to visit the station whenever they are in the area.

Apart from the foregoing, three adultery cases were brought to the patrol - the people involved were brought to Kokoda to appear before the magistrate.

APPENDIX A

REPORT ON THE R.P.C.

Consts. SOURO, Reg No 1865,
MONZGA, Reg No 1845, ANODA, Reg No 3078, and SIMBARI,
Reg No 1062, accompanied the patrol. Their conduct
was all that could be desired and for the manner in
which they carried out their duties, particularly
Const. SOURO, they are to be commended.

J. W. Prawley

.....
J.W. Prawley, C.P.O.

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED				WITNESS Hire of Canoes	GIFTS TO VCo	Amount Returned to Sto.
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food			
RISE	150 lbs	120	20	-	-	10	-	-
SALT	112 lbs	12	4	16	20	-	-	60 lbs
MARGARINE	20 lbs	18	2	-	-	-	-	-
SUGAR	30 lbs	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEAT	124 tins	66	11	-	-	15	-	32 tins
TOBACCO	3 1/2 lbs	2 1/2	-	7	5 1/2	-	1 1/2	15 lbs
MATCHES	48 boxes	36	4	-	-	-	8	-
TEA	10 lbs	6	2	-	-	1 1/2	-	2 lbs

FILE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA N.D. Report No. 9-51/52

Patrol Conducted by J. W. FRAWLEY P.O.

Area Patrolled KUMUSI RIVER AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans M. G. MOODY. ED. OFF.

Natives 4. (R. PANG, + interp.)

Duration—From 10/5/1952 to 17/5/1952

Number of Days eight days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Sept/1951

Medical/19.....

Map Reference BUNA (REVISED) 4 miles to inch 2nd Edit.

Objects of Patrol See instructions.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 District Officer

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

/PFS

DS 30/1-9/51-52

Sub District Office,

Kokoda ND.

18th June 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
Popondetta.

Ref: Patrol Report No 9/51-52.

Kokoda Sub District ND.

Herewith three copies of the above report - two for DDS&NA and one for your files.

It is heartening to hear that the people in the area have lost the apathy that they suffered from after the Mt. Lamington eruption and that it is evident in their improved gardens and in their new housing.

The people in the area have a lively interest in road improvement and there have been frequent applications for road labour to be used to convert the existing tracks for jeep use. As Mr. Frawley points out, in most cases the task of converting these tracks is not a very great one.

P.F. Sebire

(P.F. Sebire)

s/ADO Kokoda

/PYS

DS 30/1-9/51-52.

Sub District Office,

Kokoda N.D.

9th May 1952.

Mr. J. W. Frawley, P.O.

Kokoda N.D.

Patrol Instructions No 9/51/52

Kumusi River Area.

You will prepare to leave on patrol to the Kumusi area on Saturday the 16th May 1952. You will be taken by Jeep as far as Ilimo.

Mr. M. G. Moody, Education Officer, is desirous of seeing some of the villages of the area and will accompany the patrol. You will also take two members of the RPNCC detachment and an interpreter with you.

The patrol is to be one of ordinary routine inspection of the villages of the Mahinimbo area that are situated close to the Kumusi River. A short patrol to this area now will eliminate back tracking on the longer Mahinimbo-Mawanga patrol to be carried out early in July.

Opportunity should also be taken to look at the new Hamara jeep road and also for any other tracks that may later be converted for jeep traffic.

The patrol should of approximately one week's duration.

P. H. Sebuit
a/HDD

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

JWF.

Sub District Office,
Kokoda, N.D.

File: 9/51-52.

21st May, 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 9/51-52.

Patrol conducted by	J.W. Frawley, P.O.
Area patrolled	Kumusi River area.
Accompanied by	M.G. Moody, E.O. Also 2 R.P. & N.G.C., 1 interpreter.
Object	Routine Administration - see patrol instructions.
Map reference	BUNA (Revised) 4 miles to 1 inch 2nd edition.
Last patrol to area	J.W. Frawley, September, 1951.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was a routine inspection of the
Kumusi River area.

Mr. M.G. Moody, Teacher in Charge of the
Administration School, Kokoda, wished to visit villages
in the area and accompanied the patrol throughout.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(2)

PATROL DIARY.

Saturday 10th May, 1952.

Together with the A.D.O., departed Kokoda and proceeded to Ilimo per jeep. The Assistant District Officer returned to Kokoda in the jeep.

Village Constables from Afa, Papaki, Sirorata, Hamara and Ambeni reported to the patrol. A number of minor complaints were settled.

Sunday 11th May.

Day of rest.

With Mr. Moody visited Papaki Village and Eiwo Mission station. Returned to Ilimo.

Monday 12th May.

Visited and inspected Haki, Ururu and Hamara. Proceeded on to Waseta Rest House. Waseta and Koropata villages inspected. Several native complaints heard and enquiries made into an assault charge.

Tuesday 13th May.

Departed Waseta and proceeded to Hungiri. The road leading along the pumice flats is still in good condition. After inspection of the village, some complaints were heard. The Village Constables from Divinkoiari Nos 1 and 2 came to lay a complaint against a Hungiri native. This was settled satisfactorily.

Wednesday 14th May.

Visited Erarisusu and Divinkoiari. Proceeded to Saiho in the afternoon. Accommodation for Mr. Moody and myself was arranged by Dr. Sobol of the Dept. of Public Health.

Thursday 15th May.

Native complaints were heard during the morning at Saiho. In the afternoon

NATIVE SITUATION.

The visit to this area was, I think, an opportune one -- it is eight months since the last patrol. Nevertheless, the people do not feel, nor have they been neglected. Patrols are often been in the vicinity and when the DS Post was at Saiho, they were only a few hours away.

As the visible damage caused by the eruption and by the flooding of the Kumusi River fades away, memories are fading and little or no attention is paid to those events. The people have, in fact, long since resumed their normal village life.

Gardens, as would be expected, are in full swing again and have been for some time. Native foods were available in plenty during the trip.

Housing is looking up. Haki village being the best in this respect. A very much improved village is Erarisucu. On my last visit fifty percent of the houses had earth floors. On this occasion only fowls and pigs were occupying this type of house.

No matters of crime were brought to the attention of the patrol. Numerous minor matters were, however, including the usual husband and wife quarrels and the inevitable differences over pigs. Several of these were referred to the Assistant District Officer.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The Village Constables in the area are up to standard. A number of them have been in the service of the Administration for many years and know what exactly is required of them. None is outstanding, however they do their job well. The Koropata Village Constable is slightly weak and needs constant backing by patrolling officers.

Councillors appear to be working with the V.C.s and do not challenge the authority of V.C.s. The Hamara Councillor was a most helpful man.

VILLAGES

Villages are all laid out after the fashion of this sub district. That is, the houses form the boundaries of a square. In the centre is an open space for a recreational ground. More frequently it is a well kept lawn, but sometimes it is merely bare earth.

By far the best of the villages visited was Haki. The houses are neat and tidy and the grounds around the village are always nicely swept.

The most improved village since the last patrol is Erarisueu. On my last trip the most noticeable feature in the village was that about fifty percent of the houses were built right down on the ground. These have been given over to the fowls and pigs. New buildings have been erected and they stand on piles at the normal height of about four and a half to five feet.

Koropata and Waseta villages are inclined to look a bit shabby at times. Instructions were left to rectify this and it is hoped that an improvement may be reported by the next patrol.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads throughout the area are excellent; due mainly to two things. Firstly, to the fact that one day a week is spent on them in maintenance work by the villagers and secondly, to the flat nature of the terrain.

The Ilimo Labour Gang have commenced work on a new jeep road to Hamara. It branches off the main Wairope road near the Eiwu Creek. It is an overall width of about fifteen to twenty feet.

The only obstacle is the Divuni Ck. This is a very broad stream, far too broad to be bridged with locally available materials. It will, however, be possible to ford it in a jeep at all times except after a heavy rains.

From the Divuni to Hamara it is 'plain sailing.' On the other side of Hamara there is a low range of hills which are a deterrent to continuing the road to Koropata and Waseta. Should the necessity arise at any time, I feel sure that an easy route could be found; one that would enable a gang of labourers to construct a passable road using only hand tools.

Road traffic between Kokoda and the

Gains - Popondetta area is prevented by the Kumul River. It is too wide for a vehicular bridge and too deep to ford. It should be possible to bridge when it settles back into its old bed.

BEST HOUSES.

Are situated at Ilimo, Wasoba and Mangiri, an average of three hours walk apart.

They are constructed of local materials and are maintained in good order and condition by the people of the respective villages.

CARRIERS.

Carriers were obtained in sufficient numbers and without any difficulty. Some carriers in the Ilimo area failed to appear for selection and they were referred to the Assistant District Officer for action.

The average number of carriers used in one stage was twenty, for an average carry time per man of one and a half hours.

EDUCATION.

Mr. M.C. Wooly, Education Officer, accompanied the patrol and submits his own report.

(8)

APPENDIX 'A'

REPORT ON RPENG.C.

REG. NO 1845 CONST MONEGA

REG. NO 6902 CONST HEARO.

Both the abovementioned constables have visited the area before and are familiar with the people and the environment.

The two constables carried out their duties efficiently and gave no cause for complaint.

J. W. Frawley
.....
J. W. Frawley, P. O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA N.D. Report No. 1-52/53

Patrol Conducted by J. W. FRAWLEY, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled HIGATURU AND TUFU MANALAWASI, NAWONGA VALLEY.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 3 P.P. + N.G.C.

Duration - From 23 / 6 / 1952 to 25 / 7 / 1952

Number of Days 28 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.O.

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services / / 19..... ^{ruit}

Medical / / 19..... ^{MANA}

Map Reference Buna (Revised) 2nd Edit 4 miles, 1st Edit 4 miles, 1st Edition 4 miles, 1st Edition 4 miles Info P/R. 1-52/51

Objects of Patrol to report on general rehabilitation and routine administration. D.S. GROVE, J.A.D.C.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

4 / 8 1952.

John H. Smith
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 £.....

301
76/6

Village, Popu

Year.....1952.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	In
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Kovio	17.7.52	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	2	-	-
Wiyamabe	18.7.52	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-
Aboma	18.7.52	2	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	-
Ujila	19.7.52	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1
Kjaro	19.7.52	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	1
Imo	19.7.52	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Romara	21.7.52	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1
Managube	21.7.52	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	2
Wasobila	21.7.52	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-
Total		13	8	-	-	7	1	11	5	-	1	-	2	40	26	-	3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

D.S. 30-8-161.

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

13th August 1952.

Memorandum for—

The District Commissioner,
Northern District, POPONDETTA.

Subject: KOKODA Patrol Report No.1 of 1952/53.

The receipt of Mr. Patrol Officer J.W. Frawley's report of his patrol to the MANAGALASI, KOVIO and WAWONGA Areas is acknowledged.

2. The extensive patrolling carried out recently is most satisfactory and should be maintained in order that further improvements in the way of life of the native people can be gradually effected and progress made.

3. Mr. Frawley appears to have conducted his patrol in an observant and efficient manner.

4. The heavy excess of deaths over births as indicated by the census figures is however, rather disturbing. 58 male and 35 female deaths as against 13 male and 8 female births.

5. You should by now have received Circular Instruction No.154 regarding recommendations for Restrictions on Employment, so should you feel that recruiting should be curtailed in the MUSA Valley and in the MANAGALASI, please advise as requested in that Circular.

J.H. Jones
(J.H. Jones)
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

ADD. NO. Kokoda for information
Mr. J.W. Frawley please.

Stuart-Smith
A/D.S. & N.A.
28.8.52.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

CTH/CH

FILE. 30.I.I.

Higaturu Sub District Office,
POPONDETTA. N.D.

25th June, 1952.

Mr. J. W. Frawley. P.O.
Northern Division.

PATROL MANAGALASI - KOVIO - WOWONGA.

Please be prepared to leave POPONDETTA on Friday the 27th inst to patrol the above mentioned Districts.

Your route will be as follows:- To WAROPI thence up the MAMAMA to MANAGALASI. Through the MANAGLASI visiting all villages and then to KOKORO in the TUFU District from KOKORO to BALATANA and then on to KOVIO. Down the left bank of the KUMUSI visiting all villages you may find it better to leave some of the MANAGLASI village behind ORO BAY until your return. You can do then after returning to POPONDETTA.

Study Circular Instruction relating to Patrol Reports and write yours accordingly. Your report must reach the District Commissioner within 14 Day of completing the patrol.

The patrol is of a general nature. Instruct V.C. to take to their various station any Court Cases that may come to your knowledge..

Report fully on rehabilitation of natives that may have been rendered homeless by Lamington Eruption. Inspect all villages and give instructions to Village Constables where necessary.

As the patrol will enter KOKODA ^{and} TUFU Sub Districts make copies of remarks concerning these Districts so they may be forwarded to the respective offices. Police to accompany you are:-

Const.	SIRE
"	SABASI KOKOIPA
"	TAIMBARI

Use Village Constables wherever possible when dealing with the people.

Make out S.I.V for your requirements and present to me for approval..

I wish you a pleasant and successful trip.

The District Commissioner,

(C. T. HEALY) A.D.O.

For your approval.

Healy
Stoll-Smith
76/6

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,

Kokoda, N.D.

31st July, 1952.

The District Commissioner,

Northern District,

POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO 1-52/53.

Patrol Conducted By: J.W. Frawley, P.O.
Area Patrolled: Higaturu and portion of Tufi
Managalasi and Upper Musa;
Wawonga Valley.
Duration of Patrol: From 28/6/52 to 25/7/52 - a total
of 28 days.
Route Taken: To Wairope thence up the Mamama
to the Managalasi area visiting
all villages and then to Kokora
in the Tufi sub district. Thence
to Balatana and then on to Kivio
in the Kokoda sub district. Down
the left bank of the Kumusi,
visiting all villages.
Map Reference: Buna 4 miles to 1 inch 2nd Edit Re
Pt. Moresby 4 miles to 1 inch 1st
Tufi P/R 1-50/51. -- D.S. Grove.
Object of Patrol: See Patrol Instructions attached.

Introduction.

Of the areas visited on this occasion, some
have been visited by me previously, since the eruption
of Mt. Lamington., namely, the Gora - Natunga area in
February - March, 1951 and the Wawonga Valley in August-
September and again in December of 1951.

Comments in this report will be based upon
impressions gained on each of these visits.

Patrol Diary.

Saturday 28th June, 1952.

Departed Popondetta for Saiho per truck.
Due to insufficient warning, only a few carriers were available. Portion of the cargo was sent on ahead in the charge of Const. Taimbari. With the remainder of the gear and police, stayed overnight at Saiho.

Sunday 29th.

N.M.O. Endage of the P.H.D. establishment, Saiho, joined the patrol and we moved to Hajeka village at Wairope.

Monday 30th.

The patrol proceeded to Sairope via Warina and Fembe villages.

Tuesday 1st July, 1952.

Proceeded via old Sairope and Putemo villages to Matunora. This is the new site of the Ombofu people. Village Officials and people all absent.

Wednesday 2nd.

Councillors and most of the people returned during the night. Routine inspection and medical examination. In the afternoon visited Afandafa village for inspection and medical examination. These people are re building on a new site at the end of Matunora village.

Thursday 3rd.

Visited and inspected Enjora Nos 1 and 2. The medical orderly examined the people and gave treatment where necessary. Returned to Matunora.

Friday 4th.

Departed Matunora and proceeded to Gorabuna. Jaha Village visited en route. Due to heavy rains, it was not possible to use the path along the Mamama River and in sections the patrol had to cut a track through the bush.

Saturday 5th.

Inspection and medical examination Gorabuna. In the afternoon visited and inspected Araibo village.

Sunday 6th.

As Sunday.

Monday 7th.

Village Constable Jebb of Kavoja reported and accompanied the patrol to Gora. Villages of Inopi, Kavoja and Kero visited and inspected en route.

Tuesday 8th.

Routine inspection and medical examination of Gora and Boruhoi. The patrol then moved to Natunga.

Wednesday 9th.

Inspection and medical examination of Natunga and Jororo. At Natunga, a complaint of manslaughter was brought to the patrol. After investigations the witnesses were sent to Popondetta and the accused man accompanied the patrol.

Thursday 10th.

Proceeded to Umbuworo via Kiara, Howajo and Aropora. Routine inspections and medical examinations. A complaint of ~~adultery~~ ^{adultery} was sent to Popondetta. Visited and inspected Sagamasi village.

Friday 11th.

The patrol crossed to Kokora in the Tufi Managalasi. Routine inspection and medical examination. Several minor matters settled by arbitration.

Saturday 12th.

Following the main road, the patrol moved on to Ufia. After medical and routine inspections, assistance was given to the village people in the erection of a new rest house and police barracks.

Sunday 13th.

As Sunday.

Monday 14th.

Departed Ufia and proceeded to Umwate, where general and medical inspections were carried out. Several disputes settled to the satisfaction of all parties and involved.

Tuesday 15th.

The patrol crossed to Iaure in the Upper Musa area. A councillor from Aiare - a Musa village - reported to the patrol at this juncture. General inspection and medical examination carried out after which several disputes were settled.

Wednesday 16th.

Proceeded to Balatana and then crossed to Kovi. This is the top of the Wawonge Valley in the Kokoda Sub District.

Thursday 17th.

General Situation.

Routine inspection, annual revision of census medical examination and general administration.

Friday 18th.

Departed Kovio and visited Wijamabe. The people have all migrated to Aboma. Proceeded to Aboma. Census, medical and routine administration.

Saturday 19th.

To Ujilo, Ejaro and thence to Emo. Census, medical examinations and general administration in all villages.

Sunday 20th.

As Sunday.

Monday 21st.

The patrol moved to Warobila via Rumara and Managube. Census revision, medical examinations and routine inspections in all villages.

Tuesday 22nd.

Proceeded to Angara via Gorabuna. Inspection of Villages and routine administration.

Wednesday 23rd.

Moved to Asisi via Siororata.

Thursday 24th.

To Baiho.

Friday 25th.

Returned to Popondetta per truck. Reported to the Assistant District Officer.

General Situation.

Higaturu Managalasi.

The Higaturu Managalasi is situated to the South and to the East of Mount Lamington, most of the villages being along the Mamama River network and the remainder in the hills to the South of the Hydrographer Range.

At the time of the eruption of Mt. Lamington, the people living in the villages Gorabuna to Matunora were evacuated to, and or rationed from the Ilimo Refugee Camp. Those in the Inopi Gora group were evacuated to and rationed at Pongani. This last mentioned group were at Pongani only a fortnight or so and were then permitted to return to their villages. In reality, these people were not rendered homeless. That excepts, of course, the owners of one or two dilapidated houses which had not the structural strength to resist the weight of the pumice showering down.

The real damage then, was that done to the gardens and any psychological effect which may have been suffered by the people. As to the latter, there is no doubt that it was, for these people, an unnerving period. To my mind, it had a great bearing on their subsequent behaviour.

At the time of my visits to the Gora Inopi area in February - March, 1951, pumice dust was everywhere in evidence. However the gardens were in good condition though food trees and plants had broken branches, etc. Later, I understand, much of the garden produce was allowed to rot in the ground because of a widespread apathy to eat anything touched by the pumice. Another possible explanation is that they wished.

to continue receiving rations from the G.
long as possible.

As each successive patrol visited
emphasising the need to make larger gardens, this was ca
out. And so, five months ago, at the time of the last
patrol the villages from Gora to Matunora were in a comfortable
position regarding food. The present food situation is
virtually the same as it was then. Sweet potato, together with
bananas is the staple diet. Small amounts of taro, yam, pawpaw
and sugar cane provide the variety.

The area Natunga to Umbuworo virtually
escaped damage, light pumice only falling in the locality.
The present food situation is good, but future production
may be thrown out by the amount of building activity going
on. Councillors were advised to ensure that the making of
new gardens are not forgotten.

Housing and general village conditions
from Matunora to Gora are not very impressive,- Appearances
suggest that villages are dirty most of the time and only
cleaned at the advent of the patrol. This is an unfortunate
state of affairs which will only be remedied by constant
insistence on cleanliness, - and housing could be improved
vastly. The style of house itself is a satisfactory one,
but hasty methods of construction and lack of interest by
the people themselves have more than counter balanced this.
For example, old biri or grass, badly spaced, spoils that
which otherwise would be a good roof. Similarly with the
walls and floors. In fairness to these people, it must be
said that an extensive building program is being carried
out.

No criticism is intended against Gorabuna or Enjora villages. Both are very neat and clean and with regard to housing the former village is excellent.

Natunga to Umbuworo villages are relatively clean and housing is satisfactory. Perhaps one fault could be found and that is that the pitch of the roof is insufficient. This was explained to the Village Constables and councillors and it was pointed out that increasing the pitch would greatly improve the houses.

Undoubtedly, much of the credit for the high standard in this area should go to V.C. Gorari of Natunga and V.C. Gumusi of Sagamasi. Both these men have been village constables for many years and know their responsibilities; both are men of strong personality. With these two to set the example, I have every hope that V.C. Maro of Ambua and V.C. Ganga of Umbuworo - both recent appointees - may turn into efficient constables. The remaining village constables and councillors do not impress very much. Gorabuna, Kavoja and Gora V.C.s are potentially capable men but are too easy going to be efficient.

Numerous complaints were brought before the patrol, but as I am not a Magistrate for Native Matters, only arbitration could be attempted in most cases. Two complaints, one of manslaughter and one of adultery were brought before the Magistrate at Popoletta.

Portions of Tufi Managalasi and Upper Musa.

The villages visited in these areas - Kokora to Umwate and Laure Balatana are situated amongst the low hills of the headwater country of the Barika and Musa Rivers. Looking South over the area from Natunga, one sees a fairly large rambling plain with some low ridges at the Western End. It is along these ridges that the villages visited are concentrated.

When Mount Lamington erupted, light falls of pumice were showered over the whole locality, and some superficial damage was done to plants, etc. Doubtless too, a certain amount of food was permitted to rot in the ground, but shortages were not experienced, nor was any damage done to housing.

Actually speaking, the question of rehabilitation does not apply to this area, since few or none of the effects of the eruption were felt.

The Managalasi villages are well laid out, clean and general sanitation is good. Like the houses of the Umbuworo group, those of Kokora, Ufia and Umwate would improve considerably by increasing the pitch of the roofs.

The area was inspected in May by a patrol from Safia and the instructions left by that officer have been well carried out.

Village officials are not very forceful, but they appeared to be willing and gave assistance to the patrol.

Quite a large number of disputes were brought to the patrol and these were *settled by arbitration.*

Only two villages were visited in the Upper Musa; these were Iaure and Balatana. Here conditions are a little discouraging. Broken down, dirty houses and uncleared, insanitary village areas are noticed from the outset. Reasons for such conditions were offered by the Village Constable. They were quite plausible. Firstly, both the Iaure and Balatana people are engaged building new villages - the sites were visited later and they show promise - Secondly, there is a high incidence of absentee labour. Consequently, there is insufficient manpower to maintain the existing villages in good condition. Beyond issuing instructions to apply to the new sites, no action was taken in this matter because, I understand, action had already been taken by the officer at Safia.

The village officials are weak. The Village Constable, Ro'o is intelligent but he is lazy and inefficient. While the patrol was at Iaure, he tried to conceal sick children from medical examination. He was sent to Safia to accompany a party of people seeking further medical treatment. It is suggested, that should a suitable man be available, Ro'o be replaced as village constable.

Only two disputes were brought to the patrol and these were settled satisfactorily.

Kokoda Sub District - Wawonga Valley.

The Wawonga villages are situated on the left hand side of the Kumusi River valley near the headwaters of that river. The Wawongas are a similar type of people to the Managalasi; they are related by blood and by inter-marriage.

After the eruption of Mount Lamington, heavy showers of pumice dust fell in the valley, particularly in the villages close to the volcano.

Here again, mainly only superficial damage was done to gardens. Supplementary rations were, however, issued to several villages from Ilimo Refugee Camp. Patrols from Kokoda and Ilimo inspected gardens in the area and after a short time rationing was discontinued.

Since that time, conditions have fluctuated, sometimes to good and sometimes to bad. At present, it is a lean period. Or more accurately, a period when food production is sufficient and no more. Sweet potato and taro is rather short, the staple food being yam. In each village, only very small amounts of food were made available to the patrol. Bananas and sugar cane give a variety. The present position is not serious; the bush abounds in wild game and new gardens are expected to be in full production at the end of August.

The group of villages from Kovic to Emo are in very good order. Cleanliness and general village sanitation has progressed. A certain amount of civic pride seems to be the order of the day. And as a result of continued insistence on repairs, housing is more than

satisfactory.

From Rumara to Warobila, the position has deteriorated since my last visit in December of 1951. The fact that one councillor has died and a councillor and a Village Constable are absent in hospital may explain this. Lack of experience and forceful personalities amongst the village officials might well be an extenuating factor. All the officials concerned were encouraged to take a more active interest in their duties. At Rumara, the councillor complained he was receiving no co operation from the village people in conducting every day affairs. In view of this, a talk was given pointing out the benefits of mutual assistance and asking that everyone help the village officials in the performance of their duties.

Census figures were revised in all the Wawonga villages. Copies of these figures have been prepared for the Director, P.H.D., Port Moresby and the Medical Officer, Saiho.

Complaints brought to the patrol were few and were mainly of a personal nature. They were settled by arbitration. Cases sent to Kokoda to appear before the Magistrate were for failure to appear for census and for failure to clean villages.

Roads - Higaturu Managalasi.

Roads were generally up to the average standard. The terrain is slightly hilly, but wherever possible, the road seeks out and follows the more level ground.

A bad section is between Matunora and the site of the old Jaha Barracks. Formerly, the road followed the banks of the Mamama River. This was washed away when the Mamama flooded early last year. Another track was cut down near the bank but high waters undermined it and once again the road was washed away. Instructions were given to the Matunora and Jaha people to cut a new track well clear of the river.

From Gorabuna to Gora, the road winds down a long spur and then through very low lying country. It is well kept and there are no complaints about it.

From Gora to Natunga and on down to Umbuworo the road follows spurs and ridgetops - in my opinion, an excellent choice of route. In fact, from Natunga to Umbuworo and right through to Umwate in the Tufi sub District could be converted to a jeep road with very little trouble or expense. It is evident that in the past, ~~some~~ some officer has taken pains to have such roads built.

Roads - Tufi Sub District.

The roads from Kokoira to Umwate are, like those mentioned above, in excellent order. Little difficulty would be experienced, should the need arise, in converting them to vehicular roads. The five small streams which cross the road present no problem at all.

From Umwate, the road climbs for a couple of miles then, turning southwards, descends long ridges until the Musa River is reached. It then follows the Musa upstream to laure over low lying terrain which is probably subject to flooding after heavy rainfall.

North of laure, the road climbs steeply to Balatana and then crosses the low range between the headwaters of the Musa and the Kumusi rivers. In this section the road falls away to a mere track and extensive work would be needed to improve it.

There is a road, or more correctly, a bush track, leading from Kokoira to Kagi in the Central District. It is used by the village people mainly in travelling to and from Gness. Village Constable Dibe, who knows the road, says that the men travelling alone can do the trip from Kokoira arriving at Kagi early on the third day. If, however, women accompany, the trip takes an extra day.

Referring to the Fort Moresby 4 miles to the north (lat. 5°12') the road follows the coast for a short distance. Then, I imagine, it takes a general westerly direction and crosses the main range some 10 miles north to north west of Mt. Hissel (QJN5007).

Rest Houses.

Roads - Kokoda Sub District.

From Kivio to the other side of Warobila the road crosses numerous streams and hills. The nature of the terrain rather restricts the improvements which can be carried out by the village people. Of course, some groups take more pride in such matters than do others. Some sections of the road have been well graded and pieces of timber have been cut and set into the earth to form steps. Other sections have been virtually neglected.

The Kivio - Emo road is always well kept - it was apparent during my visit that much work had been done lately - but from Rumara to Warobila, the opposite is the case. Advice was given to the Warobila people on the routing of a new road to Angara.

Carriers.

As a matter of interest information re a road to the Kagi Area is included herein.

There is a road, or more correctly, a bush track, leading from Emo to Kagi in the Central District. It is used by the village people mainly in travelling to and from dances. Village Constable Cibe, who knows the road, says that the men travelling alone can do the trip from Emo arriving at Kagi early on the third day. If, however, women accompany, the trip takes an extra day.

Referring to the Port Moresby 4 miles to 1 inch (1st Edit) the road follows the Emo(Ame) Ck. for a short distance. Then, I imagine, it takes a general Westerly direction and crosses the main range some 10 miles North to North West of Mt. Nisbet ((Q)H5867).

Rest Houses.

Rest Houses are situated at Matunora, Gorabuna, Gora, Natunga, Umbuoro, Kokora, Ufia, Umwate, Laure, Kovio, Aboma, Emo and Warchila. These are maintained in good order by the people of the respective villages.

The best rest house is at Natunga where people of the surrounding villages combined under the direction of V.C. Gorari. The worst was at Laure where the people are waiting to move to a new village site before constructing a new rest house.

Carriers.

Carriers were available, in most cases, in numbers greater than were required. The only exception was at Laure, where the shortage of manpower looked as though it might have delayed matters. The problem was solved when the Umwate people volunteered to assist on the trip to Kovio.

The average number of carriers employed was 22 for an average carrying time of 2½ hours.

Appendix ' A ' - Health.

The patrol was accompanied by N.M.O. Endage from the Saiho establishment of the Public Health Department. He conducted medical examinations in all villages and gave treatment where necessary. Constant reference was made to the village census books to ensure that all young children were present at these examinations.

In February - March of this year, much of the area was covered by Mr. W. Race, Medical Assistant of Saiho. On this occasion, N.M.O. Endage endeavoured to follow up on those treated by Mr. Race.

In the Managalasi and Musa areas, most of the cases treated were yaws and ulcers. In the Wawonga Valley, the incidence of yaws was not so high.

Where further treatment was considered necessary, the people were advised to go to the nearest aid post or hospital.

The area is reasonably well covered by a network of hospitals and aid posts. The Anglican Mission has establishments at Numba and Eiwo; P.H.D. are at Saiho, Inonda, Safia and another aid post in the Upper Musa. However, I would like to suggest that an aid post be opened preferably at Umbuworo. This would cover from Gora to the Musa and also the Araiho-Gorabuna district. It would replace the aid post which was formerly at Gora.

Figures of cases treated were submitted by the N.M.O. to the Medical Officer, Saiho. Census was revised in the Wawonga and copies of figures have been prepared for The Director of Public Health and the Medical Officer, Saiho.

Appendix ' B '

Report on R.P.& N.G.C.

Reg. No. 6234 Const. Sere.

This man was chosen to be Const. in Charge for the duration of the patrol. He was efficient, cheerful and at all times an asset to the patrol.

Reg. No. 1661 Const. Kokoipa.

Was hampered by an ulcer on the leg during the patrol. Nevertheless, his appearance and bearing were good and his duties were performed efficiently and promptly. A good patrol policeman.

Reg. No. 3326 Const. Taimbari.

Slow to carry out commands. Bearing and general appearance fair only. Does not impress.

.....
J.W. Frawley, P.O.

Kokoda Sub District - Wawonga Valley.

The Wawonga villages are situated on the left hand side of the Kumusi River valley near the headwaters of that river. The Wawongas are a similar type of people as the Managalasi; they are related by blood and by inter-marriage.

After the eruption of Mount Lamington, heavy showers of pumice dust fell in the valley, particularly in the villages close to the volcano.

Here again, mainly only superficial damage was done to gardens. Supplementary rations were, however, issued to several villages from Ilimo Refugee Camp. Patrols from Kokoda and Ilimo inspected gardens in the area and after a short time rationing was discontinued.

Since that time, conditions have fluctuated, sometimes to good and sometimes to bad. At present, it is a lean period. Or more accurately, a period when food production is sufficient and no more. Sweet potato and taro is rather short, the staple food being yam. In each village, only very small amounts of food were made available to the patrol. Bananas and sugar cane give a variety. The present position is not serious; the bush abounds in wild game and new gardens are expected to be in full production at the end of August.

The group of villages from Kovic to Emo are in very good order. Cleanliness and general village sanitation has progressed. A certain amount of civic pride seems to be the order of the day. And as a result of continued insistence on repairs, housing is more than

Roads - Kokoda Sub District.

From Koviö to the other side of Warobila the road crosses numerous streams and hills. The nature of the terrain rather restricts the improvements which can be carried out by the village people. Of course, some groups take more pride in such matters than do others. Some sections of the road have been well graded and pieces of timber have been cut and set into the earth to form steps. Other sections have been virtually neglected.

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Migration Register

Area Patrolled *Nawanga Valley*

MIGRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M + F
			Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	22	3	15	-	15	3.33	22	13	22	15	72
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	5	19	2	18	2.2	14	23	13	19	69
2	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	16	55	21	47	5	42	2.76	51	48	47	45	201
-	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	9	16	7	18	1	18	2.9	24	15	11	17	73
3	1	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	3	18	-	18	2.8	25	21	8	18	78
-	-	1	2	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	13	17	9	11	-	11	3	20	21	7	12	69
2	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	8	12	-	11	3.1	19	13	13	13	60
2	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	11	5	11	-	9	2.1	6	14	9	11	43
4	-	4	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-	17	24	6	21	1	23	4.3	38	36	19	22	131
14	6	24	10	-	33	-	-	-	9	-	89	189	61	112	9	165		219	204	149	112	796



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Kokoda, V.D. Report No. 2-52/53

Patrol Conducted by J. Frawley P.O.

Area Patrolled Biage and Antembo area

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives 3 RPNCC

Duration—From 2/9/1952 to 12/9/1952

Number of Days 11 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? -

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services -/1/1952

Medical -/1/1952

Map Reference Cuma (Revised) 2nd Edition 4 miles

Objects of Patrol Census Revision and routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

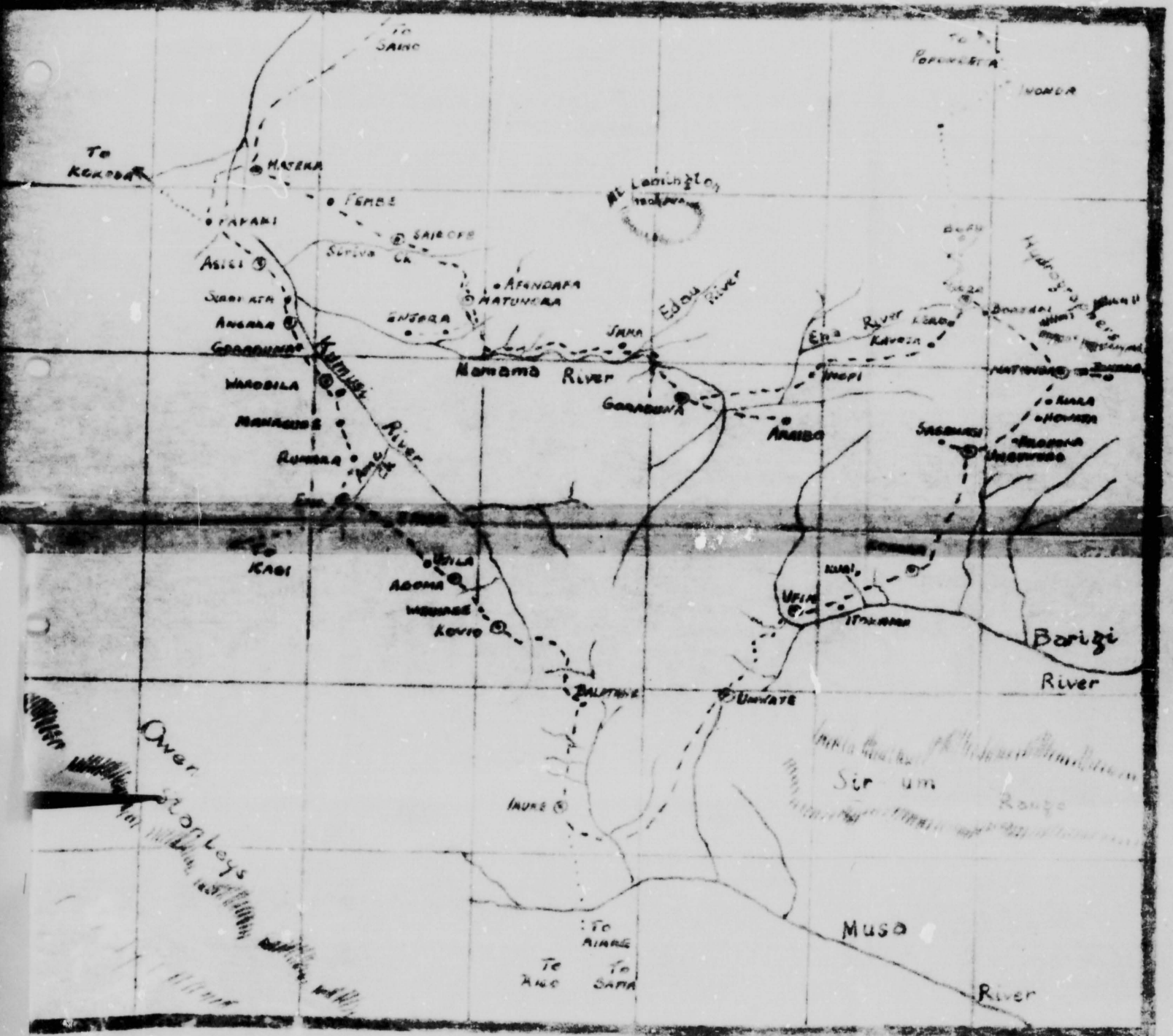
District Commissioner

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

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

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

SKETCH MAP



MAP REFERENCES

BUNA (REVISED) 2ND EDITION

PT. MORESBY 2ND EDITION (PROVISIONAL)

TUPI P/R. 1-50/51. D.S. GROVE.

1 INCH = 4 MILES

J.W. Stanley P.O.
1/8/52

PATROL ROUTE
OTHER TRACKS
VILLAGES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30-2-1/304

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONILETA.

25th September, 1952

The Director,
District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1952/53
KOKODA, NORTHERN DISTRICT.

This brief Report by Mr. Frawley gives an indication that affairs in the Biage - Autembo area are quite satisfactory.

However, the news of the pending advent of the Seven Day Adventist Mission is interesting and I look forward to their coming with interest.

Road construction throughout the sub-district has been uniformly good and it is now possible to do a great deal of the patrolling by vehicle. And by the same token the jeep at Kokoda I feel could well be replaced by a new Landrover. I shall make this request by separate memo in due course.


Census figures appear to reveal a slight decrease.

.....
(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
a/District Commissioner, N.D.

SE-S/BA

A.D.O. KOKODA.

Please ensure that Census areas are always taken under the one name as outlined in the District census map.

 28.9.52

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
Kokoda, N.D.

19th September, 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 52/53.

Patrol Conducted by	J.W. Frawley, P.O.
Accompanied by	3 R.P. & N.G.C.
Areas Visited	Biage and Autembo areas.
Route Traversed	Up the Left Hand Side of the Biage Valley to Alolo then down the Right Hand Side to Pelai thence to Kepara and to Ilimo via Sengi visiting all villages. Return to Kokoda along the mainroad.
Purpose of Patrol	Census Revision and Routine Administration.
Duration	From 2/9/52 to 12/9/52 - a total of 11 days.
Map Reference	Buna (Revised) 2nd Edit. 4 Miles to 1 inch.

INTRODUCTION.

The main reason for the patrol was to complete the annual census figures in the areas visited and also to check the progress being made on the several vehicular roads which the village people are making.

The patrol was well received in all villages. At Abuari, we were presented with a pig by the villagers.

Patrol Diary.

Tuesday 2nd September, 1952.

Departed the Govt. Station, Kokoda, proceeded to Deniki. Annual revision of census SAVAIA, KOIASI, PITOKI and DENIKI. Routine administration and inspections. Discussed with the people the proposal to open an Administration School near Pitoki.

Wednesday 3rd.

Moved on to Isurava. Census revision, inspections and medical examinations. Demonstrated and explained the PHD Infant and Maternal Welfare charts.

Thursday 4th.

Proceeded to Alolo, thence descended to the Iora River and up the other side of the valley to Abuari. Visited new site of Abuari Village en route. Census revision, routine administration and medical examinations in all villages.

Friday 5th.

Visited Hagatawa and then Pelai. Census and routine inspections.

Saturday 6th.

Departed Pelai and moved on to Kanandara and from there to Kepara. Census, routine inspections and medical examinations carried out.

Sunday 7th.

As Sunday.

Monday 8th.

Monday 8th.

Departed Kepara and visited Komondo and Sengi, conducting census, inspections and medical examinations. The patrol then returned to Kepara.

Tuesday 9th.

To Honjeta and Waju. Census revision, routine administration and medical inspection.

Remained overnight at Waju.

Wednesday 10th.

The patrol moved on to Ambeni where census was revised, inspections and medical examinations were carried out. Several disputes settled. Proceeded to Ilimc.

Thursday 11th.

Proceeded to Sisareta via Nambisoda. Census and general inspections.

Friday 12th.

Return to the Govt. Station via Siri, Pirive and Kokoda villages. Census and general inspections were carried out.

Reported to the Assistant District Officer.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

Native Situation.Biage Valley.

The Biage villages comprising in all, nine, are situated mainly in the Iora River Valley which leads through to a break or depression in the main range commonly termed the Kokođa Gap. The remainder are grouped near the mouth of the Iora Valley i.e. where the Iora opens out into the Yodda.

At present, the Biages are concerning themselves with two matters of, at least to them, vital importance. Matters which will exert considerable influence on the social and, perhaps in the future, economical development of the Biage people.

Firstly, there is the proposal of the Education Department to open an Administration Village School in or near Pitoki village. The people primarily concerned with this are those from Savaia, Koiasi, Pitoki and Deniki villages - a population of 266 people. These villages are all readily accessible to the tentatively chosen site near Pitoki.

Since the subject was first broached several weeks ago, the people have been most enthusiastic about it. After a conference, the people decided upon a site several hundred yards below Pitoki village on the road leading to Kokoda. This site is accessible from Kokoda by jeep.

Not long ago I had the opportunity of visiting the location with Mr. Moody Education Officer and it appears to be eminently suitable. The owners of the land indicated their willingness to sell for such a favorable cause. Work has already commenced on the clearing of the land.

This school will alleviate a need of long standing insofar as it will permit the young girls of the Biage to attend school. I believe the reason why they do not attend the Kokoda school is that it necessitates their mixing with the Orokaiva boys - an occurrence viewed with disfavour by the girls' parents.

The second matter of importance concerns Isurava, Alolo, Abuari, Hagatawa and Pelai. It is the intention of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission to open a station at, possibly, Alolo.

Whilst the patrol was at Alolo a native of the Kagi, C.D. area approached me and informed me of the Mission's plans. Apparently this native was carrying out a preliminary survey for the Mission. A teacher is to follow in a short time. It is planned, he said, to open a church, a school and, perhaps, a medical aid post.

Natives and officials of Isurava, Alolo, Abuari, Hagatawa and Pelai said they wished to move into one big village near where the Mission eventually chooses to settle. They were advised to wait until the teacher should arrive and then confer with the A.D.O. on the matter.

Autembo Area.

The villages of the Autembo area are situated in the Yodda Valley and lie between the Govt. Station, Kokoda and the Ilimo Ck.

Over the past few months there has been a burst of activity in several of the villages of the area.

Konjeta village has been moved about two miles down near to Waju. The materials used in the re construction are all new - some being pitsawn and some adzed. The new location is much preferable to the old one which was exposed to the winds. Waju village has been improving steadily over the last six months and must now be classed as one of the best in the area.

Sengi village, under the leadership of V.C. FARIA have constructed a jeep road through to Komondo and Kepara. It is now possible to drive from Pirive on the main road to Kepara and on to Sengi. These people have put a great deal of work into the road alone. In addition, four bridges were erected to span the various creeks and waterways.

A small number of domestic disputes were brought to the patrol and these were settled by arbitration.

Roads and Bridges.

The majority of the roads in the Biage are such that people major improvements are not possible except by the use of explosives and/or mechanical equipment.

This does not mean that the people are not working on their roads. On the contrary. The Deniki - Pitoki people have made it possible for a jeep to go almost to Pitoki village. It is hoped that eventually the road will be extended to Deniki.

Roads in the Autembo present no problem at all. It is merely a matter of clearing away the undergrowth and

removing tree roots.

In addition to the main Kokoda - Wairope road the following roads have been made by the people themselves. From Pirive on the main road to Kepara where the road branches. One arm goes to Sengi through Komondo; the other arm leads up to Kanandara.

Throughout the areas visited, the people realise the benefits of having vehicular roads and they hope to link up most of the villages in a network. One immediate advantage is that it does away with the necessity of carrying heavy loads for a patrol. It was intended to use a jeep and trailer for transporting gear as much as possible on this particular patrol, but a temporary breakdown of the Govt. jeep checkmated the move.

Village Officials.

In the Biage, Village Constables number six and councillors nine. They are carrying out their work satisfactorily. Of these, V.C. PAIWA of Savaia and V.C. GADOVA impress.

The Autembo area has six Village Constables and sixteen councillors. Many of them have been officials for quite some time and know just what is required of them.

Outstanding for their energy and general ability are V.C. HANDU of Kanandara, V.C. FARIA of Sengi and V.C. MAROVI of Waju.

Education.

This has been dealt with in 'Native Situation' and extracts have been prepared for The Director, Dept. of Education, The District Education Officer, Popondetta, and the Teacher - in - Charge, Kokoda.

Mission Activity.

This section has been dealt with in the 'Native Situation.'

APPENDIX 'A'

Health.

In all villages visited, a medical examination was carried out. In the case of adults, those needing treatment were advised to seek it at the nearest hospital. Parents of young children were ordered to take them to hospital.

Several cases of scabies were noticed in young children and, also a few isolated cases of primary yaws. The majority of complaints were ulcers or sores.

Use was made of the Infant and Maternal Welfare charts provided by the Medical Officer, Saiho. These were displayed in the village and short explanatory talks given.

The area lacks a representative of the Infant Welfare Section and this is most noticeable if the infant mortality figures are compared with those of the Saiho - Popondetta area. Mrs. Mary Kekedo of the Education Department, Kokoda is doing good work in this direction. At least one afternoon each week is spent in visiting villages demonstrating and explaining with the use of the charts.

The census was revised in the Biage and Autembo and copies of the figures have been prepared for P.H.D.

J. Frawley
.....
J. Frawley, P.O.

J. . Frawley, P.O., O.R.P.C.
(LO)

APPENDIX 'B.'

Reprt on the R.P. & H.G.C.

The undermentioned constables accompanied the patrol and performed their duties efficiently throughout.

Reg. No. 1845 Const. MONEGA

Reg. No. 1964 Const. AKAB.

The N.C.O. in charge was

Reg. No. 6632 L/Cpl. KAMA

and he also performed his duties in an efficient and cheerful manner.

J. Frawley
J. Frawley, P.O., O.R.P.C.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952/53

Anteke Area

Govt. Print-3553/751.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)		GRAND TOTAL																
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission			Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F				M	F							
KOKODA ✓	12.9.52	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	5	12	-	14	1.9	8	13	10	11	54					
KANANDARA ✓	6.9.52	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	11	17	10	19	1	19	3.5	20	19	15	28	52					
KEPATA ✓	6.9.52	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	9	21	8	19	-	19	3.2	29	18	18	18	95					
KOMONDO ✓	8.9.52	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	6	-	-	-	5	15	6	16	1	16	3.5	11	16	16	19	71					
SENGI ✓	8.7.52	-	5	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	5	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	-	14	26	17	22	1	22	3.6	24	34	21	24	124					
HONJETA ✓	9.1.52	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	13	22	12	18	3	18	3.5	26	24	28	17	98					
WADU ✓	9.9.52	5	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	2	2	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	14	29	12	17	2	19	3	28	20	25	21	99					
AMBENI ✓	10.9.52	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	29	12	17	2	19	3	28	20	25	21	99					
NAMBISODA ✓	11.9.52	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	5	11	1	11	4.1	19	18	11	12	58					
SISIRETA ✓	11.7.52	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	5	15	2	15	2.5	16	10	14	16	62					
SIRI ✓	12.9.52	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	5	3	4	-	4	5	7	6	4	24	28					
PRIVE ✓	12.9.52	3	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	2	-	2	2	5	2	-	-	11	26	8	20	1	20	2.4	17	24	24	20	98					
TOTALS		25	19	4	1	2	-	3	2	3	2	3	4	-	3	10	16	-	-	6	21	5	18	28	5	20	2	34	2	2	-	-	105	219	97	180	13	184	-	218	202	195	194	903

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952-53

Biage Area

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family		Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F				
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F			
SAVAIA	2-9-52	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	23	12	25	2	25	3.1	17	31	20	26	108
KOIASI	2-9-52	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	4	8	1	8	3.8	6	4	7	8	31	
PITOKI	2-9-52	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	12	19	8	16	2	16	9.1	17	19	13	20	78		
DENIKI	2-9-52	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	17	7	9	1	9	3.7	7	10	10	11	49			
ISURAVA	2-9-52	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	3	8	-	8	2	11	7	5	10	40			
ALOLO	2-9-52	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	6	12	-	12	2.9	12	11	6	15	50			
ABUARI	2-9-52	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	3	19	1	18	3.9	20	17	9	17	67			
HAGATAWA	2-9-52	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	4	-	4	3.5	8	4	4	5	23			
PELAI	2-9-52	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	3	4	6	1	3	-	1	-	1	7	23	9	17	1	17	2.5	15	18	19	19	83			
TOTALS		8	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	4	7	16	29	9	18	-	14	-	1	-	65	129	54	118	8	117	-	113	121	93	131	529		

No 3 52/53

CHIRIHN VALLEY

P.F. SEBRE

20/10/52 — 8/11/52.

COPY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DS 30-8-174

Dept. of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

31st December, 1952.

MEMORANDUM FOR -

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETA.

Patrol Report No. 3/52-53 Kokoda

An excellent report by Mr. Sebire. Extracts
have been forwarded to the relevant departments.

(Sgd) A.A. Roberts
A/Director.

ADD/Kokoda

For your information & files

W. Geoman

14/1/53

/SHY.

DS 30/3-52-53.
Sub-District Office,
Kokoda, N.D..

22nd. November 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
Popondeta.

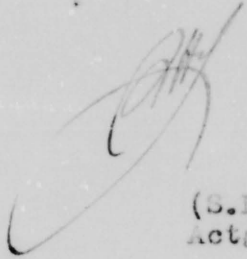
Ref. Patrol Report No.
3/52-53 - Chirima Valley.

Herewith four copies of the above report -- three for
DDS & NA and one for your files. A sketch map of area
traversed is enclosed with each jacket.

The patrol would appear to have been well conducted and
there is no comment from this office.

It is intended that more frequent patrols be sent to the
Chirima area to consolidate the progress being made.

A medical patrol will be visiting the Valley in January
next and will be followed by a DDS patrol shortly after-
wards.


(S.H. Yeoman)
Actg. A.D.O.

/PFS.

DS 30/1

Sub District Office,

Kokoda N.D.

14th Nov 1952.

The District Commissioner,

Northern District,

Papondetta.

Patrol Report No.3/52-53.

Chirima Valley Kokoda

Sub District N.D.

Patrol by : P.F.Sebire, P/O.
To : Chirima Valley N.D.
Patrol left Station : 20th October 1952.)
Returned : 8th November 1952.) 20 days.

Nature of Patrol : Census and Routine Inspection.

Route Traversed : Kokoda, Banga, Marakara, Asimba Crossing
and then via Kuisa to Iolegabe; from there, via
villages along the South Western side of the
of the Valley to Iongai and Kuma and returning
along the North Eastern side of the Valley to
Buri then via Marakara returning to Kokoda.

Buri

Patrol Accompanied
by : One N.C.O. and Three Constables RPFCC and
two interpreters.

Last Patrol : Mr.J.W.Prawley CPO. Special Patrol 15/3/52 -
4/4/52. Last routine patrol Mr S.H.Yeoman, APO
14th - 29th Nov 1951.

Map : Sketch map attached based on Dura revised 4 miles
to 1 inch.

Introduction : The last patrol into the area was by Mr Prawley
but it was a Special Patrol to the Iongai area
and did not visit all areas. The last routine
patrol to visit these areas being that of Mr.S.H.Yeoman.
Although they had not been visited for so long

Introductions
(Cont.)

the response of these people to the call for census check was excellent, the main absentees being those on long visits to the Gailala.

In the following diary carrier times, (including rests) stopping places, rest houses and spot heights of mountains and river crossings have been included for the benefit of anyone new to the area. The road has been changed in many places since the times recorded (and the remarks about such times) in the Village Constables' books and can now be very misleading. Spot heights are also recorded on the sketch map. These heights were taken with a pocket aneroid and in the case of overnight stops they are the average of readings taken.

DIARY

- 20 October. Departed Kokoda 9.00 AM; Komo River (alt. 1,050 ft.) 11.00; Kanga Village and Rest House (1275 ft.) 1.20 PM. Census check; five to hospital for treatment.
- 21 October. Departed Kanga 7.15 AM.; new shelter Tao river (1175 ft) 10.15 AM.; arrived Seiba (1700 ft) at 1.00 PM. Census check; 3 to hospital.
- 22 October. Departed Seiba 7.30 am and arrived Marukaru (1300 ft) at 9.45 AM. For the first three days and a portion of the fourth the leeches were very bad along the road, which is interlaced with roots and boggy in patches. Census check, two to hospital, yaws and gangosa, latter very advanced. Orakaiva carriers returned from here
- 23 October. Chirima carriers arrived. Departed Marukaru 7.15 am; Asimba Crossing (1150 ft) by 9 am and following stream for short distance, approached, by a series of mountains ranging from 2,400 to 2,500 feet and arrived at Muisa village at 3 pm. This is a new road and Muisa is not a regular stopping place so there is no rest house; temporary shelters were erected for the night.

Diary (Cont):

24th October: Census check Kuisa. Yaws and Ulcers. Patients in this village and other villages of the Lower Chirima were instructed to go to hospital but these instructions were later cancelled when it was found that Father Bel of the Iongai Mission was coming to the area for two weeks and would be giving medical treatment. Departed Kuisa 8.15 am and arrived at the new Folegabe rest house at 9.45 AM. (Alt 3,500ft.). Census of Folegabe and Kiru villages. Some minor disputes heard and settled.

25th October. Census of Managupe, Samurukan and Assangga villages. The village of Sesingina has moved to and been absorbed by Assangga.) Visited hamlet areas and discussed proposed move of these people to land in the Asimba area. Investigated village housing arrangements and local handicrafts.

26th October. Departed Folegabe R/H 7.45am and arrived at Jiu River R/H (or Sumorani) 10.00am (Alt 3,400ft). Highest point on road 4,700 ft. Census ch^ock; Asisi. Some children to report for treatment for yaws. These people wish to move to a site on the Buri-Karukaru Road and were instructed to meet the patrol at the spot on the return trip. Minor troubles settled.

27th October:- Departed Jiu R/H 7.00am; first mountain (5,650ft) at 8.45am; Buri Ck Crossing (3,100ft) 10.15am; Goravaku Village (5,100ft) 12.20pm.; Gaigigo R/H (4,475ft) 1.30pm. Interviewed officials and people. Census delayed waiting for people visiting other villages and in distant garden areas. While on the Jiu road the patrol encountered Father Bel and party on their way to Folegabe and the Pofoi area.

28th October: Census check of Goravaku. Health of people showed good effect of two weeks medical attention by Father Bel. The carriers from Hago, having been warned last night of the presence of the patrol by shouting across the valleys, arrived. Departed Gaigigo R/H 12.00pm and arrived 12.00pm and arrived Hago R/H (4,300ft) at 2pm. Census of Tura and Hago villages. Health good.

29th October: Departed Hago 7.45am and arrived at the Iongai R/H at 10.30am. The last portion of the trip is a steep pull, the Rest House being at an altitude of 5,300ft. Was informed by the Village Councillor of Bada that most of the men of the area had gone to work on the Murray Pass section of the road and their families had gone with them. Word was sent out to them ~~back~~ to return to their villages for census. Interviewed some older people and native mission teachers.

30th October: Census of Haisani, Vuiva, Kofa, Hifa and Hili hamlets of the Iongai group. Health good as they are all living close to the mission station. Dinner and discussion of affairs in the valley with Father Berthes at Iongai Mission.

31st October: Census of Bada village. Some of the people and the Village Constable absent visiting the Coilala. Some difficulty in obtaining carriers delayed the departure of the patrol until 11.20am. Extra carriers were obtained at Singgu village and the loads were split up for the long climb up to the Kama Rest House (7,000ft) which was reached at 4.40pm.

1st November: Census of Go, Kikori, Yoribai and Belavisa. Health excellent. One Police Constable down with fever.

2nd November: Departed Kama 7.45am; Sindaba (Chipima) Junction (5,050ft) by 8.30am; arrived Garima (5,000ft) at 10.00am. Census of Genara, Garima, Koipuku, Se, Singgu and Foro. Health good and excellent attendance at census. C.M.M. case, adultery.

3rd November. Departed Garimar 7.45 via villages to Evesa (5,600ft) arriving there at 11.45am. Census of Evesa and Gerua.

3rd November: The latter are a group of breakaway people from other villages and so many of them have now migrated back to their old villages that the remainder have decided to form a new village near Bofu.
(cont.)

4th November: Departed Evesa 7.30am; Tu Creek (3.400) 8.30am; arrived Bofu (4.600ft) at 9.30am. Last section of road poor. Census of Bofu. Departed 10.45am. The road in general is a long slope down to the junction of the Chirima River and Buri Ck. where the rest house is situated (Alt.1.600ft). Arrived 1.30pm. Census of Buri. Interviewed officials from other villages including Scrawaku.

5th November: Departed Buri 7.30am and arrived Karukaru at 1.45pm. In route discussed Anglican Mission plans for Buri School and inspected site of new village to be built by Asisi people on the mountain between the Asimba and Jiu Creeks and on the Buri-Karukaru road.

6th November: At Karukaru: Rested carriers. Interviewing officials from surrounding villages re new village movements and Anglican Mission plans. Checking on patients sent to hospital.

7th November: Departed Karukaru 7.30am; Seiba 9.30am; Kanga at 3.00pm. Rained for last three hours of trip. Treated woman for infected foot, that had been injured one week before.

8th November. Departed Kanga 7.00 with one stretcher case accompanied the patrol. Arrived Kokoda 1.15pm.

End of Diary

Native Situation: The station Chirima Interpreter, Tonda, was sent to the Lower Chirima area five days before the departure of the patrol to send the news, that it was a census patrol, up both sides of the Valley and to let the people

Native Situation:-
(cont)

know the itinerary of the patrol as well as it could be worked out in advance, This is very necessary in this area as a number of the people spend most of their time in isolated garden and pig houses, often far removed from the village or the main road. The village in these cases is more of a gathering ground for such things as dancing and the visits of patrols or missionaries. As is usually the case with such messages there were a few mistakes and waiting for people to come in caused some delays to the patrol but on the whole the attendance at the census checks was very encouraging and the names of numerous people, who had missed previous census checks, were recorded. It is hard to tell how many of the older people living in isolated houses, are always missed, and their subsequent death does not appear in the census figures, but as the books are at present there is evidence of a large birth rate as against a small death rate. These people bear their children in isolation and, even with the recordings of pregnancies by patrols, there must be some child-birth deaths missed. None of the latter were recorded by the patrol and there is no record in the area of twin births. Cases of death of women in child birth were not reported.

The patrol was well received in all areas and in most places large quantities of food were brought in and at some rest houses pigs were slaughtered in honour of the patrol's visit. This may sound a bit pretentious, but the Chirima male of the 'chief' class, has no lack of dignity, especially in his bestowal of gifts! Owners of such produce were suitably re-imbursed in tobacco and salt.

Law and Order:-

Only one case was heard in the Court for Native Matters, one of adultery. Father Berthes was so surprised at not having heard of this complaint before that it would appear a number of native complaints are brought to, and settled by, the Mission at Inongai.

Law & Orders
(cont.)

Numerous minor complaints, dealing with pig disputes and damage to garden produce, were brought in and settled out of court before a large and interested audience. A sudden visit to the Coilala is often the refuge of an offender when they hear of the coming visit of a patrol but although there were a number reported to be there visiting dances and relations no complaints were made against them. The dance season is only just beginning and will, no doubt, bring in the usual crop of elopements and infidelities, that are usually settled by payment of 'bride price' or another woman in exchange and not brought to the notice of the next patrol.

Village Officials:-

In spite of numerous difficulties these men do an excellent job in the whole of the Chirima area. Apart from the fact that the people are usually scattered out in their separate garden and pig-minding areas and any bringing ^{of} them together for ~~xxx~~ community work is difficult, there is also the hereditary 'chief' to contend with and the Village Constable's work would certainly suffer in any area where the 'chief' did not co-operate. Usually they do co-operate and when the two powers are embodied in the one man, as in the case of V.C. Gopa of Gerawaku, they have great influence on the community. This V.C. is beginning to feel his age and is also hampered by rheumatism in the knees but his area is well kept and he made the long trip down to Buri to bring more food to the patrol on the return trip. V.C. Gusi of Bada village was the only official not present in the area, being absent on a visit to the Coilala. Village Constables were paid outstanding wages and advised to visit Kokoda for issue of new uniforms. Many accompanied the patrol to Kokoda and V.C. Kerufe of Gerua met us at Longai and came right through. Such members were of great assistance in sorting out migration difficulties in the Village Books. V.C. Gopa wishes to resign in favour of Sirona. This man is fluent in Police Motu and accompanied the patrol for some days and

Village
Officials:
(cont.)

was very helpful.

Villages:-

The villages were in general in excellent condition, no doubt the large numbers of pigs keep refuse to a minimum. Many of the villages showed signs of being permanently inhabited. Quite a number of moves are planned for villages in the area. The people of Kofoi area (Asangga-Sesingina and Bolegabe) intend to move to a new site on the Asimba Ck. and the people of Asisi wish to move from their present position to an old village site between the Jiu and Asimba Cks. and on the Buri-Barakuru road. These two moves would cut out the south-western lobe of the road which would then run from Buri to Gorawaku and would conserve both carriers and labour on the road. These plans also run parallel with some Anglican Mission plans that were reported, see notes on 'Mission Activity'.

Housings:-

Building and construction details of the traditional Chirima house are excellently described in Patrol Report No.2/50-51. (Mr.S.H.Yeoman,ADO). There have been a few departures from this house type but they were evidently tried and found unsatisfactory because all the newer houses are built on the old lines. The only exceptions are the houses built for the guests at dances and in these the hipped roof and open sides would provide ventilation for the numerous guests, who would be packed in to provide their own warmth. Such houses are usually earth floored and follow the natural contours of the ground with an odd serpentine effect. One however, at Koipuku village, was built contiguous and parallel to the dancing ground, a steep slope, and to keep the floor level one end is at ground level and the other is supported by 20 foot piles. For dances special houses are also built to house the large numbers of pigs that are brought in.

Rest Houses:

These, going by remarks in V.C.s books, have improved, and all were found to be solid and waterproof. The house at Iongai is in a very boggy position but there are plans for its drainage. The bark lined, open fire place, house

• Rest Houses:
(cont.)

at Kuama has been recently repaired and provides good protection against the cold at this altitude (7,000ft). The rest house at Marukaru is a credit to the small ~~sumba~~ group of people in this area.

Roads & Bridges:

The roads, with the exception of the new track that was taken between Marukaru and Kuisa village, were in good condition. The Bofu-Buri stretch could do with some more clearing of growth back from the track special attention being ~~given~~ given to stinging trees. The new Marukaru-Kuisa track runs from the Buri road Asimba crossing back in a westerly direction across the mountains to Kuisa and then continues down to Felligabe rest house. By this route it takes 7½ hours, mainly climbing, to Kuisa and another 1½ hours to Felligabe. The old road was shorter and easier. The new one is temporary and will be changed after the village moves mentioned in notes under 'Villages' have been completed. Very little can be done with the root interlaced boggy stretches in the lower, Kanga-Seiba area. Logs used to corduroy these patches soon rot, and even the clearing of overhanging branches to let sunlight in does not have much effect. Leeches are bad along all the lower areas; from Kanga through Buri to Bofu and from Marukaru to Jiu Creek. Boots and long gaiters only give partial protection and the use of lime juice, ~~on~~ the legs of the carriers, gave minor protection until washed off by creek water or perspiration.

Labour:-

Only a few of the Chirima people are recorded as being employed, mainly at the nearby Mamba Rubber Estates. There are some others who have migrated down to Kanga, where they live with relations and assist them in collecting rubber, selling the coagulated rubber to Mamba.

Carriers:-

Lougai was the only area in which difficulty was had in obtaining carriers. In other areas they were more than enough for patrol needs, even with loads cut down for the more arduous tracks. There were 30 carriers employed on an

Carriers: for a total of 1907 man hours worked.
(cont.)

Mission Activity: The Roman Catholic Mission at Inongai is continuing to improve the graded mule track that they have constructed to Murray Pass. Only a small portion of this track was used by the patrol, as the best track to Kusma quits the new road directly above Senggu village, but the portion used was excellent. The village peoples, working on the road, are keen for the portion from Inongai towards Kokoda to be commenced. The latter portion would greatly assist patrols of the Shirima area. Father Berthiers is in charge of the road work. Father Bel, of the same Mission was met on the road above Jiu Creek. He had just completed a two weeks visit to the Kago-Corawaku area and was on his way to the Pofoi area. He does medical work on these visits and the health of the people of the Kago-Corawaku area gave excellent testimony of his efforts.

It was reported to the patrol that the people of Buri had been approached by Cornelius, Native Mission Teacher of Sago, near Kokoda, with the object of obtaining a site at Buri to establish an Anglican Mission School. Evidently the subject had been first mentioned by Father Smith, during his visit to the Shirima area in January 1949. Although the population in this area is small Buri is the road junction, one road leading to Bofu and up the north-eastern side of the Valley and the other road leading to Corawaku and the south-western side. The site is across Buri Creek from the present Rest House. The movement planned by the Pofoi people to a new village on the Asimba Ck. is also reported to be actuated by Anglican Mission plans to start a school in that area. Children from villages as far removed as Corawaku and Kago intend to attend the Buri School.

HM 1234 Patrol Report No 3/82-83. Chirima Valley,
Kokoda Sub District November 1952.

There have been no large outbreaks of sickness reported in the area for some years, and the Birth over Death rate shown by the census done by this patrol is very satisfactory.

As far as general health is concerned there appears to be quite a difference in the Upper and Lower Chirima; in the former the health being generally good. This may be due to cooler climate, greater diversity of crops grown, or less chance of contamination of water but in the case of yaws and tropical ulcer the leech pest of the Lower Chirima must be a large contributing factor in the number of cases observed in this area. Even with boots and long gaiters I was seldom without a number of fresh, irritating punctures on the legs while in the area and the people, even in moving from village to garden become covered with them. Such punctures, both new and scabbed ones that have been scratched would provide easy points of entry for such infections. Cases of both yaws and T/U were sent in from Kanga, Seiba and Barakuru to the aid post at Kokoda. One case of advanced Gengosa was found in Seiba village and this unfortunate woman only had to be mentioned to start children down the road to Kokoda and treatment. The Gengosa case came down herself and fortunately found that Mr. Race RMA had arrived at Kokoda and he was able to start arresting treatment immediately.

Yaws and T/Us were plentiful in the Tofoi area but the patrol met Father Bel, of the RC Mission of Iongai, on his way to the area to give treatment, including injections, and instructions for cases to be taken to Kokoda for treatment were cancelled as it is a hard trip for a young child to make. Father Bel had come from the Corauku-Iago area where he had spent two weeks and, by the appearance of these people, when they reported for census his visit had been well worth while. Although the whole Valley would benefit from a Medical Patrol the Lower Chirima would appear to need most attention and both both Tofoi and Luri appear good points to concentrate operations. Luri itself has only a small population but is well sited and at the junction of the two big Chirima roads.

AGRICULTURE. Patrol Report No. 3/53-53. Chirima Valley,
 Kokoda Sub District R.D. November 1953.

The patrol moved through the area at the beginning of the dance season and in all areas large amounts of native foods were available. Sweet potato was the main food in evidence, both brought to the patrol and in the gardens; small quantities of yam were brought in but this ~~is~~ ^{is} the feast food and its cultivation in the hands of the men and the yam gardens are usually away from the more public tracks. Bananas, sugar cane and some taro appear in the gardens. Tomatoes, cucumbers, eschallots, pumpkins and good quality corn~~me~~ also grown in most areas. At Kuma (Alt 7,000ft) English potatoes, cabbage and passion fruit do very well. Unfortunately it was near the end of the potato crop and the beginning of the passion fruit season. Wild raspberries also grow in this area, as does the Cape Gooseberry. The Congai Mission Fathers are encouraging the Natives to grow other crops including coffee. Peas were brought in to the patrol but the idea of harvesting this vegetable appears to be to take the whole bush, instead of the separate pods.

Trees- There are isolated clumps of pine trees, thought to be Klinki, scattered over the mountains between 4-5 thousand feet. Some seedlings were brought back to Kokoda for planting. Cinchona trees planted by Mr. Yeoman at Kuma appear to be doing well and are about 5 feet high.

Livestock- The introduction of good pig breeds into the Chirima is evidenced in most of the pigs seen. The Berkshire seems to have had far the greatest effect and although the descendants have not the 'dish face' there has been a pronounced shortening of the snout as well as a straightening and widening of the back. Good types of fowl are also being imported from the Collala. Both pigs and fowls originally came from the Congai Mission, who distributed them to the Natives in the Collala.

ROYAL PAPUAN & NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY:-

Patrol Report No. 3/52-53. Chirima Valley,
Mokoda Sub District N.P. November 1952.

The patrol was accompanied by the following members of
the Constabulary:-

No. 6632 L/Opl KAWAI. He has only recently been posted
to the Mokoda detachment and this was his first visit to
the Chirima Valley.. Throughout the patrol his conduct,
 deportment and sense of responsibility were all that his
excellent performance on the parade ground had promised.
He also showed tact in his handling of the somewhat
flighty Chirima, and he should have no difficulty in
re-establishing the friendly contacts made this time in
any future patrol he does to the area.

No. 1065 Const. SOUMI. This Constable has been on so many
patrols to the area that his local knowledge alone would
make him an asset on the trip; coupled with this is his
unquenchable cheerfulness that can cheer a tired carrier
line and has made him many friends in the Chirima.

No. 1345 Const. MOHEGA. Also experienced in the Chirima
this Constable was efficient and cheerful throughout the
trip.

No. 2264 Const. WATA:- This quiet unassuming Constable
has also had experience of the area and behaved efficient-
ly and with tact throughout. He gives the impression
of being very dependable in the event of any crisis.

.....
(A.F. Sebire) P/O

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:- Patrol Report No.3/52-53. Chirima Valley,
Mokoda Sub District N.B. November 1952.

The following notes are taken from material obtained during the patrol, my first in the area, with the object, after further contact with these interesting people, of doing a more detailed, and more ordered 'Economic Life'. The nature of the patrol and the time spent in the area prevented thorough checking of the information obtained and mistakes will no doubt be revealed by closer investigation by myself or other visitors to the area. As few of the Chirima people use Police Motu, interpretation accuracy may be a factor in mistakes made.

Housing:- The houses and building methods of the Chirima have been well described in previous patrol reports (2/50-51). As to the occupants of such houses the following is the ideal situation but is often modified by an influx of visitors, return of widowed daughters etc. The men and adolescent boys live in a separate house in the village. The married men in the village have separate houses depending on the number of wives. No.1 wife, with her unmarried daughters and sons up to the age of puberty, occupies the front half of the house and does her cooking over the front ante-room fireplace. The No.2 wife has the back portion of the house and her own fire in the back ante-room. The fires in the sleeping portion of the house are for warmth only. If there is a third wife another house is built and she may share this with a fourth wife or the wife of another man. In the village of Ruia the Village Councillor had three wives and No.3 occupies the second house ~~xxxxxxxx~~ the other half of which was partitioned off and occupied by pigs. Another large house in the village was divided between the two wives of two different men, who were cousins. In the garden areas the general rule appears to be a separate house for each wife and her children. The village of Ruia was used as an example of the ideal setup as it is one of the villages in the area that gives signs of more permanent habitation than is the general Chirima custom.

In most houses the pigs have accommodation on the walled in, ground level under the house. Ramps are provided for the smaller pigs to enter the warmer house above. In the case of the No.3 wife mentioned above the pigs were quite large. Usually the larger pigs are kept in 'pig houses', which are often the houses of a deserted hamlet, and are looked after by the older people who live in the same houses. The pig has such high social value that there should be no feeling of slight when advancing years cause the aged to be diverted to this useful work. *The practice of keeping pigs in the living houses is being discouraged.*

Food:- Vegetable:- In all the gardens seen sweet potato appears to be the main crop, grown with many yams, sugarcane, bananas and taro, but yams form the main vegetable part of the feast and appear to have the highest social significance and there is more ritual attached to yam cultivation. The men do the work of planting (in ordinary gardens they clear and burn and use the heavy logs for fencing and terracing and the women plant) and the old men train the young plants up the stakes. A dance is held in the village and it has been reported to me that chanting, torch bearing, processions are led round the borders of the freshly planted yam gardens. No women are allowed to go inside the yam gardens. In the ordinary garden there is frequently a patch, situated in the centre of the garden set apart for the cultivation of seed yams for the planting of the main garden. With this ceremonial concentration on the yam it is rather surprising to hear that that it is a sweet potato that is handed to the young girl, who though married by a previous ceremony was too young for the consummation of the marriage and has been living with her husband's mother, and it is this sweet potato, handed to her by one of her husband's kin across the line of freshly killed pigs, at a dance, that is the sign for the

beginning of the physical union of the marriage.

In all gardens the familiar boundary marking plant of Liliaceae (the TANGIB of U.S.) was seen. Here it serves the dual purpose of marking off a plot of garden and also "shows the yam and sweet potato how to grow".

The pandanus palm is one of the popular trees of the area. Its leaves provide thatching material and the segmented globular fruit, both raw and cooked, provide food that substitutes for the coconut for these mountain people. There is another tree that I think is one of the pandanaceae family, bearing a large, red, conical collective fruit. The red segmented covering and some of the underlying white flesh is stripped off, usually with a cassowary bone knife, resembling a pointed gouging chisel. The stripped portion is then boiled (the traditional Chirima cooking method is with hot stones and I was unable to find out how this vegetable was cooked before the advent of the cooking pot.) and eaten both as a food and as a sauce being served in a half round length of fresh bark.

There are numerous edible nuts that are consumed; one small conical nut, looking like a small, thin skinned, Barcelona nut grows thickly in the lower Chirima and its collection sometimes delayed the carrier line.

Meats: Apart from the all important pig, both domestic and wild, the people obtain their meat supply from numerous types of bird, including the hornbill and the cassowary and from the cuscus. Domestic fowls are also kept and the breed is being improved by fowls obtained from the Collala, the fowls being exchanged for vegetable face paint (red).

Tools & Gear:

The Bow: The bow is the main weapon of the Chirima. Up to seven feet in length they are fashioned from black palm (for the large pig hunting bows) or of firehardened bamboo, strung with a length of split cane. Arrows are made from strong reeds, that grow profusely in the area, with either black palm or bone heads attached by fine vine plaiting. Sometimes the heads are barbed and sometimes fashioned from steel strips. Longer arrows with clustered prongs of bone or bamboo are used for hunting smaller birds.

Spears: Large black palm spears are used for pig hunting. The have either natural, or attached metal, points. One excellent weapon had a point made from an old bayonet blade.

Pig Nets: These nets, as are the hammocks used in the house, are woven from finely plaited bark fibre. The nets are separate property and are joined together for the communal pig drives.

Axe: The stone axe appears to have been the only axe used by the Chirima. The hard black stone for the head was obtained from the Upper Chirima and was lashed to the shorter arm of an L shaped limb. The tedious work of sharpening and felling trees with this axe must have restricted the opening up of virgin garden areas as the coming of the steel axe has assisted it. The latter, razor sharp, and fitted with a black palm handle about four feet in length must have also provided a formidable offensive weapon.

Clothing and Fibres: The inner bark of a tree, somewhat similar to that yielding the tapa cloth of the Crakiva, is skinned, dried and beaten to provide the material for the 'sihi', the very brief, O string like, covering for the pubes of both male and female. Larger strips are used as bark cloths and as head coverings by the important men. Separate fibres are similarly extracted from the smaller trees and spun, with the palm along the thigh, into strong thread, used in the manufacture of the 'kisper' or string bag of the area. The Chirima kisper is an article much sought after by the Crakiva. Vegetable dyes of red and blue are used to colour the thread before it is woven.

The dyes in this pattern are moderately waterproof. This is one of the few cases where needless ornamentation appears in Chirima workmanship. Others are the curved bamboo comb and the ornamental arm and leg bands that form the everyday ornamentation for the Chirima male. All these goods are made for trade and perhaps the Chirima has learnt the lesson that many Australian exporters are only just beginning to realize -- export goods must look attractive. In other cases ornamentation is lacking in articles of everyday use. Bows and axe handles have woven vine bands about them but these are placed at points of strain. In some areas that have had recent medical attention the 'siki' was occasionally observed to be the purple of Gentian Violet or the yellow of Atabrin but usually they were natural colour, i.e. original cream to dark grey.

The Pipe: The bamboo smoking pipe of the Chirima, unlike that of the Orokaiwa, is made from 2 sections, or inter-nodes, with the centre node pierced and the upper one removed to give the full diameter of the bamboo as the 'mouth piece'. The hole for the 'cigarette' is conventionally perforated through the outer wall of the bamboo and just above the bottom node. The 'cigarette' is constructed of tobacco leaf dried in the smoke of the house fire and rolled in the leaf of a tree or a shrub (or sometimes a strip of banana leaf). The acrid tang of the resulting smoke would not be very noticeable after a few hours spent in a smoke filled Chirima house. The pipes are not carved or etched as is usually the case in other areas and they do not seem to be personal property. In all the little rest shelters along the road a bamboo pipe was seen in the thatch and they were used by any resting traveller. This non-ownership may be due to the abundance of suitable bamboo in the area. At Arara the bamboo is of smaller diameter than the 2 inch usually used and although this was used and the pipe appeared to be public property it was noticed that some older men had well smoked 2 inch pipes and in one case there were a few lines of etching on the bamboo.

Native Valuables: In keeping with the semi-Neandric background of shifting agriculturalists, the Chirima people appear to possess little in the way of 'valuables'. Feather head dresses have value but I gathered that anyone who danced in a bought head dress would be regarded much as a non-game-hunter who decked his house with game trophies purchased from a taxidermist.

Dogs teeth and the small shell ring 'money' the 'sapica' of the Orokaiwa, are sometimes used as currency but they are not natural to the region and have been obtained from trading activities with the Orokaiwa, pigs, woven vine waist bands and armbands, and string bags being the main items of export.

Regarding the string bags it is of interest that the tree producing the twine does not grow in the Upper Chirima, the people from this area purchase their supplies from the lower Chirima, the inner bark being exchanged for the finished string bags. The lower Chirima people also make the bags, but those of the Upper Chirima are more patterned.

Ornaments: The everyday ornaments of the Chirima male, bamboo comb and plaited arm, waist and leg bands have been described. They also sometimes wear the small 'money' rings or other small carved shells in their ears. The women often wear the shell rings at the end of the small 'rat tail' plaits, these plaits are sometimes worn by both sexes. The women also wear thin crescents of gold lip shell strung round their neck and the white oval shell has been seen on females both adult and child. Dog's teeth and Casuarina teeth necklaces were also seen. Large regalia was not seen as the first dance was scheduled to commence shortly after the departure of the patrol from the area.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

CHIRIM VALLEY
KOKODIA PATROL REPORT
No. 52-33
G.P., Papua - 1047/12-47

Year.....1952.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS		LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.	0-1 Year	1-4	5-8	9-13	Over 13	Females in Child Birth	In	Out	Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing	Child	Adults															
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
KANCA	20/10/52	1												2	1	1	3									4	7	2	8	8	3.5	6	3	7	8	24	
SEIDA	21	1									3			1	3	2									9	10	2	10	4.2	7	6	9	11	33			
KARUKARU	22															6	6							1	2	2	2			1	2	3					
KUISA	23	1	1		1	1								3	8	3	3	1	1					2	6	3	6	3.7	8	9	8	8	35				
FOLEGAGE	24													2	4	-	-	1	2			1				1	1	4	2	3	2.6	1	2	3	3	13	
KIRU	24	1												2	5	2	7					2				3	14	2	15	3.7	18	16	15	20	71		
MANAGUPE	24	3	1			1								3	2			1								8	20	3	16	3	11	4.5	28	18	15	21	88
KUMURUKUN	24													1	3					1						1	9	2	12	1	10	3.9	7	12	11	14	45
ASANAGA	25	1	2			1								4	5	2	1	1	1							5	24	2	24	1	26	4.7	24	19	32	36	113
ASISI	26	1												2	1	-	1									1	4	1	5	1	5	4.5	6	5	5	5	21
GOANUKU	28	2	1			1								6	11	4	1					1				13	33	7	43	2	41	3.5	27	31	44	51	115
KAGO	28	2	3											3	4	-	3									4	27	8	33	1	31	3	22	12	31	45	110
TUKA	28	2	1			1	1									2	1									7	19	4	24	4	21	3	25	19	16	34	94
MAIMANI	30																			3						2	3	-	3	2	1	3	5	2	7		
KOFFA	30	1	1																							7	5	5	3.3	2	8	10	8	28			
MILI	30	3	2			1	1							2	1	1									1	23	3	24	4	24	4	21	20	30	26	99	
SIFA	30		1											1	1	3									1	7	3	11	11	3.4	1	10	13	14	47		
VUVA	30																									1	7	1	7	2	7	4.1	7	6	10	8	31

— PATROL KOKODA 4/49.50 —



R. A. ...
4. 4. 50

No. 4

52/53

BIACI - SAVINAIMBO - LIMO.
AREAS.

CONDUCTED BY P.D. SOBIRE

8/12/52 - 22/12/52.

30-8-177

3rd February, 1953.

District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

P/R KOKODA No: 4-52/53 - P.F. SEBIRE a/A.D.O.

I have spoken to Mr. Mitchell of the S.D.A Mission and he has promised to call and discuss things with me. In the meantime he will endeavour to make sure that the normal life of the people is not disrupted.

Extracts have been forwarded to relevant Departments and in the case of P.H.D. your final paragraph has been included.

It is gratifying to note that Native Affairs generally are in good shape.

A.A.R.
A.A. ROBERTS
a/DIRECTOR.

*This refers to
addressed part
suggested by me.*

*of Sebire
For your information
& files*

*AMH/DC
11/2/53.*

Sub District Office,
Kokoda N.D.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
Pepondetta.

Ref: Patrol Report No. 4/52-53.

The Director's comments on the above report have been received at this office but as yet there has been no copy of your comment that was forwarded to the Director with his copies of the report.

As much of the Director's comment refers to your comment on the report it would be appreciated if a copy could be sent here to form the complete narrative in our file.

P.F. Sebire a/ADO

/PFS.

DS 30/1

Sub District Office,

Kokoda N.D.

9th January 1953.

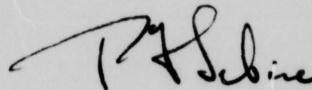
The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
Popondetta. N.D.

Ref: Patrol Report No.4-52/53.

Herewith four copies of the above report, three for the Director, DDS&NA, and one for your files. Two sketch maps are attached one to go with the Director's copies and one with yours.

The altitudes marked on the map were taken with a pocket aneroid and some of the heights recorded during the latter stages of the patrol do not seem to agree with the actual rise and fall of the route traversed. The aneroid has been taken to Popondetta for calibration at sea level.

The report copies are contained in ordinary manila folders as no Report Jackets are available here.



P.F. Sebire,

a/ADO Kokoda.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS 50-1

Sub District Office,

Kokoda N.D.

4th January 1953.

The District Commissioner,

Northern District,

Pononetta.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT NO. 4-52/53.

Patrol Conducted by:- P.F. Sebire, a/ADO.

Accompanied by:- 1 I/Cpl 152 constables RPNCC
& 1 Interpreter.

Area Visited:- Bingi Valley, Bahinimbo and Ilimo
section of the Bahinimbo census areas.
of the Kokoda Sub District.

Route Traversed:- Iron Kokoda via Saviai, Koiassi and
Deniki up the western side of the Bingi
Valley to Alola crossing the Iora River
and down the eastern side of the Valley
to Pelai, then down to the village of
Karamara, Keparu, Kowondo and via
Sengi crossing Civi ridge to Nonjeta
and Waju, through Amberi onto the main
jeep road and to Ilimo. Return along the
Wairope - Kokoda vehicle road, visiting
villages on and off the road en route and
returning to Kokoda the on to Saganand
Botue and returning to Kokoda Station

Purpose of Patrol:- Routine Administration and **medical** **welfare**
inspection.

Patrol Departed 8/12/52 }
" Returned 23.12/52 } Total 16 days.

Last Patrol :- J.W. Frawley P/O 2/9/52 to 12/9/52.

Map References:- Copy of sketch based on Bama (Revised)
2nd. edition -- 4 miles to one inch

Introduction:

The patrol was of a routine nature and advantage was
taken to do a medical inspection, to pay outstanding
wages to Village Constables and to investigate reports

Introduction (cont)

of a movement by some of the Biagi villages to amalgamate into one large village at the head of the Iora River Valley, in connection with the the Seventh Day Adventist school that has been promised there. Census of the area had been done by a previous patrol and the villages visited round the Ilima belong to the Mahiniambo census group and will be included in the patrol of that area and the Wawanga area, which is to be patrolled and census taken early in February. During the medical inspection a check was made on length of residence in area, village and residence of parents and other data concerning those afflicted with goitres in villages in, and bordering on, the "goitres belt" between Kamandara, Pirivai and Sengi, with the object of finding some 'locality' cause for the affliction for the use of any future medical survey in this subject.

Diary:-

8th December:- Patrol left Kokoda station at 9 AM via Sapa-Pala road and arrived Savaia at 10 AM. (Alt. 1,500ft). Village and roads excellent; three yaws and one accident case to Kokoda. Departed Savaia 11.35 am and arrived Moiasi at 12.15 pm. (Alt. 1625 ft.). Treated small sores and cuts; one yaws case to hospital. Departed Moiasi and visiting new Administration school at Pitoki arrived in Pitoki village at 1.50 pm. Village and health good. Departed for Deniki at 3.15 pm. arriving there at 3.30 pm. (Alt. 1650). Rest house in good repair; one yaws case to hospital.

9th December:- Departed Deniki 8.10 am, Old Deniki 9am (Alt 2,600ft). Arrived Isurava Rest house 1.40 pm. (Alt. 4525 ft.) Road as good as can be expected over such steep and rocky country. New village; housing and health excellent.

10th December:- Departed Isurava at 7.45am and arrived Aloia at 8.15am. (Alt 4,200ft). Village and health good;

(4).

17th December:- Departed Waju 8.05am and inspected jeep track to Goliari Mission (one hour) along the main road past the Goliari grass flats and turning south investigated a bush track leading across the Bi and Jeru Creeks and back onto the Ambeni road, reaching Ambeni at 10.55 am (Alt 1000ft.) Neat, well kept, village; health excellent. Departed 1. pm. and arrived Inge at 1.35pm. (Alt 900ft). Small village, majority new houses. Health good. Departed 2.15pm via jeep track and main road to Ilimo rest house, arriving there at 3.15pm. Interviewed people and officials for villages as far distant as Korapata and Siorata.

18th December:- Visited Afa village. One of the most im-proved villages seen. Remainder of day spent hearing and settling minor disputes. One CHM case heard.

19th December:- Departed Ilimo 8.35am arrived Anjiri 10.10 am (alt 750). One yaws case to hospital. Departed 12.15pm arrived Nambisota 12.50pm. (alt 925); three yaws to hospital. Some houses in need of repair. Departed 3pm and visiting Goliari Mission school, arrived at Sisareta at 4pm. (alt 1100ft); one goiter, mother migrated from Mamondo. Many small sores treated, three yaws to hospital.

20th December:- Departed Sisareta 8am; arrived Siri at 9.15am. (Alt 1325ft): One ulcer to hospital; treated many small sores. Departed 11am; arrived Pirival 12 pm. (Alt 1275ft). Numerous goiters. Small sores treated. Departed 2pm arrived Kokoda Village 2.50pm. (1250ft.) Improved village. 2 goiters; Treated small sores. Departed 4.30pm and arrived Kokoda station at 5pm.

21st; Sunday. Patrol rested; dealt with outstanding correspondence that collected during patrol's absence.

22nd December: Departed Kokoda and visited Saga, Amada and Botue villages returning to Kokoda station. This part of the patrol was carried out by jeep as far as Amada and continued on foot..

Note on Diary:- Easy walking times, including hourly rests, and altitudes have been given in the Diary in the hope that they will be of assistance to future patrols of the area. Due to movement of villages these figures have changed since they were recorded by previous patrols. Incidence of goiter and sores in various villages is included to support suggestions given later in this report.

Native Situation:- The patrol found the Native situation, in the area traversed, very satisfactory.

In the Biagi new garden areas are still being opened up and the people impressed as hard working, level headed, law abiding agriculturalists, and the frequent short but heated quarrels of their Orakaiva neighbours do not seem to be part of the Biagi life. The women in the Biagi, especially towards the head of the Iora River Valley, appear to occupy a more prominent place in village affairs than is usual in the other areas of the sub-district that I have seen. It may be a coincidence but this is the area most affected by the teachings of the 7th Day Adventist Mission influenced Native from Kagi C.D., and I have previously witnessed the emancipation of women, accompanied as in the Biagi with the wearing of European type dresses, in other S.D.A. Mission influenced areas.

In the Kahiniambo area the Orakaiva people are also occupied with new garden areas and in many places with the construction and improvement of recently moved villages. Such activities do not mean so much hard work as in the steep and stony Biagi and the people are of a more carefree nature. Unfortunately there is a fairly large irresponsible element who are frequently concerned in minor village squabbles. The proximity of the Xmas season may have accentuated the light hearted spirit of these people and it was noticed that the more usual trade-store-cloth garments had been discarded and boldly patterned

(6)

tapa cloth supplied the flowing, C-string type, 'siki' of the male and the skirt of the female. More ornamental grass skirts were observed than is usual in the area. The welcome given to the patrol can best be described as hilarious, and although there is no great surplus of food in the area at this time of the year large quantities of food, both raw and cooked, were presented to the patrol, exchange 'presents' being made in tobacco and salt.

The 'bride price' in the Orakiva area has been reported by previous patrols to have reached far too large an amount of cash, due to people having large amounts of cash in their possession after the war; war damage payments, war gratuities, pre war wages etc. The subsequent dispersal of this ready cash has caused the 'bride price' to stabilize itself and most reported payments now consist of the traditional pigs, feather head-dresses, shell money etc. with a few pound notes added. The latter are usually attached to a string and displayed with the feather head-dresses and shell money. In the Biagi the coming of the S.D.A. Mission has commenced the decline of the pig as a feast item and consequently as the major 'bride price' item. In reply to enquiries as to how marriage and other ceremonial payments would now be made I was told that 22 would be the 'bride price'. These Upper Biagi people are so close to the Central District border that they often go to Moresby and work for a while to earn a bit of ready cash. A small boy in Aloia village, dressed in European style shirt and trousers was observed to have a string bag 'kiaper' covering his head and face. He was in 'isolation' awaiting one stage preparatory to his initiation, and his father, quite an influential man in the community, was absent in Moresby working to obtain money to finance a feast to end his son's period of isolation; such a feast normally being financed by, and consisting mainly of, pigs. All the people were warned of the danger of allowing money payment to play too great a part in marriage and other ceremonial and that, with the coming end of 'money in lieu of rations'

The new village of Moresby has gone

the large sums previously paid for service in Moresby would be no longer obtainable. It has been noticed that the Upper Biagi now require payment in money for the garden produce they sell.

Law and Order:- Many minor disputes were brought to the patrol; very few in the Biagi; but in most cases it was a matter of being witness, and occasionally adjudicator, in the settlement of the dispute most of the settlement being done by a large, and interested, body of people from the villages concerned. Many of the disputes concerned pigs and/or the damage done by them to gardens. Only one case was heard in the Court for Native Matters, one of threatening behaviour by a noted trouble maker and his three sons.

Village Officials:- These all appear to be carrying out their duties efficiently, there were no complaints against abuse of their position, and they were in all cases of assistance to the patrol. All Village Constables visited were paid outstanding wages and, where necessary, advised to come to Kokoda for an issue of ^{new} uniform. Village Council-ers medals were issued to those who had been unable to obtain them before.

Villages:- The villages visited were, in general, in excellent condition. All are built round the central square, which is used both for dances and for football. A number of the villages not already doing so were advised to encourage the grass to grow in the square, both to prevent soil erosion and also dust and heat. It was noticed that there were less sores and ulcers in the villages that had a grassed square. The growing of coconuts in and around the square is increasing. These provide both food and shade, the latter being very necessary in the villages at lower altitude. Pirivi and Afa villages have a number of new coconuts planted out, and protected from the marauding pig, and in the new village of Honieta there large 'sprouting beds' where

where the nuts are laid out preparatory to planting. On the return of the patrol some sprouted nuts were sent up to the new Abuari village to see if they would grow at that altitude.

The rumour that had reached Kokoda about the Biagi villages at the top of the Iora Valley moving into one big village had some foundation and there was some discussion during the patrol about such a move. At Alola a house has been built for the SDA Mission representative and the proposed amalgamation of Isuarava, Abuari, and perhaps Hagatawa and Pelai was connected with the proposed establishment of a church and school at Alola and at a later date an aid post. Most of these people have their garden ground closer to where their present villages are situated and they were advised against any move to a central village, where they would be living and gardening on ground on loan from the Alola people. Some of the prime movers in the plan have rights to land in this area but they are a very small minority. The majority of the people were very half hearted about the plan and did not need much discouragement. The group had thought of moving to Alola but had moved to a new village site at the head of the Iora Valley, not far from the Kokoda-Moresby road. The reason for the move is that a number of deaths took place in the old village shortly after two Moresby visitors had stayed over-night and sorcery on their part is blamed for the deaths. The new village is in course of construction and five well built houses are finished, gardens are approaching harvest and a road has been constructed connecting to Alola and to old Abuari. The new site is more protected from the cold, moist winds that sweep along the Valley and the change may possibly prevent some deaths. The substantial houses of old Abuari, claimed to be the first of this new type erected in the Biagi, are still there. The new village is suffering soil erosion but grass is being encouraged and they were advised to dig a horizontal storm drain on the up hill side of the village.

The new village of Monjeta has gone

ahead well. The houses are sturdily constructed and the people are going ahead with the large task of cleaning the central square of large boulders, preparatory to levelling; grass has started to grow and coconuts are ready for planting.

Many of the villages, especially those on stony hills, have been experiencing difficulty in constructing latrines of sufficient depth to be efficient. In some villages this has been solved by using the spoil of the hole, which is sunk in the side of a slope, to build up the top to the required height. These were pointed out to the numerous officials and carriers who accompanied the patrol.

Housing:- Judging by previous reports and comments in village books there has been an improvement in the housing. In the Biagi all the houses are of solid, off the ground construction, and adzed timber and finely plaited bamboo walls keep out more of the cold wind than one expects. Black palm floor slats are placed closer together than in the houses at lower altitudes. Roofs are of grass, pandanus or bamboo leaf, according to availability of material. No examples of the traditional Biagi type 'Shovels' described in some earlier reports were seen.

The front veranda type house, with one or more rooms, each having a central fire place, is becoming the typical house of the area. The Orakaiva are adding separate kitchens but the Biagi usually use the hot stone method of cooking and do not need a kitchen.

Rest Houses:- Rest Houses were found to be in good repair and sufficient for patrol needs. At Deniki the police accommodation was found to be in bad repair, and a vacant house in the village had to be used. The Abuari Rest House is still at the old village but the people intend to construct a new one on the western side of their new village as soon as their housing is completed. Meanwhile the old rest house is strong and weatherproof and sufficient for the purpose.

The new position at Abuari would only add an hour to the trip to the next rest house at Pelai.

Rest houses in the Bahinainabo area were found to be in good repair. At Kepara the rest house has been extensively repaired and a new police house built. In tobacco pay was given for the buildings as the rest had not been paid for previously. The new rest house at Sisareta is conveniently placed for patrol needs.

Roads and Bridges:- Roads traversed were, where possible, in good condition. Very little can be done with roads such as those between old Deniki and Isuarava, and the Civi section of the Sengi-Konjeta road. Apart from extensive blasting operations the only change would necessitate extensive 'stepping' and I consider it far safer to rely on the natural, if irregular, steps provided by interlaced roots and rocks to those made of quickly rotting cut timber. The feeder roads from Pirivai ~~west~~ to Sengi and Kanandara are being constantly improved and now that the streams have been bridged it would be possible to go to these villages by jeep. The Sengi section has very light soil and it is hoped that grass will be sufficient to hold the soil together when the rains come. The Waju-Goiari and the Ambeni jeep tracks are in good order. Some off-patrol-route tracks were investigated. One rough one leading off the main road just east of the Goiari grass area led south across the Bi and Jeru Creeks and joined the 'back road' to the west of Ambeni village. The Kanandara Kokoda track was found to be rough, leech infested, but passable.

Labour and Recruiting:- It was found that a number of the Upper Biagi men, who make a practice of going across to Moreaby to work (often without consulting the village officials and greatly depleting the village man power), were in their villages. They may have returned for the Kmas season, or with the body of Kusu labourers that left Koitaki plantation early in December, but all claimed that they were back to

stay. The same was found to be the case in Botuc village, close to Mamba Rubber plantation. The presence of such a large number of males in the villages at one time has made it necessary for the village to commence extra buildings ~~for the purpose~~. No trouble was ~~experienced~~ in obtaining carriers in any of the areas, ~~and~~ an average of eighteen were used during the trip, loads being split up for steep or long hauls.

Mission Activity: In the greater part of the area covered the Anglican Mission is the only one represented in the field; they have a school and an aid post at Miwo and have schools at Gaisiri, Kepara and Saga. Services are held at all these places. Children go to the aid post at Miwo from villages as far removed as Monjeta and Anjiri, and the lack of sores on children in this area was noticeable, many showing scars of healed yaws.

The proposals of the native representative of the S.E.A. Mission in the upper Biagi are very vague. Unfortunately he was absent when the patrol visited the area and although he has visited the Kokoda area he contacted neither of the officers then in residence, and we did not hear of his visit till later. According to the Biagi people this man claims no scholastic ability himself but has promised to bring over a Mission teacher and perhaps a Mission medical orderly, if sufficient people are interested and they co-operate in building a school and an aid post. Evidently he has no lack of followers and the people of Isuarava, Aloia, Abuarari and Magatawa have accepted him and the religion. The people of Delai may follow. Betel chewing and smoking are being abandoned and the pig has ceased to be an item in payments and feasts. The hospital and school, situated at Aloia, the head of the Valley, would perform a very necessary function as it is a long rough trip down to Kokoda, or even to Pitoki, for the sick seeking treatment or the young seeking education. I hope that the vague doubts as to this man's authenticity as an accredited representative of

of the mission, that have arisen due to failure to contact him, have no foundation and that the Upper Biagi will obtain these, very necessary, services.

Education: Since the last patrol through the area two schools have come into operation ~~in the area~~. The Anglican Mission School at Soga, with pupils from Soga, Anada and Botue, 17 in all, and an Administration school at Pitoki with 9 pupils from the surrounding Biagi villages. The Keparu Anglican Mission school has 70 pupils, drawn from Waju, Lonjeto, Kamondo, Keparu, Sengi, Manandara and Pirivai; and Solari school of the same mission has 30 pupils, from Siri, Sisareta, Kambiseta, Waju and Manjiri. The Ilimo area supplies the pupils for the Ilimo school (Anglican). Nine of the pupils of the Kokoda Administration school will be entering the Higher school at Popondetta early in the year.

Health:-

The health of the people in the area traversed was, in general, good. The people showed the good work done in the recent visits by Mr. W. Race, BSA and in many villages yaws were observed in various stages of healing. In four cases, in scattered villages, yaws that had received treatment had broken out again and in two cases small children were almost covered with sores. Later conversation with the NMA at Kokoda Aid Post, and inspection of his records, revealed the old story of the parents being so pleased with the child's improvement after the initial treatment took them home before the full course of injections had been received. The people in the Ambeni-Limo area take their sick to the Anglican Mission Aid Post at Biwo, and these children are relatively free of small sores and yaws. Mention has been made earlier in this report that it was noticed that in the villages where grass had been allowed to grow in the village square there were less cases of small sores and T/Us not only in the children but in the adults also.

Advantage was taken during the patrol to investigate locality histories, length of residence in certain areas, village and garden movements, sources and changes of water supply, of the people in the 'goiter belt' situated between Mamandara, Kamondo, Sengi and Pirivai. Attention was also paid to the histories of goiter sufferers in villages bordering on, or a short distance away from the goiter area. A woman in Pelai village was observed with a small goiter; it was discovered that although born in Pelai she had been married to a Mamandara man and lived there for six years, during which time she had lost two children. Cases in Waja and Henjeta were found to be migrants from Sengi and one case, a boy born in S isareta had a Kamondo mother. There were some cases in Kokoda village but they either came from the area or had spent some time there.

Health(cont.)

The people of Mamandara and Keparu claim that there were no cases of goiter in their villages until they moved the villages and gardens down to the present sites. As both villages still draw their water from the same streams as formerly, it would appear that the mineral lack (if this is the mineral-lack type of goiter) was felt after the gardens were shifted. The other villages in the belt also have histories of garden change. Vegetable seeds have been distributed to these villages and they have been advised to plant them in their old garden areas and to give the vegetables produced to the young children and pregnant women in the villages. The latter were included after observing the amount of cretinism in the young of many villages. One woman in Pirivai has lost all four children a few months after birth and is at present suckling her fifth.

Dr. Sobel, from Saiho Hospital, visited the area last June. Unfortunately at that time I had not had the opportunity of investigating village and garden moves and could furnish him with none of this data. Dr. Sobel performed a great service to these people by operating on a number of the eager volunteers. One patient unfortunately died after her operation and enthusiasm to undergo this dangerous and difficult operation waned. However ~~in~~ the desire of these people to be rid of the affliction was shown by a young mother who asked the patrol if she could have the operation as soon as her child was ~~unborn~~ a bit older. These people must also notice the physical and mental difference of those who have had the operation, and a visit by a doctor giving surgical, or preferably some easily administered prophylactic treatment would be welcomed by the people of the area, who have their own theory that the complaint was handed down from two of the big men of earlier times, one having a huge neck swelling and the other a large pumpkin shaped, and sized, swelling on the hip.

.....p.F. Sebire a/ADO

AGRICULTURE:-

All garden areas visited were found to be well tended. This season is not one where there is a surplus of food but there is no shortage. The Upper Biagi continue to produce English potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, eschalots and pumpkins of good quality as well as their usual crops of taro, yam, sweet potato, banana and sugar cane. They also produced a huge parsnip, that appeared too old for consumption but was found to be quite edible. The seeds had been given to them by a previous patrol and as the people appreciate the vegetable themselves they are keeping some in the garden in the hope of obtaining seed. Carrots, turnips and other European root vegetables should do well in this climate and soil. The sale of these vegetables ~~market~~ provides these people with a small cash income but any opening up of the area for large scale agriculture would most likely lead to serious soil erosion as the gardens are on the sides of steep mountains and have a fairly large rainfall. The Orukaiva villages are at too low an altitude for the production of these vegetables, with the exception of eschalots and quite good turnips that have been seen there. Their cash income seems to lie in rice which has been grown with success in the area.

Live Stocks:- Pigs, showing traces of Middle White blood, and fowls of quite good stock were observed in the Biagi. The pigs of the Kihimbo area showed more signs of the Berkshire. The people in these areas do not care for the pig as they do in the Chirima and he is expected to fend for himself and by the look of the majority of them and by the number of complaints about pigs destroying gardens they fend very well. Nearly all the Biagi gardens are fenced and more and more are being fenced in the Orukaiva area.

.....
P.F. Sebire s/ADO

Mokoda Patrol Report No 4-52/53 by P.F.Sebire.

Report on members of the BEMGC:-

The undermentioned accompanied the patrol:-

No. 6632 I/Col Kuzai, maintained the high standards of efficiency and bearing coupled with tactful handling of the villagers, that he set on previous patrol.

No 1964 Const. Akas. My first trip with this Constable, who was found to be dependable and cheerful.

No. 2267 Const. Karea. Quiet and unassuming but reliable and loyal.

P.F.Sebire

a/ADO

No. 5

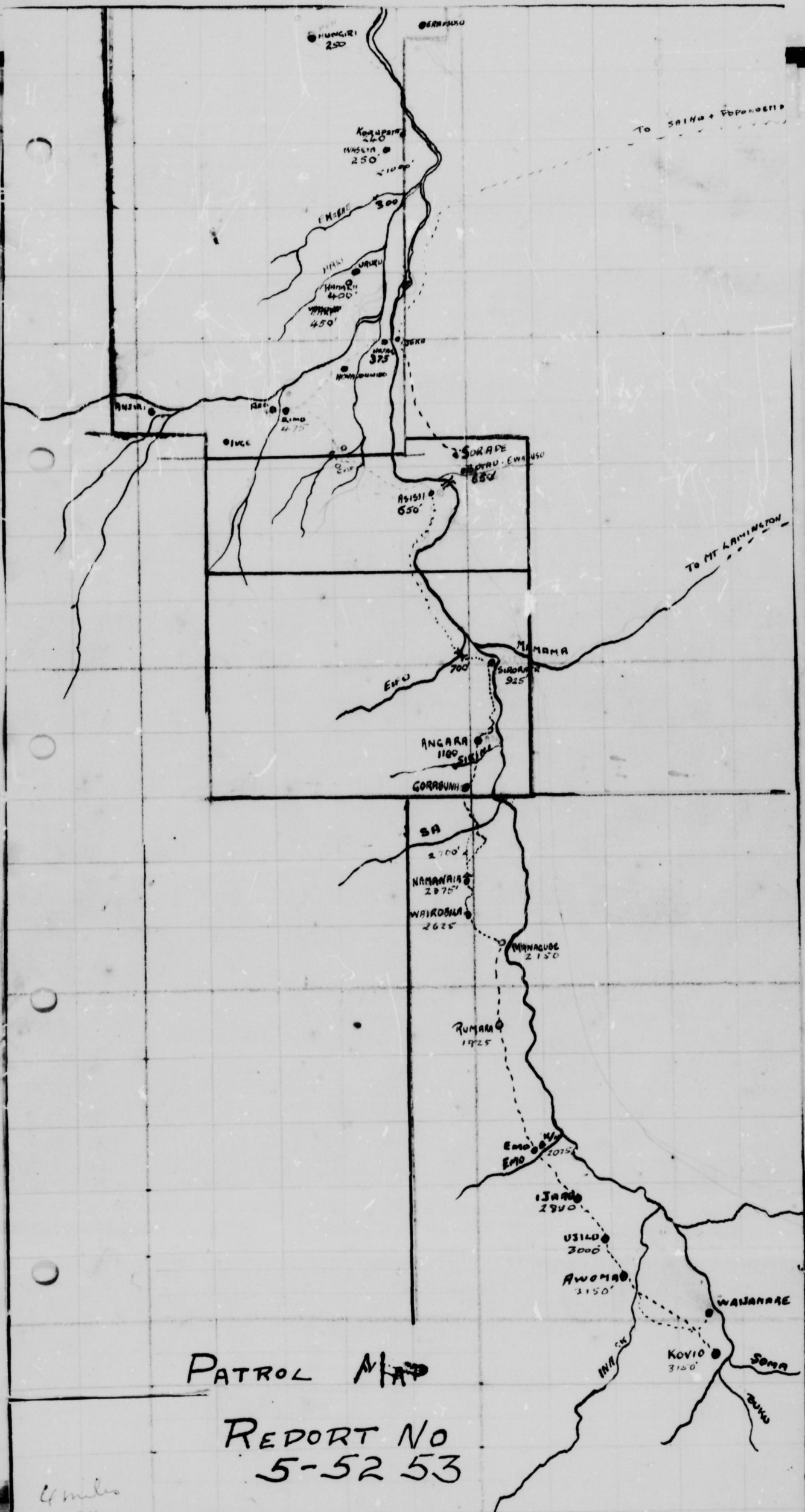
52/53

WAWANET - SONCE - UMOKOMBU & PANINIAMBO.
C.D.

P.F. SEBIRE

14.2.53 / 10.5.53.

out



PATROL MAP

REPORT NO
5-52 53

4 miles
to 2"

/SHY.

DS 30/2-1

Headquarters,
Northern District,
Bopondeta.

10th. April 1953.

The Director,
D.D.S.&N.A.,
Port Moresby, C.D.

Sub.: Patrol Report No.5/52-53
Kokoda, D.

This patrol to the Wawonga, Songe and Fahinaemi areas of the Kokoda Sub-District was of a routine nature and needs little comment from this Office. It would appear to have been well conducted by Mr. P.Sebire.


The Wawonga census figures reveal that the total of population has dropped from 882 to 796 -- a difference of 86. This can be put down to the pneumonic epidemics that periodically sweep this valley. Unfortunately the people did not report the onset of the last one until it was too late for medical assistance.

These epidemics are similar to those experienced in the Chirima Valley prior to 1948. However, on the advent of the R.C.Mission in the Chirima these pneumonic sicknesses were kept in check and there is a substantial increase in the census figures in that Valley.

It seems that all Mountain people in this Sub-District have been subject to these epidemics -- The Biaga, The Wawonga and the Chirima. The sickness is swift in its sweep and the stricken people die within two to three days if not attended.

Fortunately the people now recognise it and they are being encouraged to retire to their garden houses immediately the first signs of the sickness appears, and Village Officials have also been instructed to report to the Station at the same time.

Aid posts under the supervision of Native Medical Orderlies have been tried without success, however I do think that a European Medical Assistant, from Sainho Hospital, should carry out an extensive patrol during the epidemic sickness period -- June, July each year.


(S.H. Yeoman)
a District Commissioner.

DS 30/1

Sub District Office,

Kokoda N.D.

24 th March 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
Papendetta

Ref: Patrol Report No. 5-52/53.

Herewith four copies of the above report, three for
the Director, D.D.S.&N.A. and one for your files.
Two copies of the sketch map are included, one to go
with the Directors copies and one with yours.

P.F. Sebire

P.F. Sebire a/ADO.

File DS 30/1
Sub District Office,
Kokoda N.D.
22 March 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
Popondetta.

Ref: Patrol Report No.5/52-53.
Wavanga, Songe, Unokombu and
Fahiniambo census areas.

Patrol by: P.F.Sebire a/ADO
To: Wavanga, Songe, Unokombu and Fahiniambo census areas.
Patrol left station: 14th February 1953 }
Patrol returned: 10th March 1953. } 25 days.
Nature of Patrol: Routine administration, inspection and census.
Route traversed: Kokoda; Ilime; Asissi; to Saiho and Popondetta;
To Erarususu; Hamara; Asissi; Sirorata; Uairebilat
Ene River; Awama; Kevio; returning by same route
to Ilime and on up main road to Kokoda.
Patrol Accompanied by: Three members R.P.N.G.C. and one interpreter.
Last Patrol: To Wavanga, Mr.J.W.Frawley, P.O. July 1952.
Other areas Mr.J.W.Frawley, P.O. May 1952.
Map: Attached; Copy of sketch based on Puma (revised)
4 miles to one inch.

.....
Introduction:-

The main object of the patrol was to revise the census in the Fahiniambo, Unokombu and Songe areas, to complete the sub district census figures for the current year; the Wavanga census having been carried out by Mr.Frawley's patrol in July of 1952 this area was not included in the census. Routine inspection and general administration to be carried out in all areas; Advantage was also taken of the opportunity to investigate medical and residential histories of numerous goitre sufferers in the Wavanga area, similar to that carried out on the Fahiniambo Patrol (Report No.5- 52/53) with the object of finding if there was a defined goitre belt in the

(2)

Wuwanga. A Police Constable had been sent down to the Iline area a few days before the patrol to give a tentative time table of the patrol's movements. These arrangements had to be changed due to the trip to Pependetta but word of the changed schedule was soon passed and the people had plenty of warning that it was to be a census patrol and the attendance was ^{excellent}.

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Diary-

14.2.53. Departed Kakoda station for Iline visiting villages en route. (travelling time 7 hours). On road received word from District Commissioner to call at Pependetta. Investigator reports of sickness which may be meningitis.

15.2.53. (Sunday) Interviewing village officials from the surrounding areas re change of programs due to Pependetta visit.

16.2.53. Two C.H.M. cases, assault. Departed for Asissi, visiting Papaki village and Eivo Mission en route. At Asissi met people and officials from Songe and Wuwanga areas and discussed patrol movements with them. Some minor complaints heard.

17.2.53. Departed Asissi - via villages - to Saiho. Discussed recent meningitis case, and some further suspects, with Dr. Sobel and EMK Mr. Race EMA, at Saiho hospital.

18.2.53. Departed for Pependetta for conference with District Commissioner.

20.2.53. Returned Saiho; remained overnight; discussed further reports of patients at Kakoda evidently suffering from Infective Hepatitis, and also out break of Colitis in the Saiho area.

21.2.53. Departed by vehicle for Divinikori, then by foot to Eraususu. Census and medical, yaws to Saiho and some adult T/Us advised to seek treatment. Warned against Colitis and informed mothers of proposed visit by Sister Gilbert of Child Welfare.

22.2.53. Departed Eraususu, crossing various branches of

(3)

22.2.53 (cont) Kunusi river by a series of rafts arrived at Hungiri. (Travelling time 2 hours) Alt. 250 ft. Census and inspection of Hungiri. Hearing minor complaints.

23.2.53. Delayed one day by attack of fever.

24.2.53. Dept. Hungiri; road parallel to, and sometimes in, bed of the Kunusi, latter bad walking; to Kerapate and later Waseta (Travelling 3½ hours.); census and inspection both villages.

25.2.53. Dept Waseta (alt 250ft) 8.40am; at 9.20am altitude 1000ft; arrived Uuru (alt. 400 ft.) 10.30am; on to Hamara and later Huhé (Alt. 450'); Census of all villages and hearing complaints.

26.2.53. Dept Haki 8.30 am; Divuni River crossing (alt 350') at 9.05am. ; Hojaki 9.30am.; on to Hojavohambo; Census of villages and inspection. On to Ilimo rest house.

27.2.53. Leaving gear at Ilimo census of Afa and Inge villages. Return to Ilimo, remained overnight.

28.2.53. Departed Ilimo, via Papaki, Eive Mission station to Asissi, (alt. 550'). Census of villages and interviews with Mission teachers and medical orderlies re meningitis(?), hepatitis and colitis outbreaks.

1.3.53. Morning as Sunday. Interviewed many officials on their return from church at Eive. Afternoon crossed Kunusi by cane bridge and census and inspection of combined village of Bothu-Ewasusu and village of Sairope. People willing for census on Sunday and good opportunity to see number of children that would usually be absent at Eive or other Mission schools. Returned to Asissi.

2.3.53. Departed Asissi 7.50; crossed Eive Ck (Alt 700') cane bridge 8.50am.; arrived Sirokata (alt 800ft) at 9.45. Best village seen this trip. Dept for Angara (alt 1100') Census at villages. At Angara met Kwanga officials.

3.3.53. Dept. Angara Sam, arrived Corabura (alt.2050') at 9.10am. Census of small population; dept.10.45am, Gera Mountain (alt.2750') at 12.55pm; Namania at 2pm. Alt 2350ft. ~~SUNSHINE~~, Inspection and hearing complaints. Corabura-Namania is the worst stretch of the road.

4.3.53. Dept Namania; to Wairebila ($\frac{2}{3}$ hour) alt.2625; to Manugube ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour) alt.2150'; to Rumara ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour) alt.1925'; to Eno River rest house, 2095 feet, travelling time $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. People and villages inspected en route. Numerous yaws and T/Us. Tracks in general good.

5.3.53. Dept. Eno River; to Ijare (1 hour) alt.2850'; to Ejile ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour) alt.3000ft; to Awoma ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour) alt 3150ft. Medical inspection of people and inspection of villages en route. At Awoma heard many minor complaints. Dance at night

6.3.53. Leaving gear at Awoma departed for Kovie ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hours) alt.3180ft. T/Us to hospital. Returned by new road ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs) and then via Ejile, Ijare to Eno Rest House (travelling time 3 hours.)

7.3.53. Departed Eno and via villages Rumara, Manugube, and Wairebila to Namania (Travelling time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs). Small feast at Namania.

8.3.53. Dept, Namania, via Corabura, Angara to Siro-rata (travelling time 4 hrs.)

9.3.53. At Siro-rata hearing complaints. Departed via Aricai, Eivo Mission and Papeyi to Iline, inspecting patients at Eivo Mission aid post en route. Travelling $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

10.3.53. Minor complaints Iline. Departed via villages Afa, Anjiri, Nambiseta, Goliari Mission, Sisareta village Oivi Road camp, Pirivai and Kekoda villages, to Kekoda station arriving there at 5.30am.

Note. Altitudes and walking times between villages given to assist future patrol arrangements as many previous times

recorded in reports and village books have now changed due to movement of villages, change of road due to post volcanic action of Kumsai river and sometimes by improvement of the road itself.

.....End of Diary
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Native Affairs:-

In general satisfactory. In all areas visited there was much activity either in the erection of new villages or in the opening up of new garden areas. In many places the garden areas are on the fringe of the areas devastated by the volcanic debris brought down by the Kumsai and Mamusa Rivers after the Lamington eruption. The gardens and natural vegetation are gradually creeping back on to these areas. A noticeable example is along the Asissi-Siro-rata road where the escarpments about 600 feet sheer from the road, down to what must have been fertile river flats until the debris in the Kumsai was deflected by a sheer face of stone on the opposite bank and covered the area. Small garden patches are visible along the fringe of this area, the Asissi people using small tracks along the cliff faces, fitted with cane ropes, to reach the gardens.

The patrol was well received in all areas. Quantities of food, both cooked and raw was made available to the patrol and at Mamama a pig and the first of the new season yam crop was presented to make a feast. Return presents of salt and tobacco were made. At Awoma a dance was held and at Hungiri two Kivai members of the patrol, assisted by some of the local people that ^{they} had instructed, staged a Kivai dance.

Law and Order:-

Only two cases were heard in the Court for Native Matters during the patrol, both assault and from the Mamama area. Many minor complaints were heard, a number of them connected

Law and Order- (cont)

with pigs, the damage done by them to gardens and the accidental spearing of them in mistake for bush pigs. It was noticed that there were less complaints in the Wawanga, and none about pigs. As in the Chirima the Wawanga gardens are efficiently fenced. The efficient vehicle ford constructed by the road labour across the Ilimo River also provides good crossing for the Afa village pigs in their raids on the Papaki gardens; these gardens are scattered over a large area and there is not a large amount of timber available for fencing. The large amount of litigation encountered at Ilimo can usually be traced back to these pigs. A similar situation exists between the villages of Hamara, Haki, Hojavohambo and Papaki, but here the root cause of cases of assault, marital strife and numerous disputes would appear to be disputed rights to use of land, due to complete lack of knowledge of boundary markers, except in the case of some of the very old men. The latter, in turn, do not seem to have a very good grasp of their neighbours land rights. The practice of father showing son their own boundaries (and those of their neighbours) seems to be non-existent and often the subsequent disputes have been due to unintentional trespass of hunting, fishing and garden rights.

The old men, village officials and villagers concerned were advised to co-operate in an effort to settle some of these land rights by investigation and discussion of the boundary markers.

Village Officials- These were found, on the whole, to be efficient and co-operative; V.C. Hama of Asissi, V.C. Arue of Sirokata, and V.C. Kipini of Wairehila-Namancia, were the most helpful. The last named, a fairly recent appointee met the patrol at Asissi, accompanied it to the head of Wawanga and back to Sirokata. Many of the Wawanga Village Constables are open to criticism but as the people usually live live out in their scattered garden houses, the work of bringing them together for any joint effort of road work or area

Village Officials(cont) improvement is a very difficult task. The 'big men' of the Wawanga seem to play an important role in village affairs as they do in the Chirima. The following list of the 'Big men' of the areas visited by this patrol may be of assistance to patrols in the future:-

Name	Village	Area	Village
Kedava	Wawanga		Wairebila-Namunina
Nanega	"		Rumara
Esori	"		Kao River
Ma-i	"		Kjare
Uragi	"		Awona
Mauri			
Hauje	Lenge		Sirereta
Semari	Unakombu		Botju
Saruka	"		Enausua
Esari	"		Corape
Sogiri	Fahiniambo		Urausua
Sauri	"		Ihangiri
Dihori	"		Korepata
Jirikari	"		Hojavahambo
Sombi	"		Papoki
Hujari	"		Afa

Villages:-

A number of new villages are in course of construction. Korapata-Maweta are constructing a new village midway between their old villages, which were not far apart. The site does not seem to be any improvement on the two previous sites, which were good, but when fully cleared it should prove larger. Ururu-Hamara are also constructing a joint village not far from the old sites. Considering that they only commenced work on it last November and there is a lack of young males in the village, they have progressed very well. Shade trees and grass are being encouraged

and it shows signs of becoming an excellent village. The post-volcano joint village of Potuh-Bususu is progressing slowly. On a plateau above the Kumu and Hivild Creek the village is well sited but if grass is not encouraged to grow the area will become badly eroded.

Sirota, with its grassed village square, bounded by gravelled paths lined with crotoms and citrus trees, and large, well built houses, was the best village seen on the trip.

Kumala village has commenced a move north along the road to the southern slope of Cora mountain. This move is actuated by the present plateau site showing signs of slipping into the valley below. They were warned that the same thing would happen to their new village if they persist in cutting all the grade from the area.

The village of Rumara is not yet completed. The houses are good, beds of sprouting coconuts ready for planting are numerous and the village has been well fenced against wild and domestic pigs.

The Wanaga villages are clean; the houses strong and waterproof; latrines, although mostly too shallow due to rocky nature of the soil, are numerous; but, with the exception of Kumala, Walobila and Rumara the villages give no evidence of being lived in for any length of time. They are only gathering places for patrols and for dances. A few people live part time in the villages some in the role of caretakers. A few people would they come to the village on Sunday. The people mainly live in their garden houses and no inter-village marriage with these people seems to carry with it inter-village area garden rights the gardens are usually scattered over a wide area.

Housings:-

The houses of the Orakiva area visited follows the standard pattern of the sub district; one or two roomed, with front veranda and separate kitchen, the whole about three feet off the ground. Grass or sage thatch, black palm strip floor and walls of either adzed planks, laid horizontally or vertically, or plaited bamboo. In most cases where sage thatch is used the separate sheets are too widely spaced and this allows the separate leaves to warp, letting in rain. This warping was pointed out to them and larger overlap advised.

In the Senge and Wawanga areas the bamboo leaf, in fan shaped bunches attached to five foot sticks, is the main roofing material, although grass and sage are also used. The bamboo leaf appears frail but in the inhabited houses the central heating fire deposits a glaze of soot on the leaf which appears to toughen it. The pandanus leaf, although available in the area is not used for roofing, except for an emergency patch. In the villages a style similar to the present Orakiva house, but smaller, has been erected. As the Wawanga people usually cook in the stone pits no kitchen is provided. At these altitudes the adzed planks, although widely used, are not very efficient as walls. The planks warp and act like an open louver, admitting the cold winds at night. The plaited bamboo was found to be far more effective. As previously stated most of these people spend most of their time in garden houses and these seen follow the traditional pattern of this area; roof sloping almost to the ground, earth floor with raised sleeping platforms along the sides.

Yam store houses are a feature of the Wawanga area. Built with the garden house the store houses are about three times as large as the former but built along the same lines with a flooring to hold the yams.

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Rest Houses:-

These were all found to be in excellent condition

Heat

Houssang (cont) and despite heavy falls of rain at night during the patrol all were found to be waterproof. How police quarters have been erected at Illing and Asisul. At three villages that are not usual stopping places; Kraususu, Hald and Siro-rata large clean houses were placed at the disposal of the patrol and found to be comfortable and waterproof.

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Roads and Bridges:-

The roads traversed were in fair condition. In the low lying areas the track was well cleared and in the numerous soft patches a corduroy of fresh logs had been laid. The life of these soft timbers in damp ground is very short, and, if the overhanging branches are cut back to allow the sun to come through, it does not assist much in drying out the ground and increases the discomfort of the traveller.

Between Kraususu and Hingirl the Kumusi's numerous streams are crossed by a series of canoe shaped rafts, that are swan across by the carriers. I imagine it would be a hazardous crossing after heavy rains. From Hingirl to Korapatu the track is alive, the sand bars of the Kumusi for some distance where the old road was washed out after the eruption and although this section is bad walking there would be little point in forming a permanent track until the river settles down.

Near Asisul the Kumusi is crossed by a canoe bridge and another of these crosses the Kifo Cl. below Siro-rata. Both these villages asked the patrol if it would be possible to obtain wire cable to make more permanent structures of these bridges. Both these bridges are necessary, especially after rain and just at present the Asisul bridge links the only practicable overland route between Koroda and Popondeta.

The worst stretch of the road is between Korobun and Kamasula. The old road ran straight up the side of Gore Mountain. Now a good effort at grading has been made.

Roads (cont)

on the northern slope but it only runs up a short distance. On the return of the patrol we followed an experimental al grade line that had been run along the southern face of the mountain and found it much easier walking. It is to be hoped that this will develop into a graded track in the near future.

Many of the steep stretches of the Wawanga track are steep and root interlaced and erosion of these usually provides 'steps' far less treacherous than the cut timber variety.

The sections of the jeep ~~run~~ that were walked over were found to be in excellent condition, and the vehicle crossings at the Ki, Iiso and Kive rivers have been built up with flat stones to provide a smooth surface. There have been small landslides on Civi Pass and any traffic on the road would very likely reveal weaknesses in some of the smaller bridges.

Carriers:-

No trouble was experienced in finding sufficient carriers throughout the patrol. An average of 18 carriers were used throughout the period for a total of 1,335 man hours worked. In many villages there was not sufficient manpower to provide the necessary numbers so the people had arranged for a group of villages to provide carriers through that area. It was frequently necessary for these carriers to stay overnight with the patrol.

Census:-

The census checks were in all cases well attended as the people had had ample warning of the patrol's visit. The census figures over the Muhinimbo-Ishokwaba-Senge area shows an increase:- 75 births against 66 deaths for a total population of 1411. The small area of Senge does not register such good figures on its own:- 6 births, 18 deaths for a total population of 173. This is an area

Census:-(cont)

of mixed marriages of Orakiva and Wawanga and if any date could be fixed for the deaths they would most likely coincide with the out break of pneumonia that was fatal to a number of the Wawanga people last year.

The Wawanga was not checked for census this trip as it had been done on Mr.Frawley's patrol last July. It was noticed in the Wawanga that it would be necessary to issue new books to many of the villages next census due to some officers being too prodigal with the amount of space allowed for family groups.

The practice of some literate native in the village recording names and dates of birth on a slip of paper, held by the parents, is fortunately increasing and if this practice could be extended to some method of recording dates, especially of children whose birth has not yet been recorded, a far better idea of population trends could be obtained. Often however the writer is a visiting school boy and no allower record can be kept. Where a literate villager is available the value of such a record is worth the ever present risk of the 'recorder' becoming ^{too} great a power in more backward communities.

Regarding school pupils; the census figures give a very poor idea of the number of young men and women of the village. Some of the 'school boys and girls' attending Eivo and other schools have estimated years of birth as early as 1933, or earlier, recorded in the village books. In the case of Eivo school the majority of the pupils return to their villages every afternoon but are not available for much village work.

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Mission Activity:-

The Anglican Mission has been very active in the Orakiva areas traversed and there is a mission station at Eivo with a school and aid post. A total of

Missions (cont) 300 pupils attend the Eive school from the surrounding villages, on both sides of the Kuzusi River, and from as far away as Maseni and Waju on the Kokoda side. Although, as mentioned previously, a number of these pupils are quite old, there are a large number of small children and even if the education standard they reach is not high more or less regular attendance at school means medical treatment too and most of the existing sores sighted in these villages showed signs of recent treatment.

As far as the Wavanga is concerned there has been little activity by the Anglican Mission. Some time after the last patrol to the area Lyivetsa, of the Eive Mission went up to Kovic at the head of Wavanga and, with the consent of the people, placed a large wooden cross in the middle of the village square. On this and subsequent visits part way up the valley he encouraged the sick to come to Eive for treatment, and many of the sick who came back with our patrol chose to come to Eive ~~for treatment~~.

Not long before last Xmas a native, Belisi of Kagi C.D., claiming to be a representative of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, came over to the upper Wavanga and told the people of Awama village that if they showed sufficient interest to build him a house, he would try to bring them over a teacher and perhaps a medical orderly from the S.D.A. Mission. He stayed in the area one week, sounding out some of the nearby villagers on the idea, and then returned to Kagi after promising to return when he received word that the house was built. The house was nearing completion when the patrol visited Awama. As far as I could gather the villages from Kovic down to and including Eme River are interested in the S.D.A. Mission and the remainder, if they do anything will remain inclined towards the Anglican Mission. As in the case of the Rangi (Patrol Report No4/52-53) I do not know if this man Belisi is an accredited representative of the S.D.A. Mission, but the Wavanga people would greatly benefit from the establishing of a school and aid post.

Agriculture:-

In all the areas visited large, well tended, garden areas were in evidence, as were the new clearings of ~~future~~ future gardens. In the Fuhiniambo the gardens are coming back onto the areas spoilt by the volcanic debris brought down by the Kusaai River. In the Wawanga, as in the Chirima the felled trees of new garden areas are used for fences which provide both protection against pigs and against soil erosion. In the Orakaiva area taro is the main crop and in the Wawanga the yam. In all areas the usual secondary crops of sweet potato, pumpkin, bananas, sugar cane and yams or taro, when the other is the main crop, are grown. Coconuts were noticed to flourish in all villages and large groves of betel nut palms were seen in all the higher villages. Coming down from the Wawanga the carriers' wives often accompanied the line with large string bag 'kiapers' full of betel nut as trade or presents for the people of the lower ground. In many of the Fuhiniambo villages there were groves of the long, red, conical fruited Pandanus, which is used mainly as a sauce or relish with other food.

The Wawanga people provide large store houses for their yam crop and, although no special rites regarding the crop or cultivation were discovered, the cultivation appears to require their constant residence in the garden houses.

Livestock:- Good quality pig strains were noticed in the whole area but, in most cases investigation revealed that these pigs had been obtained from trading, direct or indirect, with the Chirima people. No large male pigs of good strain ~~and strain~~ were observed ^{so} fertilization must be left ^{to} bush pigs.

Health:-

A number of Tropical Ulcers and yaws were observed on the patrol and a number accompanied the patrol back, some going to Mivo aid post and some to Kiboda. There was a sprinkling of these cases throughout the area but the people of the upper Kavanga, from the River on, are the main sufferers. From the number of treated gangosa ^{observed} patients, it appears that these people have always considered it too great a distance to walk for the treatment of smaller sores.

The Kavanga would greatly benefit from a visit by a patrol of a medical nature and spending some time in the area, camping in various centres, giving courses of treatment for yaws, tropical ulcer and *Tinea imbricata*. I do not wish to suggest that an un-accompanied N.M.O. should visit the area as I do not think such a visit would be a success. It is regretted that an N.M.O. was not available to accompany our patrol but one case of suspected meningitis and reports of more suspects made this impossible.

As on the Kahiniambo patrol (report 4/52-53) the number of goitre cases in the Kavanga prompted an inquiry into family history, location and length of residence in an effort to define an area as a 'goitre belt'. Collected evidence pointed to the Ujile, Ijare, Awom area although some of the sufferers had no connection with this area. The most advanced cases seen were those of pregnant women; there were numbers of smaller goitres seen among the adolescent girls and a few among the adolescent boys. One aged dwarf, whose mother is reported to have had a large goitre, lives in Awom and indicates that goitre is not something new in the area as is claimed in the Kamandara-Pirivai-Sangi area of the Kahiniambo.

I realize that it would be a large task, needing careful supervision, but if something in the nature of iodized salt, preferably in a form that could be administered at fairly long intervals, could be made available

(16)

Health (cont): to these people, concentrating on the pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescents, it may be possible to cut down on the large child mortality rate of the area that the census figures indicate and I suspect is much higher. Regular visits to administer the drug could also be used to greatly improve the general health of these people.

P. F. Sebire

P.F. Sebire a/ADO

Patrol Report No. 5/52-53 of Feb. March 1953.

Anthropological:-

It has been noticed on previous census patrols that to try to follow the census line with a discussion of how the number of pigs held by one man and their value in native 'currency' effect his social position is greeted with about the same enthusiasm as the war time farmer greeted the Live Stock Control Officer. With anything not included in the 'native valuables' class the people appeared willing and eager to exhibit and explain. It was the complete lack of tools and gear in the majority of the Wavanga houses that ~~betrayed~~ betrayed the fact that these people lived mainly in their garden houses.

The Wavanga seem to have adopted or adapted little from their neighbours; the bow and arrow as used by their evident kin, the Biagi, is not seen. The earthenware pot of the Orakiva is not used, although some time have now come into the household effects. A later weapon, the rubber powered catapult, used extensively by the Orakiva and the Biagi (the latter using as projectiles the bullets of war time ammunition, the bullet of the .45 calibre cartridge being preferred.) , where it is used by men as well as small boys, is not seen in the Wavanga. The only traditional weapon still in use is the long, barbed, black palm spear used for hunting the pig and the cassowary. Other hunting gear is listed below:-

Traps:- The main pig and cassowary trap consists of a noose of twisted bark rope attached to a bent sapling and operated by a drop platform.

Slip knot snares are made for smaller birds, and a large fine net, woven from finely spun tapa bark, is attached to two poles and manipulated by an operator standing in a 'window' cut in the trees on a mountain ridge, is also used to trap birds.

Large ground nets of plaited or twisted bark are made to catch pigs or cassowaries in 'trums'.

Fishing:- Any fishing carried out in the Wawanga is done by the system of damming and draining portions of the stream. The shallow, swift running streams of these higher areas do not lend themselves to the under water fishing with rubber propelled spear as was being practiced in the slower, deeper streams near Hungiri.

Cooking:- The traditional, and most frequently used, method of cooking in the Wawanga is the stone lined depression filled with leaf wrapped food and stones heated in a separate fire. As in the Biagi one of the favourite dishes is a mixture of grated corn and yam wrapped in a bundle of leaves and cooked in the stones, and found to be very palatable. In the Orakaiva areas there is usually the remains of a fire at the stopping places along the road, but such places in the Wawanga and Biagi are equipped with the stone lined hole and a pile of stones for heating.

Smoking Pipes:- In this area they all consist of the single inter-node of bamboo, those of the Wawanga being ornamented with burnt in designs. The pipes are personal property the designs being burnt in a portion at a time in the owner's leisure time. The 'cigarette' smoked in the pipe was seen to be all dried tobacco leaf in these areas. In the Hamara Hungiri area it was noticed that while the women and older men smoked the bamboo pipe the young men smoked cigars of dried leaf.

Betel Nut Equipment:- Betel nut seems to be one of the few items of trade for the Wawanga people. The nut is grown and chewed in all the areas visited.

Lines:- The Orakaiva people obtain most of their line in the form of un-burnt coral from the coastal people, the trade being for ornamental armbands and belts. The coral is burnt with the fronds of the sago palm. In the Wawanga the line is obtained by the burning of local limestone deposits. Hard wood is required for the burning. I was told that the burning of a type of lime stone of similar

in appearance to the Wawanga stone, in the Managalase area produced a 'blue' lime which proved fatal to the consumer. Wawanga lime is graded quite highly by addicts.

Lime Spatulas:- These varied from straight pieces of stick through cassowary bones with black palm blades to elaborate-incised bones with the blade shaped from the solid bone. A few elaborately carved ~~lime~~ wood spatulas were seen but these had been imported from the coastal people.

Lime Containers:- Gourds of various sizes provide the containers and although the tops of the neck and the 'corks' are ornamented with trade and bush beads, and dog's and pigs teeth, no attempt to etch the surface of the gourd was observed.

Drums:- The hour glass drum is also used in the Wawanga. The typical drum, although many varieties are used, is narrower and built of stronger wood than that of the Orakai-va. Cuscus skin is used for the drum skin; the hair on the inside and the tree sap sounders are used as on the snake skin top.

P. F. Sebire
P.F. Sebire a/ABO

Patrol Report No. 5/52-53 - Feb/March 1953

ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY:-

Patrol Report No.5/52-53 Wawanga and Kumasi River area.

Kokoda Sub District N.D. February March 1953.

The Patrol was accompanied by the following members of the Constabulary:-

No 6632. I/Cpl KAMAI.

No 1345. Const MONGA.

No. ~~MAREA~~
2264 Const MAREA.

All had been on patrols with me before and, as before, they carried out their duties efficiently and cheerfully.

P. F. Sebire
P. F. Sebire r/ADO

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

LABOUR POTENTIAL	FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL		
	Males	Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	M	F		M	F
20	18	4	1/6	4	7	14	3	24	29	112
13	15	5	1/5	4	6	4	4	15	16	65
15	12	2	2/2	4	6	7	9	15	13	61
8	8	1	8/6	3	2	2	2	13	13	47
58	53	12	5/1	30	18	67	70	285		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952/53 UMOROMBU NORTHERN

Govt. Print—1391/10.52

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL		Females Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)			GRAND TOTAL						
		M	F	0-1 Mth.	0-1 Year	1-4	5-8	9-13	Over 13	In	Out	Inside District	Outside District		Govt.	Mission	Males 10-16/16-45	Females 10-16/16-45	M	Child	Adults	M+F												
ASISI ✓	28.2.53	4			2							1	1			7	7	3	1	2			19	18	20	18	4	16	4.7	14	3	24	29	112
EVASUSU ✓	1.3.53	2	1									1	1			2	3	2		3			13	6	13	15	5	15	4	6	4	15	16	65
BOTHU ✓	"	4	1										2	3		1	1	1				5	11	15	12	2	12	4.6	7	9	15	13	61	
SORAPE ✓	"	2											1			1						10	6	8	8	1	8	4.6	3	2	13	13	47	
TOTALS		12	2		2	1						4	6			9	9	3	1	5	2	5	47	41	58	53	12	51		30	18	67	70	285

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952/53 SOMGE NORTHERN

Govt. Print—4391/10.22

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absent)		GRAND TOTAL												
		M	F	0-1 Mch.	0-1 Year	1-4	5-8	9-13	Over 13	Females in Child Birth	In	Out	In side District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females	Pregnant	Child	Adults																	
ANGARA	2.2.53	1						1						1	1				1							3	2	6	6	26								
GOROBUNA	3.3.53	2				1																				3	1	5	6	34								
SIKORATA	2.3.53	3				1			2																	17	17	24	21	127								
TOTALS		4	2			2	2	2	1					2	4	3	8	1	4							23	20	1	35	1	31	3	31	27	23	40	40	174

No. 6 52/53

P. F. SEBIRE

BRAGE - KAHINIAMBO + ILIMO.

File: 30/2-1-113,
POPONDETTA.
21st July, 1953

ADOLPH KOKODA.

Forwarded for your information, please. 30-8-186

W. H. ...
District Commissioner, N.D.

17th July, 1953

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA

PATROL REPORT No. 6-52/53 KOKODA, N.D.

An informative report.

I agree with the views of Mr. Sebire concerning the combination of hamlets into villages when the indigenous practice is contrary to this change. You are referred to my Circular Instruction No. 40-46/47 of 2/1/47.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission have always shown commendable diligence in improving the housing conditions of their congregations.

A. A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Acting Director

*For your attention.
Gene 40/46-47 missing
but a copy has been
reproduced for D.C.
R.H.*

30/6-52/53

30/8

/SHY.

DS 30/1-6 (52-53)

Sub-District Office,
Kokoda,
Northern District.

24th. June 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
Popondeta.

Sub.: Patrol Report No.6/52-53.
Kokoda, N.D..

Herewith four copies of the above report -- one copy for your files and three for onward forwarding to the Director. Sketch maps are attached to your copy and that of the Director.

The patrol was of a routine nature and has been well conducted and presented by Mr. P.F.Sebire.

The situation throughout the areas visited would appear to be extremely satisfactory.

The new village 'lay-outs' and sturdier, better housing, introduced a few years back, is tending to keep villages on more permanent sites - thus improvements are progressive and lasting.

(S.H.Yeoman)
s/Asst. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS 30-1

Sub District Office,

Kokoda N.D.

10 June 1953

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
Popondetta.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT NO.6-52/53.

Patrol Conducted by:- P.F.Sebire P/O.

Accompanied by:- 2 Constables, R.P.N.G.C., 1 Native Medical Orderly and 1 interpreter.

Route Traversed:- From Kokoda via Savaia, Koiasi and Deniki and then up the western side of the Iora Valley to Alela, across the valley to Abuari, then by a bush track across to the Moresby road, following it up the eastern side of the Iora then across the river and the range to Kagi (C.D.) and returning to Abuari. Then down the eastern side of the Iora valley to Pelai and via the villages of Kamandara, Kepara, Kawondo and Sengi across Oivi Ridge to Honjeta; then through Ambeni to the main jeep road and Ilima. Returning along the main road to Kokoda Station, visiting villages on and off the road en route. Then through Saga, Betue and Amada villages and returning to Kokoda.

Purpose of Patrol:- Routine Administration and Medical Inspection.

Patrol Departed:- 11/5/53

Patrol Returned:- 27/5/53 } Total 17 days.

Last Patrol:- P.F.Sebire, December 1952.

Map Reference:- Copy of sketch based on Buna (revised) 2nd.edition -- 4 miles to one inch, to scale of 2 miles to one inch is attached to both Director's and District Commissioner's copies of report.

Introduction:-

The patrol was of a routine nature and N.M.O. Frascus accompanied the party and assisted with the medical inspection and dressing of sores etc. After word of the proposed time table of the patrol had been sent out to the villages a message was received from Mr.Banting, CPO, Central District, that he would be in the Kagi area in the next few days. The itinerary of the patrol was

changed to allow for a trip across to Kagi (C.D.) in an endeavour to straighten out some of the disputes between these people and those of the Upper Biage. There are blood and marriage ties between the two, inter-village visiting is common and the disputes between them are seldom brought to the notice of the patrols ^{on} either sides of the District border. Unfortunately Mr. Banting's patrol had left the area the morning of the day before this patrol's arrival at Kagi but the disputes were investigated and settled, evidently to the satisfaction of both parties. Advantage was also taken of the visit to have a conversation with the Native No-ogo, the representative of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, who had previously been active in the Upper Biage but was not contacted by the last patrol. Belesi, of the same Mission, recently active in the Upper Wawanga area, was unfortunately absent from Kagi.

No census of the Biage-Khinaembe area was taken on this patrol as the annual check is not due until September 1953 but recent births and deaths were recorded on separate sheets of paper placed in the village books and in some cases school boys, with the required ability and resident in the village, were instructed how to enter these events on the sheets, thus assisting the census and presenting a better picture of the infant mortality position.

Diary:-

11. May. Patrol left Kokoda station for Savais (5 to hospital); to Keiasi (3 to hospital); to Pitoki (11 to hospital) and to Deniki (3 to hospital). Medical and general inspection in all villages. Many small sores dressed.

12. May. Departed Deniki for Isuarava. Road steep and rough. On inspection of village: Health good, only small sores being treated, to hospital nil.

13. May. Departed Isuarava; to Alela and to New Abuari. Inspection of villages. One to hospital (yaws). Both villages good.

14th May. Leaving Interpreter (with fever), the Native Medical Orderly and bulk of equipment departed Abuari for Kagi; via rough bush road from back of village to junction with the main Kokoda-Moresby, thence to Templeton's Crossing and on to Iora crossing. Due to delay caused by having to clear road in Templeton's Crossing area, the patrol camped on the slope of the ridge above the Iora Crossing, tent fly and bush shelters being erected.

15th May. Departed Iora Crossing camp for Kagi, crossing range at altitude 6,825 feet. Moresby patrol had departed but discussion with Biage and Kagi people re inter-village disputes.

16th May. Departed Kagi rest house and returned to Abuari. Total time, with hourly breaks and lunch break, eleven hours.

17th May. Departed Abuari; via Old Abuari and Hagatawa to Pelai, inspecting villages, people and gardens en route. No sickness in these villages, small sores treated.

18th May. Patrol rested; washing gear etc. Discussions with numerous people and officials of surrounding villages; treatment of small sores.

19th May. Departed Pelai; via Kanandara to Kepara. Inspection of people and area. At Kanandara one yaws to hospital and approached by five people re goitre operation at Saiho.

20th May. Inspection of children at Kepara Anglican Mission School. Eight to hospital, yaws, tropical ulcer and scabies. Many small sores dressed. Departed Kepara; via Komondo to Sengi inspecting people, villages and gardens. More requests for goitre operation. Village health good. Roads from Pelai to Sengi excellent condition.

21st May. Departed Sengi; via Honjeta (most improved village seen) to Waju. Health good in both villages. One recent skin graft on ulcer in Honjeta shows signs of breaking down; advised seek treatment. Inspection of Waju-Goiari jeep track.

22nd May.

22nd May. Departed Waju; via well kept track to Ambeni. An excellent village. The people here attend Eivo Mission Aid Post and the health is generally good but Mission school has been on holiday

and attendance for medical attention appears to have temporarily declined. Numerous dressings applied and one case of yaws not responding to numerous injections (allegation by parent) to Kokoda for observation and further treatment.

23rd May. Departed Ambeni; via Inge and Afa villages to Ilimo rest house, inspecting people, housing and gardens en route. These people also attend Eivo Mission normally. At Afa another case of yaws to hospital. Hearing complaints. One CNM case.

24th May. Patrol rested; washing gear etc. Discussions with numerous officials from surrounding villages, from Hamara to Siremeta; inspection of roads and tracks in Hojavohambo and Divuni River area.

25th May. Departure delayed by high fever of Interpreter and need to obtain extra carriers for improvised stretcher. Departed Ilimo; via main Wa'kope-Kokoda jeep road and Hanjiri, and Nambiseta villages and Gaiari Mission station to Sisareta, inspecting people and villages en route. Health good, one yaws (Sisareta) to hospital. At night decided interpreter had pneumonia and commenced treatment.

26th May. Interpreter carried direct to Kokoda, remainder of patrol visiting villages of Siri, Pirivai and Kokoda and returning to Kokoda station. Inspection of people and villages; 3 yaws, 1 scabies to hospital.

27th May. Departed Kokoda station for Saga, Amada and Botue villages returning to Kokoda. Medical and general inspection carried out in villages and in Saga Mission School; from latter one yaws to hospital.

END OF DIARY

Native Situation:-

The Native situation throughout the area traversed on this patrol was found to be satisfactory. Large new garden areas were a feature of both the Kahiniambo and Biage areas. It is pleasing to note that the former are following the Biage example of garden fences; a number of these had made their appearance since the last patrol (December 52) and it was noticed that there were far less disputes, which usually relate to pigs and damage done by them to gardens, in these communities than before, and little change in the un-fenced areas.

In the village of Hongira pigs have been sent to the old village site where they are in the charge of one of the older men. A similar move is proposed in the Villages of Afa and Botue, in these cases to areas removed from the village, its gardens and those of other villages. These people were instructed that the pig areas were to be staffed by only one of the older men and were not to become secondary villages.

Many discussions were held with the people and officials of all areas regarding the coming Coronation Celebrations to be held at Kokoda and the party spirit was already evident in the Orakaiva villages. The Biage are a more sober-minded people but proposed to attend the celebrations in force.

The Biage-Kagi disputes mainly concerned women who had gone across to the Kagi area where the Biage thought they had married but no bride payments had been received. In two cases they were found to be women who had married in from Kagi and, on the death of their husbands, had returned to their own people. Two more widows, with relations at Kagi, had gone across to look after their children, who are attending the Seventh Day Adventist school at Kagi.

In the case of one of the Biage women who had run away to marry a Kagi man (these women show a fair degree of independence in this respect), it was found that the husband's people had paid a bride price that had been accepted by the girl's family but

Native Situation (cont.)

shortly after the payment had been received the wife of the girl's brother died. The brother then wanted the bride price to be returned and for a sister exchange match to be arranged. As the Kagi man had no unmarried sister or female relative available and felt that his obligations had been met by the payment, that had been accepted by the girl's people, nothing further had been done about the exchange.

Law and Orders-

Only one case was heard in the Court for Native Matters, one of wife beating from Hojavohambo. Numerous minor complaints were heard; the majority of these were connected with pigs and the damage done by them to gardens. Garden fencing appears to be the only solution and many of the village communities are beginning to realize it.

Village Officials-

These were found, in general, to be carrying out their duties efficiently and no cases of abuse of their authority were heard. In two areas, Kepara-Kamondo-Sengi and Honjeto-Waju, there is only one Village Constable for each group and in each case the Constable was found to be concentrating on his own village, and doing quite a good job, to the detriment of the other villages. Kepara and Waju villages were the most neglected seen on this patrol and a large portion of the Waju-Goiari jeep feeder road had not received its pre-patrol clean up.

The Central District Village Constables of Eguru, Samoli and Kuduma (Now the combined village of Diaivitali) were of great assistance to the patrol.

Villages-

The idea of the amalgamated village at the top of the Bisaga, that had been reported before the December patrol, did not develop and the rebuilding of Isuarava and Alola and the building of New Abuari has gone ahead very well. It is no wonder

that the people of these three villages were interested in a combined village as many of them had, on visits to relatives and friends at Kagi, seen the Seventh Day Adventist influenced, combined village of Diavitali which has such improvements as separate latrines for each house. The terrain of the Biage does not lend itself to such a project (nor would the wooded nature of the country lead to the use of the latrines as does the bare countryside of the Kagi area); the people interested are not in sufficient numbers to form more than a moderately sized village; the garden areas are adjacent to the existing small villages; due to seasonal epidemics of pneumonia and influenza that occur in the Biage, a gathering together into larger communities, unless they had the promise of Mission Aid Post, would most likely result in a higher death rate.

In the Kahiniambo area the village of Honjets was the most improved seen on this trip. Last patrol there were a few houses grouped round a boulder and stump studded 'square'; there are now a number of well constructed houses, with veranda and separate kitchen; the square has been cleared with the exception of a couple of huge boulders which defied their efforts and the whole area is almost covered with grass; new gardens surround the village and coconuts, citrus trees and crotens are planted round the square. Ambeni is another excellent village, even the sago leaf roofs (in the minority and decreasing) are in good condition. Houses are larger than is usual in this area but they have not the separate kitchen, part of the house being partitioned off and used for this purpose. Sengi is another improved village but although grass was encouraged to grow soil erosion has already taken place; the same thing has happened on the steeper section of their jeep feeder road.

Housings:-

Housing was in general good. In the Biage houses are thatched with grass, sago, pandanus or bamboo leaf, in some cases all four have been used. Thatch in this area is in good condition. In the Kahiniambo grass or sago leaf is used, the latter is usually placed with too small an overlap and the roof quickly becomes inefficient. The separate sheets of thatch are not allowed

Housing (cont):-

to dry sufficiently before being placed in position and the warping of the individual leaves allows rain to come in. A number of villages thatch with ~~grass~~ sago in areas where grass is abundant and sago leaf has to be purchased. A number are reverting to grass as they complain that the sago is too easily damaged by footballs, the game being enthusiastically played in all villages.

Houses in both areas are well built and suitable for the climate. There is a growing trend towards separate kitchens to be built in the Biage as the use of the cooking pot, as opposed to stone pit cookery, increases. The Village Councillor of Aloa is responsible for the erection of some excellent houses both in his own village and the neighbouring villages of Isuarava and New Abuari. House walls are either plaited bamboo, adzed planks or the bark of pandanus palms. The latter is also used as a floor being laid straight on the floor bearers or on black palm slats. As floor and wall material it renders the houses more wind proof, a necessity at this time of the year, as most of the Biagi villages are on very exposed sites. In Palai village an interesting type

of ventilator was seen on top of a grass thatched house (see sketch). The ventilator ran the full length of the roof and according to the owner (an ex-employee of the Kokoda Rubber Plantation smoke-house) was efficient in letting the smoke of the house fire out and did not cause drafts. It was noticed that there was not as much smoke 'glaze' on the inside of the roof as in other

houses of the same age. Numerous new houses are in course of construction in the Kahiniambo area, mainly Sisareta and Manjiri. In the latter are two excellent four-room models built by Biwo Mission schoolboys.

Rest Houses:-

Rest houses, with the exception of Waju (roof repairs necessary) and Kepara (some new house stumps needed), were found to be in very good condition and adequate for the patrol's

Rest Houses (cont):-

needs. In two cases overnight stops were made where no rest house is available; New Abuari village is not yet completed and the rest house is still at the site of the old village, and Sengi which is not normally a stopping place; at both these places new, solid, waterproof houses were made available to the patrol and found to be very satisfactory.

On the outward trip to Kagi it was found, due to delays, impossible to reach the rest house before dark and a camp was made with temporary shelters in a bamboo thicket above the Iora Crossing. At Templeton's Crossing there is a good shelter and abundant material nearby for erecting similar structures.

Roads and Bridges:-

The majority of the roads used were in good condition. The sections between Deniki-Isumarava and the hill portion of Sengi-Honjeta are both rough but little improvement could be made, with the tools available to the people, and they are kept well cleared. The new road connecting Alola with Abuari is very rough and steep but about one third of the stretch from Abuari has been graded and this should develop into a fairly easy road. The small track leading from the back of Abuari village and connecting with the main Kokoda-Moresby road is very steep and rough and crosses numerous streams. Future travellers to Kagi would be well advised to leave from Alola. The main Moresby road is in good condition almost to Templeton's Crossing but the section from there to the top of the ridge on the other side of the valley is very overgrown and the outward trip was delayed while overhanging branches and vines were cleared. The main Kokoda-Weirope jeep road and the jeep feeder roads were in good condition. The Divumi River bridge appears to be the only vehicle bridge in need of replacement. All streams were very low and no difficulty was experienced at crossings. Crude but effective log bridges span the swifter streams of the Biage area and across to Kagi.

Labour and Carriers:-

The practice of the large percentage of the manpower of the Upper Biage villages going across the range for work or extended visit to Moresby has been modified since the cutting down of 'Money in lieu of rations' and the new legislation regarding unemployed Natives, and there are more men in the villages than is usual. They are of great assistance to the house building programs at present in progress there.

The villages of Botue and Amada still have a number of males living there who are usually away working and their presence in the area has assisted with the new houses their presence has made necessary.

No difficulty was encountered in obtaining sufficient carriers for the patrol although some delay was caused when extra carriers were required to carry an improvised stretcher containing a pneumonia case back from Ilimo. Twenty carriers were used on an average for 660 man hours carried. On the Kagi trip most of the equipment was left at Abuari and the loads were cut down for the rough going of the round trip.

Census:-

The annual census check of these areas is not due until September of this year but advantage was taken of the opportunity to check and note births and deaths to assist the next census.

Mission Activity:-

The Anglican Mission is active in the Kahiniambo area and on the fringe of the Biage. There are Mission stations at Saga, covering the villages of Savais (population 108) Koiasi (31) Saga (28) Amada (66) and Kokoda (54); at Kopara, covering Pelai (83) Marandara (84), Pirivai (98), Kopara (95), Kamonde (71) and Sengi (124) at Deiari, covering Honjeta (42), Waju (92), Nambiseta (58), Sisirata (62) and Siri (24). At Rivo there is another station whose influence spreads through the Kahiniambo, across the Kuruai and up to the fringe of the Wawonga and to the villages of the Ilimo

Missions (cont).

area, Afa(92), Inge(29), Hanjiri(87) and Ambeni(99).

All these stations are staffed by Native Mission teachers and have schools in operation. With some overlapping the following numbers of children attend these schools from the villages named above:- Saga 33, Kepara 120, Garari 77 and Eivo 77. (The latter school has a total attendance of approx. 300).

At Eivo there is also a Mission Aid Post and attendance at school also entails medical treatment and many of the adults and non-school-age children also attend. When the patrol visited the area this school had been on holiday for a week and it was noticed that a greater number of small sores had to be treated than on the last trip, so evidently medical treatment is not sought in the holiday period. Small sores are also being treated at the Garari mission and a marked improvement in the children was noticed this time. The teachers at Saga and Kepara were instructed to see that children needing treatment were sent in to Kekeda Aid Post.

Advantage was taken of the trip to Kagi to contact the native No-ogo, a representative of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, who paid some visits to the Biage area late last year. On these visits he arranged with these people (Report No. 4-52/53) that if they showed sufficient enthusiasm to build a mission house he would arrange for a mission teacher to be sent there and perhaps a medical orderly. The mission house (an excellent structure) has been built and there is a building that can be used as a school. No-ogo however seems a bit vague as to the future; a teacher is not available just at present. No-ogo himself is tied up with the S.D.A. school at Desivitali and the position regarding the medical orderly is even more vague. It would be a pity if the plans came to nothing as the Upper Biage people were very keen to obtain these very necessary services. Meanwhile there is less evidence of the S.D.A. Mission influence in the Biage than on the last patrol; tobacco is once more acceptable as payment, pigs are more in evidence and there seems to be no cessation of activity on Saturday. It was also noticed that pigs are still used as bride payment between the Biage and the Kagi people.

Agriculture-

Food was plentiful in both the Biage and Mahiniambo areas. Well tended old gardens and newly cleared and planted stretches were seen throughout the trip. In most cases new gardens were close to the village itself.

In the Biage as well as the staple crops of taro, yam, sweet potato, sugar and banana, imported crops of English potato, tomato, cabbage and eschallot are successfully cultivated. Some of the large and excellent parsnips seen last trip were left for seed but rotted in the ground. Carrot and fresh supplies of tomato seed were distributed by that patrol and some fine specimens were seen this time. These crops are often sold but are included in the diet of the people themselves. The cocoyam seedling sent to Abuari as an experiment is holding its own. In the Mahiniambo the tomato, eschallot and turnip grow well. Maize is a crop that is becoming more popular in both areas and large areas of it were seen. Citrus groves (orange, lemon and mandarin) are a feature of most of the ~~visits~~ visited (exception of Upper Biage) and these are at present bearing fruit of excellent quality.

Okari nuts are at present forming a large part of the diet of the Mahiniambo people. Another nut that is regarded by these people as a delicacy is the Tareko (Mota). The nuts, of irregular, rounded-triangular-pyramid shape are contained in a spherical fruit, about 6 inches in diameter and grey in colour, which also contains a non-edible yellow pulp. The popular method of preparation is as follows:- the nuts, with pulp adhering, are placed in a hole scooped out of the ground close to a watercourse and covered with earth and large stones, here they remain for two months. At the end of this period the nuts are removed, placed in a boiler and cooked for two hours. Still in the shell they are removed from the water and hung over the house fire in a string bag to be smoked for another month. By the end of this time the nut meat, which is removed from the nut through an opening with a dumbbell-shaped 'lga', is jet black in colour, has a high oil content and is very palatable. The empty nut shells are used by the Kivai people for dance rattles.

Health:-

Native Medical Orderly Yerascus accompanied the patrol and was of great assistance throughout.

In most areas there was found to be a slight improvement since last trip. Most cases of children sent to hospital, and adults advised to go, came from the villages within a short distance of the station; Savain, Deniki, Pitoki and Kepara Mission school. Many of these people had previously come to the hospital where they were treated as out patients ~~having~~ owing to the proximity of their homes, and they failed to return after the second or third treatment. This frequently happens in cases of yaws.

Mention has already been made of the good work being done by the Anglican Mission Aid Post at Eive. Teachers at the mission schools of Sapa, Kepara and Golaru were instructed to send all children needing treatment to Kokoda and impressed that Gentian Violet applications were not a cure-all. Two cases of yaws that were reported to be receiving regular injection treatment at Eive were brought back to Kokoda as the yaws were showing no signs of drying up and fresh ones had broken out.

In the Kanandara-Pirival-Sengi 'goitre belt', dealt with in Report 4-52/53, there is an increase both in the size and number of goitres. In Kanandara I was approached by five people, a young mother, two adolescent girls, a young woman and a man, all wishing to go to Saiho Hospital to have their goitres removed surgically. The goitre of the mother and those of the adolescent girls had increased greatly since last December. A letter was sent to Kokoda to see if arrangements could be made for the hospitalization at Saiho. The people in this area who had the operation last year all looked well and in most cases their speech had returned to normal.

(14)

Kokoda Patrol Report No.6-52/53.
Place, Kokoda Track and Mahiniambo areas

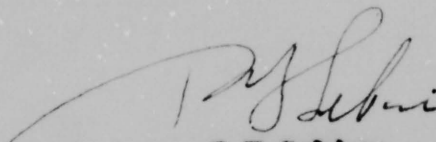
Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary:-

The Patrol was accompanied by the following members of
the Constabulary:-

No. 1645. Const. MONEGA.

No. 2264. Const. MAREA.

Both these Constables had been on patrol with me before
and both had also been over the Trail to Kagi, Central
District. They both carried out their duties efficiently
and cheerfully.


P.F. Sebire

P/O

Anthropological:-Kahiniamba Native Valuables and Trade.

The native 'valuables' that have the closest approach to currency in this area, both for ceremonial and services rendered payments, are the small shell money rings or 'sapica'. These rings are made from the plugs of small like sea shells, similar to the 'cat eye' with the centre removed. The rings are usually attached to bark fibre ropes and used as transverse breast ornaments. A rope of this 'money', about 5 feet in length and containing 40 rings, is worth approximately £1 but payments would not be made with single or loose rings. Single shells are however used as ear or nose rings and in the Chirima, where these rings have found their way as payment for pigs, they are often worn at the end of the rat-tail plaits affected by both male and female.

Another type of shell ring is the much larger 'Kwabi' which is cut out of the shell of the giant clam. These rings are about four inches across and are usually tied together with thread into an 'S' shaped ornament worn as a mouth or breast decoration in the dance.

Small cowrie shells, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, with the rounded back ground away and the serrated opening outward are usually stitched in parallel rows to strips of tapa cloth and worn as forehead, neck, arm or leg bands. A more elaborate version is a head band which includes sections of cassowary quill and one inch strips of pink shell interspersed in the rows of cowrie. The terminal ornament of these bands cover the temples when the band is in position and consist of five dog's teeth in a petal like arrangement round a centre of a 'sapica' shell ring with a large, round, flat, red seed ~~inserted~~ glued in the hole.

All of the above shells are obtained by trade from the coastal people who cut, grind and polish the rings and the cowries. Usually they also stitch on the shell for the bands. Before the coming of the steel axe, stone axe blades and club heads were the main articles traded for these shells; now the trade is usually made with feather head-dresses and stone club heads, the latter being regarded as dance regalia. As far as I could discover an 'S' shaped shell ornament or a good cowrie head band was equivalent in value to one club head and they have a value of approximately £1.

Feather head-dresses, while hardly falling in the 'indestructible wealth' class, can also be used as currency. They consist mainly of the bird of paradise (whole skin and head), the tail feathers of the white cockatoo and the tail feathers of the hornbill. The white feathers are frequently cut into crescent and diamond patterns with a knife or razor blade. Various coloured feathers from numerous types of parrot are also incorporated in the head-dress ~~but~~ and some consist solely of black cassowary plumes with small white feathers of the cockatoo attached to the tips. The feathers of the bird of paradise, cockatoo, hornbill and cassowary are these mainly used in ceremonial payment and for the purchase of such things as pig feathers of the hawk and eagle are collected by these people for trade with the Chirima, pigs usually being the article desired from there.

As a side light on the care taken by these people in the preparation of head-dress, body and face paint, and ornament for the dances: in one village I noticed a broken section of stone that appeared to be the mortar section of a pestle and mortar grinder. By the shape of the broken section the stone must have originally been about 12 X 16 inches by 3 inches thick and a semi-spherical depression, about 8 inches in diameter had been chipped and rubbed out of the upper surface. Inquiries revealed that the depression had been filled with water and it was used as a mirror for dance preparation.

Anthropological (cont)Kahiniambo Trade (cont):-

Lime is another important item of trade between these people and those of the coast. The lime, as unburnt coral, ~~was~~ is obtained in exchange for woven vine arm, leg and waist bands and also for feathers. The coral is then burnt locally, such light wood as sago frond being sufficient for the purpose. In parts of the area local limestone is burnt to obtain lime. This requires a heavier type of fire wood and usually two burnings are necessary to obtain a satisfactory product. Betel nut does not grow in the Biage and the Wawanga people burn their local lime so there is no secondary trade with the coastal lime.

Salt:- Although ordinary salt is much appreciated as payment for a 'gift' by the people in this area, its importation from the coast does not appear to ~~have~~ have featured at any time ~~with~~ even though people visiting the coast still bring back bottles of sea water for cooking purposes. Local 'salt' is still obtained by the leaching of the ash of certain types of tree and vine, the method used is to dribble water through a coconut shell with holes at each end and filled with the ash.

Clay Cooking Pots:- These pots are manufactured in all the Kahiniambo villages where suitable clay is available. It is women's work and is still being taught to the young girls. The pots are traded to villages in the area who have no clay and to the border-line villages of the non pot manufacturing people of the Biage, Wawanga and Chirima. They are usually traded for woven arm or leg bands or for tapa string bag 'Kiapars' but can also be used in payments in the Kahiniambo area. In the Biage the only clay pots seen in use were in the border villages (eg Pelai) the other villages using iron or aluminium pots to supplement or replace their traditional stone-pit cookery. Previously the Biage and Wawanga also used a type of 'wet' cookery small pieces of pig, vegetable ash 'salt' being simmered in lengths of bamboo placed adjacent to the fire. The stone-pit cookery is also used extensively in the Kahiniambo area, mainly for the preparation of ceremonial meals. Its use has spread to the Kahiniambo area where it is similarly used.

Wood-works:- Wooden household items such as bowls, plates and ladles do not appear to be manufactured in the area, although suitable timbers exist and their well made dance drums indicate no absence of skill with carving. Any of the above household articles seen in the area are reported to come from the coast, as are the only examples of carved lime spatulas. These articles do not seem to constitute regular items of trade being 'given as presents' by friends from the coast.

Pigs:- Throughout the Kahiniambo and neighbouring areas the pig is very important, being used as the main part of feasts, marriage, birth, death, initiation and as payment for brides, saving of face, services rendered and straight out payment for commodities. Pigs are raised in the area but most of the better ones are imported from the Chirima, payments being made in shell 'money', dog's teeth, feathers and money. Steel axes and salt obtained from trade stores are also used by pig buyers who visit the Chirima. Many pigs from the Middle Chirima pass through three or four sets of hands before they reach their Kahiniambo purchaser.

R. F. Sebira

R. F. Sebira, P/O