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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: NORTHERN

STATION: IOMA, 1950 - 1952

Original documents filed with:

Tufi, Volume 4.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: TUFI - NORTHERN DIST.
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 4: 1950/52. NUMBER OF REPORTS: Cont...

TUFI.

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1-1950/51	1-18	GROVE, D.S. A/A.D.O.	Middle Musa.	map.	20/6/50 - 25/7/50
[2] 2- "	19-39	BORN, R.W. Patrol Officer.	managulasi - Bariji areas	map.	3/8/50 - 20/9/50
[]					
[] IDMA P/R -	1950/51.				
[3] 1-1950/51.	40-51	CREWEN, W. Patrol Officer.	Opi - Kumuci	map	7/7/50 - 24/7/50
[4] 2- "	52-65	" "	Coastal, Mambare river - Cira river.	"	30/8/50 - 18/9/50
[] Patrol Report No: 3		missing			
[5] 4-1950/51	66-81	Bottrill, R.M. Patrol Officer.	Small Giokala, Waria, Eia	map.	14/6/51 - 17/7/51
[]					
[] TUFI - P/R -	1951/52.				
[6] 1-1951/52	82-97	KENNEDY, W.M.C. Patrol Officer.	lower Musa and Safa	map	25/6/51 - 25/8/51
[7] 3- "	98-116	" "	Middle Musa.	"	28/9/51 - 13/12/51
[8] 4- "	117-133	" "	Upper Musa - part of Main range		21/1/52 - 24/2/52
[9] 5- "	134-155	STUNTZ, J.R.	Collingwood Bay	map.	16/4/52 - 6/5/52
[10] 6- "	156-177	KENNEDY W.M.C. Patrol Officer.	Bariji, managulasi - portion of lower Musa.	map	26/4/52 - 12/6/52
[11] 7- "	178-209	STUNTZ, J.R.	Dyke Auckland Bay		10/5/52 - 17/6/52
[12] 8- "	210-227	KENNEDY, W.M.C.	Lower Musa	MAP.	25/6/52 - 11/7/52
[]					
[] IDMA - P/R:	1951/52.				
[13] 1-1951/52.	228-238	FREW, J.A. Patrol Officer.	Op. Kumuci river [ATGA.]	map.	25/9/51 - 13/10/51
[14] 2- "	239-255	" "	Eia - Cira - Mambare river. Ponda	map.	26/10/51 - 11/12/51
[15] 3- "	256-269	" "	Waria - small Giokala - Eia river		4/1/52 - 2/2/52
[16] 4- "	270-280	" "	Eia - Cira - Mambare river.		10/3/52 - 28/3/52



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN (IOMA) Report No. 1 OF 50/51

Patrol Conducted by W. CRELLIN P.O.

Area Patrolled OPI/KUMUSI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 2 POLICE, IN.M.O. 16 CARRIERS.

Duration—From 7/19 50 to 24/7 19 50

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Feb /19 50 (3 OF 49/50)

Medical/19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol 1) ROUTINE INSPECTION 2) MEDICAL INSPECTION 3) CENSUS.

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 £.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

8
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT AFFAIRS
13 SEP 1950
DISTRICT AFFAIRS

IOMA PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1950/51

Sub-District Office,
IOMA, N.D.
25th. August, 1950.

File : 30/1

Officer Conducting W. Crellin P/O

Area Patrolled Opi/Kumusi

Date Commenced 7th. July, 1950

Date Completed 24th. July, 1950

Duration 18 days

Personnel NMO Arura
1835 Const. Ivau
5066 Const. Totiembo
16 Carriers

Purpose of Patrol i. Routine inspection of villages.
ii. Medical inspection
iii. Census check.

Previous Patrol February/March 1950 - Ioma Patrol Report No.3-49/50, Mr Crellin P/O Administrative and Medical

Attached Appendix 'A' - Report on Police Personnel.
Appendix 'B' - Medical Patrol Sheet and Census
Appendix 'C' - Map
Appendix 'D' - Photographs

W. Crellin
.....P/O

W. Crellin
OIC Ioma

IOMA Patrol Report No.1 of 50/51

D I A R Y



Friday, 7th. July

Departed Ioma Station at 1330 hours, arriving Kurereda village at 1530. Inspected village and commenced Census and Medical checks.

Saturday, 8th.

Completed Census and Medical at Kurereda, departed at 1000 hrs., reached Gairi at 1400. Carried out inspections during remainder of the afternoon.

Sunday, 9th.

Rest day.

Monday, 10th.

Arrived Petikiari Rest House, Opi River, at 0800 hrs. Inspected village then moved down the Opi River visiting the Hamlets of Hinjou, Gonininda and Potomo. Returned to Petikiari R.H. for the night.

Tuesday, 11th.

0700 hrs. departed Petikiari visiting Utukiari and its hamlets Sara-ititi and Aurida, thence to Kakisusu Rest House. Visited the three small hamlets Soveve, Tunasusu and Osako and completed the Census and Medical checks at each settlement.

Wednesday, 12th.

Left Kakisusu at 0815, visited and inspected Toembari, Borugasusu and Iovorute then on to Gorisata Rest House arriving at 1700 hrs..

Thursday, 13th.

Carried out inspections of Gorisata and its hamlets of Aruruda, Paporate and Onombasusu. Departed at 1100 hrs for Ehenanda and Usuindari, carried out the various chores in those villages during the afternoon.

Friday, 14th.

0700 hrs. moved from Usuindari, visited Poho with its hamlets Beuru, Ninianda and Kikinonda; then on to Papaki and Dirou, completing all the inspections, and arriving at Siai Rest House at 1600 hrs.

Saturday, 15th.

Census and Medical Inspections at Siai, left that village at 0900 for Baturu, Oitatandi and arrived at Hurata at 1615.

Sunday, 16th.

Rested at Hurata.

6
13 SEP 1950

Monday, 17th. July.

Held Census, Medical and general inspections of Hurata and its hamlets Orosusu and Basananda. Departed Rest House at 1100 hrs. and reached Awala Plantation five hours later.

Tuesday, 18th.

By motor vehicle from Awala to Higaturu. Attended various clerical matters during rest of the day.

Wednesday, 19th.

Discussed District Affairs and requirements with the District Officer.

Thursday, 20th.

Departed Higaturu by Motor vehicle at 0930, reached Awala at 1100, thence by foot to Hurata arriving at 1645 hrs.

Friday, 21st.

Spent day at Hurata on CNM investigation of stolen property.

Saturday, 22nd.

Departed Hurata 0800, revisited Oitatandi, Onombasusu and arrived Gorisata at midday. Entire afternoon taken up with CNM.

Sunday, 23rd.

Visited Usuindari village to inspect temporary hospital formed to combat measles outbreak. Returned to Gorisata for the night.

Monday, 24th.

Departed Gorisata 0700 hrs, reached Ioma Station at 1800 hrs.

S U M M A R Y

Introduction

This was a routine Patrol made under ideal conditions. With the dry season all tracks were firm, the days sunny and it was really a pleasure to be abroad under such circumstances.

The entire Opi/Kumusi District was visited. The last Patrol to this area was in February of this year.

Whilst in that direction I took the opportunity of making a detour to Higaturu and there discussing various administrative matters with the District Officer.



5

Native Matters.

The District as a whole was found to be in a very quiet, peaceful and generally law-abiding state. Relations between villages and dialect groups appeared most cordial.

Whilst at the Opi River I witnessed an instance which indicated a lack of the initiative and teamwork one would expect these men to have developed in hunting.

This case occurred when large schools of fish (freshwater salmon?) were making their way upstream for spawning. Although the river is clear water, mostly shallow and not wide, the natives had devised no means of trapping or catching such a good food supply in reasonable quantities ; as a matter of fact I watched a party of seven men armed with spears hunt one school of fifty or more for fully half an hour without success - this despite the fact that the fish were often no more than a few feet distant and moving slowly. The efforts of the men themselves were strictly individual and the resultant chaos eventually scared the quarry away.

It was admitted that these fish had migrated in the same way at the same time as long as memory could recall, but when I explained how simple it would be to make two nets each only thirty yards long with a four foot drop one man went into a long explanation as to how his father had always hunted with a spear so that he, himself, could see no reason for changing the technique.

This ultra-conservative attitude of ' good enough for my father, good enough for me' is noticeable particularly among men who have never been to work at some place where they can see various things being made and built.

Interest in the two Co-operative Societies has waned somewhat, but the natives now seem to see these undertakings in better perspective. Great enthusiasm had been displayed in planting the first rice patches but little thought given to the eventual chore of threshing and hulling, a task in which no one had previous experience.

It was simple enough to show how to thresh ; some hulling has been done by the tedious means of pestle and mortar, however arrangements are now being made to send the bulk of the crop to the Popondetta Agricultural Station where it will be machine hulled at a small cost.

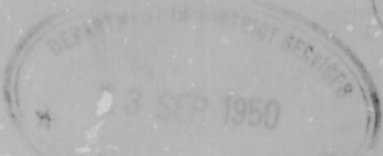
Medical and Health.

The most pleasing aspect of the Patrol was the noticeable decrease in the incidence of Yaws and T.U.. The table below gives comparative figures for the last three Patrols, it shows the cases in July 1950 to be 66% less than in July 1949. The improvement is a direct result of frequent medical examination of villages and the good work being done by the NMOs.

P.H.D

	<u>July 1949</u>	<u>Feb. 1950</u>	<u>July 1950</u>
Yaws	65	31	19
T.U.	15	30	7
<hr/>			
Totals	80	63	26

NMO Arura accompanied the Patrol and in conjunction with census, examined everybody for visible ailments.



Medical and Health (cont.)

In this area, as in the Waria recently, a small outbreak of measles was detected. Seven definite cases were isolated and treatment was given by the NMO who remained in the village concerned to conduct the temporary quarantine hospital formed there. On calling to inspect the establishment a week later I found things running smoothly and all patients recovering at a remarkable rate. This has enhanced the reputation of the Medical Department considerably, as just a day previous to our initial call two children had died of the complaint; these I suspect, had been complicated by pneumonia, as was one of the cases subsequently cured.

During the period February-July, 25 births occurred including one stillborn; two died within a month of birth and there were 22 survivors.

The attached Medical Patrol Report sheet gives detailed information, it also contains census figures.

Agriculture.

Throughout the District people were taking advantage of dry conditions to enter swamps and make sago, this as an addition to normal agricultural produce rather than replacement.

The gardens were found to be adequate in area and many taro patches were just coming to maturity, the other major crop, sweet potato, was just about done after a very good season; bananas were plentiful. The forementioned are the main items cultivated, others in order of importance are - sugar, pumpkin, Mimia, various native cabbages, corn, pawpaw and pineapple; a few peanuts and tomato were seen. Citrus fruits are fairly numerous and each village has its coconut grove.

The Co-operative Company has harvested its rice, which when hulled will probably yield in the vicinity of 15 cwt.. No further planting has been done in recent months but it is planned to put in another two acres soon. One small hand huller was supplied the District some time ago, it has proved slow, tedious and not particularly successful. Popondetta has agreed to machine-hull any rice but lack of transport is the problem.

Livestock - The few domestic pigs and fowls are allowed run loose and have to forage for themselves. The animals are of rather poor quality.

Education

Two schools in the area are conducted by the Anglican Mission. Situated at Gorisata and Siai, the former is at the moment without a teacher.

Tuition is given in elementary reading, writing and arithmetic by native teachers who are, themselves, of very limited ability. No English is taught, and although the children have reading lessons in that language, they are only able to translate sentences which have been memorized.

Five youths from the District are undergoing some form of higher education in Mission schools at Gona and Dogura.

Attendance figures show a high proportion of children in the 8 - 13 age group as regular students.

Handwritten initials: DS

Handwritten word: Educ

13 SEP 1950 (3)

Villages.

Each of the 13 villages and 22 hamlets in the Opi/Kumusi District were visited and inspected. The general surroundings in each were quite satisfactory, being free of grass and planted with coconuts and citrus in most cases. In some, the dwelling area has been fenced to exclude pigs, all are being encouraged to follow this example.

Houses - of the single family type are still entirely of local material, set on piles with biri roof, kipa walls, palm floor, and local timber lashed with cane. Building technique is slowly improving in that places are put together more solidly, better timbers are used and the layout planned for more comfort and convenience.

There are eight Rest Houses at convenient intervals. They were all well maintained and clean. Hygiene - Villages were free of rubbish and litter, this being burnt and buried. Personal cleanliness is of fair standard. Pit latrines are used.

Officials - Village Constables - 13
Councillors - 24

No. 8 V. C. Aiki of Korisata resigned, a recommendation has been submitted for a replacement.

One new Councillor was elected on show of hands at Borugasusu.

There are no Councils, however group meetings of Councillors were held at which matters concerning District and village welfare were discussed.

Roads and Bridges

All paths and tracks were in good order and provided pleasant travelling conditions in this, the dry season. Because of the flat nature of the country drainage is the main difficulty. Shovels and mattocks were issued to villages some months ago and full use has been made of these in digging drains along each side and building up the footpath.

Paths covered in this patrol were -

- i. Main Ioma-Higaturu road, about 35 miles in length within the Ioma boundaries.
- ii. Loop road between Opi and Kumusi Rivers to the West of i. - 12 miles length.
- iii. Loop road between Opi and Kumusi Rivers to the East of i - 15 miles.
- iv. Road along left bank of Opi R. - 3 miles.

There are also some ten or twelve miles of other small interconnecting tracks.

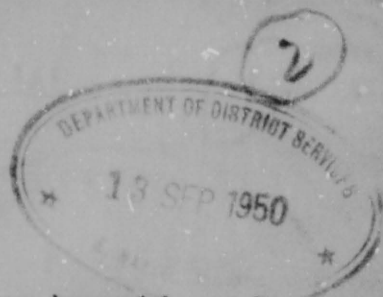
Main streams are crossed by canoe ferry. There is only one bridge, a log walk about one mile long crossing Uso Swamp. When wire cable becomes available it is planned to rebuild the swing bridge across the Opi R..

War Damage Claims

One Claim for Property Other than Land, an amount of £3. was paid. There are no other outstanding Claims.

P.E.D.P. and D.N.E.

Small amount due for payment but payee absent from District at the time.



Census

The books in all villages were brought up to date. Migrations in and out were more numerous than usual due to movements of a few large families

Labour

There are no Europeans, plantations or employers of labour in the District visited. Of the 142 men absent from the area in employment, 89 work within Northern Division and most of the others at Port Moresby. Absentees represent 39% of all males in the 16-45 age group.

Native Complaints and Courts

A few minor matters were brought forward for adjudication, they were settled to the satisfaction of all by discussion.

Six men were convicted under NRO Section 115(2) for failing to take their children to hospital for treatment.

Carriers

An average of 15 volunteers each day carried out this arduous task cheerfully and well.

Natural Resources

*DAS + D
Hof Frank*

Although there is some very good timber in this area its future development will probably be brought about by agriculture. Flat ground of excellent light friable loam, it appears ideal to me for mechanized farming, particularly as rice has already proved to grow well there. Ample water would be available for irrigation also.

There are no local arts or crafts which could be developed on a commercial basis.

W. Crellin
.....P/O

W. Crellin
OIC Ioma

1

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



IOMA PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1950/51

Report on Police Personnel

Reg.No.1835 Constable IVAU.

Conduct good but initiative and ability very limited.

Reg.No.5066 Constable TOTIEMBO

Conduct good, of fair intelligence is a cheerful and willing worker on Patrol.

RPB

[Signature]
.....P/O
W.Crellin
OIC Ioma

ulation Reaister

36/8/115
9

CFC/PAC



Ref. 254/30-3-1/50,
District Office,
Northern Division,
HIGATURU.

4th. September 1950.

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

IGMA PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1950/51.

A clear, concise and interesting report.

ROADS & BRIDGES. page 6, ultimate paragraph.

There is stranded, steel wire in the Dobudura area which is ideal for the ADO's needs and steps will be taken to purchase it through C.D.C. and forwarded as soon as possible.

C.F. Cowley.

A/District Officer.

PA

ulation Register

Area P...

MIGR	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL		TOTAL
	AT WORK	STUDENTS					
In	Inside Village	Outside Village	Govt.	Mission	Male		

15
30-8-115

20th September 1950.

District Officer,
Northern Division,
HIGATURU.

IGMA PATROL REPORT NO. 1-50/51

Receipt is acknowledged of your 254/30 -3-1/50 of 4th September 1950, together with the above.

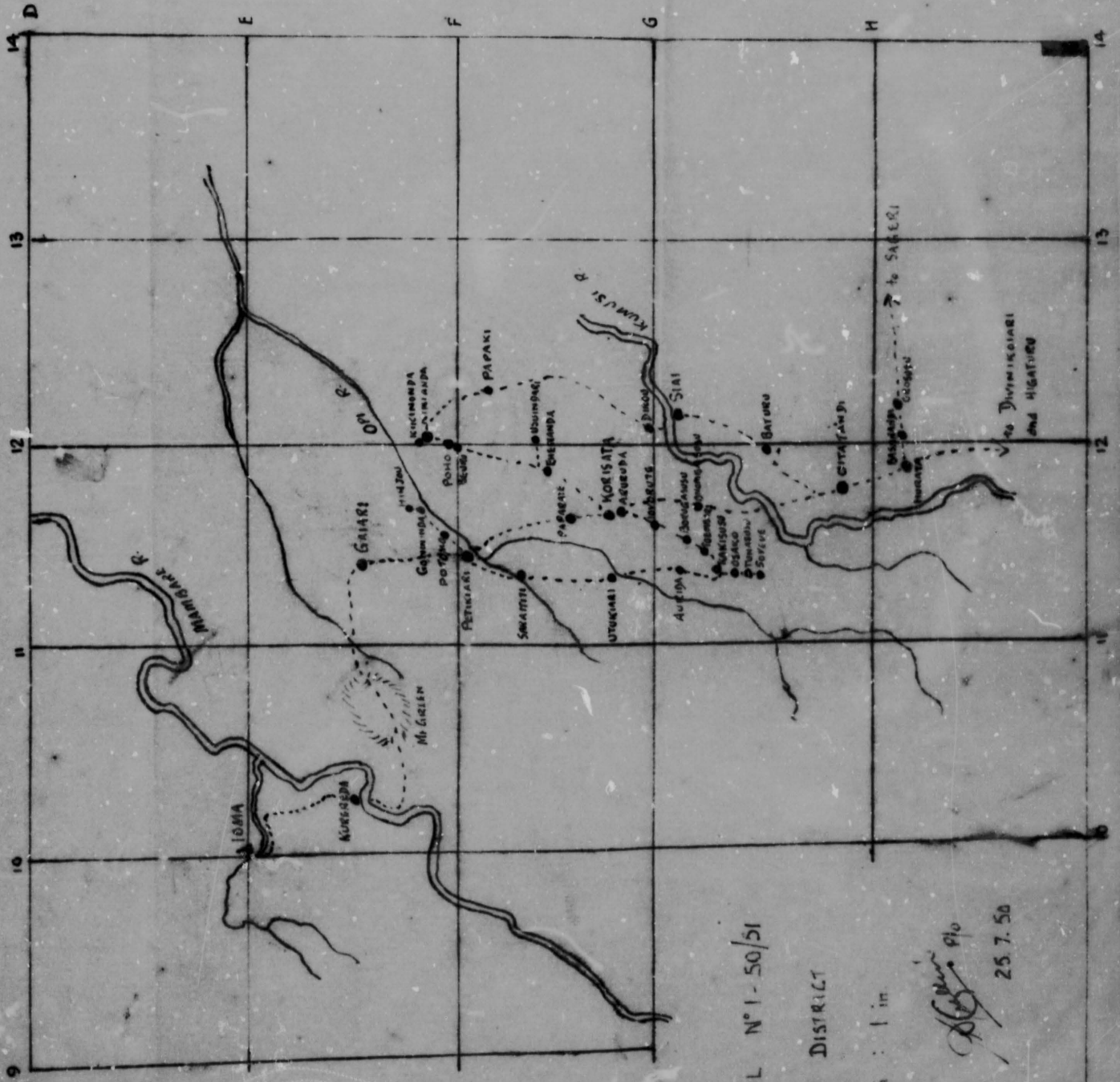
A well conducted and thorough patrol with a concise, well presented report giving a good picture of conditions existing. The Officer is to be congratulated.

It is pleasing to see such a marked improvement in the incidence of Yaws and Tropical Ulcers, that villages are being well kept, and the relationship between the people cordial.

It is hoped that you will be able to supply the steel cable at an early date.

(Signature)
(I.F.Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

PA



IOMIA PATROL N° 1-50/51

OPI / KUMUSI DISTRICT

SCALE 4 mi : 1 in

Handwritten signature

25.7.50



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN (IOMF) Report No. 2 OF 50/51

Patrol Conducted by W. CRELLIN

Area Patrolled COASTAL, MAMBA RIVER, GIRA RIVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives 1 INTERP., 1 PPC, 15 CARRIERS.

Duration—From 30/8/1950 to 18/9/1950

Number of Days 20

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Oct/19/49

Medical Oct/19/49

Map Reference ABCDE - 9 10 11 12 13

Objects of Patrol 1) ROUTINE INSPECTIONS OF VILLAGES. 2) CENSUS CHECK. 3) MEDICAL CHECK.

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 £.....

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

8


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

IOMA PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1950/51

Sub-District Office,
IOMA, N.D.
20th. September, 1950.

File : 30/1

<u>Officer Conducting</u>	W. Crellin P/O
<u>Area Patrolled</u>	Coast, Mamba River, Gira River
<u>Date Commenced</u>	30th. August, 1950.
<u>Date Completed</u>	18th. September, 1950.
<u>Duration</u>	Twenty (20) days.
<u>Personnel</u>	5066 Const. Totiembo R.P.C. Davidson/Iavogo Interpreter. 15 Carriers.
<u>Purpose of Patrol</u>	1. Routine inspection of villages. ii. Census check. iii. Medical check.
<u>Previous Patrol</u>	October, 1949, Ioma Patrol Report No. 2-49/50 by Mr. Crellin P/O Administrative and Medical.
<u>Attached</u>	Appendix 'A' Report on Police personnel. Appendix 'B' Medical Patrol Sheet and Census figures. Appendix 'C' Map.


.....P/O
W. Crellin
OIC Ioma

7

DIARY

Wednesday, 30th. August.

Left Higaturu at 1330 hours by motor vehicle, arrived Killerton 1600, loaded all equipment on to launch Thistle, boarded and remained at anchor overnight.

Thursday, 31st.

Sailed at daybreak, reached Mambare Bay 1500 offloaded gear and spent night at Rest House.

Friday, 1st.

Walked along the beach to Manau village, carried out Census, Medical and General inspections and returned to Mambatutu Rest House.

Saturday, 2nd.

Completed inspections at Mambatutu and heard cases in C.N.M.

Sunday, 3rd.

Rested at Mambatutu.

Monday, 4th.

Mr. Chester kindly ran the Party to Dewade in his launch, visited the Anglican Mission, thence by foot to Iauga; after completing the various chores, we moved by canoe to Pubeteri Rest House.

Tuesday, 5th.

Inspected Pubeteri, then canoed to Gawora and on to Mambare Bay Rest House.

Wednesday, 6th.

By Mr. Chester's launch up the Mamba River to Bebewa and Sia villages, after inspection of which we moved downstream in canoes to Taututu.

Thursday, 7th.

Inspected Taututu village and paddled downstream to Mambatutu Rest House.

Friday, 8th.

Walked along the beach to Gira River mouth, then upstream by canoe visiting the small settlements of ~~Alaga~~ Iajuwari, Tubi and on to Kotoure Rest House arriving at 1800 hrs..

Saturday, 9th.

Carried out Census etc. of Kotoure and adjacent ~~Batari~~ then on to Tabara, arriving at 1430 hrs..

6

Sunday, 10th September.

Rested at Tabara.

Monday, 11th.

Visited and inspected Tabara, Tubi, Boide and paddled on upstream to Ainsi R.H., arriving 1630 hrs..

Tuesday, 12th.

Held Census etc. at Ainsi, then by foot to Karude, Onombatutu and Nindewari R.H., paying a short call to the Anglican Mission school en-route.

Wednesday, 13th.

Held meeting of Village Officials at Nindewari, completed inspections then went by road to Ubutu and Wagadare finally arriving Usi at 1630 hrs..

Thursday, 14th.

Inspected Usi and Giu, downstream by canoe to Wade and after finishing there, we did the five hour overland walk to Ginemai on the Mamba River, arriving at 1700 hrs..

Friday, 15th.

Down the Mamba by canoe visiting Barara, Borotutu, the deserted hamlet Waie and on to Manatu for the night arriving 1800 hrs..

Saturday, 16th.

Made the slow upstream canoe trip to Ginemai, then walked on to Pogadumo to commence Census. Spent night at Ioma .

Sunday, 17th.

Rested.

Monday, 18th.

Completed inspections at Pogadumo and Iaudari, returned to Ioma Station at 0930

S U M M A R Y

Introduction

Having visited Higaturu in connection with various official matters, I took the opportunity to return to Ioma District on the private launch 'Thistle' and continue on Patrol direct from Mambare Bay

The Patrol was routine in nature, and each settlement, village and hamlet in the area visited.

5

Introduction (Cont.)

Although the Mambare, Coastal and Gira Districts as a whole had not been Patrolled since October, 1949, nearly every village had subsequently been visited of week-ends or when passing through on Patrols to other parts of the District.

Villages

Every village and hamlet in the Mamba, Gira and Coastal Districts, was visited and inspected in the course of this Patrol. A number of villages in this area have been abandoned during the past twelve months - this is dealt with under heading 'Native Matters'.

Most settlements have the houses set out in the form of a three or four sided hollow square, dwellings facing the centre. In all, the surrounding ground has been chipped clean of grass, but this practice has been discouraged in favour of growing grass to keep dust and mud at a minimum and only the area under each house to be kept clear for sweeping.

A distinct improvement was noted in many of the village environs, rebuilding has been done in a more orderly fashion and ornamental shrubs planted to relieve the barren look of those places having neither trees nor grass. The people of Usi were commended on their efforts, within the space of the last year they have completely rebuilt the village, lined all paths with flowers and shrubs, planted lawns and still found time to keep their vegetable gardens in excellent order.

In many places where ~~the~~ pigs are numerous, the people have been persuaded to fence the village and keep the animals outside; some reluctance was shown when fences were originally suggested, but on my previous visit on-the-spot working bees were started and in most cases the work was finished in a matter of two or three days. It now appears that everyone is glad to have their living area free of swine and the untidiness they create.

Houses - all small single family units made of locally obtained biri roofing, kipa walls and palm floor set on piles. Solidly built the standard is fairly good on the whole and seems to be improving.

There are nine Rest Houses with Carrier Barracks at convenient intervals, they were all in first class order.

Hygiene - A satisfactory standard was observed throughout. Rubbish is burnt and buried. Pit latrines are found in all river villages, whilst along the coast platforms are erected over the sea.

Officials -	Village Constables	-	18
	Councillors	-	30
	Councils	-	nil

V.C. Tata of Barara died - a replacement will be recommended when a new village, now being built in conjunction with Ginemai, is complete.

For the first time in my experience a Councillor was nominated and defeated at election at Ainsi. Usually I have found that a man has been selected beforehand, and the public vote in my presence is only a matter of form with unanimous backing for the candidate.

Councillors were called to group meetings at central spots and general matters discussed. Because of educational limitations it will probably be a long time before Councils can effectively be instituted in this area.

(4)

Native Matters

There has been quite a lot of movement and migration by natives in this area during recent months.

Deboin - entirely deserted - most of the population returned to Kumusi, whence they originated about thirteen years ago, the rest to Mambatutu. Probable reason - poor water supply and limited gardening ground.

Bebewa - abandoned. Subject to frequent flooding, the people have moved as a unit to Sia, the adjacent village which is on high ground.

Aiago and Iajuwari - on the low banks of the Gira R. and often under water. A few natives remain but they plan to follow the others to Manau on the coast shortly.

Batari - formerly on a low bank of the Gira has moved as a unit to higher ground a few miles downstream and near Kotoure.

Waie and Manatu on the bank of the Mamba R. and often flooded in the wet season are now deserted. All the people from the former and some from the latter village have moved to Borututu, the rest of the Manatu people have joined Sia, further downstream.

Ginemai, Pogadumo and Iaudari are at the moment building one large settlement near the present Pogadumo site, Barara also intend joining this group in due course.

Without exception the new locations of these villages are better than the old, offering better drainage and more pleasant conditions generally.

It is probable that much of the migration has been inspired by the Co-operative Movement. Although the first flush of enthusiasm for the Co-op. Society has waned somewhat, it is by no means dead. The people now seem to have a better perspective, they are still growing rice but not to the exclusion of everything else, as was the tendency in the earlier days.

Rice already grown and harvested in Co-operative gardens has yielded 9000 lbs. threshed but not hulled and stored at Mambatutu awaiting the arrival of a huller, there is also an estimated 3000lbs. still in various villages. Arrangements were made some time ago with the Popondetta Agricultural Station to have all rice machine-hulled at a price equivalent to one bag in ten, however since that time the price has risen to 1½d. per lb. paddy, which would mean selling more than 50% of the finished product to cover expenses. Efforts are now being made to secure the use of the Gona Co-op. machine on a cost plus basis.

The natives throughout the area have been conducting themselves in a quiet and orderly manner.

Census

As mentioned elsewhere some of the villages previously contained in the Census of this area are now non-existent.

Deboin, Waie and Manatu have been evacuated and all movements noted in the 'Migrations' columns as they have departed the District. Bebewa is also deserted, but as all the people are now living at Sia, the adjacent village, these figures have been incorporated in the Sia book without any notation in the Migration column.

A full Census check was made at each village, births, deaths etc. recorded cover the period April 1949, see Patrol Report No.5-48/49, until this visit.

bo - of rice

3

Roads and Bridges -

Most travelling in this area is done by canoe, only two fairly short tracks were covered by the Patrol.

i. From Tubi to Usi along the left bank of the Gira River - about ten miles long it interconnects all the villages in that stretch. In good order and well maintained.

ii. From Wade, Gira R., overland to Nindewari and Ioma, Mamba R., also in very good condition.

There is only one sizeable creek crossing, Aposi, at present there is a ferryman employed to carry people across but a new wire suspension bridge is in course of construction; it is being made from wire cable salvaged from other old pre-war bridges - requisitions for new wire have been unsuccessful to date. There are no other bridges in this area.

Medical and Health.

No Medical Orderly accompanied the Patrol, but I examined everyone in conjunction with Census for Yaws, T.U. and any other visible ailment. As a result 86 natives were admitted to hospital, 68 of whom were children. Figures covering this total are contained in the attached Medical Patrol Sheet, as are also the census figures.

2119

In the past 16 months there were 104 births, of whom there were 95 survivors at the time of this visit. In the same period 4 women had died in childbirth, there were 8 stillborn infants including possible premature and miscarriages.

Except for the high percentage of Yaws and T.U., the general health appeared good. No infectious diseases were located.

Hygiene, personal and general, satisfactory.
Food and Water supply - both good, see attached report.

Agriculture.

There was a noticeable increase in acreage under cultivation along the coast this trip and gardens throughout the District Patrolled were found to be adequate in area. As a result of oft given advice over the last eighteen month, most vegetable plots are now fenced against marauding bush-pigs which have done so much damage in the past.

2439x

The staple crop, taro, was a little short in places, however dry conditions have permitted people to get into the swamps for sago making. A great deal of corn was seen, at least three to four times as much as last season, the most forward of it was bearing well.

Other produce in order of quantity were, bananas, pumpkin, cabbage, sweet potato and sugar-cane. Fruit such as pawpaw, pineapple and citrus were rather scarce.

Each village has its coconut groves and in most cases there are at least half a dozen palms per head of population.

Livestock - a few domestic pigs of poor to fair quality. An accurate check was impossible as many animals were at large in the bush but a rough count including estimates for those not seen show about 250 to 275 head of swine in the area.

Some villages have a few chickens but these are not able to multiply as fast as the village dogs eat them; they are rather poor and very much inbred birds.

(2)

Missions

Mission work in this area is carried on by the Anglican Church, their influence with the natives is very pronounced.

The main center is Dewade, usually under the care of the Ven. Archdeacon Gill at present on long leave; his place has temporarily been filled by Rev. Woods who was also absent when I called.

There are two native Priests stationed at Ainsi and Iaudari, numerous evangelists also assist in administering to the spiritual needs of the people.

Education

Eight schools are run by the Anglican Mission; with the exception of Dewade all tuition is given by natives, themselves of very limited education.

Age

The standards attained are very poor despite the fact that attendance is quite good and the children eager to learn. Total attendance figures range from 180 to 210 regular students.

Away from the District at higher education centers are 12 boys, 5 of them at Mission schools and 7 at Government institutions either Sogeri or Higaturu.

Labour

Excluding the Government and apart from domestics, Ioma Rubber Estates is the only employer of labour. They are now in liquidation and have only six casuals working there.

There are 117 men absent from their villages in employment; 40 of them work in Northern Division, most of the other 77 being at Port Moresby and Samarai. Absentees represent 23.5% of males in the 16-45 age group, this is a low figure but the natives themselves apparently have no wish to work, there have been two recruiters in the District recently, both of whom were unsuccessful.

War Damage Compensation.

One Claim outstanding for payment, the claimant is absent from the District and his whereabouts unknown.

P. E. D. F. and D. N. E.

Nil.

Native Complaints and Courts.

C. N. M. was held wherever necessary. Very few matters were presented for adjudication, many of them of a minor nature in which settlement was reached by discussion.

One man was convicted of assault and obscene language, six for failing to take their children to hospital.

Carriers

An average of fifteen volunteers used each day. No difficulty in getting them.

(1)

Natural Resources.

The Districts covered in this Patrol appear rather limited for any large scale development for many years to come. Most of the ground is too poor for any sizeable agricultural project, timber stands are of doubtful value and remote from transport.

There is, however, one prospect of commercial value, that is fishing.

The waters off the Coast here are teeming with large shoals of fish similar to trevally, kingfish and some tuna. In the shallows suitable for hand netting are mullet and salmon.

W. Crellin

Mr. Chester of Mambatutu has carried out some very successful experiments, using a 60 yard hand-drawn net and smoking the catch. Because of infrequent and irregular transport he has not been able to go into it on a commercial scale.

I believe a small trawler with refrigerated hold would be able to take enough to keep the not too distant centers of Lae, Samarai and Rabaul, supplied with enough fish for both European and native consumption.

General

When His Honour the Administrator spent a night anchored at Mamba Bay recently he visited Mambatutu village and commented in the Village Book that many people were carrying sticks, suggesting also that the reason be investigated. I enquired of several people but none was able to give an explanation apart from the fact that they just 'happened to be carrying them for no particular purpose'. Neither I, nor Mr Chester who has lived nearby for some years, have noticed it before or since; except fish spears which they nearly always have with them.

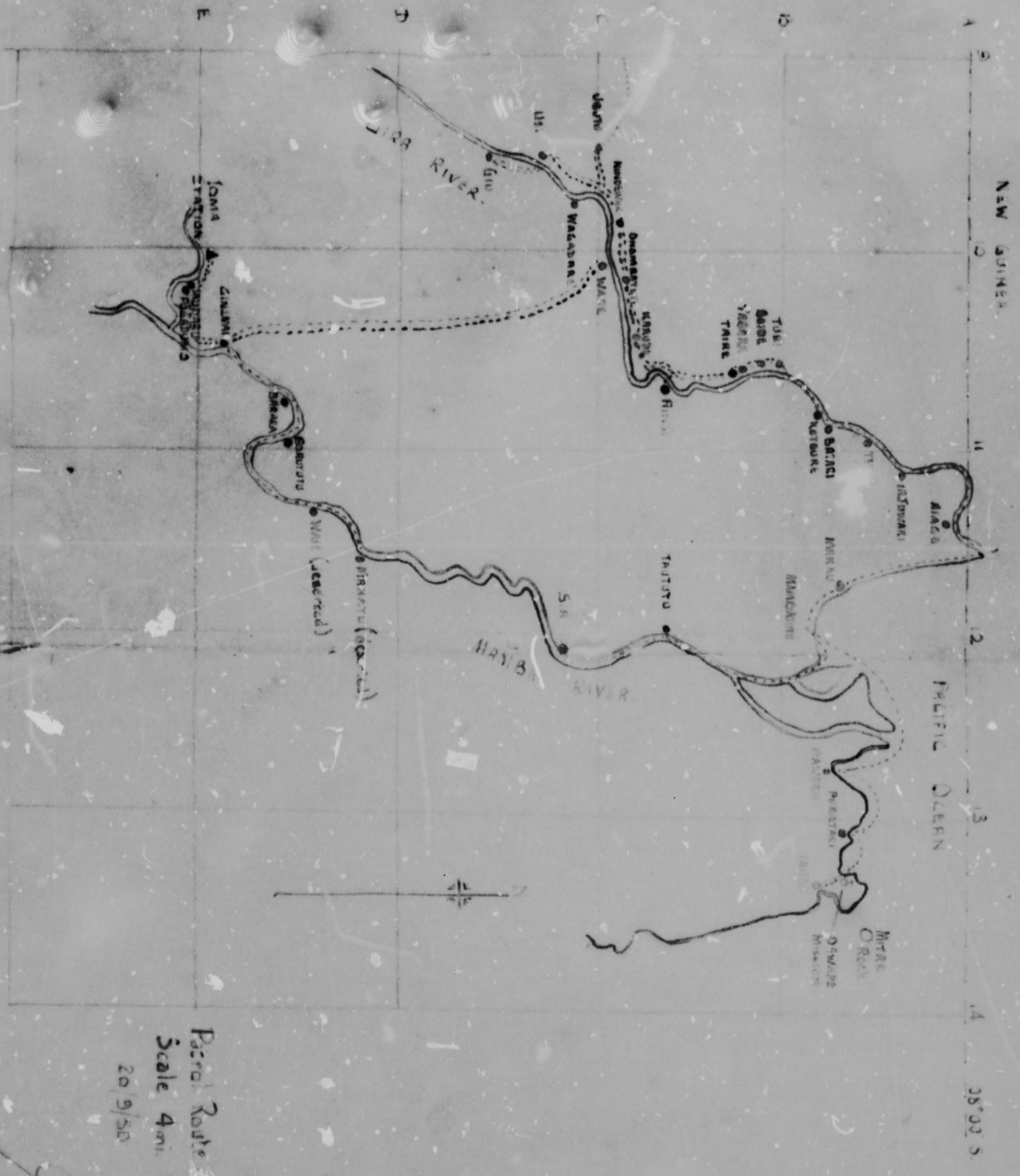
His Honour also remarked upon a fence surrounding the village to exclude pigs and crocodiles, the latter queried. Crocodiles are often to be seen in the sea there, coming ashore at night in search of food; fortunately no human has been taken for many years, but prior to erection of the fence many dogs and pigs were taken from under the houses.

.....P/O

W. Crellin
Ioma.

IOMA PATROL No. 2 of 1950/51

MEMBARE, GIRA and COASTAL DISTRICTS



Patrol Route
Scale 4 mi : 1 in.

20/9/50

[Handwritten signature]
p/s



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN (IOMA) Report No. 4 OF 50/51

Patrol Conducted by A.M. BOTTRILL P.O.

Area Patrolled SMALL GOILALA ; WARIA ; EIA .

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 3. R.P.C.

Duration—From 14.6.1951 to 17.7.1951

Number of Days 35

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

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

Medical/19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol 1) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION 2) INSPECTION OF VILLAGES

- 3) RENDEZVOUS WITH GOILALA OFFICERS TO DISCUSS MIGRATIONS .
 - 4) DISCUSS WITH OIC MOROBE CERTAIN NATIVE AFFAIRS IN WARIA AFFECTING BOTH SUBDISTRICTS.
- 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 £.....

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.....
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11
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-district Office,
IOMA, N.D..
2nd. August 1951

File : 30/1

IOMA PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1950/51

Officer Conducting

A.M. Bottrill P/O/

Area Patrolled

Small Goilala; Waria; Etc.

Date Commenced

14th June 1951

Date Completed

17th July 1951

Duration

Thirtyfive days.

Personnel

No. 3189 Const. ADAVI, R.P.C..
Const. TOTIEMBO
Const. TUMANE

1 personal servant.

Purpose of Patrol.

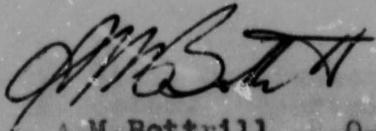
- i Routine Administrative duties
- ii Inspection of villages
- iii Rendezvous with Goilala officers to discuss Goilala migrations
- iv Discuss with OIC-Morobe certain native matters in the Waria affecting both sub-districts.

Previous Patrol

Nov/Dec. 1950
Ioma Patrol Report No. 3/50-51

Attached

- Appendix "A" - Report on R.P.C..
Appendix "B" - Map
Appendix "C" - List of Waria natives reported killed HIGATURU eruption.


A.M. Bottrill, P.O..
O.I.C., Ioma Sub-district, N.D..

DIARY.Wednesday, 13th. June 1951

Departed IOMA 1145 hrs. accompanied by Consts. ADAVI and TOTIERMO and 20 carriers. Passed through OMBEIA plantation, IAUDARE and GINEMAI villages. Arrived NINDEWARI at 1830 hrs.

Thursday, 14th.

Departed NINDEWARI 0715 hrs. Arrived BOVERA 1230 hrs.. C.N.M. case on Gambling Charges held. A wife beating case settled amicably out of court.

Friday, 15th.

Left BOVERA at 0800 hrs. Crossed WUWU R. at 1200 hrs.. Crossed Waria R. by canoe and arrived FOFOI village (TNG) at 1445 hrs..

Saturday, 16th.

Departed FOFOI at 0745 hrs.. Visited GUMENA village and discussed with Councillor re rice venture and financial contributions to Jacob KIMAI of the Mamba Co-op. Society. Passed through PERMA village. Crossed WARIA R. by canoe and continued to AGUTAMI village arriving at 1500 hrs. Assault case heard. Village and environs inspected.

Sunday, 17th.

Rested.

Monday, 18th.

Natives assembled for general health check. Left 0930 hrs. Arrived GOBI 1200 hrs. Natives assembled. One male adult (suspected TB case) sent to MOROBE Hospital. Village and environs inspected. Departed 1500 hrs. crossed the GIUMU R. and arrived IEMA at 1715 hrs.. Village inspected.

Tuesday, 19th.

Departed 0900 hrs. Arrived UPUPORO 1100 hrs. Village environs inspected. People assembled. Departed 1500 hrs. arriving at KILA at 1630 hrs. Village environs inspected.

Wednesday.

People assembled. Local problems discussed with Councillors and Village Constable. Departed 0930 hrs. Arrived IOWERA at 1000 hrs. Village and Mission buildings and environs inspected. Natives assembled. Several children ordered to GARAINA Aid post for medical treatment. Departed 1400 hrs. Arrived AVIHABA 1500 hrs.. Slight rain fell during the remainder of the afternoon. C.N.M. case heard regarding adultery. During the evening the problem of hulling rice already grown was discussed with Councillors and interested villagers.

Thursday, 21st.

Natives assembled and vital statistics brought up to date. Village and environs inspected. Departed 0930 hrs arriving at SEDEMA at 1330 hrs.. Village and environs inspected. The Lutheran Mission Teacher was found to be suffering from pneumonia and carriers were obtained to take him to Garaina.

Friday.

Friday, 22nd. June, 1951.

Natives assembled and vital statistics brought to date. Visited proposed new site on SAWA Creek of OIBO and TAKINUMU villages. Returned SEDEMA. Spoke with officials and people on several village problems.

Saturday, 23rd. June.

Departed 0730 hrs. Proceeded up GIUMU Valley to IARIWA. Arrived at noon. Village and environs inspected. Natives assembled and vital statistics checked.

Sunday, 24th June.

IARIWA people (who were desirous of attending a dance at SOPU) requested that patrol take advantage of good weather to cross the range that day. Departed 0800 hrs passing through the small hamlet of KEKEIPO and then ascending by native track to a camping place known as ENIVE on the top of divide separating the headwaters of the INAWAI and KEMEVI Creeks (tributaries of the GIUMU and AIBALA Rs. respectively). Camped at 1500 hrs.. The altitude here would be between 9500 and 10000 feet.

Monday, 25th. June.

Broke camp at 0800 hrs descending to the grassed plateau through which the KEMEVI winds. Continued along this plain and then descended through forest down steep slopes to LOLEVAI village (C.D.). Proceeded along graded track to SOPU arriving at 1300 hrs.. Discussed ownership of GIUMU land with SOPU natives.

Tuesday, 26th June.

Departed at 0800 hrs with SOPU carriers. Passed through IVEL-AVA villages on graded track to Mission house at LAEPATE. Left graded road and crossed LOINI creek and ascended to APOROTA by native track. Arrived at 1400 hrs.. A complaint by a IARIWA native alleging adultery by a SOPU native was amicably settled by Mr. Purdy, OIC, Aporota. Evening spent discussing Gailala migrations with Mr. Purdy.

Wednesday, 27th June.

Departed 1315 hrs. proceeding along graded track through WATAGOIPA and KORUAVA hamlets and descending to TAPINI arriving just after nightfall.

Thursday, 28th June.

Discussed Migration matters with the ADO Mr. Galloway.

Friday, 29th June.

Departure postponed due to attack of Malaria.

Saturday, 30th June.

Left TAPINI at 1115 hrs and arrived APOROTA at 1900 hrs..

Sunday, 1st. July, 1951.

Rested at APOROTA Patrol post.

Monday, 2nd July.

Departed APOROTA accompanied by Mr. W. Murdy. Crossed LOINE Creek and ascended to graded track below SENA. Continued to SOPU.

Tuesday, 3rd July.

Rain during the morning made the ascent to the top of the range impracticable. Carriers also loth to leave today as the grand finale of the SOPU dance is scheduled for the evening.

Wednesday, 4th July.

Departed 0800 hours. Proceeded along graded track to LOLEAVA and then ascended to DENIVE camp. Camped here at 1300 hrs due to rain.

Thursday, 5th July.

Broke camp at 0745 hrs. Descended through KEKEIPO and IARIWA arriving at SEDEMA at 1500 hrs. Gollala carriers returned.

Friday, 6th July.

Departed 1100 hrs. (having been delayed awaiting carriers.). Arrived AVIHASA 1600 hrs..

Saturday, 7th July.

Departed 0730 hrs.. Passed through IUWERA and KILA villages. Visited AVERO plateau - the site local natives proposed for an airstrip. Continued through UPUPERO to IEMA arriving at 1600 hrs.

Sunday, 8th July.

Rested at IEMA.

Monday, 9th July.

Departed 0730 hrs. Passed through GOMI village and arrived at AGUAMI at 1220 hrs.. Minor assault case settled. Departed at 1515 hrs. by canoe down the Waria R. and arrived at FOFOR village at 1840 hrs..

Tuesday, 10th July.

Commenced from FOFOR by canoe at 0900 hrs.. Light rain fell throughout the morning. Left canoes at the mouth of the Waria and continued walking along the beach to SAPA where a large canoe was obtained and brought the party to MOROBE, arriving at 1745 hrs..

Wednesday, 11th July.

At MOROBE. Discussions with the OIC on Waria native affairs.

Thursday, 12th July, 1951.

Accompanied by Mr. P. Wenke departed MOROBE by canoe at 1300 hrs. Due to heavy seas the party was forced to leave the canoes and continue along the shore by foot. Crossed the Waria R. at its mouth and arrived at KOBO village at 1830 hrs.

Friday, 13th July.

Left KOBO village at 0800 hrs following the beach through BAU hamlet and SOWARA village arriving at WUWU village at 1200 hrs. At SOWARA some time was spent trying to explain to the Tultul there the purpose of contributions solicited by HOBART GIRIMI and JACOB KIMAI on behalf of the Mamba Co-op. and the Mission.

Saturday, 14th July.

Departed WUWU village at 0800 hrs and followed the WUWU River upstream past BUTUMUNA, a wartime dropping ground for a Signals unit. Thence to junction of the Eia-Waria track and continuing to BOVERA on the Eia. Arrived here at 1400 hrs. Natives ~~found~~ assembled, vital statistics checked and health noted. Some children with sores ordered to hospital. Village and environs inspected.

Sunday, 15th July.

" " "After religious services were completed, myself and Mr Wenke went down the Eia by canoe inspecting villages TAVE, BOKE and DABARA villages. Vital statistics were checked. Returned to BOVERA by road during the afternoon. It is less than two hours walking distance and only one hour by canoe downstream.

Monday, 16th July.

Departed BOVERA at 0930 hrs. Arrived NINDEWARI at 1415 hrs.

Tuesday, 17th July.

Left NINDEWARI in the Gira area at 0830 hrs. Passed through WADE, GINELAI and LAUDARE village and arrived at IOMA at 1530 hrs.

.....oo.....

Introduction.

The customary route through the old Gira goldfields was not followed on this occasion as the road was reported to be overgrown and the bridges down.

The previous patrol to the Upper GIUMU (vide P/R 3 of 1950/51) had advised SOPU natives in the hamlet LOLOPA to return to their normal villages in the Gailala sub-district. It was therefore decided on this patrol to check if the advice had been taken.

Native Matters.

The Small Gailala. At various times during the past 14 years or so there have been up to four separate settlements of Gailala people on the lower slopes of Mt. Nelson and Mt. Albert Edward on the Eastern side of the range. These have been at IARIWA and LOLOPA on the Giumu R. and on the KODE and SAPARUA rivers. The IARIWA people remain but the KODE and LOLOPA settlements have been abandoned. The people of these two settlements and the settlement on the SAPARUA R. were required to return by Mr. E.R. Edwards in April 1949 after certain Waria natives complained that these natives were trespassing and certain Gailala natives alleged that some of these people had been implicated in fighting at SOPU. The LOLOPA natives subsequently returned again to the GIUMU where they proved difficult to contact. Last November the OIC Toma and two Gailala officers met in the Small Gailala and again decided that the LOLOPA natives should return to SOPU which they appear to have done. Whilst at IUWERA I was informed by the village officials that all the Gailala natives on the SAPARUA settlement had returned to TAMANAIPA in the Gailala and therefore this settlement was not visited. Since my return however I have reason to believe that some natives still remain here.

During their residence in this district these natives have been law abiding and friendly in their relations with the BIAR people of the Waria. Their presence there has been a boon to the Waria people in the way of trade - good pigs being available for ~~rather~~ earthen saucepans, shell ornaments and articles of European trade. On the whole the Waria people desire the continued residence of these Gailala settlers.

The ownership of the land is extremely doubtful. However it is almost certain that IUWERA and AVIHASA people lived and had gardens on the slopes in the vicinity of SAPARUA and KODE before European influence made it safe for them to settle on the valley floor. In the Upper GIUMU however the situation is different. The BIAR people never exercised anything more than vague hunting rights in this area. The people now at IARIWA were apparently the first Gailala settlers in the valley but undoubtedly Gailala men exercised fairly well defined hunting rights long before permanent settlement commenced. It is also reasonable to assume that SOPU natives exercised hunting rights near LOLOPA from about the same time as LOLEAVA people started hunting near IARIWA. It is a fact that even after the LOLEAVA people had settled at IARIWA they made no attempt to garden near LOLOPA even though they may have hunted there. LOLOPA is much closer to SOPU than to LOLEAVA and the tracks are better to the former. SOPU natives were the first to garden near LOLOPA, and indeed the only ones to do so.

In the opinion of the author, therefore, the SOPU people have an equal, if not greater, claim to the LOLOP land as the LOLEAVA tribe.

Another point to be taken into consideration is the limited fresh land available on the spurs in the AIBALA valley from whence these two tribes originate. The neighbouring IVEI-AVA, SENA, and IPA tribes have found it necessary apparently to make gardens on fresh ground in the KOSIPI and IVANE areas in much the same way as the LOLEAVA and the SOPU have done in the GIUMU and the LAMANAIPA and KILEPE had done in the KODE and SAPANUA. The author feels certain that the desire to migrate to these new lands is an economic necessity and not merely a desire to avoid the Government and escape punishment for crime although occasional escapees may have made use of the inaccessibility of the settlements to hide there while patrols were visiting their home areas. It was learnt from Gailala officers that there were at present no wanted men in any of the Upper AIBALA villages or in the small Gailala.

In the opinion of the author these natives should not be forced to move again should they settle in these places again. Rather it should be policy to gain their friendship and confidence, promote goodwill between them and their neighbours by encouraging exchanging of presents and by other means, and to make their lives more settled and secure by insisting on village improvements, planting of trees and road maintenance.

Culturally these people differ considerably from the Waria tribes (The Gailala system of inheritance is principally patrilineal whereas the Waria is matrilineal.

Dances and songs are completely unlike and the Gailala native is much more of an individualist.) but this has not presented any obstacles to harmonious relationships in the past and should not cause any in the future.

The Waria Valley

The Papuan portion of this valley is divided between two tribes, the BIAR and the MAVAL. In former times there was constant enmity between the two.

Councillors in the BIAR villages have a fairly sound knowledge of their functions and have not inconsiderable power and influence. It is most unfortunate that there is not a single literate native known in the area and the establishment of a proper council is therefore out of the question for the time being. It is too far away from IOMA to supervise and guide such an experiment without minutes and records of meetings being kept. However there is a desire for participation in administration.

Apart from a few minor complaints there were no native matters brought before the notice of the patrol which need comment.

The rice venture will be dealt with under "Agriculture".

The Eia Valley. The consolidation of three villages at BOVERA is completed. This ~~consolidation~~ movement for larger villages has affected the whole of the Biadare speaking group. These consolidations are known locally as "bandiri" and have been brought about through the agency of the Mamba Christian Co-op. Society.

Just immediately prior to the arrival of the patrol at BOVERA, gambling at cards had been rife in the village. The game had been in progress openly in the village for over a week but the village officials had done nothing to stop it. The matter was discovered through chance remarks of a Councillor. A number of men were charged. The evils of gambling and the bad effects on village life were stressed to the men concerned and the village officials.

Roads & Bridges. The old miners' Track from Ioma to Sedema was not traversed by the patrol but the RPC mill runner described it as being in a very bad state between IOMA and TAKINUMU with all the intervening bridges unserviceable. TAKINUMU people complained that all the young men had gone to work in order to avoid the task of cleaning this long stretch of road. On checking the census it was found that the majority of able bodied men were absent at KOKODA. The remaining men were definitely insufficient for this duty. They were temporarily absolved from the duty of maintaining this road.

The graded road from KEKEIPO to IARIWA is in fairly good order and from IARIWA to SEDEMA it is completed except for a portion in the section allotted to SEDEMA people. Likewise the graded road from SEDEMA to AVIHASA has been completed except for a portion to be made by the SEDEMA villagers. From AVIHASA to PEMA ~~the~~ down the Waria, the road is in fairly reasonable order.

Intervillage tracks in the Eia and Gira areas respectively are very good. The track from FOFOE to BOVERA and thence to NINDEWARI is quite satisfactory.

The track from the mouth of the WUWU R. to the FOFOE - BOVERA road is not maintained although it obviously is in constant use by native travellers.

Well maintained cane suspension bridges exist over the GIUMU R. at SEDEMA and near the WARIA-GIUMU junction, over the KODE R. halfway between AVIHASA and SEDEMA, over the AI-I in several places near KILA, and across the WARIA at GOBI. It is planned to build wire suspension bridges across the APOSI north of GINEMAI, across the GIRA R. at AINSI, and across the GIRA and AIKORA Rs where the old miner's track crosses them. Wire rope for this purpose has been requisitioned for.

Ferry men are stationed on the APOSI, GIRA and EIA crossings.

It is recommended that two further ferry men be appointed on the Waria R.. One at FOFOE in the Morobe district and one at AGOTAMI in this district. Many complaints were received from men in the Upper Waria to the effect that FOFOE people charged them exorbitant rates for transporting them across the Waria en route to IOMA.

Agriculture.

Native foods were found to be plentiful throughout the Waria Valley and the small "Coilala. A seasonal shortage, however, was noted in the Eia area where natives were relying to some extent on sago.

Rice had been grown and harvested in the villages of IUWERA and AVIHASA but new plantings have not been made because the natives concerned had not been able to hull the rice produced earlier. Learning that the officer in charge of the GARAINA Tea project had recently commenced planting rice I contacted him asking that if it was intended to hull rice mechanically at GARAINA could his Dept. arrange to purchase Waria rice or ~~arrange~~ ~~to~~ ~~hull~~ the rice for the natives concerned and charge them for the service. A reply was received to the effect that no plans had been made for any large scale hulling of rice and that a hand huller was the only equipment at GARAINA. He also advised me that the OIC Morobe would be able to provide a hand huller if required and that in the meantime he would contact his headquarters with a view to encouraging local production of rice. Later on visiting Morobe the patrol procured a hand huller and issued it to the AVIHASA Village Constable. However it is felt that these hand hullers are not popular due to the difficulty of operating them efficiently.

Rice has been grown at GUMBYA in the Morobe District and the growers have contributed to the Mamba Co-op. Society Fund for the purchase of the mechanical huller and engine. However it is felt that the distance (2 days by canoe in the best weather) and the ~~high~~ exposed nature of the intervening coast will discourage the growers from undertaking the trip to Mambatutu to hull their rice.

The Eia rice growers also come within the orbit of the Mamba Co-op.; and, although more favourably situated in relation to Mambatutu, it is felt that the distance may prove a strong deterrent.

Some kapok is grown at IEMA and AGOTAMI in the Waria. It is frequently sold to patrol personnel and travelling natives as pillows and in bags. However trees are insufficient in number to be of any economic importance and recent plantings have been irregular and scattered. Lack of any type of transport precludes this section of the Waria from developing crops of any commercial value.

The people of IUWERA and AVIHASA were advised that it would be uneconomic for them to produce rice as a cash crop due to the fact that GARAINA the only available market, is 12 hours distant for porters. Coffee and tea were two crops mentioned to them as being possibly more suitable for this purpose. The author advised them that he was not experienced that they would do well to wait until an agricultural officer was patrolling in the area.

~~Div 7~~
Div 7

PP FROM 021 : 001 -012

Medical & Health. " Approximately 80% of the total population was seen by the patrol. Health was good. 10 children from Waria villages were instructed to proceed to Morobe hospital or to the GARAINA Aid Post in order to have their sores treated. One male adult of GOBI village was found in his house in an emaciated state and sent to Morobe hospital. It has since been learnt that this case is suspected pulmonary tuberculosis. 5 children from Eia villages were brought to Ioma hospital suffering from yaws and sores.

Villages. Without exception all buildings and rest houses in the villages ~~in~~ of this district were in excellent condition. Village environs were particularly clean and, where topography permitted, well laid out. Conditions at the Mission settlement, SEKARI, near IUREA were not so praiseworthy. There are between thirty and forty houses at this place - more than at any village in the Waria - and all of them are poorly constructed and in a state of disrepair. Some are even unsafe. They are jumbled together with often less than three feet between houses and with no idea of line. The fire hazard is considered to be great. Litrines were inadequate and fouled. Inspection of environs revealed that the ground had been fouled in many places not thirty yards from some houses. These facts were pointed out to local Councillors who promised to rectify the faults as soon as possible. Teachers and people were complemented on the new schoolroom being erected of adzed timber. The large number of houses at SEKARI indicates that a large number of local natives spend a considerable amount of time at this station. The teacher is of the Lutheran faith.

Village Officials. There are some 15 Village Constables and 20 Village Councillors in the Eia, Waria and Small Gailafa. They are on the whole, conscientious, responsible and of long service. There was one complaint against the Councillor of TAKINOMU alleging him to be contentious, violent tempered and unreasonable. If the matter is raised again on the next patrol a re-election may be held.

Education. Educational standards are not high in this area. The Anglican Mission have a school near TAVE in the Eia and which, although only an average Mission village school, is far above the standard of the Waria schools. The Anglican Mission teaches in the vernacular whereas the Lutheran Mission teaches a New Guinea coastal dialect, KATTE. Despite the number of years KATTE has been taught the majority of natives have not a grasp of the language and know only prayers, hymns and their meanings. The use of a Continental script in writing KATTE makes reading and writing in other lingua francas difficult for students.

Native Enterprises. There is a trade store at IUWERA which is owned by a group of Natives whose leader is MORI. Very little could be learned about the financial health of the concern as the books were not available. All supplies are purchased from a trader at YODDA and then flown to GARAINA and subsequently carried about twelve hours to IUWERA. Prices are very high.

During January 1949 at a meeting of Councillors and other natives at KIRA it was decided to build an airstrip at AVERO near KIRA so that trade goods might be more easily obtained and so that local products might find a market. They informed the then OIC of their intention and he supported their proposal. ~~that it was~~ The natives went ahead and with labour recruited from practically all the Waria villages claimed the proposed site. Subsequently nothing further was done in the matter. Some natives expressed bitterness that they had been misled by the Councillors and the Government and had worked for nothing. It was explained to them that it was not a Government undertaking but merely something that they attempted to do on their own behalf. The site was inspected. It is a kumul plateau between the AI-I and GITMU R's near the Waria R. and lying about halfway between the villages of KIRA and UPUPORO. The site is said to have been inspected by a prewar prospector with a view to clearing a strip. It is at an altitude of between 2000 and 3000 feet and has a maximum length of possibly 700 yards. This latter measurement is only a rough approximation. The site is well drained.

Natural Resources. The part of the Waria Valley included in this district is too rugged for mechanized farming and, apart from river flats near IUWERA, is unsuitable for any large-scale rice production. Cash crops, such as tea, coffee, quinine and rubber, are agricultural possibilities but transport difficulties preclude their development.

Goldmining, which was the only European enterprise ever developed in the area, has not been carried out since before the war. It is possible that this industry may one day recommence should the price of gold rise sufficiently.

Hydro-electric potential is very great.

A vehicle road from GARAINA to the mouth of the Waria is necessary for any development whatsoever.

Census.

A complete census of the area covered was completed in November 1950 - six months prior to this patrol. Deaths, births and pregnancies were noted on this patrol. The figures are not included here but will be submitted included in the annual census check in November. 1 pregnancy was noted in the Small Gollala, 17 in the Waria and 10 in the Eia. Births during the six months were recorded as follows - 1 in the Small Gollala, 18 in the Waria and 8 in the Eia. Deaths in the corresponding period were - Small Gollala - 2; Waria - 26; Eia - 8. Deaths in the Small Gollala exceeded births by 1; in the Waria by 8. This latter decrease is due to the fact that 8 Waria natives were killed in the Mt. Lamington eruption.

REPORT ON R.R. C. Personnel.No. 3199 Constable ADAVI.

" A tireless, intelligent and experienced constable, "invaluable" on patrol and useful on the station. Recommended for promotion.

No. Constable TOTIMBO.

" Average in intelligence and ability. Reliable and of a quiet demeanour.

No. Constable TUMANE.

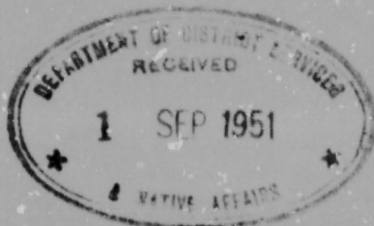
" Young and intelligent. Of good bearing and smart appearance. With a little more experience may prove himself to be NCO quality.

APPENDIX "C"List of Waria natives reported killed at Higaturu.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Occupation.</u>
67.	HUAMI	F/A	AVIHASA, Waria.	Wife - Const SERE
68.	KOPEU/MAGAVA	M/A	" "	Labour - HIGATURU
69.	IARUHASI	F/A	" "	wife of above
70.	ISARI	F/A	" "	wife-Const TUMANE
71.	GAROMITI	M/A	KERK GIBO "	Labour - HIGATURU
72.	KILINGE	M/A	KIRA "	R.P.C.
73.	TUMA	M/A	ASOTAMI "	CRTS Trainee
74.	INQA	M/A	" "	CRTS Trainee

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

30/8/127 ✓



Office of,
The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POE ONDIETTA.
29th Aug., 1951.

File 30-3-1/384

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

IOMA PATROL REPORT NO.4/50-51.

The above Patrol Report is submitted in triplicate - it was a normal routine patrol carried out efficiently but I consider that Mr. Bottrill showed lack of a sense of responsibility in going so far afield from his own Sub-District without first:

- (a) Informing the District Commissioner of his intentions or
- (b) obtain my sanction.

In any case, I cannot agree that the extension of the patrol to TAPINI in the CENTRAL DIVISION or MOROKE in the MOROKE District was either necessary or possibly desirable, particularly when I was caused considerable embarrassment by continuous demands from Headquarters for my Annual Report which was held up awaiting information from IOMA - I have instructed all A.D.Os that when it is the known intention to extend patrols unduly and beyond the confines of there jurisdiction that they must first let me know.

I cannot agree either that rain could be a deterrent for continuing a patrol - see entry under date Tuesday 3rd July.

Mr. John Frew has relieved Mr. Bottrill at IOMA and his responsibilities have been fully explained, particularly in regards to Agriculture - the cultivation of crops requiring plant to process them is, in my opinion undersirable until such time as plant is available - to do otherwise must only result in loss of faith in subsequent efforts.

Stroll-Smith
.....
a/District Commissioner, N.D.

*Mr. Champion
by J. D. M.*

SSE-S/BA

30-8-127.

15th September, 1951.

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

Subject: Patrol Report No.4-50/51 - IOMA.

Did the gentlemen who met in the Small Gailala in November last, have the authority of their respective District Commissioners for their decisions? One of the worst fates that can befall a Native Community is to be pushed around without any clear cut and long term policy having been decided at the proper level. No doubt you will get in touch with the District Commissioner, Central Division, should any change be necessary.

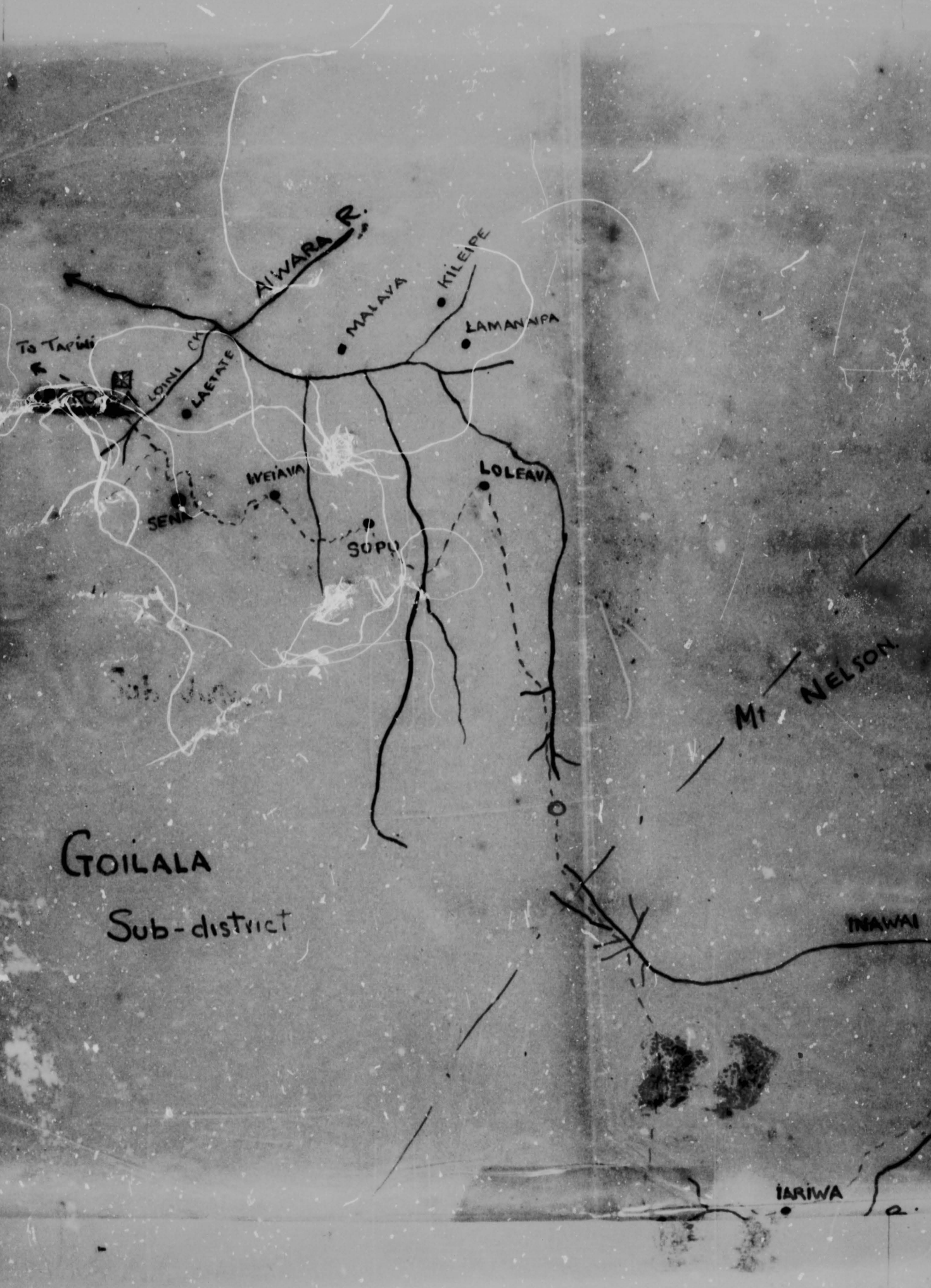
2. The Rice-huller problem seems to be impossible to solve. The Natives don't want to grow rice unless they can get it hulled by machinery and the Department of Agriculture will not put in power hullers unless sufficient rice is already grown to warrant the installation. It appears there is now a new Indian model of hand huller which is a vast improvement on the old model and turns out about the same as a No.3 Planters Mill. I suggest you investigate this through Mr. Colin Marr of the Agricultural Extension Branch.

3. You should explain to the Kira people that Department of Civil Aviation would not allow planes to use a strip that could not be reported upon prior to the plane landing. It is obviously not possible for the Natives to maintain a teleradio.

4. It seems to me that the present price of gold is sufficiently high to make it worthwhile for Natives to try their hand. They do so in other places.

5. It is agreed that the Patrol Officer should not have gone out of his own Sub-District without your consent and it may be as well to ensure that others posted to Ioma be so advised. At the same time it is hard to find fault with an Officer who displays such enthusiasm in his job.

Px
[Signature]
(J.H. Jones)
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.



GOILALA
Sub-district

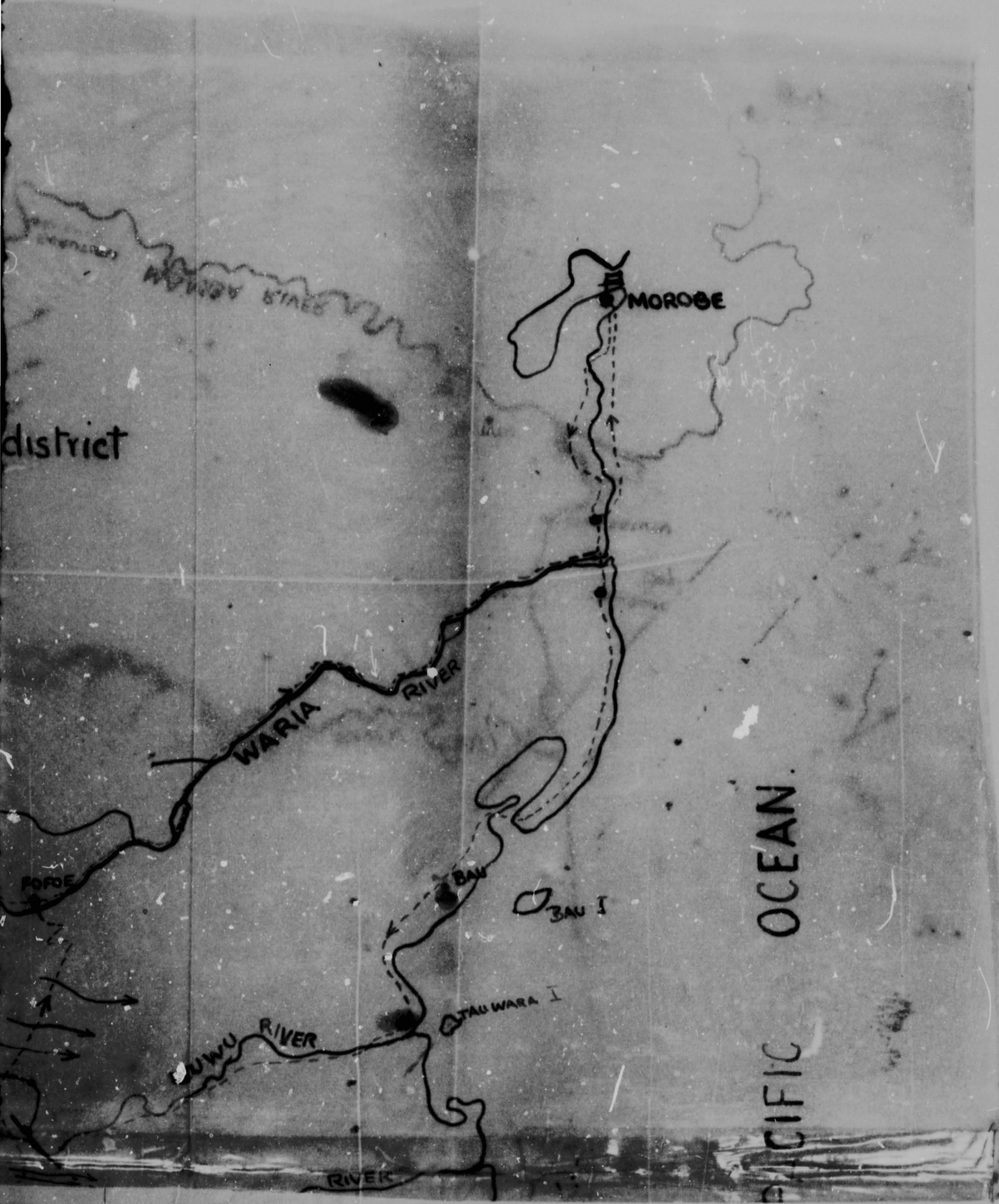
IARIWA



MOROBE

• Sub-district





district

MOROBE

WARIA RIVER

PACIFIC OCEAN

BAU

BAU I

UWU RIVER

TAUWARA I

RIVER

KELEPE

GIUMU

LOLEPA

Mt. Albert Edward.

SKETCH - MAP

showing route of

WOMA PATROL N° 4 / 50-51

Scale : 1 inch = 3 miles approx.

AMBATA
9-8-51.





PP FROM 019 : 045 -060

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN (IOMA) Report No. 1 OF 51/57

Patrol Conducted by S. A. FREW P.O.

Area Patrolled OP. - KUMUSI RIVERS (AIGA)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 2 R.P.C. 1 INTERPRETER

Duration—From 25/9/51 to 13/10/51

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.O.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/...../19...50

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

Map Reference BUNH 4 MILE 1 INCH SERIES REVISED.

Objects of Patrol 1) CENSUS

2) GENERAL INSPECTION 3) 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	£
.....	£
.....	£

pu
M
In
Birth
M

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
Northern Division,
I O M A.

25th October, 1951.

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

Reference : Patrol Report No. 1/51-52.
Patrol By : J.A.Frew, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled : OPI-KUMUSI RIVERS (AIGA)
Nature of Patrol : (a) Census Revision
(b) General Inspection
(c) Routine Administration.
Date Departed : 25th September 1951)
Date Returned : 13th October 1951.) Duration 19 days.
Patrol Accompanied
By : 2 R.P.C.
1 Interpreter.
Last Patrol : 1950
Map : Sketch map based on BUNA Revised 4 mile
to 1 inch series.

Introduction.

The main object of the patrol was to carry out the yearly census revision of the AIGA people. General inspection of all villages and hamlets was also made and routine administrative tasks affected.

Except for GAIARI and HURATA, the AIGA people live in villages along the banks of and in the area lying between the OPI and KUMUSI River. The area is flat and lowlying, in the wet North-east season it is subject to flooding.

Fine weather, easy terrain and a pleasant people contributed to an enjoyable patrol. Three days were spent at POPONDETTA while the officer conducting the patrol was interviewing the District Commissioner.

Diary.

25th September : Departed IOMA and proceeded to KUREREDA.
26th September : From KUREREDA to GAIARI. Censused GAIARI.
27th September : To PETIKIARI. Censused PETIKIARI. Settled various disputes and complaints.
28th September : Carriers despatched direct with gear to GORISATA. Visited UTIKIARI and AURIDA where the people were censused, thence travelled to GORISATA via KAKISUSU, BORUGASUSU and TOHEMBARI. Discussed village affairs and settled disputes.
29th September : Visited KAKISUSU and BORUGASUSU for census.
30th September : Rest day.
1st October : Censused GORISATA.
2nd October : To UUSUINDARI. Censused UUSUINDARI.
3rd October : To SIAI censusing POHO enroute.
4th October : Censused SIAI and DIROU thence proceeded to OITATANDI.
5th October : Censused OITATANDI and proceeded to HURATA. Censused HURATA.
6th October : To POPONDETTA.
7th October : Rest day.
8th October : At POPONDETTA.
9th October : At POPONDETTA.
10th October : Arrived SAIHO per vehicle.
11th October : Returned to HURATA.
12th October : To PETIKIARI. Marked out new village.
13th October : Returned to IOMA. End of patrol.....

Native Affairs.

The area was very quiet and orderly. Being on the main road between IOMA and POPONDETTA, the people are constantly visited by travelling officers, native constabulary and other administration personnel.

The enthusiasm displayed by the people in the strong co-operative movement in the area, as mentioned in previous patrol reports, appears to have wilted since last year. The officials of the movement, who still lay claim to their titles, told me that they are endeavouring to rejuvenate the movement but are not receiving the same support from the people as before.

There is a general exodus in the area at the moment as people move from the outlying hamlets to the larger villages. Hamlets of OSAKO, SOVEVE, TUNASUSU, SARAITITI, POTOMO and GONININDA are now uninhabited. The transition from hamlets to villages has been the people's own desires; use was made of the movement to instruct village officials and interested persons in better housing and village planning. Local native mission teachers at SIAI and GORISATA have gone a step further by attempting to influence the people to move into main villages, namely GORISATA and SIAI. The benefits, they claimed, for such a move, were ready near at hand availability of village labour for work on the roads, in the village and for work in the co-operative gardens and not to mention for work on the mission buildings.

Native Affairs. (Cont.)

I considered the Mission teachers' plan impracticable and explained my reasons for objection accordingly. The people themselves are against the plan and also the movement takes them too far away from their gardening land and leaves their food-tree plots untended and an easy prey to would be thieves.

No cases were held in the Court for Native Matters during the patrol, though numerous disputes and complaints were amicably settled out of court. One case of sorcery was referred to the officer, but no evidence was available to support the claim. A short spell of wet weather during one weekend was blamed on some unknown member of the community who, it was claimed, caused it all by sorcery.

Generally, the area patrolled was quiet and orderly. The people appeared pleasant and are very progressively minded - a strong pro-Government tendency exists among them.

Agriculture.

Food was in short supply in the area. The patrol's visit coincided with the between seasons shortage of the staple crop, taro. Within another month or so now the new crops should reach maturity ensuring abundance for all.

The present dry spell has caused the surrounding swampy countryside to dry up allowing the people to penetrate into the large stands of sago, which is the mainstay of the diet at the moment. Supplies of banana, coconut, pumpkin and native cabbage assist to make the deficiency.

The larger streams and rivers are fished by use of derris, the traps and spear. The KUMUSI River previous a good provider of fish and crocodile, now produces little owing to silting and discolouration of the waters due to pumice and mud washed down from the Mt. Lamington Volcance.

Wild pig and other game abound in the surrounding hills and kunai plains.

Education.

A rudimentary education is given to children from a few villages in the area by native teachers or catechists and their helpers of the Anglican Mission. The efficiency of the teachers and the standard of teaching are not the best as the Mission is considerably handicapped at the moment by a dearth of trained teachers as the majority of their teachers and trained staff were lost in the Mt. Lamington eruption.

Schools operating in the area are as follows:

<u>School</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Pupils</u>	<u>Average No. Pupils Attending.</u>
GORISATA	2	105	73
SIAI	2	76	49

The teachers explained that they experienced difficulty in keeping up the attendance figures of the school. In consequence to their requests, I had a talk to the people about the growing need for natives who could read and write and how the advancement

-side across the slow flowing MAMBA by ferry to KUREREDA and thence to IOMA, this section with some effort could be made trafficable.

The first offshoot of the IOMA-HURATA track runs east through UTIKIARI, AURIDA, KAKISUSU and BORUGASUSU to rejoin at GORISATA. This track is slightly undulating, crosses several small streams all easily fordable or bridged.

The offshoot from GORISATA runs to PCHO thence to DIROU crosses the KUMUSI by ferry then rejoins the IOMA-HURATA track at OITATANDI on the bank of the KUMUSI River. This road is entirely flat and in good condition though a large section between GORISATA and PAPAKI is lowlying and subject to flooding after heavy rain.

At the river crossing of the OPI and the two creek crossings, HOMPA and UTU, large hardwood logs with cross pieces have been erected in anticipation of wire rope being supplied to make swing bridges. As the rope has never arrived, the people were instructed to attempt to construct the bridges of cane. I am doubtful whether they will be successful at this, as they probably have had no experience in this work. I may be able to provide a WARIA policeman from IOMA to advise them in the work, so that a reasonable attempt can be expected.

Census.

The yearly census revision of the AIGA people was carried out by this patrol.

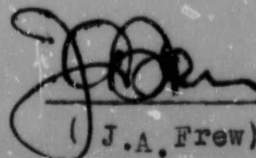
From the figures compiled it may be seen that there were an abnormally large number of deaths since the last census. This may be attributed to two causes; the eruption of Mt. Lamington in January of this year which accounted for 43 out of the 94 deaths recorded and an epidemic of whooping cough in the middle months which caused the high figures in the deaths of children.

Of the 81 men absent from the area in employment, 32 are engaged locally in work on plantations or for the Government, while the majority of the 49 employed outside the Division are serving with the Royal Papuan Constabulary.

War Damage Compensation.

I had been under the impression that all War Damage payments had been concluded in this area, however, after returning to IOMA from the patrol I was approached by several men who desired to place their claims. I advised the prospective claimants to return to their village and I would investigate their claims in a few months time when I again revisit the area.

.....

 P.O.
(J.A. Frew)

Education (cont.)

advancement of themselves as a local governing group would depend upon the speed with which they can all master the three Rs.

Village Officials.

With prior advice of the patrol's intended visit, village officials had the area in reasonably good shape. The general attitude of these men towards their work and to the Government Officer was most pleasing, though there is still an apparent disregard among them in not sending sick children to hospital.

The several talks that I had with Village Constables, I hope, will assist them towards greater efficiency in their tasks. For a list of Village Constables met and various observations on them, see Appendix A attached.

Villages.

PETIKIARI, the second village entered on the patrol, has been uprooted and is now being rebuilt. Hamlets of GONININDA, POTOMO, HINJOU and SARAITITI are now deserted as the people from them have moved into PETIKIARI to form a single large village. At the request of the villagers I marked out the houses in line for the new village and explained my ideas on the type of house that should be built and the general layout plan that the village should follow.

Hamlets of OSAKO, BOVEVE and TUNASUSU have also been abandoned and the people have moved into KAKISUSU. BEURU and POHO are forming one village adjacent to the old site of BEURU, while KIKINONDA and PAPAHI have moved in close to NINIANDA.

Instructions, on occasions where warranted, were issued for repairs to be made to certain dwellings. The majority of the houses were well built, clean and tended.

Roads.

These were clean and well kept throughout the whole area.

The road that the patrol travelled can be divided into three sections; the IOMA-HURATA and two offshoots of this main road.

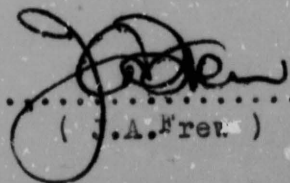
The IOMA-HURATA road is the main route of egress and ingress from POPONDETTA and SAIHO to IOMA. From HURATA to GAIARI it is flat, wide and well drained. The only obstacle to prevent a jeep running the full length of the road to GAIARI is the crossing of the KUMUSI River. Though since the eruption of Mt. Lamington this river has been silting up and at the moment would not be more than five feet at low water in the deepest part of the crossing, however the flow of current may be a deterrent to a punt. From GAIARI the road must cross the USO Swamps and climb over Mt. Green, though there may be an alternative route over firmer and less steep terrain, which will bear investigating on a later patrol. From Mt. Green the road runs over flat country-

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

ICMA Patrol Report No. 1/51-52.

Appendix 'A' - Village Constables.

<u>Village Constable</u>	<u>Village Controlled</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
BAROHE	GAIARI	Village and roads clean. Kept up to the mark by V.C. PENEMO.
PENEMO	PETIKIARI	A virile energetic type. Good control of area.
BARIKE	BETUKIARI	Generally satisfactory.
SEVAI-I	KAKISUSU	An earnest type. Helpful and co-operative.
AREPO	BORUGASUSU	Generally satisfactory.
SORARI	POHO	Young, needs coaching in his duties.
OGOVE	USUINDARI	Unsatisfactory. Needs more supervision.
OREPA	DIROU	An average official.
JIHURU	SIAI	Swayed by stronger village personalities.
HOSEHU	OITATANDI	Area in good condition.
PAHUA	HURATA	Needs more supervision and assistance.


.....O.
(J.A. Frew)

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

IOMA Patrol Report No. 1/51-52.

Report on Constabulary.

Reg. No. 1791 Const. OGAME.

Discipline : Good
Bearing : Good
Conduct : Good.

Performed his duties in an efficient
and satisfactory manner.

Reg. No. 2352 Const. ONINDE

Discipline : Good
Bearing : Fair
Conduct : Fair.

An average policeman who tries hard
on occasions.

The detachment generally performed their duties well
and behaved in a manner that can only reflect credit upon
the force.

J.A. Frew P.O.
(J.A. Frew)
Officer-in-Charge.

RPC

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

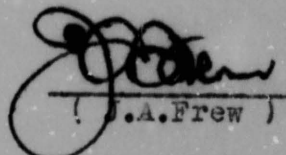
IOMA Patrol Report No. 1/51-52.

Health :

No native Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol so all people in attendance at the census were examined for obvious complaints by the officer conducting the patrol.

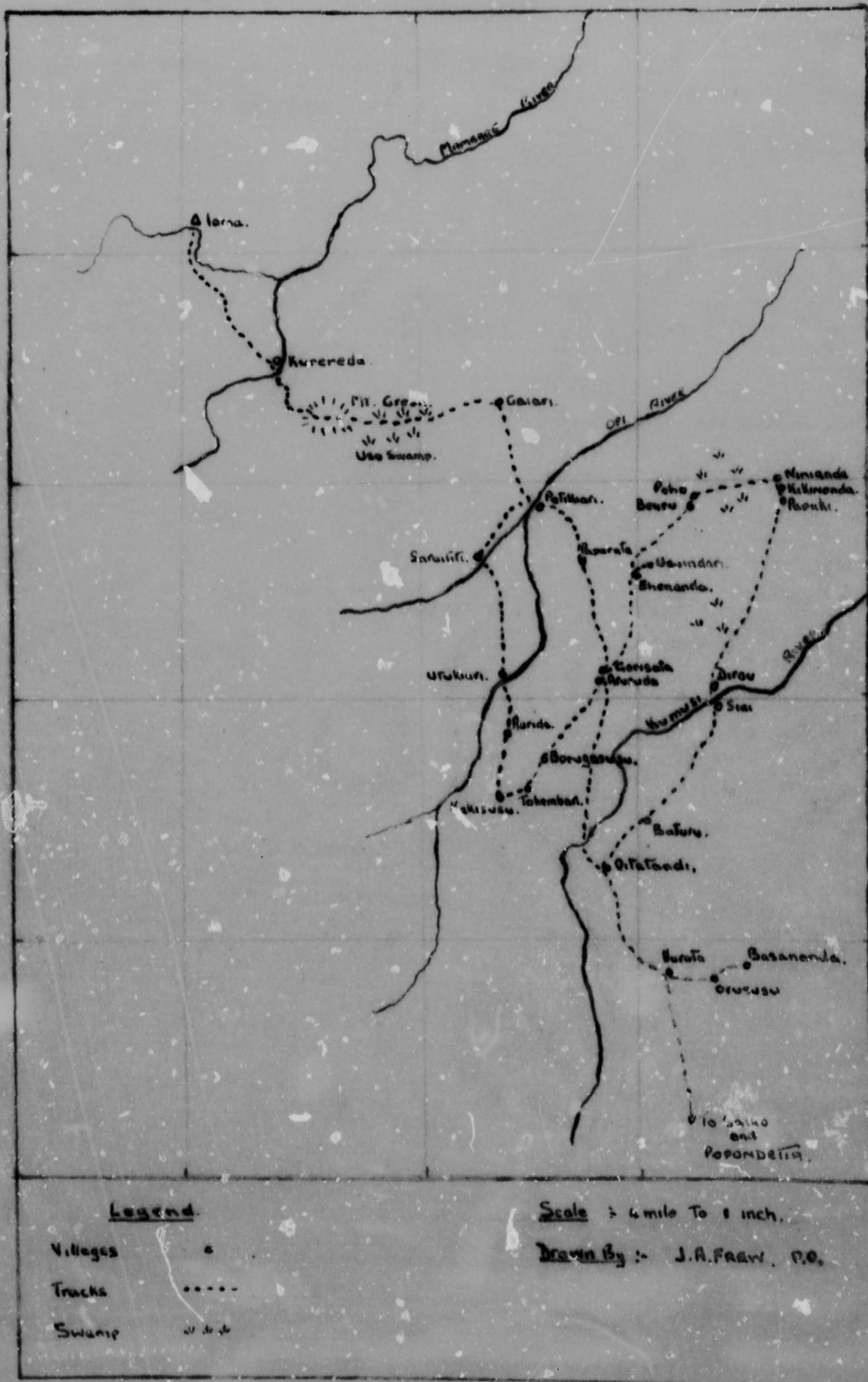
The parents of approximately thirty children were instructed to take them to the hospital at IOMA for treatment. Most common complaints were yaws, tropical ulcers and scabies. A ~~few~~ number of adults were also advised to seek treatment.

PHD
595
Sanitation in the area was generally poor. Instruction were given for the construction of deep pit latrines, where possible, and of rubbish holes - shovels for this work to be made available at IOMA. The undergrowth around all villages will be cleaned back to a depth of at least fifty feet.


P.O.
(J.A.Frew)

LOMA PATROL NO. 1/51-52.

OPI/KUMUSI RIVERS.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/8/1951

Headquarters,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.
7th November, 1951



File 30-3-1/588

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

IOMA PATROL REPORT No. 1/51-52

Mr. J.A. Frew relieved Mr. A.M. Bottrill at Ioma on the 27th August last - the patrol report is well presented and covers all essentials - these AIGA people have always been co-operative.

I have seen Mr. Frew at Ioma since this patrol was written and except for the need of a competent Medical Patrol, there is nothing to worry about.

Stuart-Smith
a/District Commissioner, N.D.

SE-S/BA

Extracts to:-

DASF
D & E
R.P.C.
P.H.D.

(inc. Pop. Register)

*Mr. Muller
12/11/51
J.S.*

ount
rned
Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN (IOMA) Report No. 2 OF 51/51

Patrol Conducted by S.A. FREW. P.O.

Area Patrolled EIA-BIRH-MAMBAKE RIVER (BINANDERE GROUP)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ✓

Natives 7

Duration—From 26/10/1951 to 11/11/1951

Number of Days 37

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/1951

Medical ... /19.....

Map Reference BUNH H.M.L.E. : 1 INCH SERIES

Objects of Patrol 1) CENSUS REVISION 2) GENERAL INSPECTION 3) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION 4) MEDICAL INSPECTION & INNOCULATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

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.T. Trust Fund £.....

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

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
Northern Division,
I O M A.

28th December, 1951.

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

Reference : Patrol Report No. 2/51-52.
Patrol By : J.A.Frew, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled : EIA, GIRA, HAMBARE RIVERS and COASTAL.
(BINANDERE GROUP)
Nature of Patrol : (a) Census Revision
(b) General Inspection
(c) Routine Administration
(d) Medical Inspection and administering
of prophylactic inoculations against
Whooping Cough.
Date Departed : 26th October, 1951.)
Date Returned : 11th December 1951.) Duration 37 days.
Patrol Accompanied By : 2 Constables R.P.C.
3 Native Medical Assistants.
Last Patrol : May 1951 by AmM. Bottrill, P.O.
Map : Sketch map based on Buna 4 mile to 1 inch.

Introduction.

Prior to the departure of the patrol, a radiogram was sent to POPONDETTA requesting the assistance of the Health Department in carrying out an Anti-Whooping Cough campaign in the GIRA-EIA Area, as reports had been received from that area indicating that the epidemic had spread from the HIGATURU Sub-District. Two Native Medical Assistants arrived from POPONDETTA and accompanied the patrol to inoculate all children in the area with PERTUSSIS Vaccine.

When on the EIA River, the patrol met the OFFICER-IN-CHARGE of MOROBE Sub-District, as arranged, to settle various disputes and complaints concerning natives from both Sub-Districts. The patrol visited MOROBE, at the invitation of the O.I.C., to settle two other complaints of a civil nature. Whilst in the MOROBE sub-District, a visit was paid to the Reverend Goetzelmann of the Lutheran Mission at LAKA and the annual conference of the Lutheran Mission Natives attended at DONA Village (T.N.G.).

The annual census revision of the BINANDERE Group of people was made during the patrol. These people live along the banks of the EIA, GIRA and HAMBARE Rivers, there are also two villages on

Diary.

- 26th October : To KUREMBA for census revision. Returned to station.
27th October : Heavy rain fell during morning. Visited LAUDARI.
28th October : Rest Day
29th October : To NINDEWARI.
30th October : To BOVERA and rendezvous with O.I.C. MOROBE. Settled complaints and disputes.
31st October : In company with O.I.C. MOROBE proceeded SOWARA Village I.N.G..
1st November : To MOROBE Government Station.
2nd November : At MOROBE.
3rd November : At MOROBE. Settled two civil claims.
4th November : Rest Day. Attended annual Lutheran Mission conference and visited Lutheran Mission Station at SAKI.
5th November : Departed MOROBE and proceeded SOWARA.
6th November : Returned BOVERA. Two N.M.A.s joined patrol from SAIBO.
7th November : Censused BOVERA. Medical inspections and inoculation rain considerably hampered day's activities.
8th November : By canoe to TAVE. Censused TAVE, attended to medical matters and proceeded to DABARI via BOKE carrying out census and medical matters.
9th November : Census at DABARI. People medically inspected and children vaccinated.
10th November : Departed DABARI proceeded to USI via TAVE and BOKE.
11th November : Rest Day.
12th November : Censused USI. Children vaccinated. Visited USI Gold Syndicate workings on UMUTU Creek.
13th November : To NINDEWARI. Censused NINDEWARI and attended to medical matters.
14th November : To AINSI, inspecting KARUDE and ONOMBATUTU en route. Census of AINSI, medical inspection and vaccination of people.
15th November : By canoe from AINSI to BAIWARI. Census, inspection and medical matters.
16th November : To KOTAURE by canoe. Census and medical matters.
17th November : Departed KOTAURE and travelled down to the mouth of the GIRA by canoe thence along the beach to MAMBATUTU.
18th November : Rest Day.
19th November : Censused MAMBATUTU and MANAU. Medical matters.
20th November : To TAUTUTU by canoe. Census and attention to medical business.
21st November : To SIA by canoe. Census and medical matters.
22nd November : By canoes to the mouth of the MAMBAE River, thence by foot to PUBETARI Rest House.
23rd November : By canoe to DEWADE Anglican Mission. Census at DEBOIN and attended to medical matters. Spent the night as guest of Rev. Archdeacon Gill.
24th November : Departed DEWADE and proceeded by canoe to MAMBATUTU. Met Mr. E.P. Fahey, a prospector from LAE.
25th November : Rest Day.
26th November : In company with Mr. Fahey, travelled from MAMBATUTU to NINDEWARI.
27th November : Censused KARUDE and ONOMBATUTU. Mr. Fahey departed for BOVERA.
28th November : Censused WADE.
29th November : To IOMA. N.M.A.s proceeded BOVERA on medical matters.
10th December : Censused LAUDARI, POCUDUMO, GINEMAI and BARARA.
11th December : Censused BORUTUTU.

----- End of Diary. -----

(2)

the coast at the mouth of the MAMBARE River and another village, SEBOIN, several miles along the coast south of the MAMBARE mouth, the work of the patrol was commenced at BOVERA Village on the EIA River, then the patrol moved downstream by canoes to DABARI on the PAPUA-NEW GUINEA border; the watershed dividing the EIA and GIRA was again crossed and starting from the nearest village on the GIRA, UOI, the patrol proceeded by foot and canoe to the GIRA mouth thence to the mouth of the MAMBARE. Two days were spent visiting villages on the Lower MAMBARE and a few days at DEWADE Anglican Mission. The patrol was concluded with a visit to villages in close proximity to IOMA Government Station.

Native Affairs.

All was quiet and orderly in the area visited with nothing untoward to report.

Over the past year, the people have been preoccupied with the task of disbanding their old small villages and moving into larger composite villages. Considerable work remains to be done before all the villages are finished and the people completely settled in; some of the villages when completed will be a credit to the energy and enthusiasm of those concerned. Several of the smaller villages have resisted the pressure brought to bear to influence them into moving to large villages and have been content to rebuild their own small village on similar lines to those employed in the larger villages.

The interest displayed over latter years in the co-operative appears to have waned in the GIRA and EIA, until it has now assumed more of a social aspect rather than a community effort to raise sustenance and cash crops. On the MAMBARE River and Coastal region, it has received an impetus over the last few months and slightly renewed energy is being displayed in the making of copra.

When interest was shown in local stories and legends, the people eagerly regaled this officer with stories of local heroes and their feats of daring. Some of the stories, coherent but the majority had suffered at the hands of the various generations until they became incohesive, while one story was told to test the credulity of the listener. No notes were made on the various tales as nothing of great interest was devolved, the writer's intention being merely to become better acquainted with the people.

Two cases were conducted in the Court for Native Matters under Sections 83(a) and 71(e) of the Native Regulations, convictions against nine and seven natives respectively were recorded. Various disputes and complaints were settled out of court.

Agriculture.

Food, though not abundant, was sufficient to maintain an adequate diet for people living on the EIA, GIRA and MAMBARE Rivers. Those who appear to suffer most during the present seasonal food shortage are the coastal villages of MANAU and MAMBATUTU.

MANAU and MAMBATUTU lie on the coast at the mouth of the MAMBARE River. These people do not possess rich river land like their more fortunate brethren on the GIRA, for their gardens are confined to lowlying swampy country and limestone ridges. However the deficiency of the staple, taro, is made up by the inclusion in the diet of sago, of which there is plenty, coconuts, fish and molluscs.

Travelling down the GIRA and EIA, one notices the large number of breadfruit trees which line the banks of these rivers. Questioning revealed that most of the seeds are self sown and once

the plant has taken root, a little assistance by the native land owner is given in clearing away the undergrowth until the plant is sufficiently tall enough as not to be strangled. The large numbers of flying fox which infest the trees along the river banks assist in the spreading of seed, for the breadfruit is a favourite diet of these pests.

Very little in the way of European introduced vegetables appears to be grown in the area. Only an occasional Chinese Cabbage were seen and the few tomatoes obtained were very small. The staple diet is taro, with bananas, sugar cane, pineapples, coconuts, yams and sweet potatoes secondary items - no corn was seen growing and upon the request of the people, the District Agricultural Officer will be asked to supply some seed. Some seeds recently obtained from the Department of Agriculture will be distributed next patrol; seeds to be tried in the area include tomato, chinese cabbage, bean, carrot and silver beet.

Co-operatives.

Little information is available on the internal affairs of the MAMBARE 'Co-operatives' for the Officer-in-Charge was instructed two years ago not to make any investigations pending the arrival of a Co-operative Officer in the District.

Last year the harvested rice of the various 'Co-operative' groups was sent to GONA for hulling. The hulled rice was returned on the Anglican Mission vessel 'Maclaren King' to DEWADE, where JACOB KIMAJ, 'Chairman' of the 'Co-operatives' took charge and distributed it. Several men of DEBOIN Village claim that an unfair distribution had been made, that they had not received their hulled rice and that no payment had been made for their services in accompanying the rice to GONA and return. Investigations into the matter are still proceeding.

Activity of the 'co-operatives' in the first part of the year appeared to slacken but the arrival of Mr. E. E. Smith, Master of the M.V. 'KOOMWARRA', in the area caused a revival of enthusiasm. Mr. E. E. Smith arrived on the coast in early September and had several conversations with the Venerable Archdeacon Gill of DEWADE Anglican Mission and with the leading members of the 'co-operative' hierarchy. The outcome of the talks was that Mr. Smith would purchase all the native foods, fish, copra and trochus shell that the 'co-operatives' could supply and he would pay them the SAMARAI ruling price for these commodities. Once the news was distributed to the various 'co-operative' groups, there followed a burst of energy to collect and store produce at DEWADE, for the 'KOOMWARRA' was due to return in early October. Several canoes departed from villages around IOMA with native foods for Mr. Smith, whilst the coastal people collected and stored several bags of trochus at DEWADE. The 'KOOMWARRA' has not visited the area since its first arrival, however the people are continuing with the smoking of copra and the fishing for trochus.

Several discussions, during the patrol, were held with people regarding their 'co-operative' work. It was pointed out that if copra was to be made then they should ensure that sufficient trees were set aside as food trees to sustain them over periodic food shortages and that these trees should not be denuded of dry nuts to make copra. Also, they were advised, that if native foods were to be sold then only food which was surplus to their requirements was to be disposed of and certainly no food of which they were in need was to be sent away merely for the sake of appeasing the 'co-operative' officials - they would be better advised to make community gardens to supply co-operative products rather than each man giving from his own garden.

The people are aware that there is a ready and available

pp from 018 : 001 - 056-

market for native foods at IOMA and a nearby Private Plantation. Previously the Co-ops sold copra and trochus to Mr. Chester, a local trader living at MAMBARE BEACH, but he refused to have dealings with the 'co-operatives' while their copra was made of green nuts improperly dried and the trochus composed of dead shell. As a result of the present 'co-operative' activity, I have consulted with Mr. Chester and some of the Co-operative representatives. Mr. Chester has agreed to act as the shipping agent for the co-operatives but will not purchase their products himself, this appears to be an equitable arrangement whereby the 'co-operatives' will benefit only on the standard of their work.

A visit was made to the USI 'Co-operative' alluvial gold workings. This group is still working on the UMOTU Creek which runs into the GIRA River. I have advised them that they may find it more profitable to transfer their efforts to some other locality which has not been worked by previous miners. The USI Gold Syndicate or Co-operative, is directed by HOBART GIRINI who has had experience in gold mining with Europeans prewar.

From my first views of the 'co-operatives' in this area, I am of the opinion that the movement does not conform in any aspect to the true principles of Co-operatives. The activities of the 'co-operative' are arbitrarily controlled by a minority group who exert considerable influence in the villages by means of the various 'agents' of the 'co-operative'.

Villages.

Villages were clean and well kept in all cases. Instructions were issued in many instances to the Village Constables to ensure that an area of not less than fifty yards from the nearest house was kept clean around the village site. All houses were inspected and instructions pertaining to repairs issued wherever found necessary. In some cases, it was found that where most of the people had followed the popular trend in building large two-roomed dwellings, there were a few who remained content to build small squat da kened houses; when such a village of contrasting types was found, a short address on sanitary housing construction was given and the best house in the village was selected as the type and style to be followed by future builders.

SIAU and MATAERA Village have moved into BOVERA where a large new village has been built. Other villages on the MIA have been content to rebuild and improve on the old village site. The people of USI together with GIU have formed a new village on the Northern bank of the GIRA River; NINDEWARI have been joined by WAGADARE and UBUTU in a new village on the old site of NINDEWARI; WADE have shifted to a new site on higher ground above the GIRA; AINSI has been reconstructed; TUBI and TAIRE have built a new village now named BAIWARI; BATARI and DANUTU have moved to a new site with KOTAURE; IAJUWARI have moved en masse several hours away to MANAU. On the MAMBARE River, TAUPUTU has been rebuilt; SIA have been joined by BEBEMA in one village; MANATU and WAIE have migrated to BORUTUTU; the largest village in the area has been formed by the merger of GINEMAI, BARARA, POGUDIMO and IAUDARI on a site below the old village of IAUDARI. On the coast GAVORA, PUBETARI and IAUGA have moved to a site formerly occupied by DEBOIN.

Some of these movements have been made at the volition of the people concerned, whilst others, I fear, have only been made after undue pressure had been brought to bear. Though no complaints were made to the Officer, I feel that there are some

people who are not wholly pleased with the arrangements. BEBEWA village has moved several hours downstream on the MAMBARE River thereby leaving their food-producing trees as a prey to wandering natives, several complaints of theft have already been made but no culprit has been caught. IAJUWARI have left their relatively fertile gardening land and sago stands to move several miles away on the coast to MANAU which always only has a meagre supply of food. PUBETARI and GAWORA, as do many others, still maintain houses in the old villages for the sake of caring for their pigs and coconut stands and being in proximity to their gardens.

Villagers were addressed and told that they were free to move and live wherever they desired, providing that they did not offend the law or the rights of other people. Houses in disused villages were ordered to be destroyed; warnings were given that hamlets scattered over the countryside, of less than three families, would not be tolerated and that the people must make up their minds as to which village they were going to permanently reside in.

The new villages are stylised on the hollow square pattern. The houses are large and roomy and surpass any house that they might have ever built. Paths have been laid in the villages, bordered in some cases with flowers and coloured shrubs; drains have also been dug to carry away excess rain water. The growth of grass in some cases, is being encouraged in the village site.

Village Officials.

Village Constables had roads and villages clear and and in good order for the patrol's visit to the area. All were hospitable, co-operative and helpful to the patrol.

Some of the Officials have allowed themselves to come under the influence of the 'co-operatives'. This was exemplified by the conduct of two Village Constables who had neglected to take offences of the Native Regulations to a Magistrate. The offenders were apparently arraigned before the local 'co-operative' official who passed mild punishment on the offenders in the form of a little work in the village. The Village Constables concerned were told advised of their duties to the Government and the people; they were warned that a very serious view would be taken of neglect of duty on the part of an official.

With the mergence of villages, it was found that KOTAURE, a small village of 173 persons, now had three Village Constables to control it. It is suggested that No. 29 V.C. TOTORA and No. 28 V.C. INGIBAE be asked to relinquish their now redundant positions and that No. 27 V.C. TOTORA be acknowledged as the Government official in this village.

No. 12 V.C. TATA of BORUFUTU and BARARA recently die but as BARARA have moved into IAUDARI it is suggested that No. 11 V.C. JIBERA of IAUDARI assume responsibility for these people. No. 13 V.C. OMARI of MANUTU and WAIE has moved to the new village of BORUFUTU with the people of his own villages and is quite capable maintaining control over these people.

The resignation of No. 23 V.C. TAULU of KARUDE is recorded, he is now undergoing training as a Medical Assistant. A new appointee has been selected and the recommendation will shortly be forwarded on the requisite form.

No. 32 V.C. BOGI of DABARI was shown to have used his position unlawfully by illegally arresting a native of DAMBARODE Village (T.G) for no offence. His action was caused by a desire to propitiate Councillor ANGOROGO of DABARI. It is suggested that BOGI be dismissed from office, as an example to other Village Constables in the area, that such demonstrations will not be countenanced. DIRARI of DABARI is willing to succeed to the position of V.C. of DABARI.

V.C. No. 14 MATOBAI of SIA is to be congratulated on his fine control of the people and the excellent work he has done in the village. This man is the son of a village leader, who was onetime a Corporal of Police under Mr. Monkton R.M., and as such is the driving force behind the village rebuilding scheme.

An election for councillorship was held at KARUDE. The election of councillors was discussed in two other villages during the patrol but as the people had not selected candidates, it was decided to let them remain in abeyance until a later patrol.

Roads.

Roads in the area were clean and in good order. The patrol fortunately experienced excellent weather throughout its visit otherwise the travelling would have been most difficult and uncomfortable owing to the low-lying nature of the country and its subjectivity to flooding.

The major part of travelling was done by canoe. A brief description of the roads traversed is given below:

DABARI to USI. Easy walking along the flat river banks to BOKE and TAVE. Thence via a bush track to the main EIA-GIRA road. Across many small ridges to descend upon USI on the GIRA River. The many steep rises and descents are tiring, otherwise a good road. Travelling time 5 hours.

USI to NINDEWARI. Along a good flat road on the Northern bank of the GIRA River. Travelling time 45 minutes.

NINDEWARI to AINSI. Along the bank of the GIRA RIVER passing through KARUDE and ONOMBATUTU to cross the river by ferry to AINSI. Road flat and easy though somewhat boggy in places.

MAMBATUTU to AINSI. Over many small ridges and through swampy lowlying country to the halfway barracks. From the halfway barracks the road runs through flat swampy terrain. Time 5 hours.

IOMA to NINDEWARI. From IOMA to the APOSI Creek via IAUDARI Village the road is flat with but a few undulations. From APOSI to the TATAPE Barracks a succession of ridges and creeks are crossed. The remaining section consists of ridges and swamps, after heavy falls of rain the road is wellnigh impassable. Travelling time 7 hours.

Creeks and swamps are forded or crossed by log walks. Hard wood pylons have been erected on either bank of the APOSI Creek in anticipation of some wire rope being made available for a swing bridge. No wire rope has been received, so it is intended that the IAUDARI Village people should bridge the creek with a cane suspension similar to that used here prewar, this will then dispense with the services of a ferryman and ensure a crossing of this vital road even in floods. Constant attention must be paid to the NINDEWARI - IOMA road for floods continually sweep away bridges over creeks and swamps.

Census.

Advised beforehand of the requirements necessary for the officer to carry out the census revision successfully, the people readily co-operated and the census of each village was quickly carried out in a quiet and orderly manner.

The deaths of approximately 48 children in the area may reasonably be attributed to the recent epidemic of Whooping Cough.

Education.

Education of these people is entirely in the hands of the Anglican Mission.

Each large village has a small ^{school} and schools are also situated in the midst of wherever there are groups of small villages. The limited education provided, to Anglican Mission Standard 11, is afforded to all who desire to take advantage of it. A few complaints from some teachers about absenteeism among pupils were made, the teachers could give no excuse for the truancy but from the inquiries I made it was ascertained that the children had either accompanied their parents on a visit or had been assisting in the new gardens; all children appeared happy and contented with the school life.

Of the 23 pupils noticed in the census as absent at school, the majority are attending the Anglican Mission College at DOGURA. A few are at DEWADE where they are given a slightly higher ^{education} than normally obtained in the village, under the guidance of the Reverend Archdeacon Gill. One student from KUREREDA is completing a course at the Government School at SOGERI.

Applicants for training as Native Medical Assistants were sought during the patrol, but it was found that the few who were desirous of undergoing training, had not reached the required educational standard. The Reverend Archdeacon Gill was approached on the matter but he replied that he knew of no native at the moment in the area who had passed Standard 111.

Missions.

Stations of the Anglican Mission are situated at DEWADE, IAUDARI and KARUDE. These stations are under the charge of Reverend Archdeacon Gill, Rev. JOHN YARIRI and Rev. RANDOLF NAIURI respectively. Every village has its small church where a native layman conducts services in the absence of the ordained priests.

War Damage Compensation.

One claim for articles lost during the war was investigated during the patrol. The claimant was the Rev. JOHN YARIRI. The claim will be forwarded in due course for consideration.

Mt. Lamington Victims.

The names of a further five victims of the Mt. Lamington eruption in January this year were found. The names and relevant details will be forwarded under separate cover to the District Commissioner.

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

IOMA PATROL REPORT NO. 2/51-52.

Health.

Prior to the departure of the patrol, a radiogram was sent to the District Medical Officer at POPONDITIA, requesting assistance in carrying out a prophylactic campaign in the area against Whooping Cough. The epidemic had spread from the HIGATURU Sub-District into the EIA and GIRA River area. When reports of the sickness reached IOMA, a N.M.O. was despatched to verify their truth, on his return he reported Whooping Cough in the area and that many deaths had occurred. Upon receipt of this information the patrol promptly proceeded into the area accompanied by three N.M.O.s to carry out inoculations with PERTUSSIS Vaccine of all children and a medical examination of people present at the census.

Work was first commenced on the EIA River where the epidemic had a firm grip. The sickness was on the wane in the GIRA and only a few cases were found on the MAMBARE River, however all children in each village were inoculated. At DEBOIN Village it was found that the Rev. Archdeacon Gill had inoculated those children from the village who attended the school at DEWADE Mission, the non-student children of DEBOIN were given their initial dose and their names then handed to the Rev. Archdeacon Gill who offered to assist by giving the later injections to complete the course.

A course of three inoculations was given over a period of time in all villages, the initial injection was 1cc. of PERTUSSIS Vaccine and the second and third injections being 1cc. and 1cc. respectively. The initial injections were given under the supervision of the officer and the majority of the villages had received the second before the patrol returned to IOMA leaving two N.M.O.s to complete the full course in all villages.

Before administering inoculations, a short address was given to the assembled people of each village on the reason why it was necessary that the children be given the vaccine. No refusals to be inoculated were made and the village people and officials readily co-operated and assisted in giving the injections.

Men, women and children submitted to a medical inspection by a N.M.O. Such a large number were found to be suffering from a variety of complaints, that it was considered expedient to establish a temporary Aid Post at NINDEWARI, in buildings put up by the GIRA people a year previously in anticipation of there being a N.M.A. stationed in the area, for the duration of the patrol's visit. A total of 81 people were treated daily at NINDEWARI, and by the time the Post was closed 29 had been discharged, the remainder were removed to IOMA Native Hospital.

A total of 189 persons were found needing treatment in the area, more detailed statistics of the diseases encountered are given in the attached P.H.D. patrol form. Numerous other infections were treated in the village.

Sanitation and village hygiene was not the best and so instructions were given to rectify the position. In giving these instructions the reason behind them was explained to the Village Officials.

Houses in the area are of a high standard. A few cases of overcrowding were found and suggestions made to the occupants that they put up additions to their house or build separate dwellings to take the overflow.


P.O.
J.A. FREW.

the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Report on Constabulary.

ICMA PATROL NO. 2/51-52.

No. 3190 Constable OPEU.

Discipline : Good
Conduct : Good
Bearing : Good

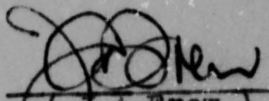
A smart and efficient Constable, always neatly dressed.

No. 5086 Constable TOTIEMBO.

Discipline : Good
Conduct : Good
Bearing : Fair.

Cheerfully carried all his duties satisfactorily. Young and not yet fully experienced in the service.

The Constables accompanying the patrol performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner. There was no need on any occasion to rebuke them or give an order unnecessarily.


(J.A. Frew)
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/8/1952

Fiel 30-3-1/684

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONDETA.

7th March, 1952

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

PATROL REPORT No. 2/51-52 IOMA.

Forwarded herewith - a very comprehensive patrol thoroughly carried out - aspects will be discussed with Mr. Frew during his visit here next month and he has been advised in all points arising out of the patrol.

Stuart-Smith

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

SE-S/EA

*Mr. Daines
FRL
11/3*

30-8-39

12th March, 1952.

District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT No. 2 - 51/52

Mr. Frew's report has been read with interest and I concur with your remarks in your covering memorandum.

2. Please let us have your views in the matter of Co-operatives as the information in the report is very disquieting. It is essential for District Commissioners to bring such matters promptly to the notice of this Headquarters together with constructive recommendations.

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

PIA

36/8/139

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

D/3-9

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
19 MAR 1952
NATIVE AFFAIRS

Department of Education.
PORT MORESBY.

17th March, 1952.

MEMORANDUM for

✓ Director of District Services and
Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

SUBJECT: NATIVE EDUCATION, NORTHERN DIVISION.

REFERENCE: YOUR DS30-8-139 OF 12TH MARCH, 1952.

The extract from the Patrol Report of Mr. J. A. Frew, Patrol Officer of Ioma, Northern District dated 28th December, 1951, has been read with interest. You are advised that a Higher Village School has now been opened by this Department at Ioma. This will provide education up to Standard 5.

A Station School has also been opened at Tufi and two new schools have been opened in the Morobe District, one at Kaisenik near Waru, the other at Morobe Patrol Base. All of the above schools are under native teachers who have been trained at Sogeri and will be under supervision by the District Education Officers for the Northern Division and Morobe District.

It may already have been brought under your notice that an Area School has been opened at Kundiawa in the Eastern Highlands in charge of a European Area Education Officer. Great enthusiasm is being shown by the Native people in this area and it is hoped to establish further schools when staff is available.

Yours faithfully,

W. C. Groves

(W. C. GROVES)
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

per SR

*M. C. Groves
20/3*

** COPY of this
had I.D.*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
31 MAR 1952

30/8/139 ✓

File 30-3-1/746

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

26th March, 1952

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

PATROL REPORT No. 2 - 51/52 - IOMA
CO-OPERATIVES - NORTHERN DIVISION.

Your DS 30-8-39 dated 12th March, 1952 is acknowledged.

At the risk of being quoted a defeatist, I do feel that the co-operative movement in the Northern Division has been poorly conceived and quite before its time - those concerned appear not to have the remotest idea what it is all about and the general conception seems to be that it is a good thing for the more literate members to impose upon those less fortunate.

Mr Morris' report set the movement in its right perspective.

In my view, the first thing to do is raise the standard of education, which, as you know, is not very high in this Division, then set up a closely supervised co-operative organisation through which trainees may pass to the benefit of their fellows - or otherwise send selected men elsewhere, where the co-operatives are more successful, to get the training and experience necessary - I am under the impression that this is already being done, but my information on the matter is sparse.

One other thing perhaps may be of interest - the general run of Papuan in the Northern Division is something of an individual, particularly in matters introduced and patience, great patience will be required before that attitude is broken down.

Frankly, I have hesitated to express an opinion previously because I have been too concerned with other, I believe, more urgent things - but the co-operative movement has been giving me considerable concern for some time, particularly the activities of those Papuans allegedly in control - however, equilibrium has been maintained and there has been no deterioration.

In particular regard to Mr. Frew's Report, I hope to have the opportunity of discussing the matter fully with him shortly and will, following that, submit further information.

[Signature]

Copy to:-
O.I.C.IOMA.

J 7/4
Director to see

*See to Mr Morris -
in his comments to me -*

6/4/52
[Signature]

Mr. Dawson
1/4

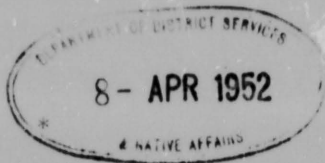
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

co. 820/1



Registry of Co-operative Societies,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

7th April, 1952.

The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

CO-OPERATIVES - NORTHERN DIVISION

Memorandum 30/8/139 from the District Commissioner,
Northern Division, has been received. I have read Mr. Frew's
Report and would submit the following comments:-

I wholeheartedly agree with the District Commissioner's
comments but I do not see any immediate solution. It may be
possible to post Mr. H.H. Jackman to the Northern Division in
a few months' time. Mr. Jackman would possibly be able to
inaugurate two or three societies near Popondetta to produce
fresh foods for airfreight to Port Moresby but as far as
re-organising the existing societies is concerned I think it
would be a mistake to perpetuate a system which is fundamentally
unacceptable to the Northern Division native.

Referring more specifically to Mr. Frew's comments
the only activity of which I have knowledge is the hulling
of the Mambar rice at Gona. The whole position in regard to
this rice is set out on pages 8 and 9 of my final report on
the Northern Division. Had the Anglican Mission not inter-
ferred the mix up with this rice would not have occurred.
However, the figures given in my report can be taken as correct
and do not require any further investigation.

Proposals such as those put forward by the Master
of the M.V. "Koomwarra" would be better handled on an individual
basis in much the same way as itinerate traders previously
bought copra from individuals. If the venture is successful
it may be possible at a later date to re-organise on a society
basis.

I do not think that there would be enough enthusiasm
or desire for co-operative activity amongst the natives for
a native situation to develop through frustration unless the
position has materially altered since June, 1950.

The one factor which could cause trouble is, as a
District Commissioner notes, the activities of those Papuans
in control. In this regard I think the further collection of
capital is the main danger and would suggest that this be
watched and prosecutions made under the Native Economic
Development Ordinance.

I have nothing further to add - should you so desire
I could visit the Northern Division on Mr. Millar's return.

noted. G. Morris
yes. J. J. 8/4/52

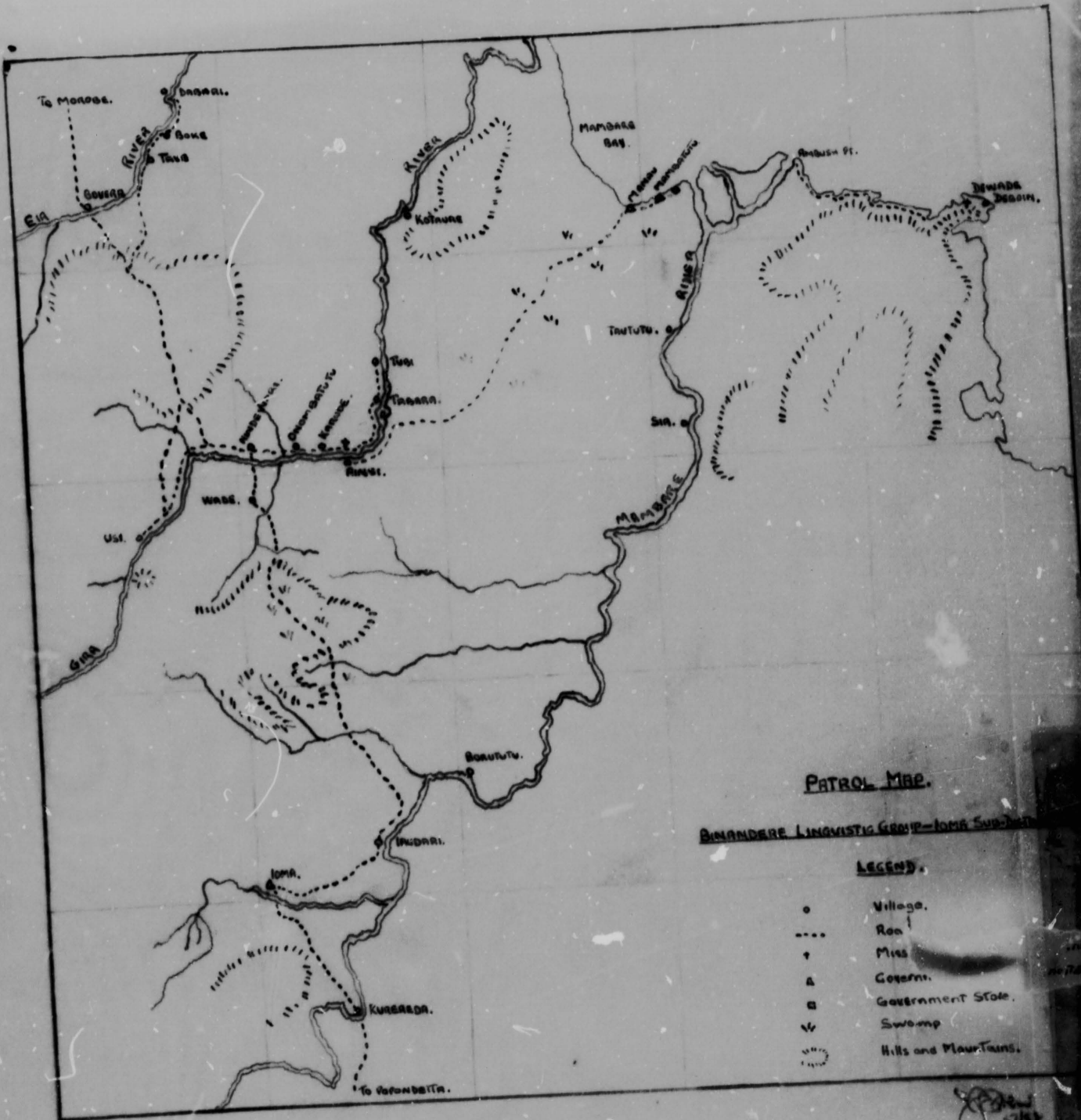
Director, please
8/4
9/4

PA

G. Morris

(G. MORRIS)
Deputy Registrar.

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DN
C
L
L



PATROL MAP.

BISMARCK LINGUISTIC GROUP - IOMI SUB-DIVISION

LEGEND.

- o Village.
- Road
- † Miss
- △ Govern.
- Government State.
- W Swamp
- ⋯ Hills and Mountains.

Handwritten signature and date:
S. J. ...
1952



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN (IOMA) Report No. 3 OF 51/52

Patrol Conducted by S.A. FREW P.O.

Area Patrolled NARIN, SMALL BOILALA & EIA RIVER.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 5.....

Duration—From 4/1/1952 to 2/2/1952

Number of Days 30.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....6/19/51

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol 1) CENSUS REVISION 2) GENERAL INSPECTION
3) 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 £.....

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

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
Northern Division,
I O M A.

21st February, 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

Reference : Patrol Report No.3/51-52.
Patrol By : J.A.Frew, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled ; WARIA, Small GOILALA and EIA River.
Nature of Patrol : (a) Census Revision
(b) General Inspection
(c) Routine Administration.
Date Departed : 4th January, 1952.)
Date Returned : 2nd February, 1952.) Duration 30 days.
Patrol Accompanied By : 3 R.P.C.
1 N.M.O.
1 Interpreter.
Last Patrol : June 1951 by A.M.Bottrill, P.O..
Map : Sketch map based on BUNA 4 mile to 1
inch.

Introduction.

The patrol occupied a total of 30 days, experiencing excellent weather conditions throughout. The patrol departed IOMA on 3th January and proceeded overland, crossing the GIRA and EIA Rivers, to FOFOI, in T.N.G., on the WARIA River. The WARIA was crossed here and the track followed up the North bank to again cross the WARIA at PEMMA. On the South bank and PAPUAN side, AGUTAMI was the first village reached. Travelling on tracks dug into steep mountain slopes high above the WARIA, the patrol moved up to UPUPORO visiting GOBE and IEMA en route. From UPUPORO, the WARIA River makes a sharp right-hand turn into T.N.G.; the patrol's route now lay up the AI-I River, a tributary of the WARIA, where KIRA, GIMINE, IUWERA and AVIHASA were visited. Moving towards the Small GOILALA, the village of SEDEMA was reached on the Upper GIUMU River, also a tributary of the WARIA. From here, a short trip was made to OIBO and TAKINOMA and return. Moving up the GIUMU River, IARIWA, in the Small GOILALA on the foothills of Mt. Albert Edward, was reached. The patrol then retraced its steps to the EIA River, where villages along this waterway were inspected before returning to IOMA on 2nd February.

A new glass-framed photogravure of His Majesty King George VI was presented to the people of KIRA Village to replace the original, awarded to these people for Loyal Service during the last War, which was damaged by vermin. A period of three days was spent at KIRA during which the picture was presented with due ceremony. To celebrate the occasion, WARIA people from far and near staged special dances and feasts for three days.

Diary.

4th January : Departed IOMA and proceeded to NINDEWARI.
 5th January : From NINDEWARI to BOVERA.
 6th January : Rest Day
 7th January : From BOVERA to FOFDI (TNG).
 8th January : Departed FOFDI and proceeded upriver by foot to PEMA. Crossed to the South bank and travelled up to AGUTAMI.
 9th January : Census and medical inspection at AGUTAMI.
 10th January : To GOBE. Census and medical inspection.
 11th January : From GOBE to IEMA.
 12th January : To UPUPORO.
 13th January : Rest Day at UPUPORO.
 14th January : To KIRA. Census of KIRA and GIMINE. Inspection of villages and hamlet of WAKADU.
 15th January : Moved up to IUWERA.
 16th January : At AVIHASA.
 17th January : To SEDEMA Village on the Upper GIUMU.
 18th January : To OIBO.
 19th January : To TAKINOMA.
 20th January : Return to SEDEMA.
 21st January : Climbed up to IARIWA in the Small GOILALA.
 22nd January : At IARIWA. Census and medical. Inspected village and hamlets.
 23rd January : Downhill to SEDEMA.
 24th January : To KIRA.
 25th January : At KIRA.
 26th January : At KIRA.
 27th January : Rest day.
 28th January : To AGUTAMI.
 29th January : To FOFDI.
 30th January : To BOVERA.
 31st January : To DABARI. Visited TAVE and BOKE en route.
 1st February : To NINDEWARI.
 2nd February : Returned to IOMA. Conclusion of patrol.

Native Affairs.

The patrol's visit to the WARIA was made particularly pleasant by the hospitality and co-operation shown by the people. There was no dearth of readily available carriers, who cheerfully performed their tasks; payment for food, abundantly supplied to the patrol, was refused by the people.

Enquiries were again made regarding the alleged settlement of GOILALA natives on the Upper SAPARUA River (vide Patrol Report No. 4/50-51.). People of IUWERA and AVIHASA disclaimed all knowledge of further settlements. At IARIWA, it was learnt that a few GOILALA natives were living on the headwaters of the GIUMU River, at a place named TOWABAI which is in proximity to the abandoned village of LOLOPA. A native of TOWABAI was questioned regarding his village. A tent will be taken on the next patrol to this area and investigations made into the alleged settlements at TOWABAI and on the upper SAPARUA.

Representatives of villages from all over the Papuan WARIA, and even a few visitors from the New Guinea side, assembled at KIRA Village on 25th January when a new photogravure ~~xxx~~ of His Majesty King George VI was presented to replace the original. The occasion was celebrated by feasting and dancing which lasted for three days and was concluded on the night of 27th January with a most vigorous dance introduced from KIBU Village (T.N.G.) as a finale. Personally carried from village to village, on its way to the KIRA Village, by the Village Constables, the photogravure excited great interest wherever exhibited.

After the presentation of the picture of the King was made at KIRA, a meeting of all Village Constables and Councillors was held. Various matters concerning the area were discussed and comments invited from the officials; upon encouragement a few of the brave passed some remarks. On my next visit it is hoped that will not be so reticent. The formation and function of village councils was one of the items discussed; the establishment of a council here, though, is prohibited by the lack of literate native capable of maintaining minutes and records of meetings. The extension of activities to this region by the Lutheran Mission and the opening up of schools may assist materially to overcome this disability - a few children from the area may be persuaded to attend the Administration school at IOMA.

A routine visit was paid to the EIA River villages on the patrol's return from the WARIA. The epidemic of Whooping Cough as mentioned in my Patrol Report No.2/51-52 has passed on and normal village life has been resumed.

Three cases were tried under Sections 78(1), 84(1) and 155(1) of the Native Regulations in the Court for Native Matters and three convictions were obtained. Two natives were sentenced to imprisonment at IOMA Gaol.

Agriculture and Co-operatives.

In contrast to the EIA River people, an abundance of native foods was available in the WARIA and Small GOILALA. Taro is the staple in the WARIA, while the GOILALA rely on sweet potato. English potatoes, cabbages and passionfruit also grow extremely well at IARIWA. Seeds of cabbage, turnip, parsnip, carrot, beetroot, beans, tomatoes and melons, obtained from the Department of Agriculture, were distributed on the patrol; small plots were made adjacent to some villages, and demonstrations in the planting of the unknown seed varieties given.

A rice hand-huller was supplied to the WARIA people last year by the O.I.C. of MOROBE. The huller has already been in use at IEMA, where the first rice harvested was hulled and eaten. Another half acre of rice has been planted up and nears maturity, while other plots are being prepared for planting. No other rice plantings were observed in the area. The poor operating efficiency of the hand rice huller is no doubt a deterrent to rice growing in this area.

Approximately 60 Kapok trees have been planted in and around AGUTAMI. IEMA Village also has a few trees. Kapok is used and sold to other people for the making of pillows, in fact the locals refer to the Kapok trees as 'Pila'.

A few people of BOVERA Village, on the EIA River, have lately become interested in the production of coffee and cocoa. Several of the enquirers were ex-C.R.T.S. Trainees of the HIGATURU Native Coffee Project and, as such, have a slight knowledge of

the methods employed in coffee production. They were advised to prepare their plantation plots, and then arrangements would be made for the supply of seed. Every encouragement will be given to the project and an effort made, if the venture is to be a co-operative affair, to organize the business upon correct Co-operative Society lines under the guidance of the Government.

Villages.

Every house in all villages visited during the patrol was inspected. Instructions pertaining to the repair of dwellings were issued to the occupants wherever found necessary. The criticism to be found with most WARIA houses was in regard to roofing. The majority of houses needed roofing repairs.

Houses, in general, were well and solidly constructed and the villages neatly laid out presenting a pleasant appearance. No village can be singled out for special mention as they were all of the same high standard.

The use of adzed timber and nails in house building is certainly growing ever popular. Most school buildings and Mission Churches are built of adzed timber.

The houses in the Small GOILALA follow the usual mountain peoples' fashion of being so built to shelter the greatest number of inhabitants in the smallest confinement as a means of keeping warm. Dwellings here, owing to the comparative lack of sago and grass building materials, are constructed of bark and wooden palings. Viewing some of the attempts of these people to cut planks for houses with their axes. I told the Village Constable that on his next visit to IOMA, I would give him two adzes to be used in adzing timber for the building of a new Rest House and village dwellings.

On arrival in the Small GOILALA, it was found that many houses had suffered considerable damage from the strong winds that had been blowing for a few days previously. The hamlet of KAKEIIO, in the path of the full blasts, had been razed and scattered over the hillside, fortunately no one suffered any physical injury. In company with the village officials, I selected a new site for the hamlet on a part of the hillside which offered more protection from prevailing winds.

Houses in the EIA Villages have been dealt with in my Report No.2/51-52 of December 1951. Those people who were instructed to make repairs and additions to their dwellings or build new houses were found to be making satisfactory progress. BOKE Village is to be re-built as the people have found that the ground upon which the present village stands becomes too boggy in the wet season. A new site has been selected adjacent to the present village. Under the stimulus of a new Village Constable, considerable work has been done in DABARI Village which presented a much cleaner picture this trip.

no attempt has been made by the WARIA people to carry out any of the suggestions made by Mr.A.M.Bottrill, P.O., in his Patrol Report No.4/50-51, in regards to the Mission Settlement at SEKARI, near IUWERA. The settlement was again inspected this trip with the Mission teacher and village officials of IUWERA. At a meeting of WARIA Village Officials at KIRA, the matter was again discussed and Councillor PUOVA of IUWERA offered to supervise the building of new quarters and the general reconstruction of the settlement. A new plan for the buildings was drawn up at the meeting. The new school buildings are to be set out in the form of a hollow square and each dwelling set sufficiently far apart from each other as not to constitute a fire

a fire hazard. Councillor PUOVA is a progressive and intelligent official who, with the assistance of the people, should be able to do an adequate job.

Rest Houses in the area are exceptionally well built, with pride taken in their construction. The Rest House at IUWERA is particularly noteworthy. This building is constructed almost entirely of adzed timber and measures approximately 40'x40'; some of the posts supporting this 'palace' are at least six feet in girth. Other Rest Houses also show signs of craftsmanship in carpentering and thoughtfulness in design.

Village Officials.

Village Constables in the WARIA and Small GOILALA were most co-operative and hospitable to the patrol. All appear to have a good control over the people and ~~xxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ show a keen interest in their work.

No.41 Village Constable IARO of SEDEMA is growing aged but is still able to hold down his position satisfactorily. He states that he will resign as soon as he can find a suitable person capable enough. It is believed that this man was responsible for saving a Patrol Officer's life during the war, by preventing a Japanese prisoner from shooting him.

A recommendation for a new appointment to replace No.43 Village Constable EDENA of OIBO, who has resigned his position, will be made on the appropriate form. TATARA of TAKINOMA was selected, in conference with the Councillor, to fulfil the vacancy.

No.37 Village Constable PARU (L.S.M) of KIRA still remains the outstanding official of the area.

Roads.

Except for the track from OIBO to TAKINOMA, all other roads traversed were in excellent condition.

The track from OIBO to TAKINOMA runs for the main part in the beds of streams. That portion that does pass over firm ground is rough, steep and ungraded. The Village Constable was requested to cut a new straight path over the hills, which should take the road out of the creeks and shorten the walking distance. Once the new road is cut, then some thought can be given to the task of grading it. Picks and shovels will be made available for the job.

A few alterations and repairs needed on the SEDEMA-AVIHASA road were pointed out to the SEDEMA Village Constable. His people are already engaged on the task.

In discussion with the WARIA Village Officials at KIRA, it was decided that the 'back' road from TAKINOMA to IOMA should again be re-opened. In past years, owing to a lack of people in TAKINOMA Village, the road was allowed to fall into disuse and become overgrown. Officials claim that though the road consists of three days walk without sighting a village, it is still far shorter and easier for them to walk than to come down the WARIA to FOFOI, where they pay exorbitant amounts to be ferried across the River, then walk across to IOMA through the EIA and C GIRA areas. It was therefore resolved that each WARIA village would supply some men to tackle the task of cleaning the road, constructing bridges over the various creeks and rivers and building overnight barracks - the Government will also assist in the initial work. The work will commence on a day to be set by the O.I.C. of IOMA.

Education.

In the WARIA, the Lutheran Mission have two stations staffed by native evangelists and teachers who give a rudimentary education to village children. The stations are at AGUTAMI and IUWERA, with a new station being built at SEDEMA.

The standard of education reached by children attending these schools could not be ascertained on this visit, as the schools were still in recess over the Christmas holiday period. From speaking with some of the teachers, I consider that the standard would not be very high.

Information, required by the Education Department, in regard to the schools, is as follows:

School	Villages Catered For.	Teachers	Students		Total.
			Male	Female	
AGUTAMI	AGUTAMI, PEMA, GOBE, IEMA.	1	55	19	74
IUWERA	UPUPORO, KIRA, OIBO, GIMINE, IUWERA, AVIHASA, SEDEMA, IARIWA.	2	81	63	144

The Anglican Mission also conducts a school for children at BOVERA Village on the EIA River. Attendance figures were not available as the teacher was absent at the time of the patrol's visit.

Once the Administration school at IOMA commences classes this year, it may be possible to accept a limited number of students from these areas for higher schooling.

Census.

The annual census revision of the WARIA and Small GOILALA was carried out during this patrol.

Statistics show that the number of deaths in the WARIA exceeds births by five. This is probably due to two occurrences: the Mt. Lamington Eruption in which eight people from the WARIA lost their lives and a slight epidemic of Whooping Cough in the area last November which caused the deaths of a number of children in the 1 to 5 age bracket.

Of the 52 WARIA and 13 GOILALA men working in the Northern Division, the majority are employed at the MAMBA RUBBER ESTATE at KOKODA. The R.P.C. employ most of the WARIA working outside the District.

Ten children are absent from the villages at Mission schools in T.N.G..

It is pleasing to note the increase in the number of people present at TAKINOMA. Last year, this village was practically deserted, with the majority of men, accompanied by their dependents, absent at work at KOKODA. A few have now returned to settle in the village.

Native Enterprise.

A small trade store, native owned and managed, still flourishes at IUWERA. At the moment, the store is temporarily closed as all stocks have been exhausted and the storekeeper has


went to KOKODA to purchase new stock from the European owned store of MAMBA Rubber Estates. Prices of goods are high, as stock is flown from KOKODA to GARAINA, then carried for two days from GARAINA to IUWERA.

Some natives at IMA have made a number of caps for themselves from plaited raffia-type material. Individual designs varied from berets, peaked caps to one resembling a London Policeman's helmet, however, they all served their purpose of warding off the sun's rays and keeping the head dry in wet weather.

Interest was shown in the wood-carvings that these people have been making as decorations for their churches. Life-like carvings of birds, fishes and reptiles predominate, though a few exaggerated carvings of typical WARIA heads are available. One church featured a carving of the Virgin Mary and Child, which considering the inexperience of these people in this art, was truly wonderful.

All people present at the second village were medically inspected by W.K.A. team which. Very local diseases were given and 25 people ordered to hospital for treatment. Lower WARIA people presented to hospital. WARIA crossed over to an hospital at GARAINA. W.K.A. reported to IMA hospital. GARAINA natives transferred to go to a Mission hospital near AUCORRA Patrol Post.

The W.K.A. of IMA village appeared most keen in his work and was eager to add as possible to his visiting list. His request for the names of IMA, IMA and IMA village in the papers was given to the officials of those villages who readily agreed to have his car team. The car team as W.K.A. has discussed at a meeting of village officials, all very agreement that some old post establishments were needed but the lack of adequate natives prevented any possibility of their being a part of the project.


J.A. Frew
Patrol Officer.

All villages were inspected, sanitation and hygiene was very good. Latrines were of the deep pit type and fly-proof; all rubbish is disposed of by burning. Villages were all clear and neat, most being ringed with a stout paling fence to exclude the pigs.


Patrol Officer.

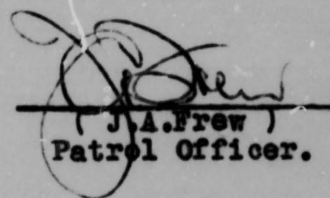
IOMA PATROL REPORT NO.3/51-52.Health.

In October of last year, it was reported to me that the people of the WARIA had contracted the Whooping Cough, which was sweeping through the whole District at that particular time. Work in vaccinating children in other areas prevented an earlier patrol to the WARIA. Fortunately, however, it appears that the whooping cough which spread to the WARIA was only slight and did not spread throughout the whole of the valley villages. Deaths, 27 in all, among children in the 1-5 age bracket appear above normal for this small population of 1,233 persons. The cause can probably be laid to the whooping cough. The figures are highest at AGUTAMI, GOBE and IEMA Villages, which were the first visited on this patrol.

All people present at the census revision were medically examined by N.M.A. John KERARI. Many local treatments were given and 35 people ordered to hospital for further treatment. Lower WARIA people proceeded to MOROBE Hospital, middle WARIA crossed over to an Aid Post at GARAINA (T.N.G.), whilst Upper WARIA reported into IOMA Hospital. GOILALA natives from IARIWA preferred to go to a Mission Hospital near APOROTA Patrol Post.

The N.M.A. at PEMA Village (T.N.G.) appeared most keen in his work and was eager to add as many villages as possible to his visiting list. His request for permission to visit AGUTAMI, GOBE and IEMA Villages in the Papuan WARIA was referred to the officials of those villages who readily agreed to the idea and were pleased to have his services. The training of suitable lads as N.M.A. was discussed at a meeting of village officials at KIRA, all were in agreement that some aid post establishments were needed but the lack of literate natives prevented any possibility of their being a post at the moment.

All villages were inspected. Sanitation and hygiene was very good. Latrines are of the deep pit type and fly-proof; all rubbish is disposed of by burning. Villages were all clean and neat, most being ringed with a stout paling fence to exclude the pigs.


 J.A. Frew
 Patrol Officer.

ICOMA PATROL REPORT NO.3/51-52.

Report on Constabulary.

No.3189 Constable ADAVI.

A most capable and experienced Constable. Reliable and invaluable on patrol. Worthy of promotion.

No.1835 Constable IVAU.

Of average ability only. Mountain walking proved too difficult for him.

No. 6233 Constable TUMANE.

A reliable and efficient young Constable. Responsible and cheerful at all times. Experience will make him good N.C.O. quality.

I think the attitude with regard to the presentation of His Late Majesty's picture typical of Sepangs were so universally loved and cooperative as these waris people visited by Mr. [Name] pre-lance would indeed be few.

With regards to the alleged presence of Gollala people of the Separus River (page 2) - this has been going on for years and seasons have now been found there - hunting parties sometimes extend their travels thereto and perhaps a fugitive may find his way there, but it was not their habit to remain.

[Handwritten Signature]
Patrol Officer.

[Handwritten Signature]
District Commissioner

No Dances
[Handwritten Signature]
2/12

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/8/1952

File 30-3-1/731

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPCNDELTA.

24th March, 1952

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

IOMA PATROL REPORT No. 3/51-52

Forwarded herewith.

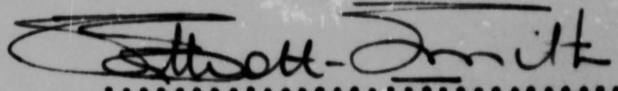
Mr. Frew has presented this report very well indeed and I feel that native affairs in the Waria area are most satisfactory.

The people have always been delightful and made it a pleasure for Officers to visit them.

I am glad the back road to TAKINOMA is being opened and Mr. Frew is to be congratulated on his initiative - it saves miles of back tracking.

I think the attitude with regard to the presentation of His Late Majesty's picture typical - if Papuans were as universally loyal and co-operative as these Waria people visited by Mr. Frew our problems would indeed be few.

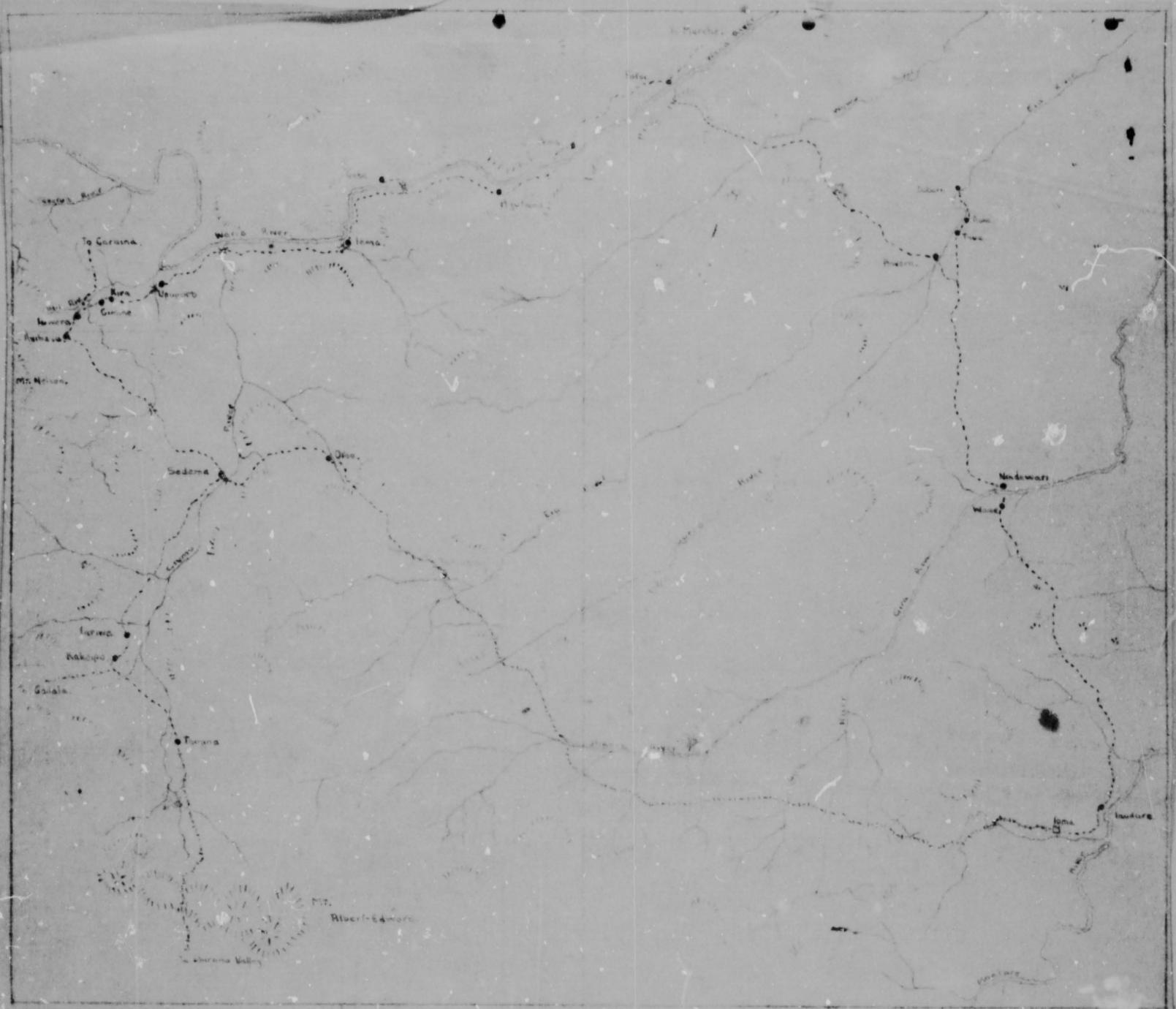
With regards to his remarks re the alleged presence of Gailala people in the upper reaches of the Saparua River (page 2) - this has been going on for years and seldom have any been found there - hunting parties sometimes extend their travels thereto and perhaps a fugitive may find his way there, but it was not their habit to remain.


.....

a/District Commissioner, N.D.

SE-S/BA

Mr. Davies
[Signature]
31/3



IONA, NORTHERN DIVISION

- Legend:
- Station
 - Trail
 - River

Scale:

1 inch = 1 mile

Drawn by

G. H. Cook



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN (IDMA) Report No. 4 OF 51/54

Patrol Conducted by S. H. BREW - P.O.

Area Patrolled EIA-GIRA - MAMBARE RIVER (BINANDERE)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

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

Duration—From 10/3/1954 to 28/3/1954

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services NOV/1954

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

Map Reference REVEA P/R 2 OF 51/54

Objects of Patrol 1) GENERAL INSPECTION
2) 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 £.....

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
Northern Division,
I O M A.

26th April, 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

Reference : Patrol Report No.4/51-52.
Patrol By : J.A.Frew, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled : EIA-GIRA-MAMBARE RIVER (BINANDERE)
Nature of Patrol : (a) General Inspection
(b) Routine Administration.
Date Departed : 10th March, 1952)
Date Returned : 28th March, 1952) Duration 19 days.
Patrol Accompanied By : 1 R.P.C.
1 N.M.O.
Last Patrol : November, 1952, by J.A.Frew, P.O..
Map : Refer Patrol Report No.2/51-52.

Introduction.

The patrol was of a purely routine nature. The area was quiet and orderly, with the majority of the people busily engaged in clearing new garden lands.

The BINANDERE live in an area, North-east of the IOMA Government Station, which is bounded on the Western and Eastern sides by the EIA and MAMBARE Rivers and on the North by the coastline extending from the EIA River mouth to DOUGLAS Harbour. The country is, generally, low-lying with large areas of sago palm swamps.

Though the patrol was carried out during the 'wet season', no adverse weather, sufficient to delay its progress, was experienced. Rivers were noticeably higher than usual, especially the MAMBARE which commenced overflowing its banks on the lower reaches.

Diary.

- 10th March : Departed IOMA at mid-day and proceeded to NINDEWARI arriving at nightfall.
- 11th March : Crossed over from the GIRA River to BOVERA village on the BIA River.
- 12th March : At BOVERA.
- 13th March : By canoe down the BIA River to DABARI, visiting TAVE and BOKE en route.
- 14th March : By foot from DABARI to USI.
- 15th March : Inspected USI and then proceeded to NINDEWARI.
- 16th March : Rest Day.
- 17th March : To BAIWARI, visiting ONOMBATUTU, KARUDE and AINSI en route.
- 18th March : To KOTAURE by canoeing down the GIRA River.
- 19th March : By canoe to the mouth of the GIRA River, thence across MAMBARE BAY to MAMBATUTU.
- 20th March : Inspected MAMBATUTU and MANAU. M.L.KATUNA arrived MAMBARE BAY with Mr.S.T.Rohde, P.O., on board.
- 21st March : Per launch to DEWADE Mission. Inspected DEBOIN. Spent night at DEWADE as guest of Rev.Archdeacon Gill.
- 22nd March : Departed DEWADE and proceeded up the MAMBARE River by canoe to BIA Village.
- 23rd March : Rest Day.
- 24th March : Down the MAMBARE by canoe to TAUTUTU and thence to MAMBATUTU.
- 25th March : To NINDEWARI by foot. Inspected WADE.
- 26th March : Returned to IOMA.
- 27th March : Inspected LAUDARI.
- 28th March : To LAUDARI, thence by canoe down the MAMBARE to BORUTUTU and return to IOMA.

Native Affairs.

In January, several natives of BOVERA Village requested me to supply them with some coffee seeds which they intended to plant in an area of ground adjacent to the village. Their object was to raise coffee on a commercial basis and also for their own consumption. The movement was encouraged and the prospective planters informed that seeds would be supplied as soon as the plots had been prepared. (It was hoped to obtain seed from coffee areas around the POPONDETTA Sub-District). A start has, as yet, not been made to clear the ground for the seed, as the people state that they have been preoccupied over the last month with clearing and planting their new garden lands and with various village chores, however, they expect to have the project underway very soon. The project seems to be under the control of V.C. JIGEDE of BOVERA who, as a C.R.T.S. Trainee, has had experience with coffee growing at the HIGATURU Native Coffee Project.

The USI GOLD SYNDICATE which prospects for gold on the UMUTU Creek, above USI Village, has produced no gold for the last six months. This lack of interest is due, no doubt, to the small return being obtained as compared to the effort being expended to win the gold. The Syndicate was advised several months ago that they might find it more profitable to transfer their efforts to other areas which had not been worked by Miners pre-war. HOBART GIRI, who controls the syndicate, is now considering turning his attention towards opening up a trade store.

The MAMBA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, name as per receipts issued, under the control of the Chairman, JACOB KIMAN, operates in the area visited. At present, the activities of this 'co-op' are mainly directed towards making copra for sale to a coastal trading vessel operating out of

Native Affairs (Cont.)

SAMARAI. The dry nuts used in making the copra are obtained from villages on the EIA, GIRA and MAMBARE Rivers. JACOB KIMAI has also shown interest in operating a trade store at MAMBATUTU Village and was therefore advised of the lawful requirements before he can commence trading legally.

The people of DEBOIN, though apparently still associated with the MAMBARE 'Co-op' controlled by JACOB KIMAI, have decided to prepare their own copra and market it independently of the MAMBARE Co-op'. Approximately twelve bags of copra have been prepared and will be shipped to SAMARAI by next vessel for sale.

Agriculture.

Taro is the prime food of these people and, in times of shortage, is supplemented by sago, of which there is any amount. Bananas, pumpkin and sugar cane are also grown and occasionally a small quantity of sweet potatoe. MIMIA (New Guinea Asparagus) was abundant during the patrol's visit; this crop apparently matures during the months of January to April.

There was evidence of a slight shortage of food in some villages due mainly to the fact that the old gardens have been eaten and the new crops had not yet matured. Sago making parties have been busy, however, to cover the shortage.

The burning of newly cleared garden areas was hampered during the month by the continuous rains that fell. Crops planted during the Christmas period have grown exceedingly well and should ensure a plentiful supply of food over the next few months.

Villages.

KUREREDA Village was not visited on this patrol as it lies on the route to another patrol area and will therefore be visited at a later date. All other villages in the area were inspected and found to be clear and generally satisfactory.

BOKE Village, on the EIA River, is being re-built. The new village site was inspected and marked out. A well built and suitable type of house was selected as the standard dwelling to be erected by these people on the new site.

The village of TUBI may soon be abandoned as the people have been clearing some ground between TUBI and BAIWARI, on the GIRA River, preparatory to building a new village which will be named JEMANA. Some advice on housing and village planning was given to the Village Officials and other instigators of the move. The area will be visited again within three months to observe progress made.

Four families have moved downstream from the village of KOTAURE to a site adjacent to the old village of IAJUWARI. KOTAURE Village is a composite village of the people of BATARI, IAJUWARI and KOTAURE Villages which was built last year on the site of old KOTAURE. Some of the people, however, have become dissatisfied with the arrangements and conditions ~~ix~~ at KOTAURE and have decided to move downstream to a site closer to their food-bearing trees and gardening lands. The new site was visited and instructions regarding housing given. The move was not discouraged for I consider that there are also other people who are similarly discontented in KOTAURE and will soon desire to move.

Villages (Cont.)

Since my last visit, relatively little work has been done by the people of MANAU towards completing the construction of houses in their new village. The matter was discussed at a meeting in the village and the people were finally warned that if the village houses were not built within three months then Court action would be taken. The MANAU people have been living in temporary shelters in the new village for almost a year now whilst building their new houses - the temporary shelters were inspected and the majority condemned as being insanitary and overcrowded.

In contrast to MANAU, the people of DEBOIN have almost completed their village and, in comparison, it is superior to all other villages in this District in regards to cleanliness, housing and village layout.

Village Officials.

Attached to this report, see Appendix 'A', is a list of Village Constables and Councillors met during the patrol.

The attitude and work of the Village Constables was found to be generally satisfactory. The area appeared to be under good order and control.

Village Constable AIBUSI of MAMBATUTU resigned his position and TOTOWA of MAMBATUTU was selected to fill the vacancy. Papers relating to the recommendation of this man for V.C. will be forwarded separately.

Newly appointed Village Constables DERARI and TEUNGARI appear to be exercising good control over the villages under their care. They were further instructed in their duties as V.C.s.

At the request of the people, a councillor was elected for the new village-to-be of JIMANA. There were no other elections or changes in councillors.

Roads.

As was mentioned in my Patrol Report No.2/51-52, travelling over some of the roads in this area during the wet season was at times difficult and uncomfortable. Heavy rains during February-March had swept away bridges, filled the swamps and had made low-lying sections of the roads boggy and difficult to traverse. The IOMA-NINDEWARI road is the worst to suffer during periods of heavy rain. This road was for some considerable stretches, between APOSI Creek and IAUDARI Village, knee deep in water and on two occasions it was necessary to build rafts and float the patrol gear along some places, while the carriers swam. A considerable amount of work must needs be done to put this road into good order again.

The road from AINSI to MAMBATUTU was again walked during this patrol and was found to be in much better condition after the heavy rains that was anticipated. Several places need attention and the Village Constable of AINSI was asked to improve them.

The people of BOVERA, under the direction of V.Cs. WOKARI and JIGEDE, have done excellent work in draining those

Roads (Cont.)

sections of the roads leading to the village from the GIRA and into the village from the MARIA. Considerable work in draining and grading of hillside paths still remain to be done.

The bush track from TAVE to the main EIA-GIRA road has been cleared and put into good repair. The USI people have also a bush track leading from their village to the main BOVERA road.

Education.

The Anglican Mission operates twelve schools in the area, of which only one, at DEWADE, is under direct European supervision. The school at DEWADE gives instruction to pupils as far as standard 2 to 3, whilst village schools under native teachers, whose own education standard is often low, do not seem to go much past the alphabet stage. Children who show any scholastic ability in the village school are usually encouraged to attend the school at DEWADE for higher education and, later, may be given the opportunity of attending higher school at GONA and DOGURA.

The Administration have recently opened a school at IOMA under the charge of a capable and well trained native teacher. Children of Administration employees and from local ~~xxxx~~ villages attend the school.

Missions.

The Anglican is the only Mission which operates in this area. The head station is situated at DEWADE under the control of the Rev. Archdeacon Gill. Two other main stations, under the charge of ordained native priests, are at AINSI and IAUDARI. Almost every village has its own church in which the native Mission school teacher conducts services in the absence of ordained priests.

Courts and Enquiries.

Many minor complaints and disputes raised by the people during the patrol were settled out of Court. Most trivial matters were settled in conference with village officials and elders.

The Court for Native Matters sat whenever necessary and six convictions were recorded as hereunder :

N.R.O. Reg.	No.
101 (4)	1
101 (9)	2
101 (6)	1
80 (d)	1
118 (2)	1

Whilst visiting villages on the EIA River, upon information being supplied, investigations were made into the death of a baby newly born of GISIWG of BOKE. After various witnesses had been interviewed and statements taken, the mother of the deceased child was arrested under Section 291 of the Criminal Code and forwarded to POPONDETTA for trial.

IOMA PATROL REPORT NO. 4/51-52.

Health.


Probationer N.M.O. HENRY JUSTIN accompanied the patrol to gain experience in patrol work. He attended to all minor cases in the villages and, after inspecting the village people, arranged for the more serious cases to proceed to IOMA Hospital for treatment.

All the people in every village were inspected and a total of 74 persons, including 49 children, reported to the Hospital.

In villages on the coast and lower IAMBARE River the natives in need of medical treatment preferred to attend the nearby Anglican Mission at DEWADE. Archdeacon Gill, supervising the work of a trained native medical orderly, maintains a small hospital establishment for the treatment of local natives.

The matter of sanitation has slightly improved since my visit to this area last November. Construction of deep pit latrines is handicapped in this area by the shallow depth at which water is struck, however, officials were advised that shallow trench latrines would meet the requirements provided that they were wholly fly-proof. It is preferable that all rubbish be incinerated rather than buried and all officials were instructed to make this a daily chore.

Besides a whooping cough epidemic, which was mentioned in my Patrol Report No 2/51-52, the people of this area have also had to contend with an epidemic of influenza during the month of February. Fortunately, an experienced N.M.O. was available at that time to visit the villages and treat the sick.


J.A. Frew
Patrol Officer.

(8)

(7)

IOMA PATROL REPORT NO. 4/51-52.

Report on Constabulary.

No. 3190 Constable OPEU.

A reliable policeman of average ability. Always neatly and smartly dressed. Carried his duties satisfactorily.

See
n,


J.A. Frew.
Patrol Officer.

MAMBATUTU

DEBOIN

SIA

TAUTUTU

IAUDARI

BORUTUTU

MADE

MANDORO

WATOBAL

BOINABAI

JIBERA
EVIA

OWARI

DOGIO

DURURU

OIA
IAKAWARI
EWOWO

ENDOTO
TOPIDA
BARAI

GEUWA
NOINE
TOTOWA

WARAMI

GOBARA.

Appendix A.Village Officials of the EIA-GIRA-MABARE

<u>Village</u>	<u>Village Constable</u>	<u>Councill r.</u>
BOVERA	WOKARI JIGEJE	DENGORO BOGINO ANIKA.
TAVE	IAPURO	SINA
BOKE DABARI	DIRARI	SIGAMA ANCORO
USI	PITARO	POIA
NINDEWARI	GIAI MATABAE	TATA WARAWA OSIEMBO
KARUDE ONOMBATUTU	TEUNGARI	IAWOGO
AINSI	GAMBARI	ERUA
BAIWARI	IAWODE AIWA	DOMBU BATMA GONAI
KOTAURE	TAIMI	WARIDA GUNDARI KOVE WAMI
MANAU MAMBATUTU	TOTOWA	ORE DURURU
DEBOIN	MANDORO	OIA IAKAWARI ENOWO
SIA	WATOBAI	ENDOTO TOPIDA BARAI
TAUTUTU	BOINABAI	-
IAUDARI	JIBERA EVIA	GEUWA NOINE TOTOWA
BORUTUTU	OWARI	WARAMI
MADE	DOGIO	GOBARA.

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Ref.: 30/1

Sub-District Office,
Northern Division,
I O M A.

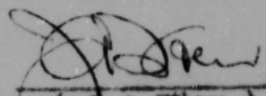
27th April, 1952.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.DELAY IN SUBMISSION OF
PATROL REPORT NO. 4/51-52.

On the conclusion of this patrol, I considered it necessary to proceed to POPONDETTA, at the earliest, for discussion with the District Commissioner on various affairs and problems affecting the administration of this Sub-District.

To this end, upon my return from patrol, I dealt with as much accrued correspondence and other matters as was possible and, with the District Commissioner's permission, proceeded to POPONDETTA. The stay at District Headquarters was slightly longer than anticipated.

A case under the provisions of the Criminal Code was also escorted to POPONDETTA for trial, at which I thought I may have been required as a witness.


(J.A. Frew) P.O.
Officer-in-Charge.

30-8-149

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/8/1952

File 30-8-1/859

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONETTA.

19th May, 1952

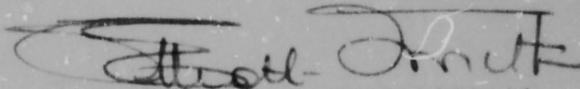
The Director,
District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MCVESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 1/51-52 IOMA.

This patrol was of a routine nature and does not call for lengthy comment - Mr. Frew's explanation attached regarding the delay in submitting his report is valid.

I have seen Mr. Frew at Ioma during the past week and discussed the activities of the various so-called co-operatives in the Sub-District and feel there is no cause for apprehension - my impression being that they are sincerely imbued with a spirit of achievement and the desire to do good for themselves.

My tour took me through the Aiga, Opi and Upu Mamba area and I was struck by the obviously regular improvement since my last visit there.



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

Copy to:-
C.I.C. Ioma.

M. J. Downes
27/5

28th May, 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

Subject: IOMA Patrol Report No.4 of
1951/52.

Reference is made to your memorandum 30-3-1/839 of the 19th May, covering the above report from Mr. J.A. Frew.

2. It is presumed that you will continue to take a close interest in matters relating to economic development. Although it is realised that many of these ventures are doomed to disappointment, care should be taken that too many failures are not permitted to occur as this may have a deadening effect on native initiative.

It may be possible for the natives to obtain better advice before they launch out on these schemes.

3. The flooding and destruction of roads in wet weather is not restricted to the Northern Division, but occurs all over the world.

Efforts to repair roads and bridges should be integrated with the seasons, so that wasted effort does not take place.

4. The general native situation seems very satisfactory.

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

P/M

mount
returned
Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN (IOMA) Report No. 5 OF 51/52

Patrol Conducted by S.A. FREN P.O.

Area Patrolled PIGA GROUP (OPI-KUMUSI RIVERS AREA)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 3

Duration—From 19/5/1952 to 31/5/1952

Number of Days 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10/19/51

Medical 5/7/1951

Map Reference BUMA 44:1" REVISED

Objects of Patrol 1) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

2) ROUTINE INSPECTION

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 £.....

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

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
Northern Division,
I O M A.

3rd June, 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

Reference : Patrol Report No. 5/51-52.
Patrol By : J.A.Frew, Patrol Officer.
Area patrolled : AIGA Group (OPI-KUMUSI Rivers Area)
Nature of Patrol : (a) General Administration
(b) Routine Inspection.
Date Departed : 19th May 1952)
Date Returned : 31st May 1952) Duration 13 days.
Patrol Accompanied by : 2 R.P.C.
1 N.M.O.
Last patrol : October, 1951.
Map : Overlay of BUNA Revised 4 mile to 1 inch series.

Introduction.

The patrol was carried out on foot during weather which remained fine and dry except for the last day of the homeward trek when heavy rain on the previous afternoon and during that day made walking difficult, especially over the log-walk crossing the USO swamps.

The area is being constantly visited by travelling Officers, constabulary and medical orderlies. The O.I.C. at IOMA has passed through the area three times during the past four months and has always found it quiet and orderly. This patrol found everything, as usual, to be satisfactory.

Diary.

19th May : Departed IOMA and proceeded to KUREREDA.
20th May : Walked from KUREREDA to GAIARI.
21st May : To PEIKIARI Village. Inspected GONININDA Hamlet.
22nd May : From PEIKIARI to KAKISUBU inspecting SARAITTI, UTUKIARI and AURIDA en route.
23rd May : Moved to GORISATA. Visited BORUGASUBU and IOVORUPE.
24th May : To USUINDARI.
25th May : Sunday - Rest Day at USUINDARI.
26th May : Travelled to POHO.
27th May : From POHO to SIAI via KIKINONDA and DIROU.

Diary (Cont.)

28th May : To OITATANDI inspecting the hamlet of BATURU en route.
 29th May : Proceeded to HURATA. Visited the hamlet of ORUBUSU.
 30th May : Again visited PEPINIARI.
 31st May : Returned to IOMA.

Native Affairs.

As already mentioned the area was found to be quiet and orderly. A few trivial complaints were dealt with and three natives were convicted in the Court for Native Matters for offences under Section 101 (6) of the Native Regulations.

The once strong co-operative movement, which included all villages in the area in its sphere of influence, is now a thing of the past, though a few of the leading officials of that movement still retain their titles of office.

The people of SIAI Village have shown enterprise by planting approximately sixty cacao trees in a plot near the village. The cacao site was inspected and the people indicated that provision was being made for further plantings of seeds obtained from a few trees near POHO.

The copra producers of OITATANDI Village appear to be enthusiastic with their new project, though I can not foresee a great measure of success for them as their coconut stands are not large and the difficulties of transporting the product to a buyer have not been fully realised.

A more than usually warm welcome was extended to the patrol during this visit; native foods were freely given in several villages, also the gift of one pig and a number of fowls was made.

Several of the Village Constables in the area had heard that this officer was contemplating a patrol to the WARIA and the small GOILALA within a few weeks time and so requested permission to accompany the patrol on its trip. Their request, no doubt, was prompted by a desire to see for themselves some of the mountainous country and people of which they have heard so much, especially the GOILALA people, and by an opportunity to trade for some of the 'fabulous' GOILALA pigs that are so highly prized on the lowlands, for armbands, feathers, tobacco and other native valuables. Their company would be acceptable.

Agriculture.

With the exception of BORUGASUSU, all villages were adequately supplied with food. The people of BORUGASUSU had arrived at the between crops stage and were then on a diet primarily of sweet potatoe, corn, bananas and pumpkin - sago is also available and sago-making parties were preparing for a visit to the swamps on the conclusion of the patrol's visit - the new taro crops should mature within two months. All villagers were actively engaged in clearing and planting new garden areas for crops which should mature about Xmas.

A group of people at OITATANDI are utilising a small coconut grove to make copra, of which an estimated two bags have already been produced. The copra will probably be shipped to SAMARAI for sale. Another village, KUREREDA on the MAMBARE River, is also smoking copra; they have prepared about five bags now and when the total reaches twenty, they will ship to SAMARAI from MAMBARE Beach.

Agriculture (Cont).

STANLEY TAGO of SIAI has been instrumental in encouraging his people to plant cacao trees in a plot adjacent to the village. Approximately sixty trees have been planted and should do exceedingly well in that area. The trees are now at an average height of a foot and all appeared to be healthy. As no shade had been provided for the young plants, the people were advised to plant crotalaria between the rows of cacao and to carefully weed around the young plants. TAGO was absent from the area during the patrol's visit so that full information on the groups aims and activities could not be obtained. Now that a copy of the 'CACAO Ordinance of 1952' has been received at this office, all information required will soon be collected and application made for registration under the relative section of the Ordinance.

Education.

At SIAI and GORISATA Villages, the Anglican Mission have two well established schools staffed by native teachers.

The low standard of teaching and the fact that schools are only open for about twelve hours a week means that children do not proceed much past the alphabet stage during their school-life. Pupils displaying any scholastic ability are encouraged to secure a fuller education at the GONA school under European teachers' guidance.

Missions.

Besides teaching children at SIAI and GORISATA schools, native teachers also conduct services in the churches, at these villages, in the absence of the ordained priests.

A native and European priest from GONA visit the area alternately every six weeks to hold services for the people and to inspect the work of the schools.

Village Officials.

Officials in the area proved pleasant and most courteous towards the patrol and the cleanliness of roads, villages and houses and the lack of complaints all testified to the good order and control that they exercise.

V.C.s OGOVE and BORARI have successfully supervised the construction of their new villages in which houses, mostly a variation of a basic design already explained in previous reports, are laid out around a square. This village layout is now in favour in this area, as most villages appear to have adopted it, and similar village layouts have been encouraged elsewhere in this Sub-District.

Disappointment is expressed at the lack of effort made by V.C. PENEMO to complete the building of his new village at PETIKIARI. The matter was later discussed at a meeting of the village people, councillors and V.C. concerned.

Elections for councillorship were held wherever found necessary. KERAU replaces Councillor GEGERA of GAIARI whose recent death was noted. SERUGE was unanimously elected as councillor of GORISATA.

Villages.

Villages were found clean and well-kept in all

Villages (Cont).

respects. Most villages throughout the area have been rebuilt or are in the process of being rebuilt.

Houses built in the new villages are a vast improvement on types previously constructed by these people. Most houses are commodious two-roomed buildings with a front verandah, while a few have kitchens attached. Though the majority of houses follow the same general style, a few of the more enterprising and skilful builders have attempted variations with most pleasing results; pride in their achievement was evident and they were roundly praised.

GAJARI and OITATANDI Villages are being rebuilt on plots adjacent to the site of the old villages. PETIKIARI, likewise, is being rebuilt. USUINDARI, POHO and KIKINONDA have now completed their building programmes.

Roads.

All roads are regularly cleaned and maintained by village people throughout the area.

That section of the road which crosses the USO swamps is in continual need of repair. Logs are used as a foot-walk to span the swamps, but lying in water they quickly rot and are constantly being replaced; further, heavy rains, causing flooding, sweep away the logs adding to the difficulties of maintenance. Pre-war, by the combined efforts of all people in the area, an earth causeway was laid across the swamp which, provided regular maintenance was performed, proved most successful. Village Constables of PETIKIARI, KAKISUSU, BORUGASUSU and UTUKIARI are favourably inclined to-wards carrying out the construction of this job again.

A jeep road now extends from SAIHO, HIGATURU Sub-District, through DIVINIKOIARI to HURATA, IOMA Sub-District, thence to OITATANDI on the KUMUSI River. The only work needed on IOMA section to make the road trafficable was the construction of a bridge and the covering and grading of several open drains, for the foot-road proved sufficiently wide enough and well drained to accommodate light traffic. However, it is noticed that one section of this vehicular road which passes over some low-lying ground near the IOMA- HIGATURU boundary has been proving difficult for vehicles to traverse; this section was pointed out to Village Constable BAUBA of HURATA and suggestions made as to how this section could be improved.

Ferryman are employed at crossings on the MAMBARE, OPI and KUMUSI Rivers. It is also noticed, that hardwood pylons have been erected at the OPI River crossing at PETIKIARI, also at UTUKIARI village where the road again crosses the OPI and others at the KOINTAPA Creek crossing near GORISATA. These were erected when it was expected that wire rope or fencing wire would be made available, on requisitions submitted, for the building of suspension bridges. It is expected that another ferryman will be engaged at the KOINTAPA crossing before the commencement of the next wet season.

Census.

The annual census revision of the area is not due until the latter part of this year, however, in the course of carrying out medical inspections of the people, the census books were checked and births, deaths and pregnancies noted.

Figures noted are as follows :

(5)

Census (Cont.)

Births	-	42
Deaths	-	32
Pregnancies	-	16


J.A. Frew
Patrol Officer.

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

IOMA PATROL REPORT NO. 5/51-52.

Report on Constabulary.

Reg. No. 1839 Constable WARA.

Discipline - Fair
Bearing - Fair
Co-duct - Good.


A- average Co-stable.

Reg. No. 7242 Constable AUA.

Discipline - Fair
Bearing - Good
Co-duct - Good.

With but two years in the service he is still relatively young and inexperienced, however, demonstrates keenness and ability to learn. Should develop into a good policeman.

Both Constables satisfactorily performed their duties.



(J.A. Frew)
Patrol Officer.

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

IOMA PATROL REPORT NO.5/51-52.


Health.

A medical inspection of all the people in the villages was made. About six major cases requiring immediate hospitalisation were found and despatched to the Medical Officer at SAIHO Native Hospital for treatment. In all 143 people were advised to seek treatment for their complaints at either IOMA or SAIHO hospitals. The following figures illustrate the incidence of morbidity in the area :

	Adults		Children		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Yaws	3	7	40	28	78
T.Ulcers	3	12	18	6	39
Abscess	-	2	2	4	8
Scabies	-	1	7	4	12
Infections	1	2	2	1	6

Sanitation in all villages was found to be satisfactory. Village Officials have provided villages with latrines dug as deep as the nature of the country will permit and have made them as fly-proof as possible. Rubbish in the village is disposed of by either burning or burial ; the latter appears to be the most favoured method though is to be discouraged, for often the rubbish lies uncovered in pits for weeks , until the pit is full, thereby defeating the very purpose for which they were dug.

At GORISATA, prior to the Mt. Lamington eruption, buildings suitable for an Aid Post were constructed by the people of surrounding villages. The eruption unfortunately interrupted staffing arrangements. The buildings are still in good condition and , if trained staff is available , the opening of the post is recommended.


J. A. Frew)
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>Village Constables.</u>	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Councillors.</u>
BIBIA	KUREREDA	JINGA
BAROHI	GAIARI	KERAU
BAKIHE	UTUKIARI	TUVIRAPA ESEKA
SEVAHE	KAKISUSU	IUMBURO HANINI
TEMA	GORISATA	EREVO SIRUGA SERUGE
AREPO	BORUGASUSU	UREVO TIKUMBARI ANDOLA
OGOVE	USUINDARI	AVARI PONGA
SORARI	POHO	SITE PANGAI ATARAPA AMBUARARI
OREPA	DIROU	KIMARA
DIHURU	SIAI	SIROTE
HOSEHU	OITATANDI	HANDAU KUMBA
BAUBA	HURATA	IOHI KUOPA KEPA
PENINGO	PETIKIARI	KOUNDA.

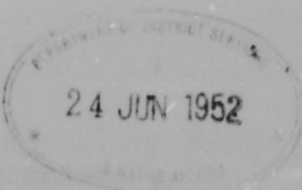
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/8/53 ✓

File 30-3-1/1037

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

19th June, 1952



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

PATROL REPORT No. 5/51-52 - IOMA.

Forwarded herewith - a routine patrol
calling for no special comment - affairs are
quite satisfactory.

Mr. Frew has a copy of the Cacao
Ordinance 1952 and will ensure that the provisions
are carried out in relation to the Siai project.

I am particularly interested in the USO
swamps crossing - the rebuilding of the paths across
will be a definite asset and, if regularly maintained,
will last for years.

Mr. Frew is now on the Upper Waria and
small Gailala patrol and I have asked him to return -
via the Chirna Valley - he should be absent about
6 weeks.

Stuart J. Inuit
.....
a/District Commissioner, N.D.

SE-S/BA

Copy to:
O.I.C. Ioma.

*Mr. Inuit
24/6*

30-8-153.

24th June 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

Subject: IOMA Patrol Report No.5 of
1951/52.

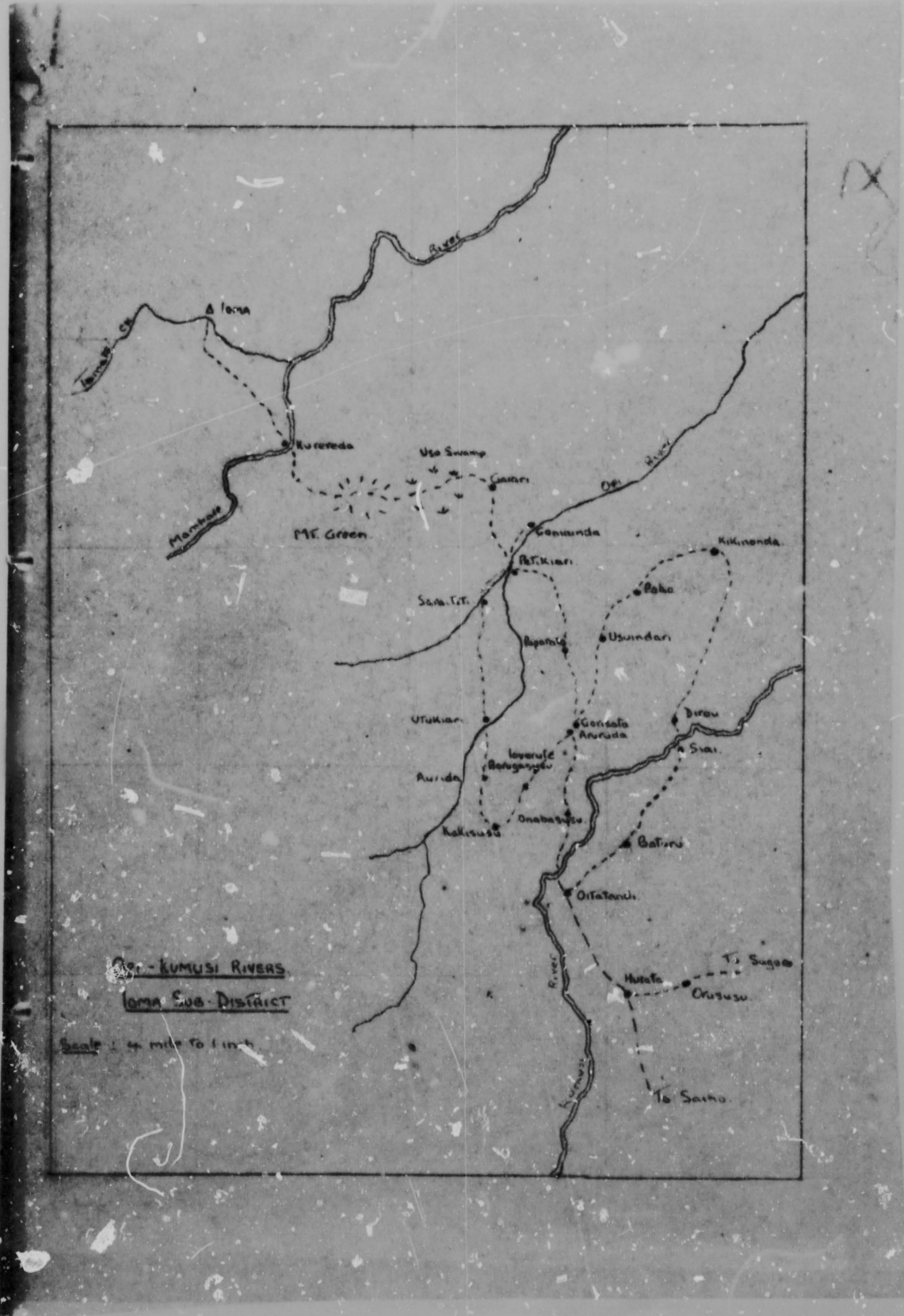
The above Patrol Report and your covering memorandum are acknowledged.

2. It is agreed that the report does not call for any special comment. The report is well presented and shows good progress in this area.

3. Whenever patrols visit villages it should be possible for a census check to be made as this is always considered useful in case there has been any startling changes as a result of sickness, migration or excessive indenture.

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

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Amount returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN (IOMA) Report No. 6 OF 51/52

Patrol Conducted by S A FREW P.O

Area Patrolled OPI - KUMUSI RIVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 1 R.P.C.

Duration—From 9/4/1952 to 25/4/1952

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10/19/51

Medical 8/19/51

Map Reference SEE P/R 5 OF 51/52

Objects of Patrol 1) VISIT POPONDETTA FOR DISCUSSION WITH D.C. ON SUB-DIST AFFAIRS. 2) GENERAL INSPECTION OF VILLAGES

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	£.....

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
Northern Division,
I O M A.

12th June, 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

Reference : Patrol Report No.6/51-52
Patrol By : J.A.Frew, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled : OPI-KUMUSI River villages .
Object of Patrol : Visit to POPONDETTA for discussions
with District Commissioner.
General Inspection of villages.
Date Departed : 9th April, 1952)
Date Returned : 25th April, 1952) Duration 17 days
Patrol Accompanied By : 1 R.P.C.
Last Patrol : October, 1952.
Map : Refer Patrol Report No.5/51-52.

Introduction.

In accordance with the District Commissioner's instructions contained in his memo 1-2-3/671 of 5th March, 1952, I proceeded to POPONDETTA, via OPI-KUMUSI Villages, to discuss various Sub-District affairs and problems.

During my passage along the main patrol road to POPONDETTA, a quick routine inspection was made of all villages, within IOMA Sub-District, situated thereon and officials were advised that a patrol would visit the whole area within two weeks of my return to IOMA.

Diary.

9th April : Departed IOMA and proceeded to OITATANDI. KUREREDA, GAIARI, PETIKIARI and GORISATA villages were visited and inspected en route.
10th April : Leaving OITATANDI the patrol passed through HURATA and DIVINIKOIARI to arrive SAIHO at 1400 hrs.
11th April : Easter
to Holiday
12th April : Period.
16th April : Day spent at SAIHO, during District Commissioner's absence in Port Moresby, arranging medical stores

Diary (Cont.)

- and discussing various matters with Medical Assistant in Charge.
- 17th April : At SAIHO awaiting District Commissioner's return. Attended to native's complaints.
- 18th April : Visit to POPONDETTA to consult with District Commissioner.
- 19th April : Discussion with District Commissioner.
- 20th April : Sunday.
- 21st April : Further discussion with the District Commissioner. Arranging transport of stores.
- 22nd April : Returned to SAIHO
- 23rd April : Arranged carriers and despatched cargo to HURATA.
- 24th April : Proceeded by vehicle to DIVINI KOIARI, thence by foot to HURATA. Inspected village and moved on to PETIKIARI.
- 25th April : Returned to IOMA.

Native Affairs.

Most officials and people were absent from villages engaged in gardening pursuits when I walked through on my way to POPONDETTA, however word was left requesting officials to report to me on my return trip. Most of the officials were able to comply with the request and though the speed of the patrol's movement did not permit a full inquiry into the native situation, from various conversations along the route, I gained the impression that the area was as quiet and orderly as usual.

Agriculture.

Native foods were in short supply in a number of the villages that I passed through. HURATA and GAIARI had little food to spare as new crops of taro had not quite matured. The shortage of this staple was being supplemented by the addition of sago to the diet.

Several large garden areas between PETIKIARI and OITATANDI were inspected. Crops of taro appeared healthy and natives estimated another two to three months before the first plantings of taro would be ready.

Villages.

GAIARI, PETIKIARI and HURATA are being rebuilt at the moment. GAIARI people have selected and cleared a site adjacent to the old village for building upon, likewise OITATANDI, while the HURATA people, who have been joined by folk from the hamlet of BASANANDA, have been content to remodel the old village and erect new houses therein. PETIKIARI was originally intended as a composite settlement of POTOMO, PETIKIARI and SARAITITI hamlets, however, continued friction caused the return movement of SARAITITI to its old site higher up the SISA River.

Discussions regarding housing were held with the respective officials concerned in the rebuilding of villages. Assistance was rendered in marking out housing lots in the new site of GAIARI.

Village Officials.

A representative group of officials from almost all villages were met on my return trip from POPONDETTA. No complaints were made.

Village Constable TEMA of GORISATA appeared to me

Villages Constables (Cont.)

to be an unprepossessing individual who is rather an unfortunate choice for the position. JIGARI, an ex Armed Constable and pre-war Village Constable, has returned to the village since TEMA's appointment and has requested permission to occupy the position of Village Constable again. JIGARI is popular with the people and so far as I can ascertain had a good record as Village Constable and also during his service in the R.P.C.. TEMA, himself, though not wishing to relinquish his position, has asked that JIGARI be appointed Village Constable to assist in controlling GORISATA, which he claims is too large for him to handle; this is not so as the population is only 170 persons, though indicates that pressure is being brought to bear upon TEMA to get JIGARI appointed. JIGARI's replacement of TEMA would probably be in the better interests of Administration.

Roads.

The log "catwalk" over the USO was found in poor condition after the weeks of heavy rains during the "wet" season. This and other bad sections of the road from thereon to GORISATA were indicated to the Village Constables with a request that they be improved. The grading of the track up the KUREMEDA side of Mt. Green was also suggested to the Village Constable of that village.

The motor road has now been extended from SAIHO through DIVINIKOIARI and HURATA to OITATANDI on the KUMUSI River. The District Commissioner motored over this road for the first time on 23rd April and declared it to be generally satisfactory. A few low-lying sections that he mentioned as needing attention were shown to the Village Constables responsible.

All roads were clean throughout the journey.

Carriers.

Carriers readily volunteered in the Ioma District and cheerfully performed their duty. Not so at SAIHO, however, where a number of natives of KOIPA village neglected to turn up to carry on my return trip.

Carriers were changed at all villages wherever possible.

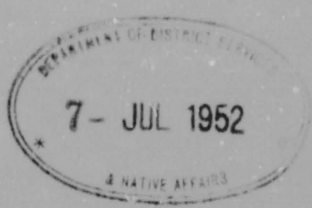
.....
J.A. Frew
Patrol Officer.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/8/157

File 30-3-1/4



Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.
1st July, 1952

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

PATROL REPORT No. 6/51-52 - IOMA.

This patrol was made under my personal instructions to Mr. Frew - there were many things I had to discuss with him.

Unfortunately I was called to Port Moresby on short notice and he spent a little longer away than was intended.

He was under the impression that a Patrol Report was not needed, hence the delay.

*But routine.
no special
Comments.*

*WR
M 2
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Stodd-Smith
.....
a/District Commissioner, N.D.

SE-S/BA

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ONS
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30-8-157.

14th July, 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Northern Division,
POPONDETTA.

Subject: IOMA Patrol Report No.6/51-52.

The above Patrol Report, together with your covering memorandum, is acknowledged.

2. It is agreed that it calls for no special comment.

Index
14/7
R.F. 14/7

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