NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CENTRAL

STATION: Sogeri

VOLUME No: 1

ACCESSION No: 496.

1956 - 1957

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: Sogeri & Port Moresby
ACCESSION No. 496
VOL. No: 1 : 1956-1957 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 7

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1-56/57	1-20	Redwood A.L.	P.O.	West Coast CD		20.8.56-8.9.56
[2] 1-56/57	1-16	Linsley G.	ADO.	Sogeri Valley	1 map	10.9.56-21.9.56
[3] 2-56/57	1-34	Linsley G.	ADO	Mountain Koiari POM. Sub-dist.	1 map	3.12.56-17.12.56
[4] 3-56/57	1-23	Linsley G.	ADO.	Mountain Koiari: Brown, Vanapa Headwaters		25.3.57-24.4.57.
[5] 3-56/57	1-20	Linsley G	ADO.	" " " " "	1 map	25.3.57-24.4.57.
[6] 4-56/57	1-13	Linsley G.	ADO	Sogeri Valley & Lower Vanapa River		27.5.57-21/6/57
[7] 4-56/57	1-12	Linsley G.	ADO	Duplicate of Above		27.5.57-21/6/57
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CENTRAL DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1956/57

SOGERI

Patrol No.	Officer Conducting Patrol	Area Patrolled.
P.M.1-56/57	A.L.Redwood	West Coast Census Division
Sog.1-56/57	G.Linsley	Sogeri Valley
" 2-56/57	G.Linsley	Mountain Koiari
" 3-56/57	G.Linsley	Mountain Koiari: Brown and Vanapa River Headwaters
" 4-56/57	G.Linsley	Sogeri Valley and Lower Vanapa River

Hire of Canoes	

CENTRAL DISTRICT

SOGERI SUB-DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:
1956/57

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CENTRAL Report No. SOGERI No. 1/56-57

Patrol Conducted by G. LINSLEY, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled SOGERI VALLEY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2

Duration—From 10/9/1956 to 21/9/1956

Number of Days NINE

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services October/1954

Medical June/1952

Map Reference Pt. Moresby 1 in. to 4 m. (Provisional)

Objects of Patrol Routine administration, including census, village inspections, native matters

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

NA.30-1-38

18th March, 1957.

The District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

SOGERI P/R NO.1 of 56/57.

The abovementioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

It is pleasing to note that the Koiari people are receiving some assistance at last. These people have been in contact with European civilisation for the past fifty years but little has been done for their material advancement.

It is pleasing to note that the population appears to be increasing.

No doubt the next patrol from this post will cover the Koiari villages to the boundary of the Biage people in the Northern District.

It would appear that citrus fruits grow well in the area. There would always be a market for this fruit in Port Moresby.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

P/A
18/3.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/1/38.

DRM/FS

P/R Sog.1/56-57/633

7th November, 1956

Assistant District Officer,
SOGERI.

PATROL REPORT SOGERI No.1/56-57

You appear to have got away to a good start with these people and I hope you can combine some of the more widely scattered hamlets to their betterment.

In particular the economic advancement should be adjusted. The Former well-meant but short-lived directions on the matter must not be allowed to recur.

I would like your opinion on the feasibility of roadside stalls for native produce during the weekends, in the SOGERI area. You might get one village to try it out for four weekends with regulated prices, and then consider its continuation or otherwise, on the results.

There is little I can say at this juncture except to hope you will shortly make available a similar picture of the Brown and Vanapa River areas. These combined reports will decide the nature of the Post to be established at SOGERI.

(D.R. Marsh)
Acting District Officer

cc. Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

P/R Sog.1/56-57/633

DM/FS

7th November, 1956

Assistant District Officer,
SOGERI.

PATROL REPORT SOGERI No.1/56-57

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(D.R. March)
Acting District Officer

cc. Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No.1 of 1956/57

PATROL CONDUCTED BY	: G. LINSLEY , A.D.O.
AREA PATROLLED	: SOGERL Valley.
OBJECTS of PATROL	: Routine Administration, including census, village inspections, native matters.
DURATION of PATROL	: Monday, 10th September, 1956 to Friday, 21st September, 1956.
NUMBER of DAYS	: Nine.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING	: Police : Consts.- 1 Interpreter : 1
CARRIERS	: Nil
PREVIOUS PATROL TO AREA	: Dept. of Native Affairs: October,1954 P.H.D. : June, 1952.
LAST CENSUS PATROL	: October, 1954.
APPENDICES	"A" - Report on Police. "B" - Sketch Map. "C" - Census Statistics.
REF.MAP	: Port Moresby 4m to 1 in.(Provisional).

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 1 of 1956/57

INTRODUCTION

. Native Administration from the newly established SOGERI Post was commenced with this patrol.

It would appear that there are three clearly defined patrol and Census divisions within the area administered from SOGEI : the Vanapa River system, the Brown River system, and the SOGERI Valley itself. The task of covering these divisions with routine and census patrols was commenced with the SOGERI Valley. Most of the villages in this area are accessible by road, and those that are not lie only a maximum of an hour and a half's walk away from the road, so that it was possible to cover the whole area by LandRover, thereby dispensing with carriers and considerably reducing the normal patrol period, and at the same time to keep in contact with the newly established Post.

A clear picture of the native population and situation throughout the SOGERI area has thus already been obtained and the basis laid for the conducting of further patrols inland to the headwaters of the Brown and Vanapa River.

DIARY

Monday, 10th. September, 1956.

Proceeded from Rouna Hotel by Land Rover along the Sogeri Road to the Kokoda Monument, turned left along the ILOLO road for a short distance, and then turned off along the HOMBROM Bluff road a short distance to the village of MANURINUMU. Took the combined census of MANURINUMU, IANEBEGAI and KALAKADOBU. Discussed various matters with the people, inspected the village.

Departing from MANURINUMU, returned to the Monument and then visited the two nearby villages of KALAKADOBU and IANEBEGAI.

Tuesday, 11th September, 1956.

Proceeded from Rouna Hotel by Land Rover to the Police Training Depot at Sogeri and thence on foot across the bridge over the Laloki River and up to MERIANI, 30 minutes walk away. Took the combined census of MERIANI and BODA. The FAKONAMU people also assembled here for census.

Proceeded further along, again crossing the Laloki, to BODA, near EILOGO Creek, 35 minutes walk away. Inspected the hamlet and returned via MERIANI to Sogeri.

Proceeded by Land Rover along the EILOGO Road to FAKONAMA. Inspected same and then returned to Rouna.

Wednesday, 12th September, 1956.

Proceeded from Rouna Hotel by Lanrover to Eilogo Plantation and thence to nearby OGATANA. Took the census, held discussions with people and officials, inspected the village.

At 12.30, continued on by Land Rover past NINOA Plantation to the former aerodrome site at Krakatana. Turned off here for a short distance and left the Land Rover on the banks of the Laloki River. Crossed the Laloki and proceeded on foot to nearby

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT - SOGERL No. 1 of 1956/57

DIARY

BEREBEI.

There being no census book in the village, was compelled to compile a new census. Discussed various matters with the people. Remained over night at the Rest House.

Thursday, 13th September, 1956.

Inspected BEREBEI, then returned to the Land Rover and proceeded to MOKONUMU. Took the census, held discussions with the people, inspected the village and then continued on to SABATANA. Once again census, discussions, and inspection and then proceeded on ffot 30 minutes walk to TOGONUMU. Census, routine administration. Returned to SABATANA, and then returned by Land Rover to Rouna.

Monday , 17th September, 1956.

Conveyed a prisoner to Port Moresby and then proceeded to MESIME Village on the right bank of the Laloki river below HOMBROM Bluff. Census, discussions, inspection, and then returned to Rouna.

Tuesday, 18th September, 1956.

From Rouna, proceeded by Land Rover along the ILOLO road, through ILOLO along the Kokoda Track to Mr. Bourke's sawmill, and thence to VESILOGO. Census, discussions and routine administration, and then returned down to road to the BISIANUMU turn-off; thence proceeded through BISIANUMU to the end of the track near the edge of the bluff. Leaving the Land Rover, proceeded on foot steeply down to and thence along GUBALOGA Creek to its junction with VESILOGO Creek, near which is GUBEBEGAI Village - a walk of about an hour and a half.

Took the census, held discussions with the people, inspected the village and then returned to the Land Rover. Proceeded back to Rouna.

Wednesday, 19th September, 1956.

Departed from Rouna by Land Rover and proceeded along the SOGERI road to KAILAKINUMU. Census, routine administration, and then travelled through SUBITANA along the JAWARERE Road to the Musgrave River. Proceeded to the nearby new village of LUBURU, took the census, held discussions, inspected the village.

Remained the night at JAWARERE Plantation.

Thursday, 20th September, 1956.

Left JAWARERE on foot at 7.45 and travelled down the Musgrave river for and hour and a half to DOE Village. Here again, census, routine admibistration, etc., and then returned to JAWARERE. Travelled back to Rouna by Land Rover.

Friday, 21st September, 1956.

Proceeded by Land Rover down the road to n ear the 14 mile, and then turned off to the left and proceeded about 4 miles into the hills to the composite village of VAIAVAI. Census, discussions, inspection, etc., and then returned to Rouna.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 1 of 1956/57

GENERAL

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The principal objects of this patrol was to commence the task of hastening the economic, political and social development of the much neglected KOIARI people by establishing closer administrative contact with them from the newly opened post at SOGERI.

As will be seen in a later section of this report, the necessity for the KOIARI's to improve, by their own efforts, their economic condition (and it is considered by the writer that no advancement which does not result largely from a people's own efforts can ever be a continuing effort), was strongly stressed at all discussions and, except in one instance, ready appreciation of this necessity and support for projects to achieve it, were received. Already, in some groups, communal projects have been commenced and in all areas the forming of scattered hamlets into larger village groups, the necessary precedent to the achievement of all forms of progress amongst this highly individualistic and disunited people, has been undertaken. It will be one of the tasks of native administration in this area to bring legitimate forms of pressure to bear in order to prevent these larger groups from again fragmenting into inacessible, ridge-top hamlets of two or three houses scattered through the bush which, in the past, has been such a major contributing cause of the lack of advancement amongst the KOIARIs.

Theye are a thoroughly settled and law-abiding people whose general standard of education, though still low, is above that of most inland people. Depopulation over the last twenty-five years or so has been considerable and there are now only a thousand KOIARIs left in the SOGERI Valley, but it is felt that the lowest mark has probably now been reached and with the collection into larger groups near the main roads, whereby the fostering of new interests in the form of projects for their economic development is made practicable, and medical attention in the event of epidemics can more readily be made available, a steady natural increase should become evident in the next few years.

CENSUS.

A most unsatisfactory situation with regard to the statistics of the SOGERI Valley exists. Census patrols have been few and far between; the cards for the recording of village population statistics and visits of patrols have not been kept; where a replacement book has been issued, the census figures from the old book have not been entered; and in recent years it would appear that the books have been compiled by raw cadets sent out from Port Moresby to conduct the census who have never been instructed in the method of compilation of names in family groups. Worthwhile census statistics for the entire post-war period therefore do not exist, but it is intended, when time permits, to go through the existing patrol reports and endeavour to extract census figures from them as the basis ofaproper statistical record of the SOGERI Valley population.

The last census was taken in 1954 and the good birth rate for this period, together with the two to one excess of births over deaths, give cause for optimism concerning the future increase of what hitherto has been a steadily declining

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 1 of 1956-57

GENERAL

population. This is the fifth census patrol that I have conducted into the inland portions of the Port Moresby-Rigo areas, and the first in which I have recorded such a preponderance of births over deaths.

The percentage of adult-able bodied males absent at work - twenty-seven- is not critically high and in fact, when it is considered that most are employed on plantations in the SOGERI Valley, the situation with regard to absentee native labourers is quite satisfactory.

HEALTH & HYGIENE.

The natives throughout the SOGERI Valley are fairly well served with medical aid posts : there is a hospital conducted by the S.D.A. Mission at BISIATABU; there is an Aid Post conducted by the N.M.O. at the Police Training Depot and there are the various plantation hospitals - all well supplied with drugs, etc. In addition, Dr. Janosek conducts a monthly clinic at the Police Training Depot for mothers and children. Again, for all serious cases, an ambulance is readily obtainable from Port Moresby.

It was not surprising, therefore, to find the standard of health was generally good. A Contributing factor, of course, has been the amalgamation of small, scattered hamlets into larger villages situated on or near the main roads, where the people are readily accessible, should serious outbreaks of sickness occur, and from which they can themselves readily seek treatment. In this regard, it is, I think, significant that the only village where an unusually large number of deaths was recorded was DOE, the furthest village out, an hour and a half's walk beyond JAWARERE Plantation down the Musgrave River.

Many new latrines and rubbish pits and outhouses had obviously been constructed hurriedly upon receipt of the news of the imminent arrival of the patrol, but, generally speaking, hygiene arrangements in all villages were adequate.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Talks were given in all villages concerning the importance the Administration attached to the economic development of the KOIARI people. The contrast was drawn between the various enterprises being engaged in by the coastal people to their economic betterment, and the lack of such enterprises amongst themselves and their consequent comparative poverty, and they were told that it was the desire of the Administration that they, no less than the coastal people, should also advance economically.

The theme of the talks given was that the people must learn to crawl before they attempted to walk ; that in the

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 1 of 1956-57

GENERAL

initial stages of their economic development their projects must be communal and of a simple nature requiring little or no capital outlay, employing only their normal, traditional agricultural techniques and simple instruments. They must also be well within the capacity of their existing labour force. In other words, they must be limited to the clearing and planting of normal native gardens whose produce was reserved solely for sale as a cash crop. The urgent need to acquire capital, if they were to progress beyond this simple stage, was stressed, and it was impressed upon them that it was most essential that all cash received from the sale of crops be banked in a village fund, and not dissipated by being distributed to all who had taken part in the project. Only when sufficient funds had accumulated could they consider the next step of planting such crops as coffee, cocoa, hill-rice etc., because all of these crops required a certain amount of plant and equipment in their planting, growing, harvesting and processing. Assurance was also given them that every assistance would be granted in the transportation and disposal of their crops of native foods, and that the Administration itself would take a great deal of them.

Enthusiasm for, and appreciation and understanding of, the ideas expressed, were notable in most villages; in fact certain of them, such as BEREBEI, KAILAKINUMU and FAKONAMA already had communal gardens in production and many others had discussed the matter and in some cases agreed upon the site for the garden and done some c learing. The exception was MANURINUMU.

Sporadic attempts in the past to assist in the economic development of these people, which have not been consistently pressed or followed up, have done more harm than good. In 1951 certain of the MANURINUMU and KALAKABABU people were persuaded to form a Rural Progress Society. Originally there were 37 members, but these have dwindled to twenty-two. It is now almost two years since any produce was sold and money deposited in the bank. Apparently not a great deal has been done to follow the progress of the projects, or to encourage the people to persevere and the poor return for the labour and effort expended on the project convinced the single men that they could earn more money for less effort by working on the plantations. It would also seem that the early projects were too ambitious and families found that they could not contribute the labour required for the project and at the same time adequately feed themselves. In MANURINUMU the reactions to proposals for a communal garden was therefore not favourable. The Village Officials and elders stated that they themselves would like to see another project commenced, but the people generally were against it. However, there is to be a meeting of the Progress Society shortly, at which I intend to be present, and it is hoped that continual persuasion, together with the good results obtained by the villages which have been persuaded to commence the growing of cash crops, and the hoped for continued success of such projects, will ultimately convince the MANURINUMU that they can become a worthwhile source of income which could eventually free them from their dependence for cash upon plantation labouring jobs.

VILLAGES AND HOUSES.

Many of the place names shown on the map no longer exist as inhabited hamlets. Theye were small hamlets of two or three houses widely scattered on the ridge tops away from the main roads, and in no small measure contributed to the backwardness and declining population of the KOIARI people. The KOIARI's are not a community minded people, preferring to live separated from from their neighbours as individual family groups in constantly changing garden hamlets , but persuasion and their own realisation that education , health and economic development are all dependent upon the establishment of readily accessible l arger groups, have resulted in a fundamental change from their traditional antipathy towards living in villages , so that the

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERL No. 1 of 1956-57

GENERAL

these hamlets have been abandoned in favour of larger settlements or groups of hamlets sited on or near the main roads.

However, in two instances there already have been breakaway hamlets formed from the larger composite villages of BEREBEI and SABATANA. As, in my experience, is so often the case, the conflict of authority and interests between a Village Constable and a strong-minded Village Councillor has been the main cause. In talks with them, the point was made that there was no objection to the people living in hamlets as such, but that it was their tendency to split into widely separated small hamlets which was the main cause of their backwardness and ignorance and that neither the Administration nor the Missions could provide teachers and schools, adequate medical treatment, and assistance for their progress for the inhabitants of a hamlet of two houses separated from its fellows by three or more hours walk along a rough bush track.

Although rusty iron roofs and bits and pieces of patches on walls give a shanty-town appearance to many of these villages, they are yet almost always attractive with their profusion of colourful crotons and other shrubs, flowers, palms and trees. Much new building was going on within the villages and without exception they were clean and tidy.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

Only a very few villages keep pigs. In S.D.A Villages , of course, the people are dissuaded by the Mission from doing so, but the principal reason would appear to be the damage done by pigs to gardens unless they are fenced ; the small numbers of the hamlets and the individual groups which make the gardens means that a considerable amount of extra work devolves upon each person if fences are to be made, and so they prefer instead to dispense with pigs. A certain number of fowls are kept in most villages.

In the two lower villages of VAIAVAI and MESIME, food, though adequate, was not plentiful. The drier climate , less fertile soil, and lack of good forested areas means that foodstuffs are more difficult to grow in any large quantity and are also limited to yams, Taitu and some taro. However here, as in all areas, fruits such as pineapples, mangoes, mandarins, oranges and lemons grow well.

In most other areas, all the above foodstuffs and fruits grow well, and also sweet potato, bananas and even granadillas in some cases. Generally, there was a good surplus of food in all of these villages and at SABATANA in particular a most tremendous yam and taitu harvest (for so small a village) was stacked in the houses and in a special enclosure, ready for the feast, in the centre of the village.

Most villages have groves of orange and mandarin trees, as was found to be the case in similar RIGO Villages and both the climate and the soil appear to be particularly well suited for the growing of citrus fruits. It is also an excellent pineapple area, especially further out in such villages as TOGONUMU, where there is a super abundance of them.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 1 of 1956/57

GENERAL

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK (Contd.)

Prickly pear was found growing in the two villages of FAKONAMA and BEREBEI. The FAKO NAMA people stated that they had obtained it from HAIMA Village near the Brown River. Both villages were growing it simply as an ornamental plant; there was one plant at FAKONAMA and two at BEREBEI. Whilst I am ignorant as to whether or not the moist, tropical climate of the SOGERI Valley would effectively control the spread of prickly pear, the village of FAKONAMA is only about three hundred yards from the boundary of Mr. Loudon's new Catalina estate, the forest on which is being felled specifically for the purpose of creating pasture land for cattle. Accordingly, both at FAKONAMA and BEREBEI instructions were given that the plants were to be uprooted and burned.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

Motor roads to all the plantations as far as SUBITANA are well formed and graded and their surfaces in excellent condition. A considerable amount of work involving major improvements to the entire length of the road from Port Moresby as far as KOITAKI is at the present moment being undertaken.

That portion of the KOKODA Road from ILOLO Plantation to the crossing of VESILOGO creek just beyond VESILOGO village is in a bad state of repair, principally brought about by European timber operators in the area hauling logs to the mill along it and thereby creating a great gutter in the centre. The bridge over the small creek at VILOLO Saw mill is also now out. Word has been received that the road is to be reformed and graded and permanent bridges put across the two creeks and the natives have signified their willingness to assist by clearing grass and undergrowth back from both edges of the existing road.

The former mule track between SUBITANA Plantation and JAWARERE has been improved by Mr, Pedersen to a road trafficable by Landrover. The road is only a narrow shelf clinging to the mountain side and there are some hair-raising bends and gradients, but Mr. Pedersen even has his own bull-dozer working on it and it is being improved continually. However, four-wheel drive and chains are necessary after rain.

Native tracks generally were adequately kept and were trafficable by landRover as far out as SABATANA.

REST HOUSES.

There are some excellent Rest Houses in this area, although it is not considered that the people should be asked to maintain rest houses at BEREBEI, SABATANA and TOGONUMU, each of which are only half-an-hour to an hour's walk from each other. There are no Rest Houses in the JAWARERE area, where the two new villages of LUBURU and DOE have been formed. The people were instructed to construct one Rest House at LUBURU, to serve both villages.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 1 of 1956/57

GENERAL

MISSIONS and SCHOOLS.

There is a fairly even distribution between the L.M.S. and S.D.A Missions throughout the area patrolled. In some villages half the people are adherents of the S.D.A. and half of the L.M.S. Missions, but in none is there more than the one catechist and school.

For so small a population the area is very well served by the elementary village mission schools, and there are very few children who would not be able to attend one of these. GUBA-BEGAI has a school but no teacher in residence at the moment, and the people were most anxious that the S.D.A. Mission should place one in their village. In addition to the village schools, there is the Education Centre at SOGERI to cater for more advanced pupils.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are some better than average Village Constables and Councillors in the SOGERI Valley villages, but in the case of MOKONUMU it was found that the Village Constable had not lived for several years in the village, did not even have a house there, and had, furthermore, gone to the neighbouring village of BEREBEI, under another Village Constable, and persuaded one section of it to break away and form another hamlet . His dismissal will be recommended.

In the village of SERATANA, one of the Councillors has formed a break-away hamlet. More serious, he refused to obey the Village Constable's orders to be present at the census and he and four other men of this hamlet were not present. They were subsequently brought to SOGERI, informed of the law concerning attendance at the census, and warned of the consequences of refusing to attend.

A new Village Constable to succeed the deceased Constable of DOE and NIGUBAIFA was selected, and several new Councillors were elected in various villages.

MAPPING.

The attached sketch map , which is simply a trace of the Port Moresby and UBERI 1 inch to 1 mile army maps, shows the location of all KOIARI villages now in the area .

It is hoped, within the next few months, to be able to produce a good patrol sketch map of the entire KOIARI area.

G. Linsley A.D.C

APPENDIX "A".

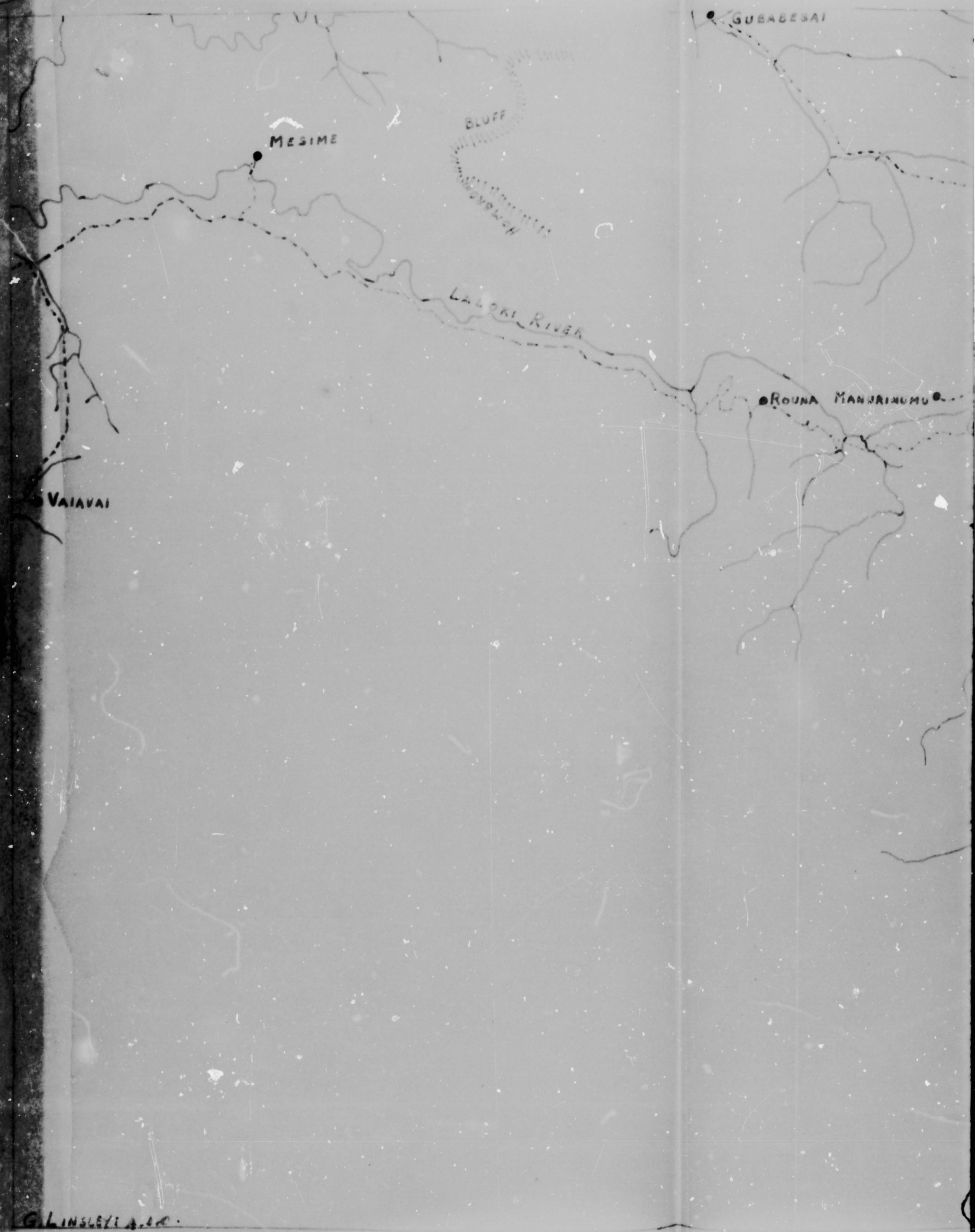
TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 1 of 1956-57

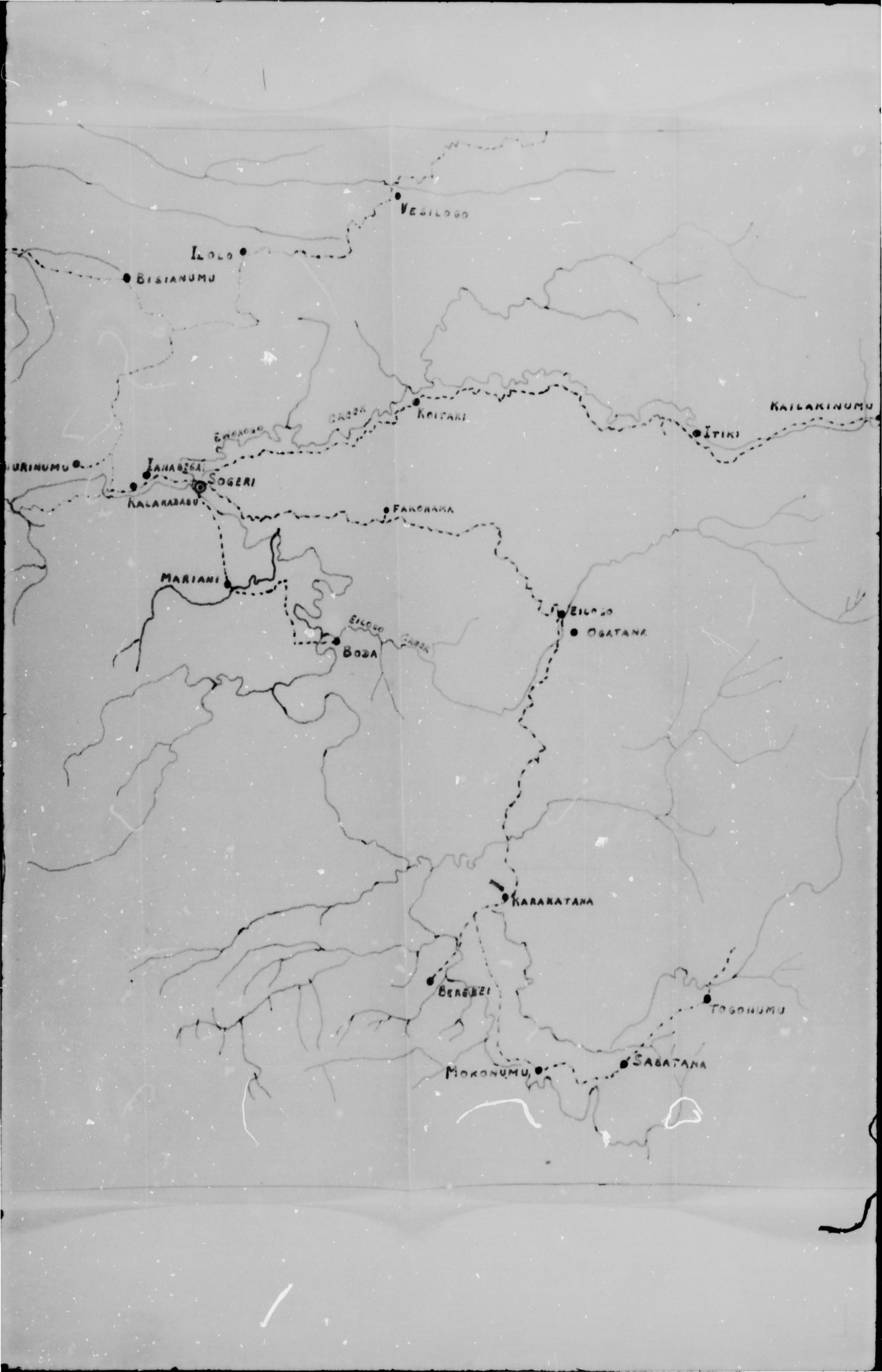
REPORT ON POLICE

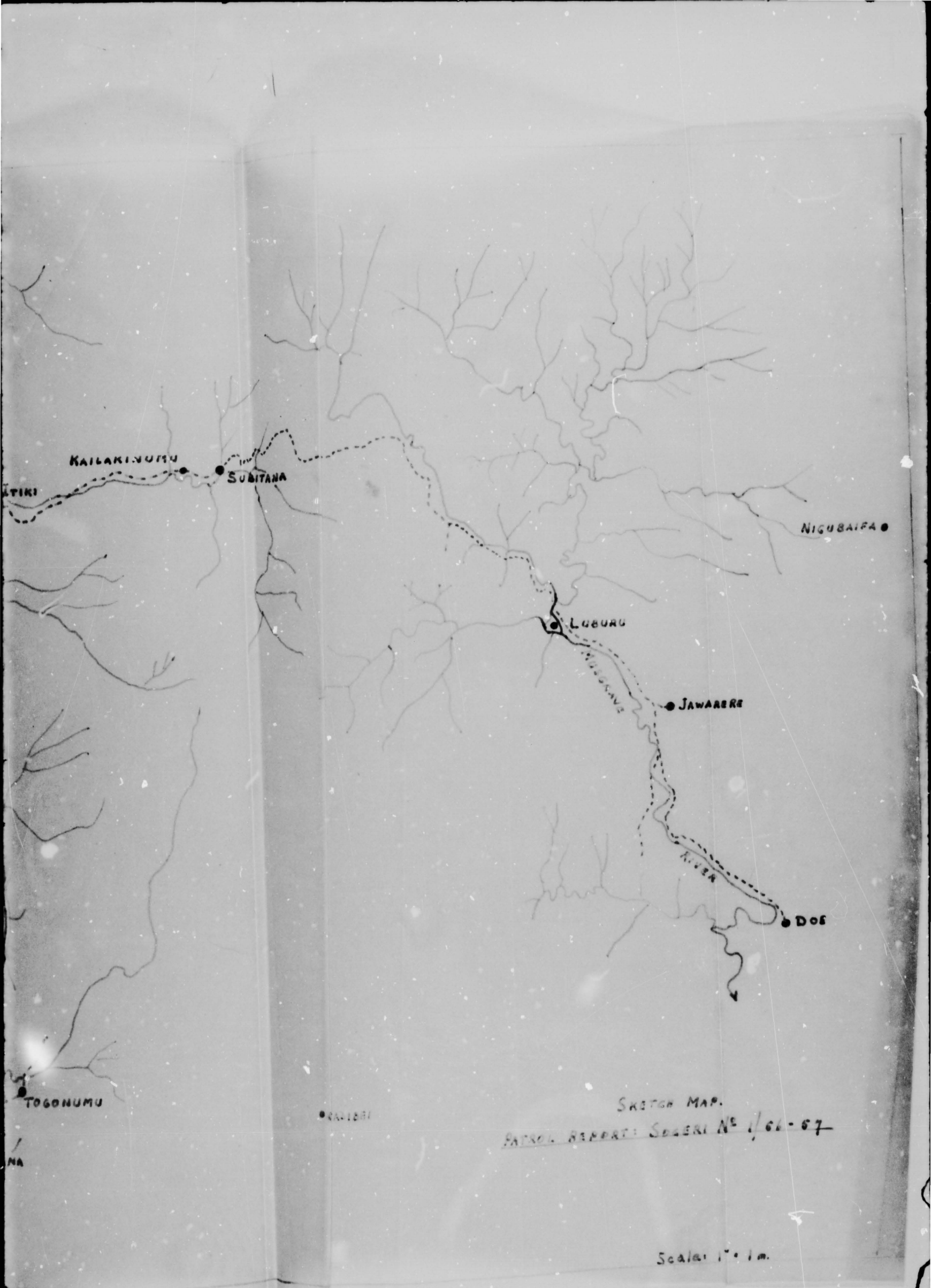
No. Constable BETI : An intelligent, diligent and well-conducted member of the Force, who carried out all duties assigned to him in an excellect manner.

A.D.O.



G. LINSLEY 1.18.


VEGILOGO
ILOLO
BISIANUMU
KOITAKI
KAILAKINUMU
ITIKI
SOGERI
KALARADABU
FAKONAKA
MARIANI
EILOGO
OGATANA
BOSA
KARAKATANA
BEREBEI
TOGONUMU
SABATANA
MOKONUMU


KAILAKINUMU
SUBITANA
NIGUBAIFA
LUBURU
JAWARERE
DOE
TOGONUMU
SKETCH MAP.
PATROL REPORT: SOGERI No 1/66-67
Scale: 1" = 1m.

R.R. Sogeri 1956-57 : APPX. "C"

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956

Govt. Print.—7403/10.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
MANURINUMU	10.9.56	6	6	1					1			1	1	2	1				4	1	2	17						7	5	5	41	9	22	1	19	2.5	17	25	28	23	122
MERIANI	11.9.56	Old book not in village																				1				3	1	4		8	8	2	5		4	4.3	9	4	8	7	37
FAKONAMA=	11.9.56	3	4									1									1	4				2			1	2	13	1	9	1	10	1.6	3	10	8	10	38
BEREBEI	12.9.56	1	5																2			5				1		4	3	9	25	6	20	1	18	2.2	22	24	24	23	106
OBOTANA	12.9.56	4	4					1							3						2	10								10	27	6	22	1	21	2.6	26	15	22	23	96
MOKONUMO	13.9.56	2	3															3	6		1	3								5	13	5	13	2	9	1.9	15	12	14	14	58
SABATANA	13.9.56	3	3				1	1							1					3	8	5						3	1	10	20	9	21		19	2.6	21	21	18	24	93
MESIME	17.9.56	3	1												1			2	2	1		4				1				2	15	2	11		9	1.6	6	5	13	13	42
VESILOGO	18.9.56																					7	4					3		12	26	11	21	3	22	3.0	22	16	28	24	101
GUBABEGAI	18.9.56	1	4				1	1							2					6	4	3	1					1		3	11	2	8	1	6	2.25	5	10	11	7	38
KAILAKINUMU	19.9.56	3	4					1						1	2			2				17	1	1		3	1			6	32	4	23	1	16	2.2	13	19	18	25	98
MOROKA	19.9.56	2	1											1					1	2	2	8						1		8	8	2	12	2	8	1.1	5	4	8	12	38
NIGUBAIFA (DOE)	20.9.56	3	6		1			1						5	2						4	1				1		7	4	7	20	5	18	3	18	1.8	13	15	19	18	78
VAIAVAI	21.9.56	2	4					1						1	1				1	1	1	6						2		15	21	8	13	1	10	2.6	19	16	25	19	87.
TOTAL		33	45	1	1		2	6	1			2	1	10	13			7	17	14	25	9	6	1		11	2	32	14	102	280	72	218	17	189		196	196	244	242	1032.

Hire of Canoes

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of: CENTRAL Report No. SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by: G. Linsley, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled: MOUNTAIN KOIARI, Pt. MORESBY Sub-District.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: NIL

Natives: 4

Duration—From 3 / 12 / 19 56 to 17 / 12 19 56

Number of Days: FIFTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by— District Services: Aug / 19 55

Medical: Aug / 19 55

Map Reference: Pt. Moresby 1"to 1 M. (Provisional)

Objects of Patrol: D.N.A. : Routine Administration

P.H.D. : Anti-yaws Penicillin Injections.

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 .... £.....

Village Po

Year.....1956.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
UBERI	3.12.56	1	3													
IORIBAIWA	4.12.56	2	2													
BISIATAMA	"	2	2												1	
MAORO	5.12.56	10	7					1	2	1				2		
EMOIA	6.12.56	3	2											4	3	
VADULOGO	"	2	2						1						1	
EMIVILOGO	7.12.56	4	1							1						
HAILOGO	"	2	5			1							1	1		
MAIAVA	9.12.56	2	1							2	1			1	1	
MAMUMU	"	1	1			1		1	1				2	1	2	
BORIDI	10.12.56	1	2		1	2	4	2	1	1	1			3	3	
BODIMUMU	11.12.56	5	3				4								1	
SAMOLI	12.12.56	3	2			1				1				1	1	
EGUMU	"	3	2			1	1									
MADUMUMU	"	1				1								2	1	
LAUMUMU	13.12.56	4	6				1							1	1	
BAGIAMUMU	"	3	5					1							1	
TOTAL		49	46		1	7	10	5	5	6	2		3	16	16	

ge Po			
13	Over 13		Females in Child Birth
F	M	F	
		1	
	2		
	4	3	
		1	
1	1		
"	1	1	
2	1	2	
	3	3	
		1	
	1	1	
	"		
	2	1	
	1	1	
		1	
3	16	16	

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI N. 2 - 1956/57

MA.30-1-46

15th March, 1957.

The District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

SOGERI P/R NO.2 of 56/57.

The abovementioned Report is acknowledged with thanks.

An excellent and informative report.

Owing to the rough terrain, it is extremely improbable that any vehicular road will ever be constructed in this area. It was beyond the resources of the Allied armies during the war.

It is doubtful if any gain would result if the area came under the control of Kokoda.

The Department of Lands has been requested to supply three (3) copies of the map.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

P/A

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/57

30/1/46

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
HEADQUARTERS
PORT MORESBY

DEM/FS

P/R SOG.2/56-57/927

District Office,
Port Moresby.

17th January, 1957

Assistant District Officer,
SOGERI.

SOGERI PATROL REPORT NO.2/56-57

Your well presented and most informative report is acknowledged, with thanks. I am, to say the least, astonished at the marked changes which have taken place among these people under the influence of the S.D.A. Mission.

As you so clearly point out, it is not easy to help these people because of their tendency to live in small groups and because of the geographical difficulties, but we can and must assist with health and education in order to build up the population.

I would like you now to complete the area with the VANAPA patrol, and then we can view the sub-district as a whole.

At the moment it would appear logical to have KOKODA administer the KAGI area - particularly if we take over the CHIRIMA from WOITAPE. On the other hand the flow of labour from KAGI is to the SOGERI plantations. 5.

Please keep in contact with the District Medical Officer and arrange for regular medical patrols to the villages.

(D.R. Marsh)
Acting District Officer

cc. Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Could 5 copies of the map be printed and made available to the A.D.O. SOGERI, please.

(D.R. Marsh)
Acting District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/57

PATROL CONDUCTED BY	: G. LINSLEY, A.D.O.
AREA PATROLLED	: Mountain (MAHOTA) KOIARI : Brown River Headwaters.
OBJECTS of PATROL	: 1. Routine Administration, including census, village inspections, native matters;
	2. Mass injections of penicillin - anti - yaws campaign.
DURATION of PATROL	: Monday, 3 rd. December, 1956 to Monday, 17 th. December, 1956.
NUMBER of DAYS	: Fifteen.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING	: Police : Consts. - 2.
	Interpreter : 1
	N.M.O. : 1
CARRIERS	: D.N.A. : 12
	P.H.D. : 8
PREVIOUS PATROL to AREA	: Dept. of Native Affairs : August, 1955.
	P.H.D. : August, 1955.
LAST CENSUS PATROL	: August, 1955.
APPENDICES	: "A" - Report on Police.
	"B" - Sketch Map.
	"C" - Census Statistics.
REF MAP	: Pt. Moresby 4 m. to 1 in. (Provis.)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/57

INTRODUCTION

. Native Administration from the recently established SOGERI Post, commenced with a patrol of the SOGERI Valley area in September of this year, was extended by this patrol to the Mountain KOIARI's inhabiting the headwaters of the Brown River, an area generally referred to as MAHOTA.

The patrol was of a routine nature, covering census, village inspections, native matters and so on, but, in addition, the Department of Public Health decided to commence its anti-yaws campaign in the Central District with this patrol and accordingly a native medical orderly equipped with the necessary supplies of drugs and instruments accompanied the patrol and mass injections of penicillin were given in each village.

The mountain KOIARIs were found to be a thoroughly settled, cheerful and apparently contented people, whose co-operation and assistance throughout the patrol were amongst the best that I have ever encountered, and the native situation generally in this area can be considered to be most satisfactory.

DIARY

Monday. 3rd. December. 1956.

At midday, proceeded by Land Rover to VESILOGO Village, to which patrol stores had been forwarded the previous day. During the morning the N.M.O., assisted by interpreter and Constable of R.P.&.N.G. Constabulary, had injected all natives in the village with penicillin as the commencement of the anti-yaws campaign by the Dept. of Public Health in Central District. Assembled patrol stores and carriers and, accompanied by one N.M.O., one Constable and one interpreter (the second Constable had been sent on ahead to inform all areas of the impending visit of the patrol) departed at five to one and travelled on foot the war-time vehicular road across VESILOGO Creek to OWER's Corner and the nearby UBERI Hamlet of LUBUNU, arriving at ten to three. Descended to and crossed the EIOFI (or GOLDIE) River, and then up a short way to the second UBERI Hamlet of IDAKI, reached at 3.45.
Census, penicillin injections of all the people, routine administration.

Elevation : 1,200 feet.

Tuesday. 4th December. 1956.

Departed from UBERI at 6.25, crossed UTUI Creek, and then climbed steadily up to the ridge overlooking the valley of VAU-ULE Creek. Descended steeply to GOLOVENO Creek and then along its course to the main VAU-ULE Creek, reached at 9. Rested here until 9.30 and then a short way up to the Rest House (Camp 44), arriving at 9.30.

Took the census of both IORIBAIWA and BISIATANA, who have now joined to form the one composite village of AUWAIABAI'IWA. Penicillin injections, discussions with the people, etc., and in the afternoon visited AUWAIABAI'IWA, 20 minutes steep climb away.

Elevation : 1300 feet.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/57

DIARY

Wednesday, 5th December, 1956.

Set off at five past six, but had only gone a quarter of an hour's walk when the NAORO carriers were met. Paid off the old carriers and continued on at 6.45, climbing to the crest of the ridge at the site of the former village of ICRIBAIWA at 7.40. Descended to OFI Creek at 8.10 and then climbed steeply up to the war-time site of Camp 88 at 8.45. Rested here until 9.10 and then set off on the long climb along the ridge leading to NAORO. Spelled at 10.30 for ten minutes, topped the last steep rise and then descended to NAORO, reached at Mid-day.

Took the census, discussed various matters with the people and officials, inspected the village. Penicillin injections given.

Elevation : 2,450 feet.

Thursday, 6th December, 1956.

Departed from NAORO at 6.10 and travelled down the valley of the NAORO River along a good, well-kept, level track. Crossed the river, continued further down, and then climbed steeply up and away from the river to the crest above MANARI, reached at 25 to 9. Came steeply down to EMUNE Creek, across it, and then along to MANARI, arriving at 9.30. MANARI is on a level piece of ground between EMUNE and the larger WABUIAVI Creek, and is a composite village formed of the two former villages of EMOIA and VADULOGO.

Took the census of both EMOIA and VADULOGO; penicillin injections given.

In the afternoon, proceeded to the S.D.A. Mission at MANAROGO, 35 minutes walk away. The children from various villages here attending school were given their penicillin injections.

Returned to MANARI and inspected the village.

Elevation : 2,650 feet.

Friday, 7th December, 1956.

Departed from MANARI again at 6.10 , passed through MANAROGO Mission, and then crossed WABUIAVI Creek at its junction with the FAGUMI River. Travelled a good track high above the left bank of the FAGUMI River to ENIVILOGO, arriving at 8.10.

Census, penicillin injections, routine administration, and then set off at 10.30 for HAILOGO. Crossed the FAGUMI River a short way further along and then began a steep climb along a somewhat rough track over the ridge and down to HAILOGO, overlooking the junction of the FAGUMI and NAORO Rivers. Arrived at 12.40 and during the afternoon took the census, inspected the village and talked with the people. The usual penicillin injections were also given.

Elevation : 5,350 feet.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/57

DIARY

Saturday, 8th December, 1956.

This being a solely S.D.A. Mission area, the S.D.A. Sabbath was observed.

Sunday, 9th December, 1956.

Again got away at 6.10, descended to and crossed GAUGA Creek, and then climbed steeply up to the saddle in the ridge, reached at 8. Commenced a gradual descent and soon the slopes and crestb of the main Owen Stanley Range came into view, standing out near and clear in the fine, early morning air. Continued down steeply into the valley and arrived at MAIAVA Rest House above ADEMI Creek at 9.30.

MAIAVA Village is just above the Rest House, but, although the MAIAVA people had assembled at the Rest House for census, the village has been abandoned and the natives are living in a new village named DUBI, on a ridge on the far side of NAORO Creek. The census was taken and penicillin injections given, and then, in the afternoon, set off to visit MANUMU, an hour's walk away.

Crossed OVEA Creek and beyond entered a narrow, level, grass valley, at the top end of which was MANUMU. Here again, although the people had assembled here for census, it was obvious that the village was in the process of being abandoned. A new village is being built on the old site on the Western slopes of the valley.

Census, penicillin injections, talks with the people, etc., and then returned to MAIAVA Rest House. Drizzling rain set in at 4.30, but had eased by nightfall.

Elevation : 1,950 feet.

Monday, 10th December, 1956.

Set off from MAIAVA at 6, crossed ADEMI Creek, and then travelled a good track through forest up the course of OVEA Creek, but after crossing ARA Creek, climbed steeply up and around the flank of the ridge above OVEA Creek along a path that was little better than a goat track. Came out onto a grassy crest, dipped down into WITI Creek and then climbed an extremely steep slope to BORIDI Rest House. Boridi Village is on a shelf directly below the Rest House. Arrived at ten to ten.

Census, routine administration, penicillin injections, village inspection.

Rain during the afternoon and evening.

Elevation :,3,600 feet.

Tuesday, 11th December, 1956.

A fine, clear morning. Departed from BORIDI at 6.15 and immediately commenced an extremely steep climb up an open, grassy slope. After only ten minutes, met the BODINUMU carriers. Paid off some of the old carriers and continued on at 20 to 7. Passed into forest and ascended more gradually along a good track to the edge of the far crest, reached at 10 to 8. From here there was a magnificent view of Mt. Victoria, standing out stark and clear in the early morning light.

Continued on at 8 down an extremely steep slope. Reached

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/57

DIARY

VANATALI Creek and level ground and then crossed the FAGUMI River, here only a small stream, to BODINUMU, arriving at 9.15.

Census, penicillin injections, routine administration.

Rain commenced to fall at 1 p.m. and continued off and on throughout the afternoon.

Elevation : 3,600 feet.

Wednesday, 12th December, 1956.

Set off at 6.30, crossed MOGOLO Creek and then a short, steep climb to the crest of the ridge beyond. Down to and across LAI'IRI creek and then steeply up once more to KAGI, reached at 10 to 8.

Took the census of the three groups of SAMOLI, FGURU and NADUNUMU, and all received penicillin injections. Remainder of the day spent on inspection of the three villages, routine administration.

Elevation : 4,500 feet.

Thursday, 13th December, 1956.

Set off at 6.30, and, travelling along the main KOKODA Track, once more, descended to and crossed EVOGE Creek, and then climbed very steeply up, at first through bush, and then along open, grass slopes, to LAUNUMU, reached at ten to eight. Continued on, steeply down to KAVAI Creek and then a short way up to the new site of BAGIANUMU, on a level shelf above the creek, arriving at 8.25. This area is known by the general name of EFOGI.

Census of LAUNUMU and BAGIANUMU, penicillin injections, routine administration.

The usual showers commenced to fall at about 1 p.m.

Friday, 14th December, 1956.

Departed from EFOGI at 6 o'clock, crossed the ELOMI Creek, and then climbed steadily along the well-graded main KOKODA track to high above the FAGUMI River by the narrow ledge of a rocky outcrop, from where there was a splendid view of the wilderness of mountains dominated by the great bulk of Mt. Victoria. Continued along the crest on an excellent track and then dropped down to WABUIAVI Creek and crossed at its junction with ENILI Creek. Climbed up to nearby MANARI, arriving at 5 to 9.

Sent off N.M.C. IGO and a Constable of R.P. & N.G. Constabulary with their medical supplies, to continue the anti-yaws campaign across to and down the VANAPA River. At 9.30, with 12 carriers and the interpreter (the other Constable having been sent ahead to inform District Office of time and date of return to VESILOGO), departed for NAORO, arriving at 11.45.

Saturday, 15th December, 1956.

S.D.A. Sabbath observed at NAORO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/57

DIARY

Sunday, 16th December, 1956.

Departed from NAORO at five past six, climbed up to the crest of the ridge and travelled along it to Camp 88 at 8.30 and down to OFI Creek at 8.45. Rested here and set off once more at 9.20; climbed up to IORIBAIWA and then descended to the Rest House at Camp 44 at 10.40.

Monday, 17th December, 1956.

Set off at five past six and for an hour crossed and recrossed and travelled along the courses of the maze of partially flooded creeks in this area. Then followed the hard climb up to the crest of the ridge, reached at 8. Rested here for ten minutes and then travelled the good track to UBERI Rest House at IDAKI. arriving at 9.10.

Changed carriers here and set off once more at ten to ten, arriving at VESILOGO at midday.

In the afternoon, returned to SOGERI by Land Rover.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956-57

GENERAL

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Beginning at MANARI, the upper portion of the area patrolled is relatively densely populated - there are 1250 people in an area of approximately 130 square miles - but between the last SOGERI Valley village of WESIlogo and MANARI , a distance as the crow flies of 17 miles and considerably more over rugged country by track, there are only 228 people and in the 12 airline miles between UBERI and MAORO there is only one small village of 50 people.

Therein lies the crux of the problem of the future development of these people : the overall population is small and between the two fertile and relatively populated areas of the SOGERI Valley and of the upper headwaters of the Brown River there lies an expanse of sparsely populated and extremely rugged terrain over which it would be impossible to devise, within the limits of the labour force and resources of the people themselves, any easy means of communication. And the cost of any properly surveyed and engineered vehicular road the Administration might consider constructing, or, if a suitable site could be found, of an airstrip, in relation to the small population would be prohibitive.

Thus, although the Mountain (MAHOTA) KOIARIs possess some of the most fertile land that I have seen on my many patrols into the RIGO - Port Moresby hinterland areas, there seems to be no possibility of them being able to utilise it for their own economic development for a very long time to come. Whether or not they ever will be able to do so will depend upon whether they can increase their population to the large numbers that so fertile an area could easily support, and which would then warrant the establishment of an Administration station served either by a vehicular road or a helicopter. However, there can be little question that, if and when such an increase in population does take place, it is from KOKODA and not from Port Moresby that the area should be administered.

However, although for the time being there is little of a positive nature that can be done to advance these people economically, the foundations for their future social, political and economic development are now being laid by the S.D.A. Mission, in that it has persuaded a number of former small, and scattered hamlets to come together to form larger villages sited along the main roads, and has established two large schools on strategic sites to serve these villages. As will be discussed in more detail later on, it appeared to me that a genuine effort was being made by the Mission to provide, in these two schools, a standard of primary education that would comply with the requirements of the Education Ordinance, and although it is still a question whether these highly individualistic KOIARIs will persevere in this experiment, if it does prove successful, then within a generation a large proportion of the young men and women will be literate.

I found these mountain KOIARIs a most likeable people, cheerful and well disposed towards the Administration, whose co-operation and assistance at all times was all that could be desired. It goes without saying, of course, that they are a thoroughly settled and law-abiding people.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956 - 57

GENERAL

CENSUS.

During the fifteen months since the last census was taken, 95 births and 71 deaths were recorded, giving a net natural increase of 24 in a population of just on 1500. This is not comparable with the natural increase recorded in the SOGERI Valley area, but is, nenetheless, much better than was found to be the case in the similar inland areas of the RIGO Sub-district, and had it not been for an outbreak of gastro-enteritis at BORIDI, in which all 9 births recorded at the previous census died, and at BODINUMU, where 4 died, the natural increase in this area could have been regarded, by native standards, as reasonably satisfactory.

Out of the 390 adult able-bodied males, 126, or approximately 33 percent , were absent at work, but of these only 52 were Agreement Workers and only 25 were working outside the Sub-district. There is, therefore, no serious absentee labour problem in this area.

As was found to be the case with the census of the SOGERI Valley villages, no census statistics were held in Port Moresby, but on this patrol, as the census of each group was taken, an extract of all statistics since 1949 was taken from the books and these statistics have now been entered on the Village Population Register cards.

Where two or more groups have now formed into the one village the separate identities of the groups have been maintained for statistical purposes and similarly, where a village has shifted to a new site, the old name has been retained.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The Department of Public Health decided to commence its anti-yaws campaign in the Central District with this patrol and accordingly sent N.M.O. IGO, supplied with the necessary drugs and instruments, to accompany the patrol. As the census was taken of each family group, it was passed onto IGO and every man, woman and child actually present at the census was given an injection of penicillin. A Special visit was also made to the S.D.A. " Boarding School" at MANAROGO near MANARI, and all children there were likewise given penicillin injections.

Upon the completion of the census patrol on the return trip to MANARI, IGO, accompanied by a constable of Police, proceeded across to the headwaters of the VANAPA River to continue the campaign amongst the villages of that area and then came down the VANAPA River, crossed over to the Brown, and returned to Moresby.

Of the total census population of 1475, 83 percent were present and received injections. A full list of those absent, together with their whereabouts, was compiled and has been forwarded through the District Officer to the Department of Public Health.

Generally speaking, health throughout the area was quite good. Only a very few T.U. and yaws cases were seen, there were only two instances of goitres in women and there was a surprising absence

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956-57

HEALTH AND HYGIENE (Contd .)

of that distended stomach which is so often to be seen amongst inland mountain people and which is attributable, I understand, to dietary deficiencies.

Since the last census fifteen months ago there has been an outbreak of what appears to have been gastro-enteritis amongst babies in the two villages of BORIDI and BODINUMU. All 9 births recorded at BORIDI in the last census had died of it, and 4 of those previously recorded at BODINUMU. There was no evidence of any similar outbreak elsewhere and at the present time no sickness of any kind is at all prevalent in the area.

The standard of hygiene is quite good in most villages, and especially so in the large, composite villages which have been formed more or less under Mission influence, each of which was found to possess an abundance of pit latrines and rubbishn pits.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

One of the outstanding impressions of a patrol through this area of the headwaters of the Brown River is of the high fertility of the soil. Even though this was the season in between the planting and the harvesting of the staple Taitu, yam and Taro crops, there was an abundance and a great variety of food. Apart from the staple crops of yam, Taitu, Taro and sweet potato, corn, pineapples pawpaws, bananas, sugar cane, granadillas, mandarines, oranges and lemons, and water melons flourish in this area and pumpkins, cucumbers, tomatoes, and, in the KAGI-EFOGI area, English potatoes are grown. The red fruit of the small " screw" pandanus tree is now ripe and in season there are the various bush/nut-bearing trees such as the OKARI. In no other inland area has any patrol that I have conducted lived as well as this one did.

Rarely Have I seen better Taro, banana and pineapple gardens anywhere and nowehere have I seen corn planted as a major crop as it is in this area. Some corn gardens seen occupied several acres and the plants were strong and sturdy with large, well-grown cobs. Corn has come to be one of the main crops for the season between the yam and taitu planting and harvesting. It is, of course, eaten as a vegetable, and not made into flour.

It was interesting to observe that at the S.D.A. Mission Station of MANAROGO near MANARI, at an elevation of over 2,500 feet, several coconut palms that had been introduced some years ago were now bearing with quite well-formed nuts, although some - what smaller than are usually found on the coast.

These Mountain KOIARIs are very good gardeners; the land is well cleared, the crops are well planted and the fences enclosing them are high and solidly constructed of logs. An interesting feature of their technique in preparing an area for planting is that often many of the trees are left standing and all their branches are lopped off: this method is often employed in the Central Highland

There are some pine trees in the main range and in the ridges leading off it, but no good stands were anywhere observed. In the MAIAVA-MANUMU area were seen the same type of small areas of open grass country dotted with tall gum trees as were found in the Mt. Brown and BARAI areas of the RIGO Sub-district

In the KAGI-EFOGI areas there are considerable areas of grass and secondary growth, in contrast with the over all picture elsewhere of small clearings in thickly forested slopes and ridges. These areas have been brought about by the more intensive cultivation

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956 - 57

GENERAL

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (Contd.)

by the relatively dense population in this area and are similar to those found in the Mt. Brown area of the RIGO Sub-district.

In his Patrol Report Port Moresby No. 1 of 1948-49 , Mr. KENT, P.O., wrote, " Pigs are numerous throughout the whole Mountain KOIARI area and in most cases appear to be healthy and well-fed animals... Some good strain of Berkshire is apparent in quite a large number and on three occasions... what appeared to be pure bred Berkshire hogs were seen... They were well kept, beauthifuuly conditioned animals the offspring of which are prized by the natives". In 1949 the S.D.A. Mission commenced active operations throughout this area and to-day it is the sole Mission operating in the area, with the result that, with the single exception of BORIDI, not one single pig was seen in any village throughout the patrol, and the people state that at the request of the Mission they killed off all their pigs and no longer keep them.

However, although Mr. KENT also stated that fowls were not known in the area, to-day fairly large numbers of them are kept in most villages.

The EFOGI people asked for the attitude of the Administration towards the shooting of Bird of Paradise in order to obtain plumes for sale in the SOGERI and Port Moresby areas. They were informed that although there was no objection to them obtaining plumes for their own use in their own areas, the Administration desired that the trade in Bird of Paradise plumes to outside areas and in particular to CHIMBU labourers should cease, because of the wholesale slaughter of the birds that inevitably would follow from any extension of the trade. They stated that they were prepared to co-operate with the Administration in this matter.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

As has been stated, the S.D.A. is the sole Mission operating in this area, over which it has now established a thorough and effective influence, with the exception of the three fringe villages of MANUMU, MAIAVA and BORIDI. In my opinion, except for the matter of the prohibition on the keeping of pigs, this influence is operating for the betterment of the conditions of the people. It has brought them together into large groups, without which there can be no commencement of the growth of that communal feeling which ultimately can be channelled into political development; and in order to make all forms of development - political, social and economic - ultimately possible, it has established schools within these groups which are something more than mere proselitising agencies in which the teaching of the three Rs is very much subservient to religious instruction, as is so often the case with inland Mission village schools.

There are two of these large schools ; one at MANAROGO which serves the villages of MANARI, MADILOGO, ENIVILOGO and to a certain extent NAORO and HAILOGO, and one at KAGI which serves the KAGI and and EFOGI groups of villages and BODINUMU. The children from the surrounding villages attend these schools as boarders. Girls and boys have their own separate " dormitories" and eating places and are instructed in separate classes. Although simple and built of native materials, classrooms, sleeping huts and eating huts are well-built and substantial. The whole of the area of each of these schools is kept scrupulously clean, and there are excellent latrines and rubbish pits. Each site is near clean, running water.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

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GENERAL

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS (Contd.)

There are 88 pupils of both sexes at the MANAROGO School and 72 at the KAGI School and, as has been stated, the boys and girls are taught in separate classes. The classrooms are spacious and airy, with dirt floors, and the children sit on benches. They are provided with slates and there are blackboards and text-books. There is a five day school week and the children are divided into two sections : one section works in the garden or on various other tasks in the morning whilst the other is in school, and vice versa in the afternoon. The gardens are cleared and fenced by the adults, but much of the planting and all of the cleaning of the gardens are done by the pupils. Each school is, in fact, largely self-sufficient in the matter of food, though some also is provided by the parents of the children.

The most interesting point of departure from the normal custom in similar mission village schools elsewhere is that the native in charge operates solely as a teacher, and there is a teacher and a catechist at both MANARI and KAGI. I was particularly impressed by the Teachers at MANAROGO (MANARI) school. He appeared to be a most capable and intelligent native , and there is little doubt that the success or failure of this experiment in Mission education will depend largely upon the calibre of the native teachers employed. To guage accurately the standard of teaching would require some time spent in observation, but from the lessons I actually saw being given, it would appear that a fairly good standard of elementary education is being given in these two schools.

This experiment by the S.D.A. Mission is one which any officer stationed in this area should watch with interest and to which he should give his aid at any time that it appears opportune to do so. This is the first occasion on which I, for one, have ever been able to arouse in myself enthusiasm for an inland Mission village school in so far as its educationary value was concerned.

VILLAGES AND HOUSES.

In this area, as has been mentioned elsewhere, over the past few years, and mostly because of Mission influence, there has been an amalgamation of smaller villages into larger ones sited on the main tracks. Even these smaller villages, however, had always been larger than the two or three house hamlets common in the SOGERI Valley before here also were formed composite villages, so that it would appear that the Mountain KOIARI people are more community minded than are the SOGERI Valley KOIARIs. This would account for the relative ease with which the Mission has been able to persuade them to form composite villages, in contrast with the difficulty experienced amongst the SOGERI Valley KOIARIs.

As I have re-iterated in my various reports of patrols covering the inland areas of the RIGO-Port Moresby Sub-districts, there can be no political, economic or social advancement for these inland people so long as they continue to live in small, widely scattered and often isolated hamlets. Such advancement can only be based upon literacy , which can be brought to these people

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956 - 57

GENERAL

VILLAGES AND HOUSES (Contd.)

only if sufficiently large groups are formed along the main lines of communication to warrant the establishment of a school staffed with a teacher, and upon population increase, which is fun damentally a matter of proper medical attention and improved health standards. These latter, likewise, are dependent upon the formation of relatively easily accessible larger groups. I, therefore, have unhesitatingly approved the efforts of the Mission to form these larger villages and have myself encouraged related groups either to come together to form one village, or to group their hamlets within easy walking distance of each other near the main tracks.

Such larger villages or groups of villages now exist at NAORO, MANARI, KAGI and EFOGI, and ENIVILOGO's request for permission to move closer to MANARI was approved. However, the two fringe villages of MAIAVA and MANUMU are now in the process of moving somewhat further out. There was formerly a Mission teacher at MANUMU, with a school serving both MANUMU and MAIAVA, but he was withdrawn some two or three years ago andtherefore there is now no incentive for the two villages to remain close together. Although there is no teacher in the area and they are not under S.D.A. influence, the two small hamlets of IORIBAIWA and BISIATANA have also now formed a composite village , AUWAIABAI'IWA.

Usually, the houses of the villages right inland were much larger and better constructed than the small boxes on stilts which are usually seen in inland mountain areas. Only at BORIDI was this primitive type of house seen. MANUMU was the only shabby village seen, and this because it wasin process of being abandoned in favour of a new village further out. Generally speaking, villages were clean and tidy and houses well kept.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

It was found that the Village Constable of MANUMU was a wartime refugee from ISIURAVA, KOKODA Sub-district, N.D., and had returned to live there. He has, therefore, been dismissed, and his former village has been placed under the control of the MAIAVA V.C. MANARI is formed of the two former villages of EMOIA and VADULOGO and consequently did have two Village Constables, but the EMOIA V.C. has now died andthe VADULOGO V.C. has been made responsible for the whole village. A new Village Constable was chosen for NADUNUMU, and here and there new Village Councillors were elected.

Generally speaking, Village Officials are carrying out their duties satisfactorily.

REST HOUSES.

Although there were only small boxes of Rest Houses at MAIAVA and BORIDI, they were, nonetheless, adequate, and Rest Houses in general were extraordinarily good. The new Rest House at KAGI is a vast, low-beamed barn, with plank walls and floor and grass roof, but the others were not quite so large or elaborate as this.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956 - 57

GENERAL

VILLAGES AND HOUSES (Contd.)

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956-57

GENERAL

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Although it traverses rugged country and involves some steep climbs and descents the main KOKODA Track is in excellent order and much better than many another inland track I have travelled on patrol. On the outward trip, the section covering the aparsely populated area between UBERI and the crest of the BISIATANA-NAORO ridge had not been cleaned for a long time, but on instructions being issued, this had been rectified by the timethe return trip was made.

Afetr leaving the main track at MANARI, that travelled between there and ENIVILOGO and onto HAILOGO likewise was good, but between HAILOGO and MAIAVA and MAIAVA and BORIDI there were some sections that were little better than goat tracks. Instructions were given for these to be improved. Tracks were again good until the main track was returned to at KAGI, and excellent once more from there back to MANARI.

MAPPING.

What might be termed an interim patrol sketch map is forwarded with this report . The courses of the NAORO and FAGUMI Rivers have merely been guessed in, and the deliniation of their true courses will have to wait until the Brown - VANAPA River patrol is done. From SOGERI to NAORO, the map has been taken from the UBERI 1 in. to 1 m. sheet, but from NAORO onwards it has been compiled from the compass traverse which was run from there on. The traverse closed to within 600 yards, so it is considered to be reasonably accurate as to distance, but unfortunately the liquid prismatic compass used had a large bubble in it, and it is feared that bearings may be somewhat out. These will be checkedon subsequent patrols.

It would be greatly appreciated if 3 copies could be made of the map and forwarded to this office, please.

G. Linsley A.D.O.

G. Linsley

APPENDIX "A"

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956-57

REPORT ON POLICE

No. 7711 Constable BETI-TIDI : One of the best Constables who have ever accompanied me on a patrol. Is most able, intelligent and resourceful.

No. 9537 Constable GEIA-OLAME: A good Constable who, though somewhat inexperienced, worked well.

G. Linsley A.D.O.

G. Linsley

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/57

PATROL CONDUCTED BY	: G. LINSLEY, A.D.O.
AREA PATROLLED	: Mountain (MAHOTA) KOIARI : Brown River Headwaters.
OBJECTS of PATROL	: 1. Routine Administration, including census, village inspections, native matters; 2. Mass injections of penicillin - anti - yaws campaign.
DURATION of PATROL	: Monday, 3 rd. December, 1956 to Monday, 17 th. December, 1956.
NUMBER of DAYS	: Fifteen.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING	: Police : Consts. - 2.
	Interpreter : 1
	N.M.O. : 1
CARRIERS	: D.N.A. : 12
	P.H.D. : 8
PREVIOUS PATROL to AREA	: Dept. of Native Affairs : August, 1955
	P.H.D. : August, 1955.
LAST CENSUS PATROL	: August, 1955.
APPENDICES	: "A" - Report on Police.
	"B" - Sketch Map.
	"C" - Census Statistics.
REF MAP	: Pt. Moresby 4 m. to 1 in. (Provis.)

TERRETORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/57

INTRODUCTION

. Native Administration from the recently established SOGERI Post, commenced with a patrol of the SOGERI Valley area in September of this year, was extended by this patrol to the Mountain KOIARI's inhabiting the headwaters of the Brown River, an area generally referred to as MAHOTA.

The patrol was of a routine nature, covering census, village inspections, native matters and so on, but, in addition, the Department of Public Health decided to commence its anti-yaws campaign in the Central District with this patrol and accordingly a native medical orderly equipped with the necessary supplies of drugs and instruments accompanied the patrol and mass injections of penicillin were given in each village.

The mountain KOIARIs were found to be a thoroughly settled, cheerful and apparently contented people, whose co-operation and assistance throughout the patrol were amongst the best that I have ever encountered, and the native situation generally in this area can be considered to be most satisfactory.

DIARY

Monday. 3rd. December. 1956.

At midday, proceeded by Land Rover to VESILOGO Village, to which patrol stores had been forwarded the previous day. During the morning the N.M.O., assisted by interpreter and Constable of R.P.&.N.G. Constabulary, had injected all natives in the village with penicillin as the commencement of the anti-yaws campaign by the Dept. of Public Health in Central District. Assembled patrol stores and carriers and, accompanied by one N.M.O., one Constable and one interpreter (the second Constable had been sent on ahead to inform all areas of the impending visit of the patrol) departed at five to one and travelled on foot the war-time vehicular road across VESILOGO Creek to OWER's Corner and the nearby UBERI Hamlet, LUBUNU, arriving at ten to three. Descended to and crossed the EIOFI (or GOLDIE) River, and then up a short way to the second UBERI Hamlet of IDAKI, reached at 3.45.
Census, penicillin injections of all the people, routine administration.

Elevation : 1,200 feet.

Tuesday. 4th December. 1956.

Departed from UBERI at 6.25, crossed UTUI Creek, and then climbed steadily up to the ridge overlooking the valley of VAU-ULE Creek. Descended steeply to GOLOVENO Creek and then along its course to the main VAU-ULE Creek, reached at 9. Rested here until 9.30 and then a short way up to the Rest House (Camp 44), arriving at 9.30.

Took the census of both IORIBAIWA and BISIATANA, who have now joined to form the one composite village of AUWANABAI'IWA. Penicillin injections, discussions with the people, etc., and in the afternoon visited AUWAIABAI'IWA, 20 minutes steep climb away.

Elevation : 1300 feet.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/57

DIARY

Wednesday, 5th December, 1956.

Set off at five past six, but had only gone a quarter of an hour's walk when the NAORO carriers were met. Paid off the old carriers and continued on at 6.45, climbing to the crest of the ridge at the site of the former village of IORIBAIWA at 7.40. Descended to OFI Creek at 8.10 and then climbed steeply up to the war-time site of Camp 88 at 8.45. Rested here until 9.10 and then set off on the long climb along the ridge leading to NAORO. Spelled at 10.30 for ten minutes, topped the last steep rise and then descended to NAORO, reached at Mid-day.

Took the census, discussed various matters with the people and officials, inspected the village. Penicillin injections given.

Elevation : 2,450 feet.

Thursday, 6th December, 1956.

Departed from NAORO at 6.10 and travelled down the valley of the NAORO River along a good, well-kept, level track. Crossed the river, continued further down, and then climbed steeply up and away from the river to the crest above MANARI, reached at 25 to 9. Came steeply down to EMUNE Creek, across it, and then along to MANARI, arriving at 9.30. MANARI is on a level piece of ground between EMUNE and the larger WABUIAVI Creek, and is a composite village formed of the two former villages of EMOIA and VADULOGO.

Took the census of both EMOIA and VADULOGO; penicillin injections given.

In the afternoon, proceeded to the S.D.A. Mission at MANAROGO, 35 minutes walk away. The children from various villages here attending school were given their penicillin injections.

Returned to MANARI and inspected the village.

Elevation : 2,650 feet.

Friday, 7th December, 1956.

Departed from MANARI again at 6.10 , passed through MANAROGO Mission, and then crossed WABUIAVI Creek at its junction with the FAGUMI River. Travelled a good track high above the left bank of the FAGUMI River to ENIVILOGO, arriving at 8.10.

Census, penicillin injections, routine administration, and then set off at 10.30 for HAILOGO. Crossed the FAGUMI River a short way further along and then began a steep climb along a somewhat rough track over the ridge and down to HAILOGO, overlooking the junction of the FAGUMI and NAORO Rivers. Arrived at 12.40 and during the afternoon took the census, inspected the village and talked with the people. The usual penicillin injections were also given.

Elevation : 3,350 feet.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/5

DIARY

Saturday. 8th December. 1956.

This being a solely S.D.A. Mission area, the S.D.A. Sabbath was observed.

Sunday. 9th December. 1956.

Again got away at 6.10, descended to and crossed GAUGA Creek, and then climbed steeply up to the saddle in the ridge, reached at 8. Commenced a gradual descent and soon the slopes and crests of the main Owen Stanley Range came into view, standing out near and clear in the fine, early morning air. Continued down steeply into the valley and arrived at MAIAVA Rest House above ADEMI Creek at 9.30.

MAIAVA Village is just above the Rest House, but, although the MAIAVA people had assembled at the Rest House for census, the village has been abandoned and the natives are living in a new village named DUBI, on a ridge on the far side of NAORO Creek. The census was taken and penicillin injections given, and then, in the afternoon, set off to visit MANUMU, an hour's walk away.

Crossed OVEA Creek and beyond entered a narrow, level, grass valley, at the top end of which was MANUMU. Here again, although the people had assembled here for census, it was obvious that the village was in the process of being abandoned. A new village is being built on the old site on the Western slopes of the valley.

Census, penicillin injections, talks with the people, etc., and then returned to MAIAVA Rest House. Drizzling rain set in at 4.30, but had eased by nightfall.

Elevation : 1,950 feet.

Monday. 10th December. 1956.

Set off from MAIAVA at 6, crossed ADEMI Creek, and then travelled a good track through forest up the course of OVEA Creek, but after crossing ARA Creek, climbed steeply up and around the flank of the ridge above OVEA Creek along a path that was little better than a goat track. Came out onto a grassy crest, dipped down into WITI Creek and then climbed an extremely steep slope to BORIDI Rest House. Boridi Village is on a shelf directly below the Rest House. Arrived at ten to ten.

Census, routine administration, penicillin injections, village inspection.

Rain during the afternoon and evening.

Elevation : 4,600 feet.

Tuesday. 11th December. 1956.

A fine, clear morning. Departed from BORIDI at 6.15 and immediately commenced an extremely steep climb up an open, grassy slope. After only ten minutes, met the BODINUMU carriers. Paid off some of the old carriers and continued on at 20 to 7. Passed into forest and ascended more gradually along a good track to the edge of the far crest, reached at 10 to 8. From here there was a magnificent view of Mt. Victoria, standing out stark and clear in the early morning light.

Continued on at 8 down an extremely steep slope. Reached

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/57

DIARY

VANATALI Creek and level ground and then crossed the FAGUMI River, here only a small stream, to BODINUMU, arriving at 9.15.

Census, penicillin injections, routine administration.

Rain commenced to fall at 1 p.m. and continued off and on throughout the afternoon.

Elevation : 3,600 feet.

Wednesday, 12th December, 1956.

Set off at 6.30, crossed MOGOLO Creek and then a short, steep climb to the crest of the ridge beyond. Down to and across LAI'IRI creek and then steeply up once more to KAGI, reached at 10 to 8.

Took the census of the three groups of SAMOLI, EGURU and NADUNUMU, and all received penicillin injections. Remainder of the day spent on inspection of the three villages, routine administration.

Elevation : 4,500 feet.

Thursday, 13th December, 1956.

Set off at 6.30, and, travelling along the main KOKODA Track, once more, descended to and crossed EVOGE Creek, and then climbed very steeply up, at first through bush, and then along open, grass slopes, to LAUNUMU, reached at ten to eight. Continued on, steeply down to KAVAI Creek and then a short way up to the new site of BAGIANUMU, on a level shelf above the creek, arriving at 8.25. This area is known by the general name of EVOGI.

Census of LAUNUMU and BAGIANUMU, penicillin injections, routine administration.

The usual showers commenced to fall at about 1 p.m.

Friday, 14th December, 1956.

Departed from EVOGI at 6 o'clock, crossed the ELOMI Creek, and then climbed steadily along the well-graded main KOKODA track to high above the FAGUMI River by the narrow ledge of a rocky outcrop, from where there was a splendid view of the wilderness of mountains dominated by the great bulk of Mt. Victoria Continued along the crest on an excellent track and then dropped down to WABUIAVI Creek and crossed at its junction with ENILI Creek Climbed up to nearby MANARI, arriving at 5 to 9.

Sent off N.M.O. IGO and a Constable of R.P. & N.G. Constabulary with their medical supplies, to continue the anti-yaws campaign across to and down the VANAPA River. At 9.30, with 12 carriers and the interpreter (the other Constable having been sent ahead to inform District Office of time and date of return to VESILOGO), departed for NAORO, arriving at 11.45.

Saturday, 15th December, 1956.

S.D.A. Sabbath observed at NAORO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/57

DIARY

Sunday, 16th December, 1956.

Departed from NAORO at five past six, climbed up to the crest of the ridge and travelled along it to Camp 88 at 8.30 and down to OFI Creek at 8.45. Rested here and set off once more at 9.20; climbed up to IORIBAIWA and then descended to the Rest House at Camp 44 at 10.40.

Monday, 17th December, 1956.

Set off at five past six and for an hour crossed and recrossed and travelled along the courses of the maze of partially flooded creeks in this area. Then followed the hard climb up to the crest of the ridge, reached at 8. Rested here for ten minutes and then travelled the good track to UKERI Rest House at IDAKI. arriving at 9.10.

Changed carriers here and set off once more at ten to ten, arriving at VESILOGO at midday.

In the afternoon, returned to SOGERI by Land Rover.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956-57

GENERAL

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Beginning at MANARI, the upper portion of the area patrolled is relatively densely populated - there are 1250 people in an area of approximately 130 square miles - but between the last SOGERI Valley village of WESIlogo and MANARI , a distance as the crow flies of 17 miles and considerably more over rugged country by track, there are only 228 people and in the 12 airline miles between UBERI and NAORO there is only one small village of 50 people.

Therein lies the crux of the problem of the future development of these people : the overall population is small and between the two fertile and relatively populated areas of the SOGERI Valley and of the upper headwaters of the Brown River there lies an expanse of sparsely populated and extremely rugged terrain over which it would be impossible to devise, within the limits of the labour force and resources of the people themselves, any easy means of communication. And the cost of any properly surveyed and engineered vehicular road the Administration might consider constructing, or, if a suitable site could be found, of an airstrip, in relation to the small population would be prohibitive.

Thus, although the Mountain (MAHOTA) KOIARIs possess some of the most fertile land that I have seen on my many patrols into the RIGO - Port Moresby hinterland areas, there seems to be no possibility of them being able to utilise it for their own economic development for a very long time to come. Whether or not they ever will be able to do so will depend upon whether they can increase their population to the large numbers that so fertile an area could easily support, and which would then warrant the establishment of an Administration station served either by a vehicular road or a helicopter. However, there can be little question that, if and when such an increase in population does take place, it is from KOKODA and not from Port Moresby that the area should be administered.

However, although for the time being there is little of a positive nature that can be done to advance these people economically, the foundations for their future social, political and economic development are now being laid by the S.D.A. Mission, in that it has persuaded a number of former small, and scattered hamlets to come together to form larger villages sited along the main roads, and has established two large schools on strategic sites to serve these villages. As will be discussed in more detail later on, it appeared to me that a genuine effort was being made by the Mission to provide, in these two schools, a standard of primary education that would comply with the requirements of the Education Ordinance, and although it is still a question whether these highly individualistic KOIARIs will persevere in this experiment, if it does prove successful, then within a generation a large proportion of the young men and women will be literate.

I found these mountain KOIARIs a most likeable people, cheerful and well disposed towards the Administration, whose co-operation and assistance at all times was all that could be desired. It goes without saying, of course, that they are a thoroughly settled and law-abiding people.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956 - 57

GENERAL

CENSUS.

During the fifteen months since the last census was taken, 95 births and 71 deaths were recorded, giving a net natural increase of 24 in a population of just on 1500. This is not comparable with the natural increase recorded in the SOGERI Valley area, but is, nonetheless, much better than was found to be the case in the similar inland areas of the RIGO Sub-district, and had it not been for an outbreak of gastro-enéritis at BORIDI, in which all 9 births recorded at the previous census died, and at BODINUMU, where 4 died, the natural increase in this area could have been regarded, by native standards, as reasonably satisfactory.

Out of the 390 adult able-bodied males, 126, or approximately 33 percent , were absent at work, but of these only 52 were Agreement Workers and only 25 were working outside the Sub-district. There is, therefore, no serious absentee labour problem in this area.

As was found to be the case with the census of the SOGERI Valley villages, no census statistics were held in Port Moresby, but on this patrol, as the census of each group was taken, an extract of all statistics since 1949 was taken from the books and these statistics have now been entered on the Village Population Register cards.

Where two or more groups have now formed into the one village the separate identities of the groups have been maintained for statistical purposes and similarly, where a village has shifted to a new site, the old name has been retained.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The Department of Public Health decided to commence its anti-yaws campaign in the Central District with this patrol and accordingly sent N.M.O. IGO, supplied with the necessary drugs and instruments, to accompany the patrol. As the census was taken of each family group, it was passed onto IGO and every man, woman and child actually present at the census was given an injection of penicillin. A Special visit was also made to the S.D.A. " Boarding School" at MANAROGO near MANARI, and all children there were likewise given penicillin injections.

Upon the completion of the census patrol on the return trip to MANARI, IGO, accompanied by a constable of Police, proceeded across to the headwaters of the VANAPA River to continue the campaign amongst the villages of that area and then came down the VANAPA River, crossed over to the Brown, and returned to Moresby.

Of the total census population of 1475, 83 percent were present and received injections. A full list of those absent, together with their whereabouts, was compiled and has been forwarded through the District Officer to the Department of Public Health.

Generally speaking, health throughout the area was quite good. Only a very few T.U. and yaws cases were seen, there were only two instances of goitres in women and there was a surprising absence

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956-57

HEALTH AND HYGIENE (Contd .)

of that distended stomach which is so often to be seen amongst inland mountain people and which is attributable, I understand, to dietary deficiencies.

Since the last census fifteen months ago there has been an outbreak of what appears to have been gastro-enteritis amongst babies in the two villages of BORIDI and BODINUMU. All 9 births recorded at BORIDI in the last census had died of it, and 4 of those previously recorded at BODINUMU. There was no evidence of any similar outbreak elsewhere and at the present time no sickness of any kind is at all prevalent in the area.

The standard of hygiene is quite good in most villages, and especially so in the large, composite villages which have been formed more or less under Mission influence, each of which was found to possess an abundance of pit latrines and rubbishn pits.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

One of the outstanding impressions of a patrol through this area of the headwaters of the Brown River is of the high fertility of the soil. Even though this was the season in between the planting and the harvesting of the staple Taitu, yam and Taro crops, there was an abundance and a great variety of food. Apart from the staple crops of yam, Taitu, Taro and sweet potato, corn, pineapples pawpaws, bananas, sugar cane, granadillas, mandarines, oranges and lemons, and water melons flourish in this area and pumpkins, cucumbers, tomatoes, and, in the KAGI-EFOGI area, English potatoes are grown. The red fruit of the small " screw" pandanus tree is now ripe and in season there are the various nut-bearing trees such as the OKARI. In no other inland area has any patrol that I have conducted lived as well as this one did.

Rarely Have I seen better Taro, banana and pineapple gardens anywhere and nowhere have I seen corn planted as a major crop as it is in this area. Some corn gardens seen occupied several acres and the plants were strong and sturdy with large, well-grown cobs. Corn has come to be one of the main crops for the season between the yam and taitu planting and harvesting. It is, of course, eaten as a vegetable, and not made into flour.

It was interesting to observe that at the S.D.A. Mission Station of MANAROGO near MANARI, at an elevation of over 2,500 feet, several coconut palms that had been introduced some years ago were now bearing with quite well-formed nuts, although somewhat smaller than are usually found on the coast.

These Mountain KOIARIs are very good gardeners; the land is well cleared, the crops are well planted and the fences enclosing them are high and solidly constructed of logs. An interesting feature of their technique in preparing an area for planting is that often many of the trees are left standing and all their branches are lopped off: this method is often employed in the CentralHighlands

There are some pine trees in the main range and in the ridges leading off it, but no good stands were anywhere observed. In the MAIAVA-MANUMU area were seen the same type of small areas of open grass country dotted with tall gum trees as were found in the Mt. Brown and RARAI areas of the RIGO Sub-district

In the KAGI-EFOGI areas there are considerable areas of grass and secondary growth, in contrast with the over all picture elsewhere of small clearings in thickly forested slopes and ridges. These areas have been brought about by the more intensive cultivation

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956 - 57

GENERAL

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (Contd.)

by the relatively dense population in this area and are similar to those found in the Mt. Brown area of the RIGO Sub-district.

In his Patrol Report Port Moresby No. 1 of 1948-49 , Mr. KENT, P.O., wrote, " Pigs are numerous throughout the whole Mountain KOIARI area and in most cases appear to be healthy and well-fed animals... Some good strain of Berkshire is apparent in quite a large number and on three occasions... what appeared to be pure bred Berkshire hogs were seen... They were well kept, beautifully conditioned animals the offspring of which are prized by the natives". In 1949 the S.D.A. Mission commenced active operations throughout this area and to-day it is the sole Mission operating in the area, with the result that, with the single exception of BORIDI, not one single pig was seen in any village throughout the patrol, and the people state that at the request of the Mission they killed off all their pigs and no longer keep them.

However, although Mr. KENT also stated that fowls were not known in the area, to-day fairly large numbers of them are kept in most villages.

The EFOGI people asked for the attitude of the Administration towards the shooting of Bird of Paradise in order to obtain plumes for sale in the SOGERI and Port Moresby areas. They were informed that although there was no objection to them obtaining plumes for their own use in their own areas, the Administration desired that the trade in Bird of Paradise plumes to outside areas and in particular to CHIMBU labourers should cease, because of the wholesale slaughter of the birds that inevitably would follow from any extension of the trade. They stated that they were prepared to co-operate with the Administration in this matter.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

As has been stated, the S.D.A. is the sole Mission operating in this area, over which it has now established a thorough and effective influence, with the exception of the three fringe villages of MANUMU, MAIAVA and BORIDI. In my opinion, except for the matter of the prohibition on the keeping of pigs, this influence is operating for the betterment of the conditions of the people. It has brought them together into large groups, without which there can be no commencement of the growth of that communal feeling which ultimately can be channelled into political development; and in order to make all forms of development - political, social and economic - ultimately possible, it has established schools within these groups which are something more than mere proselitising agencies in which the teaching of the three Rs is very much subservient to religious instruction, as is so often the case with inland Mission village schools.

There are two of these large schools ; one at MANAROGO which serves the villages of MANARI, MADILOGO, ENIVILOGO and to a certain extent NAORO and HAILOGO, and one at KAGI which serves the KAGI and and EFOGI groups of villages and BODINUMU. The children from the surrounding villages attend these schools as boarders. Girls and boys have their own separate " dormiteries" and eating places and are instructed in separate classes. Although simple and built of native materials, classrooms, sleeping huts and eating huts are well-built and substantial. The whole of the area of each of these schools is kept scrupulously clean, and there are excellent latrines and rubbish pits. Each site is near clean, running water.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956 - 57

GENERAL

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS (Contd.)

There are 88 pupils of both sexes at the MANAROGO School and 72 at the KAGI School and, as has been stated, the boys and girls are taught in separate classes. The classrooms are spacious and airy, with dirt floors, and the children sit on benches. They are provided with slates and there are blackboards and textbooks. There is a five day school week and the children are divided into two sections : one section works in the garden or on various other tasks in the morning whilst the other is in school, and vice versa in the afternoon. The gardens are cleared and fenced by the adults, but much of the planting and all of the cleaning of the gardens are done by the pupils. Each school is, in fact, largely self-sufficient in the matter of food, though some also is provided by the parents of the children.

The most interesting point of departure from the normal custom in similar mission village schools elsewhere is that the native in charge operates solely as a teacher, and there is a teacher and a catechist at both MANARI and KAGI. I was particularly impressed by the Teachers at MANAROGO (MANARI) school. He appeared to be a most capable and intelligent native , and there is little doubt that the success or failure of this experiment in Mission education will depend largely upon the calibre of the native teachers employed. To guage accurately the standard of teaching would require some time spent in observation, but from the lessons I actually saw being given, it would appear that a fairly good standard of elementary education is being given in these two schools.

This experiment by the S.D.A. Mission is one which any officer stationed in this area should watch with interest and to which he should give his aid at any time that it appears opportune to do so. This is the first occasion on which I, for one, have ever been able to arouse in myself enthusiasm for an inland Mission village school in so far as its educationary value was concerned.

VILLAGES AND HOUSES.

In this area, as has been mentioned elsewhere, over the past few years, and mostly because of Mission influence, there has been an amalgamation of smaller villages into larger ones sited on the main tracks. Even these smaller villages, however, had always been larger than the two or three house hamlets common in the SOGERI Valley, before here also were formed composite villages, so that it would appear that the Mountain KOIARI people are more community minded than are the SOGERI Valley KOIARIs. This would account for the relative ease with which the Mission has been able to persuade them to form composite villages, in contrast with the difficulty experienced amongst the SOGERI Valley KOIARIs.

As I have re-iterated in my various reports of patrols covering the inland areas of the REGO-Port Moresby Sub-districts, there can be no political, economic or social advancement for these inland people so long as they continue to live in small, widely scattered and often isolated hamlets. Such advancement can only be based upon literacy , which can be brought to these people

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956 - 57

GENERAL

VILLAGES AND HOUSES (Contd.)

only if sufficiently large groups are formed along the main lines of communication to warrant the establishment of a school staffed with a teacher, and upon population increase, which is fundamentally a matter of proper medical attention and improved health standards. These latter, likewise, are dependent upon the formation of relatively easily accessible larger groups. I, therefore, have unhesitatingly approved the efforts of the Mission to form these larger villages and have myself encouraged related groups either to come together to form one village, or to group their hamlets within easy walking distance of each other near the main tracks.

Such larger villages or groups of villages now exist at NAORO, MANARI, KAGI and EFOGI, and ENIVILOGO's request for permission to move closer to MANARI was approved. However, the two fringe villages of MAIAVA and MANUMU are now in the process of moving somewhat further out. There was formerly a Mission teacher at MANUMU, with a school serving both MANUMU and MAIAVA, but he was withdrawn some two or three years ago andtherefore there is now no incentive for the two villages to remain close together. Although there is no teacher in the area and they are not under S.D.A. influence, the two small hamlets of KUMBAIWA and BISIATANA have also now formed a composite village AUWAIABAI'IWA.

Usually, the houses of the villages right inland were much larger and better constructed than the small boxes on stilts which are usually seen in inland mountain areas. Only at BORIDI was this primitive type of house seen. MANUMU was the only shabby village seen, and this because it wasin process of being abandoned in favour of a new village further out. Generally speaking, villages were clean and tidy and houses well kept.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

It was found that the Village Constable of MANUMU was a wartime refugee from ISIURAVA, KOKODA Sub-district, N.D., and had returned to live there. He has, therefore, been dismissed, and his former village has been placed under the control of the MAIAVA V.C. MANARI is formed of the two former villages of EMOIA and VADUILOGO and consequently did have two Village Constables, but the EMOIA V.C. has now died andthe VADUILOGO V.C. has been made responsible for the whole village. A new Village Constable was chosen for NADUNUMU, and here and there new Village Councillors were elected.

Generally speaking, Village Officials are carrying out their duties satisfactorily.

REST HOUSES.

Although there were only small boxes of Rest Houses at MAIAVA and BORIDI, they were, nonetheless, adequate, and Rest Houses in general were extraordinarily good. The new Rest House at KAGI is a vast, low-beamed barn, with plank walls and floor and grass roof, but the others were not quite so large or elaborate as this.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956-57

GENERAL

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Although it traverses rugged country and involves some steep climbs and descents, the main KOKODA Track is in excellent order and much better than many another inland track I have travelled on patrol. On the outward trip, the section covering the sparsely populated area between UBERI and the crest of the BISIATANA - NAORO ridge had not been cleaned for a longt time, but on instructions being issued, this had been rectified by the time the return trip was made.

After leaving the main track at MANARI, that travelled between there and ENIVILOGO and onto HAILOGO likewise was good, but between HAILOGO and MAIAVA and MAIAVA and BORIDI there were some sections that were little better than goat tracks. Instructions were given for these to be improved. Tracks were again good until the main track was returned to at KAGI, and excellent once more from there back to MANARI.

MAPPING.

What might be termed an interim patrol sketch map is forwarded with this report. The courses of the NAORO and FAGUMI rivers have been merely guessed in, and the deliniation of their true courses will have to wait until the Brown - VANAPA river patrol is done. From SOGERI to NAORO, the map has been taken from the UBERI 1 in. to 1 m. sheet, but from NAORO onwards it has been compiled from the compass traverse which was run from there on. The traverse closed to within 400 yards, so it is considered to be reasonably accurate as to distance, but unfortunately the liquid prismatic compass used had a large bubble in it, and it is feared that bearings may be somewhat out. These will be checked on subsequent patrols.

It would be greatly appreciated if 3 copies could be made of the map and forwarded to this office, please.

_____A.D.O.

G. Linsley

APPENDIX "A"

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 2 of 1956-57

REPORT ON POLICE

No. 7711 Constable BETI-TIDI : One of the best Constables who have ever accompanied me on a patrol. Is most able, intelligent and resourceful.

No. 9537 Constable GEIA-OLAME: A good Constable who, though somewhat inexperienced, worked well.

G. Linsley A.D.O.

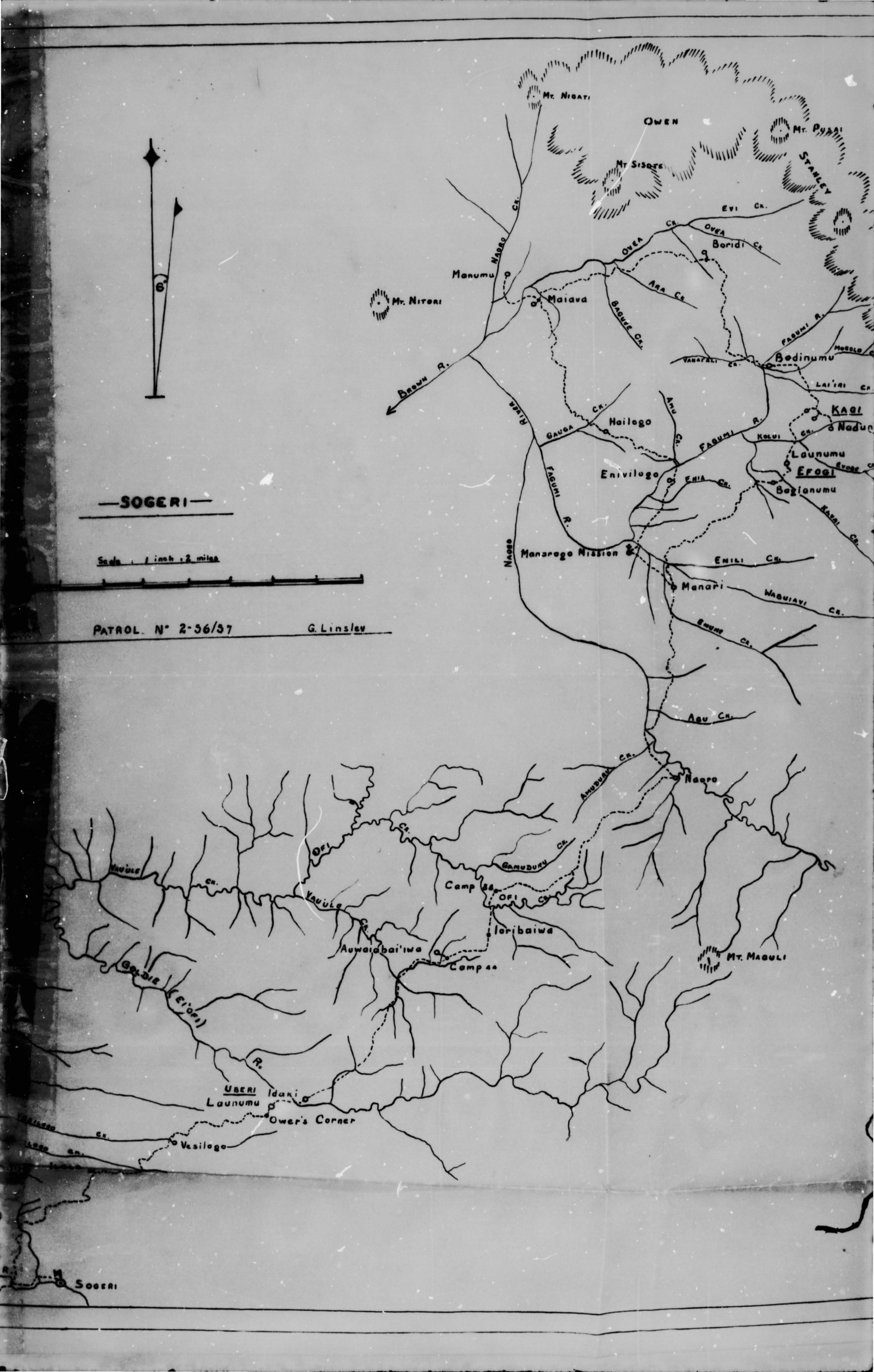
G. Linsley

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average	Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
UBERI	3.12.56	1	3																										2	10	1	10	1	8	2.7	6	7	10	13	36
IORIBAIWA	4.12.56	2	2																										2	5	2	4		3	2.5	7	5	6	4	22
BISIATANA	"	2	2												1						3								2	9	1	3		3	2.8	9	4	6	5	27
NAORO	5.12.56	10	7					1	2	1				2							5						20	7	12	45	8	33		29	2.1	21	17	34	39	143
EMOIA	6.12.56	3	2											4	3						6	3	2	5					13	32	12	22	2	19	2.5	17	25	42	27	127
VADULOGO	"	2	2						1						1						8	3	1	3			1		10	16	4	15	1	14	1.9	10	5	16	17	64
ENIVILOGO	7.12.56	4	1							1											7	3	1				12	1	8	25	1	18	2	15	2.2	8	4	13	17	66
HAILOGO	7.12.56	2	5			1							1	1							10	6					2	1	8	28	5	20	1	15	2.9	24	18	20	19	100
MAIAVA	9.12.56	2	1							2	1			1	1						3								3	21	1	7		7	3.7	10	6	23	9	51
MANUMU	"	1	1			1		1	1				2	1	2						16	3					1		8	19	4	16	2	17	1.2	6	5	12	18	61
BORIDI	10.12.56	1	2	1		2	4	2	1	1	1			3	3						16	2	1				4		11	31	12	20	2	27	2.5	16	14	16	26	95
BODINUMU	11.12.56	5	3				4								1						5						13	1	12	29	9	32	1	30	2.3	29	31	30	39	148
SAMOLI	12.12.56	3	2			1				1				1	1						10								7	24	16	30	1	32	2.1	20	22	22	40	114
ECURU	"	3	2			1	1														10						1		8	25	7	20		19	3.1	27	20	21	26	105
NADUNUMU	"	1				1								2	1						5	2					2		3	12	9	15	1	11	3	14	18	9	21	71
LAUNUMU	13.12.56	4	6				1							1	1						18	3				1	13		29	11	24	1	20	3.5	30	27	23	28	130
BAGIANUMU	"	3	5					1							1						4	1	4						8	30	5	16	1	22	2.8	25	19	29	33	115
TOTAL		49	46	1		7	10	5	5	6	2		3	16	16						126	25	6	12			56	11	130	301	108	305	16	291		279	247	352	381	1478


SOGERI
Scale : 1 inch : 2 miles
PATROL. N° 2-56/57
G. Linsley
Mt. Nigati
OWEN
Mt. Puari
Mt. Sisore
STANLEY
Evi Ck.
Owea Ck.
Boridi Ck.
Manumu
Nagro Ck.
Mt. Nitori
Maiava
Ara Ck.
Bague Ck.
Brown R.
Fagumi R.
Bodinumu
Vanapali Ck.
Lai'iri Ck.
KAGI
Nadun
River
Gauga Ck.
Hailogo
Anu Ck.
Kolui Ck.
Launumu
Enivilogo
Enia Ck.
EFOGI
Bagianumu
Kazai Ck.
Nagro
Manarogo Mission
Enili Ck.
Manari
Wabuiavi Ck.
Bugue Ck.
Agu Ck.
Amuduru Ck.
Nagro
Ofi
Ck.
Gamuduru Ck.
Vauula
Camp 88
Ofi Ck.
Vauula Ck.
Ioribaiwa
Auwaiabai'iwa
Mt. Maguli
Camp 44
Goldie (Ei'ofi)
R.
UBERI
Idaki
Launumu
Ower's Corner
Vasilogo Ck.
Vasilogo
Sogeri

Register

Area Patrolled MOUNTAIN KOIARI

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE							LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
AT WORK			STUDENTS															
	Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
							2	10	1	10	1	8	2.7	6	7	10	13	36
							2	5	2	4		3	2.5	7	5	6	4	22
							2	9	1	3		3	2.8	9	4	6	5	27
					20	7	12	45	8	33		29	2.1	21	17	34	39	143
5	2	5					13	32	12	22	2	19	2.5	17	25	42	27	127
3	1	3			1		10	16	4	15	1	14	1.9	10	5	16	17	64
3	1				12	1	8	25	1	18	2	15	2.2	8	4	13	17	66
3					2	1	8	28	5	20	1	15	2.9	24	18	20	19	100
							3	21	1	7		7	3.7	10	6	23	9	51
3					1		8	19	4	16	2	17	1.2	6	5	12	18	61
3	1				4		11	31	12	20	2	27	2.5	16	14	16	26	95
					13	1	12	29	9	32	1	30	2.3	29	31	30	39	148
							7	24	16	30	1	32	2.1	20	22	22	40	114
					1		8	25	7	20		19	3.1	27	20	21	26	105
					2		3	12	9	15	1	11	3	14	18	9	21	71
3						1	13	29	11	24	1	20	3.5	30	27	23	28	130
	1						8	30	5	16	1	22	2.8	25	19	29	33	115
3	6	12			56	11	130	390	108	303	16	291		279	247	332	381	1475

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of: CENTRAL Report No. SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by: G. LINSLEY, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled: Mountain KOIARI : Brown and Vanapa River Headwaters
Pt. Moresby Sub-District

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: NIL

Natives: 3

Duration—From 25/3/1957 to 24/4/1957

Number of Days: THIRTY-ONE

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../...../19.....
Brown River H'waters : Dec.,1956
Vanapa River H'waters: Aug.,1955

Medical ..../...../19.....
Brown River H'Waters : Aug.,1955
Vanapa River H'waters: Unknown

Map Reference: Pt. Moresby 1" to 1 m. (Provisional)

Objects of Patrol: Census and Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

lage P				
	9—13		Over 13	
	M	F	M	F
		1		
			1	
			1	1
			1	
			3	
			1	
			1	
			1	
			2	
			2	1
			1	1
	1	14	3	

NA. 30/1/56

4th July, 1957.

The Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines,
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT No.3 - 56/57 - SOGERI

I would be grateful if you could let me have three prints of the attached map, please.

A.A.R.
(A.A. Roberts)
Director

P/A
5/7

30/2/56

4th July, 1957.

District Officer,
SOGERI

PATROL REPORT NO.3 - 56/57 - SOGERI

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The summing up of the attitude in para (4) under this heading is most heartening, and is no doubt partly due to the inaccessibility of the area where the people live.

GENERAL

The vital statistics indicate a fine increase in the population from births.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Have the notes under this heading been brought before the notice of the District Medical Officer? In particular, has the incidence of goitre been brought to the notice of the Department of Health?

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Para. (3) under this heading states that there is a good potential for supply of native feed to Port Moresby. What steps have been taken to develop this source of supply?

There is no authority for insisting on the construction of Rest Houses.

The Patrol Report indicates that the Officer has done his work thoroughly and the information contained therein is both interesting and valuable.

A.A.R.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

30/1/58.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 3/56-57/1535
District Office,
Port Moresby,

DRM/JK

24th June, 1957

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

For your information please. Could six copies of the map be made available.

This is the last of a series of very ably conducted patrols by Mr. Linsley in the Koiari area which have involved fifty five days of patrolling apart from the plantation areas.

Assuming that these patrols are conducted each six months, an officer is left with eight months of each year for plantation inspections station duties and short day trips on special jobs.

To my mind this is conclusive evidence for the need of a post in the area.

It may be possible to utilise some Assistant District Officer, who is partially incapacitated, for the plantation work about Sogeri and the Brown River developments, while a patrol officer could periodically conduct the three patrols and at other times be based in Moresby.

I do however recommend that an officer of inspectors rank and preferably a Justice of the Peace be stationed there at all times.

(D.R. MARSH)
Acting District Officer

3/56-57/1535

DRM/JK

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(D.R. MARSH)
Acting District Officer

3/56-57/1536

DRM/JK

21st June, 1957

Assistant District Officer,
SOGERI

SOGERI P/R No. 3/56-57

Receipt of your report is acknowledged - one copy, camping allowance claim, and map will be forwarded to the Director.

The delay in acknowledgement is regretted. On receipt of the report I was of the opinion that the Sogeri area could not afford the luxury of an ADO, while other areas in the district were so understaffed however it is clear to me now that you will in fact be fully occupied and I must recommend to the Director that an Assistant District Officer remain at Sogeri always.

Continuous medical patrols, assistance to missions in their education work and the encouragement of cash crop production - particularly citrus and native foods - should be your main aims in the field of native administration while regular inspection of the plantations should prevent a lot of unnecessary trouble in the vicinity of Sogeri itself.

Your patrol was very ably conducted and there is nothing at this stage warranting comment.

(D.R. MARSH)
Acting District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

PATROL CONDUCTED BY	: G. LINSLEY, A.D.O.
AREA PATROLLED	: Mountain KOIARI : Brown and Vanapa River Headwaters.
OBJECTS OF PATROL	: Census and Routine Administration.
DURATION OF PATROL	: Monday, 25th March, 1957 to Wednesday, 24th April, 1957.
NUMBER OF DAYS	: Thirty-one.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING	: Police : Constables - 2 Interpreter : 1
CARRIERS	: Twenty-four (Village to village).
PREVIOUS PATROL TO AREA	: Brown River Headwaters. D.N.A., December, 1956. P.H.D., August , 1955. Vanapa River Headwaters. D.N.A., August, 1955. P.H.D., Not Known.
LAST CENSUS PATROL	: Brown River Headwaters. December, 1956. Vanapa River Headwaters. August, 1955.
APPENDICES	: "A" - Report on Police. "B" - Patrol Sketch Map. "C" - Census Statistics.
REF. MAP	: Pt. Moresby 4 m. to 1 in. (Provisional).

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

INTRODUCTION

. With this patrol the programme of covering the entire area administered from SOGERI by census and routine administration patrols now has been practically completed. Unfortunately, due to floods, the lower VANAPA River village of VEIA (or RABESI) could not be visited, and in addition there is one small, outlying hamlet, UFADIBEI, in the SOGERI Valley area still to be visited. It is intended to cover both of these soon after the advent of the dry s season.

The patrol occupied thirty-one days, some four or five days longer than had originally been intended, due to inability to cross the flooded Brown River below ELOLOGO and the consequent necessity to proceed higher up to a crossing place between HAILOGO and DUBI. However, this did not mean that time was wasted, but simply that more villages than had been intended were visited, so that, in effect, all but five of the Mountain KOIARI villages visited in December were revisited on this occasion.

The principal object of the patrol was to cover by census and routine administration the scattered and isolated villages between the Brown and Vanapa Headwaters into the Mt. Victoria area. The people here have not had a great deal of attention from patrols and accordingly as much time as possible was spent among them. They are an unsophisticated and friendly people , thoroughly settled and law abiding, who welcomed and rendered every assistance to the patrol. The native situation generally throughout the area patrolled was found to be extremely satisfactory.

DIARY

Monday, 25th March, 1957.

Proceeded by Land Rover to VESILOGO at 1.20 and set off on foot for UBERI. Reached the UBERI hamlet of LUBUNUMU at 2.35, crossed the Goldie (ELOFU) river and ascended a short way to the main UBERI hamlet of IDAKI, arriving at 3.15. Checked the census.

Elevation : 1400 feet.

Tuesday, 26th March, 1957.

Set off from UBERI at 6.30. A fine, misty rain increased to a steady drizzle, interspersed with heavy showers. Reached the crest of IMITI Ridge at 7.45, and then dropped steeply down into the valley. Crossed and recrossed creeks over a dozen times untilthe main VAU-ULE Creek crossing, and then a short climb up to the Rest House known as Camp 44, reached at 9.35.

Checked the census, talked with the people and then visited AUWAIABAI'IWA village on the crest of the ridge above the Rest House- a steep, 15 minutes climb. It is a composite village formed of the two former villages of BISIATANA and VIORIBAIWA.

Elevation : 1250 feet.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

DIARY

Wednesday, 27th March, 1957.

The NAORO Carriers arrived at 6 o'clock; paid off the old carriers and departed at 6.20. Reached the crest of VIORIBAIWA ridge and then dropped straight down to OFI creek at its junction with LMUE creek. Climbed steeply up to Camp 88, reached at 8.15, and rested here for t e n minutes.

Continued on, steadily climbing, and then, after a final extremely steep ascent, reached the look-out, with its view right back down the track to the hills around Moresby, at ten o'clock. Rested for a few minuts and then continued onto NAORO, reached at 11.15.

During the afternoon, census check, discussions, village inspection, etc.

Elevation: 2,400 feet.

Thursday, 28th March, 1957.

Set off from NAORO at 6.15 and travelled a broad but very muddy track along to the NAORO River crossing. Crossed by a neatly felled large tree and continued on down the valley, crossing AGU andn EGUMURI creeks. Beyond the latter, commenced the steep climb to the crest of the ridge above MANARI, reached at 8.10, and then descended to MANARI Village , zited on a shelf between EMUNE creek and the WABUIAVI River, arriving at five to nine.

Again, census check, routine administration.

Elevation : 2,700 feet.

Friday, 29th March, 1957.

Left MANARI at 6.15 and reached the S.D.A. Mission at MANAROGO at ten to seven. Taking the MADILOGO track, a short way further on crossed EBARUGA creek and then commenced a short, steep climb to the crest of the ridge. Thereafter, an excellent track led along the crest to the old site of BOHURA (MADILOGO) Village. Reached this spot at five past nine and then descended to the new village of MADILOGO near the NAORO River, arriving at five to ten.

Census, routine administration, and then walked through the bush for about ten minutes to the edge of the NAORO River above KALABU Falls and viewed same.

Elevation 2,200 feet.

Saturday, 30th March, 1957.

This being an S.D.A. Mission area, the patrol rested at MADILOGO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

DIARY

Sunday, 31st March, 1957.

Steady rain overnight. Set off at 6.25, walked a short way to the crossing over the NAORO River, here flowing through a narrow cleft in the rock, and then climbed to the crest of the ridge beyond, reaching it at 8 o'clock . Followed the crest for a short way and then descended to ELOLOGO Village on the banks of ELO Creek, arriving at 9.30.

Took the census, and then a native sent to inspect the crossing over the Brown River, returned with the information that it was not crossable.

Set off to inspect the crossing myself at 10.45, arriving a little after twelve. Although not in full flood, a large volume of water was surging down and over the rocks, and it would have made any attempt to bridge it very dangerous. Decided to extend the patrol to include villages further up the Brown River and to cross between HAILOGO and DUBI. Returned to ELOLOGO at 1.30.

Drizzling rain from 3 o'clock onwards.

Elevation : 2,150 feet.

Monday, 1st April, 1957

Set off from ELOLOGO at ten past six and reached MADILOGO at 8.45. Remained here whilst food was prepared for the carriers, and then continued on at 9.15, arriving back at MANAROGO Mission at mid-day.

Left at ten to one for ENIVILOGO, reached at two o'clock just as the rain commenced to fall. Visited and inspected the village.

Elevation : 2,650 feet.

Tuesday, 2nd April, 1957.

Left ENIVILOGO at 6.15, descended to and crossed the FAGUMI River and then climbed very steeply to reach the crest of the ridge beyond at twenty-five to eight. Descended to HAILOGO Rest House at 8 o'clock.

Sent of a Constable to warn the villages ahead of the intended visit of the patrol, and remained the day at HAILOGO.

Census check, village inspection, discussions, etc.

Elevation : 3,300 feet.

Wednesday, 3rd April, 1957.

Set off from HAILOGO at five past six, descended to and crossed GAUGA creek, climbed a short way and then left the main HAILOGO - MAIAVA track to follow a narrow , rough bush track along the ridge above the NAORO and OVEA Rivers - very hard going. Descended steeply to the river, which was wide and flowing in a fast stream, though some carriers succeeding in swimming across higher up. Bridging the river was a very difficult task and although we arrived at ten-thirty, it was not until 1 o'clock that the carriers were able to cross with the patrol gear over a rough sapling and vine " bridge".

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

DIARY

. From the river, a steep climb along a faint pad through dense forest eventually brought the patrol out onto the main DUBI-MAIAVA track. There was a dip downinto a creek further along, followed by another steep climb, and then the patrol arrived at the new village of DUBI at twenty-five to four in pouring rain.

Elevation : 3,500 feet.

Thursday, 4th April, 1957.

Checked the census, discussed various matters, inspected the village.

Departed at 10.15 and descended steeply to BORUME creek, which was crossed by a cane suspension bridge at 11.30. Beyond, a steep climb led up the lower slopes of Mt. NITORO to the LUMA hamlet of BEGADI, reached at ten to one in light rain. Made camp.

During the afternoon, the drizzling rain developed into a heavy and prolonged downpour.

Elevation, 2,800 feet.

Friday, 5th April, 1957.

Got away from BEGADI at ten to six and for the next two hours climbed steadily along a surprisingly good "bush" track to just below the peak of Mt. NITOPO (5,100 feet); then turned and travelled in a south-westerly direction to near the site of the old village of LUMA, reached at 10.25. Rested here for half-an-hour. Continued on and shortly afterwards struck the main ELOLOGO-LUMA track. Descended steeply to OUGE creek, climbed for about five hundred feet and then travelled a well-cleared track to the new LUMA village, arriving at ten past one.

Rain commenced to fall shortly after two o'clock.

Elevation, 2,450 feet.

Saturday, 6th April, 1957.

Took the census, inspected the village, discussed various matters with officials and people, selected a new Village Constable, gave treatment to people in the village suffering from probable influenza.

Persistent, drizzling rain throughout the afternoon.

Sunday, 7th April, 1957.

Set off at five past six and travelled a good track, at first along the crest, and then sharply down to ELU creek at its junction with ETOGI creek, reached at twenty to eight. Here, the elevation was only six hundred feet above sea level.

Continued on at five to eight, climbed over another ridge and down to EBURE creek at ten past ten. Continued on at ten to eleven, and a hard, continuous climb led up to KUREI, on the crest of the watershed dividing the Brown and the Vanapa river systems and overlooking the valley of FAMEI creek. KUREI is the new site of the former village of BEBENI.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

DIARY

Soon after arriving at 1.30 a thunderstorm broke and the the rain teemed down; there was a further storm at 5.30.

Elevation : 2,600 feet.

Monday, 8th April,1957.

The day broke in heavy overcast and driving rain. It remained heavily overcast throughout the day, but the rain had cleared by mid morning.

Took the census of the KUREI portion of the former BERENI-VIATA census group, followed by inspection, discussions, etc.

Additional carriers from PIATE (VIATA) arrived during the afternoon.

Tuesday, 9th April, 1957.

Departed at five to six and descended to FAMFI creek at ten to seven. From here, an initial steep climb was followed by a quite reasonable gradient, and there was a wide and well-cleared track. Paused at five to eight and then continued on again at 8.10, still climbing. Reached the junction with the old LUMA road on the crest at 9.25 and then descended steeply, past the old site of BERENI, to the junction of SARU and FARISA creeks, reached at twenty to eleven. Rested here until 1145 and then, crossing over by a cane suspension bridge, climbed steeply up to PIATE, arriving at 12.30.

Took the census of PIATE, thus completing the BERENI group : routine administration, etc.

Rain again during the afternoon.

Elevation : 2,800 feet.

Wednesday, 10th April, 1957.

Set off at five to six and climbed straight up to the crest of Mt. LUVI (5,350 feet) reached at eight. The track was just a narrow, overgrown pad, with trees and branches fallen across it, steep, rocky places and, with increasing height, springy moss underfoot.

Continued straight down the far side in a steep descent to KITU creek, at its junction with MUMUNE creek, arriving at 9.30. Decided to make camp here and await the GOSISI carriers, who arrived at 1.30.

Drizzling rain throughout the afternoon, culminating in a solid downpour in the evening.

Elevation : 2,900 feet.

Thursday, 11th April, 1957.

Rain fell throughout the night, making the track extremely muddy and slippery to-day.

Got away at ten to six, crossed KITU creek by a felled tree,

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

DIARY

and then climbed along a rough and overgrown track to the crest overlooking the valley of DARA creek, walled in at its eastern end by the huge bulk of Mt. Victoria. Continued on at eight and descended extremely steep and slippery slopes through garden areas to SESEKI creek, followed by a short climb to DUBA village, perched high above the floor of the deep and narrow valley, which was reacheda at ten to ten.

Census, talks, inspection, etc.

Elevation 2,900 feet.

Friday, 12th April, 1957.

Set off at 6 o'clock, went straight down to DARA creek, crossed by a cane suspension bridge, and climbed to IMITI, reached at twenty to eight.

Census, talks, inspection and then left at 9.30 for BOI'INE, travelling a well maintained track for about an hour to the village.

Once again, census, routine administration.

Drizzling rain set in at 3.30.

Elevation : 3,200 feet.

Saturday, 13th April, 1957.

Departed at 6 o'clock, descended to the DARA creek, crossed again by a cane suspension bridge, and then climbed up to GOSISI, arriving at twenty to nine. Actually, this was merely one of several hamlets within a radius of about half an hours walk, to which the general name of GOSISI is given.

Census and routine administration.

Rain again in the late afternoon.

Elevation : 3,400 feet.

Sunday, 14th April, 1957.

Observed at GOSISI.

Monday, 15th April, 1957.

Left at five to six, climbed to the hamlet of GARIA just above, travelled on to GINAIE, overlooking the junction of the VANAPA river with DARA creek, and then descended to and crossed at the junction, once more by an excellent cane suspension bridge.

Continued on at eight, climbing to 2,800 feet, dropping down into the small OBAGE creek, and then up once more and along to HAMASERA, arriving at twenty to ten.

Census, routine administration.

Elevation : 3,150 feet.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956 / 57

DIARY

Tuesday, 16th April, 1957.

Set off at five to six on a heavily overcast and misty morning and descended to NIABA creek at twenty to seven. Climbed up and over the ridge above and reached AILI creek at 7.30, thence up to the crest above again and along a surprisingly level stretch to BAMUDA, arriving at a quarter to nine. These people, formerly living at HOTELOHO, had formed a new village at IRITU, but have now split into two sections, three families returning to HOTELOHO, and the remainder forming a new hamlet at BAMUDA.

Census, routine administration: sent police to compel absentees to attend the census.

A Rest House of sorts here, but decided to erect the tent.

Very heavy rain in the evening.

Elevation : 2,100 feet.

Wednesday, 17th April, 1957.

Left at six o'clock and throughout the day travelled a faint pad through dense and uninhabited forest.

Descended to BEBE creek at twenty to seven, climbed over a ridge and down to the small UAVI creek at 7.25, thence up and over another ridge and down to OUARA creek at twenty-five to nine. Rested here until ten to nine and then climbed once more over an intervening ridge and descended to OANA creek at 10.30.

Continued on at eleven, and climbed to the crest of the ridge running off Mt. MASOBI and then travelled along a very narrow spur, at times through high, dense bracken,, which ended in an abrupt descent to FUINA creek. Crossed at 1.30 and made camp on the far bank.

The camp had barely been erected when two torrential downpours broke in succession.

Elevation : 700 feet.

Thursday, 18th April, 1957.

Departed at five past six and for over an hour travelled a wretched track down FUINA creek. Eventually, climbed away from it over a ridge and descended to TOI'IVA creek at 8.30, a mere 300 feet above sea level.

Crossed the double channel and then set off at nine o'clock to climb the ridge beyond and thence along a very wet and muddy track to FADURI creek. Crossed, and travelled over densely forested and water-logged flats for half-an-hour to reach a camping site near the junction of IAI creek with the VANAPA River at 11.45.

Several days ago, a Constable had been sent ahead to warn the DOURA villages of the patrol's visit, but decided to send a runner through requesting canoes for to-morrow morning.

Elevation : 300 feet.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

DIARY

Good Friday, 19th April, 1957.

Nine DOURA natives arrived at nine o'clock. Set off at 9.30, crossed IAI creek and travelled a marshy track down the river for an hour and a half to the canoes, of which there were six. Boarded the canoes at 11.15 and arrived at DOUROMOKU at 12.15, the river being in high flood with a swift current.

Steady rain throughout the afternoon.

Elevation : 200 feet.

Easter Saturday, 20th April, 1957.

The river in high flood this morning.

Set off at 7.15 and struggled through flooded creeks and swamps, with the water at times chest deep, to reach VASAGABILA at eight. Had intended to proceed further on to VEIA (RABESI), normally about three quarters of an hour's walk away, but the natives stated that the track was now impassable .

Census, routine administration at VASAGABILA and then returned to DOUROMOKU at 11.20. Once again, census, routine administration, including the selection of a new Village Constable.

Easter Sunday, 21st April, 1957.

The patrol rested at DOUROMOKU.

Monday, 22nd April, 1957.

Although no rain had fallen at DOUROMOKU, the VANAPA river was again in high flood this morning.

Ferried patrol gear and carriers across the river by canoe and then set off at 6.45 , following up the river through flooded creeks and swamps to the new Brown River road, reached at eight. However, as far as VEKABU creek , travelled a jeep track from there; flooded flats and muddy tracks made for difficult walking . Reached the excellent traffic bridge over the VEKABU at ten to ten and continued on again at ten past, now travelling along the road itself, and arrived at MOTUMOTU on the Brown River at twenty-five to twelve. Crossed the river by canoe and set up camp in the Rest House.

During the afternoon, took the census of the small population, talked with the people, and inspected the village.

Elevation : 200 feet.

Tuesday, 23rd April, 1957.

Set off at 6.15 and travelled up the left bank of the Brown River to EDEBU Village, arriving at 8.25. Formerly, these people lived at KABUE, some four hours walk higher up the river.

Census, talks, village inspection, etc.

Elevation : 350 feet.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956-57

DIARY

Wednesday, 24th April, 1957.

Set off at 6.20 and returned to MOTUMOTU at 8.20. At 10.15 the Land-rover from District office arrived. Returned to SOGERI at mid-day.

END OF PATROL

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

GENERAL

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Although the natives inhabiting the country between the upper Brown and Vanapa Rivers, and in particular the KOTOI natives of the Mt. Victoria area, remember the first patrol to their villages by Sir William MacGregor and can trace his route and point out his camp sites, they are still untouched by Missionary and educationary influences, and it is only in the post-war years that something resembling regular administration patrols have visited them. Between 1930 and 1945 it would appear that there were patrols into the KOTOI area only in 1932 and 1935, and even in the post-war years the present patrol was only the seventh conducted.

It will thus be realised that these are a simple and unsophisticated people, completely uninfluenced by the Missions and only influenced by the Administration to the extent that law and order prevails. They do not possess even the simplest forms of village school education andone may speak of their economic, social and political advancement only to the extent that, through the years, numbers of them have gone down to the coast to work for cash wages on plantations, that they now wear ramis and blouses, and that Village Councillors have been appointed.. They total only 600 people and live in small and widely scattered villages separated from one another by thickly forested ridges and narrow, steep-sided valleys, and the only concentration of population, comprising the 370 natives of the DARA valley (KOTOI) beneath Mt. Victoria, is sealed off by extremely rugged country. At this stage of the development of the Territory, the economic, social and political development of these natives must remain in its present static state.

Of the remaining natives visited, those of the Kokoda Track and Brown River headwaters have been dealt with in Patrol Report SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/57 in December, and the native situation here continues to be most satisfactory. In addition, the DOURA people on the banks of the lower Vanapa River and the MOTUMOTU-KABUE people on the banks of the lower Brown River were visited on this patrol. The Brown River natives, in particular, were encouraged to grow crops of native foods for sale in Port Moresby. In these two groups of natives likewise, the native situation was most satisfactory.

Throughout the entire area visited the natives were found to be a thoroughly settled, law-abiding and apparently most contented people, well-disposed towards the Administration, who willingly rendered every possible assistance to the patrol.

CENSUS.

In every village visited, except ENIVILOGO where the Village Constable was absent with the census book, the census was taken, but in the case of those villages which were also visited last December, pencilled notations only were made, and census statistics were not compiled. In this report, therefore, only the statistics of those villages not previously censused are given. Because of floods, the DOURA (lower Vanapa River) village of VELA or RABISI was not visited andthe census not taken. But apart from this village and the small hamlet of UFADIBEI in the SOGERI area, the census of the entire population administered from SOGERI has now been taken. The total population is only 3,500 people, scattered over an area of over a thousand square miles.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

GENERAL

CENSUS.

The census statistics reveal that live births exceeded all deaths throughout the area patrolled by more than two to one, giving a net natural increase of almost 4 percent. These figures confirm what had been shown to be the case in the two previous census' taken : that the KOIARIs are no longer declining in population.

With only 18 percent of adult able-bodied males absent from their villages at work, there is no absentee labour problem.

As was done on the two previous census patrols, all census statistics were extracted from the census books in the villages and have now been transferred to Village Population Statistics Cards, so that there is now a full record at SOGERI of census statistics, dating back in most instances to 1949, for the entire KOIARI area.

HEALTH and HYGIENE.

It was reported in Patrol Report SOGERI No. 2 of 1956-57 that, having completed the anti-yaws campaign of penicillin injections throughout the Kokoda Track and Brown River headwaters villages, N.M.O. IGO was then sent across to the VANAPA Headwaters area to conduct the campaign throughout those villages. It was discovered on this patrol that he had not carried out his instructions, but had proceeded straight down the Brown River and back to Port Moresby. Two opportunities of giving the injections to the VANAPA River people have therefore been lost, and it will now be some time before a further opportunity to do so occurs.

In the vast majority of the villages, health was good, and in particular, there were very few T.U.s and yaws cases , even in the Mt. Victoria area. Isolated cases of yaws, T.U.s and crushed toes were ordered to hospital in Port Moresby.

However, at ELOLOGO and LUMA there was a prevalence of coughs and colds, and at the latter village several cases of what appeared to be influenza. Treatment was given. The ELOLOGO people in particular appeared to be generally in a run down physical condition .

In the DARA Valley area, just under Mt. Victoria, there are the four villages or groups of the KOTOI people, two on one side of the valley, and two on the other, in close proximity to each other. One of these villages, BOI'INE, has the greatest incidence of GOITRE that I have ever observed in inland mountain villages, yet the people of the other three villages are completely free of it. It would therefore seem that the drinking water of the BOI'INE people is lacking in the necessary minerals, whilst that of the other three villages contains them.

Pit latrines are not in common use in the KOTOI area, but they are generally in use in most other villages, and in these latter hygiene appeared to be quite adequate. The people of the KOTOI Villages were encouraged to dig pits for latrines and for the disposal of rubbish and garbage. Villages generally were very clean and tidy and set in good clearings.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

GENERAL

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Although at this season restricted largely to sweet potatoes and bananas, with here and there the addition of taro, food generally was plentiful throughout the area patrolled. Exceptions to this were the DOURA villages of the lower VANAPA, where bananas formed almost the sole item of diet, and the new village of LUMA, where corn and bananas alone were available. Though monotonous, the DOURA people's food supply will be adequate until new gardens come into bearing and the LUMA people, stating that they had found their new site to be not as fertile as they had hoped, said that they intended to move to new gardens areas in between DUBI and PIATE over the next couple of years. In most of the inland areas the new yam and taitu gardens are due to be harvested round about July and good crops were generally expected. Citrus fruits, mainly mandarins, but also some oranges, are to be found throughout, and they are now just beginning to ripen. OKARI nuts are formed on the trees but they will not be ready for at least another couple of months.

In the Brown River headwaters villages another type of nut has now been harvested in large quantities.. On the tree the fruit looks something like a breadfruit, and inside this there is a round, flat, dark-coloured nut. These nuts are either placed in bamboos or specially prepared pits and soaked for several weeks in water, or are smoked for long periods before they may be eaten. Eaten without this preparation, the people say, they are definitely harmful, if not actually poisonous. If soaked in water, the inside kernel is a dark, unsavoury looking mess resembling nothing so much as slimy mud; smoked, it is about the colour of a dried prune, very oily, and with a somewhat unpleasant, rancid taste. However, these nuts are relished by the natives.

The DARA Valley of the KOTOI people, under Mt. Victoria, is a very fertile area, whose Southern slopes are intensely cultivated, so that the whole side is patterned in fenced gardens, with houses dotted throughout. The people state, that in their respective seasons native foods of all kinds grow abundantly and shortages are extremely rare. Another particularly fertile area is that of the new village of EDEBU, two hours walk up the Brown River from MOTUMOTU. The people stated that they had more food than they could possibly eat, whereupon it was pointed out to them that with canoes to take their produce down stream to MOTUMOTU, and a vehicular road from there to Port Moresby, they possessd an accessible market for their surplus produce, and that if they were prppared to make gardens large enough to provide three ton truck loads, the Native Labour compound at KONEBADA would take all they could produce.

The villages to the West and north of the Brown River, right across to Mt. Victoria and the Vanapa River are outside the influence of the S.D.A. Mission and therefore pigs are kept in all of them. The KOTOI people in particular keep very large numbers of pigs in which a European strain, most probably Berkshire, predominates. The pigs are reserved in the main for feasts, which are held whenever a sufficient number have been bred up, and both the KOTOI and the GOILALA people take part in each other's feasts. It is thus that the European strain has been introduced into this area, since the GOILALA people have obtained European strains from the Catholic Mission.

Here and there, cassowaries are kept in fenced enclosures, and they are always the hooded, mountain type, a much darker grey in colour than the lowlands type, and with violet and purple fleshed necks.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

GENERAL

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

There are reported to be wild dogs on the higher slopes of Mt. Victoria, but when pressed the natives admit that they have only heard about them and have never actually seen one.

Pine trees are dotted here and there on the higher ridges and spurs of the mountains, but there are no large stands of them.

MISSIONS and SCHOOLS.

With regard to the Kokoda Track and Brown River headwaters villages, this subject has been fully covered in Patrol Report SOGERI No. 2 of 1956-57.

The influence of the S.D.A. Mission does not extend beyond the upper Brown River villages of ELOLOGO and HAILOGO . Beyond these, until the DOURA Villages of the lower Vanapa River are reached, there is not, and never has been any mission establishment or school. The population has always been too sparse and too inaccessible to warrant any Mission extending its operations into this area. However, the KOTOI people are most anxious for a Mission to be established among them and have actually sent a representative to approach the Catholic Mission on the subject, principally because they have had some contact with it through their visits to the GOILALA villages. I consider it doubtful, however, whether anything is likely to eventuate from this in the foreseeable future.

The Catholic Mission has a catechist and a teacher at DOUROMOKU to serve the DOURA Villages, and the S.D.A. Mission has a catechist, but no school, at MOTUMOTU to serve the MOTUMOTU and EDEBU people.

VILLAGES and HOUSES.

The Kokoda Track and Brown River villages continue in the satisfactory condition reported in Patrol Report SOGERI No. 2 of 1956-57. Two of the villages, that were by-passed on that patrol, were visited on this patrol. Of these, MADILOGO was in very good order, but the ELOLOGO houses, almost without exception, were so flimsily walled as not to constitute adequate protection against the weather. An S.D.A. Catechist is stationed here and the small population has expended a disproportionate amount of time and industry on constructing a great mansion of a house for him to the neglect of their own.

The mountain villages between the Brown and the Vanapa rivers extending into the Mt. Victoria area are typical of those of most inland areas where there is no missionary influence and patrols have been infrequent. They were always clean and tidy and sited in good clearings, mostly on narrow ridges and spurs, but the houses were most primitive. The people are limited for building materials to the not abundant and quickly weathering bamboo leaf for thatch and to split softwood timber for walls, and houses as a rule are small, flimsy, one-roomed shacks. None-the-less, most of them are far from being unattractive. BOI'INE, in particular, situated on the crest of the north side of the DARA Valley, with its houses straggling down a crooked "street" surrounded by a bamboo fence, and set in amongst bamboos, trees and banana trees against a background of high mountains, makes a most attractive composite picture of a primitive New Guinea village in its natural mountain setting.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

GENERAL

VILLAGES and HOUSES.

The villages of DUBI, KUREI and EDEBU have moved from the sites they occupied at the time of the visit of the previous patrol, and the village of LUMA had occupied its present site only just prior to the visit of the previous patrol. DUBI has yet to be completed, but already KUREI and LUMA desire to move back to the general area of their former sites, principally because their new areas have not produced good crops and also because, in the case of LUMA, the Village Constable who persuaded them to leave their old site has now died. The people estimate that it will be two to three years before the establishment of new gardens, clearing of village sites, and building of new houses will enable them to complete the moves.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

New Village Constables were selected to replace the deceased Village Constables of MADILOGO and LUMA; the former Village Constable of HAMASEBA was found to have acquired a second wife and was replaced, and the aging Village Constable of DOUROMOKU, no longer carrying out his duties satisfactorily, was also replaced with a younger and more vigorous man. Several elections were held in various villages to fill Councillor vacancies caused by death or resignation, and in a few instances additional Councillors were elected.

Although it cannot be considered that the Village officials of the KOTOI and adjacent mountain areas are doing as satisfactory a job of work as one would wish, it is nonetheless true that they are doing a much better job than one would expect, and some, such as the Village Constable and Councillors of BOI'INE, are the equal of those of much more sophisticated areas. Some trouble was gone to amongst these people to explain the duties and functions of Village officials, and to impress upon the officials themselves that the Administration stood behind them in ensuring obedience to their lawful orders and instructions, and in their enforcement of the law, and it is hoped that some improvement in such matters as the maintenance of roads, sending of sick children to hospital, and improvement of hygiene, will result from these talks.

REST HOUSES.

All villages possess Rest Houses of a kind; some are of excellent design and construction, some are merely adequate to the extent that they provide shelter from the weather. Here and there, improvements that required effecting were pointed out, but, generally, if roof and walls were reasonably weatherproof, no insistence upon more pretentious structures being erected was made. The mountain people simply do not possess the necessary materials for the building of anything but the simplest type of house and when they themselves are so poorly housed, there can be no justification for insisting upon large Rest Houses being built, especially when, in the past, they have been occupied about once every two years.

No authority
in Chief,

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

GENERAL

ROADS and BRIDGES.

The Kokoda Track and roads connecting the upper Brown River villages have already been dealt with in Patrol Report SOGERI No. 2 of 1956-47. The only addition to the information therein given is that MAIAVA has now been abandoned, and the people are now settled at DUBI. The main road now runs from HAILOGO, past old MAIAVA, to DUBI, with a turn-off near OVEA creek to MANUMU.

Beyond this area, the ruggedness of the terrain and the small, widely dispersed population prevent anything in the nature of real road construction, and the best that can be expected from the people is that they shall keep the tracks connecting their villages reasably wide and clear of undergrowth and fallen logs and branches. The normal route is from ELOLOGO across the Brown River to LUMA, but, because floods prevented the Brown River from being crossed at this point, LUMA was reached via HAILOGO and DUBI, and between DUBI and LUMA no road is, of course, maintained. However, when the ELOLOGO-LUMA road was reached on the other side of the river it was wide and well-cleared, and the road remained so through KUREI to PIATE, but beyond there into the KOTOI area it was simply a narrow, overgrown pad, littered with fallen trees and branches. Tracks were again in reasonable order within the KOTOI area and beyond to the upper Vanapa River village of BAMUDI., but, of course, were not maintained for the whole length of the two and a half days' walk from BAMUDI down the VANAPA to DOUROMOKU, which is completely unpopulated.

The lower Vanapa roads were flooded and water-logged and most of the new Brown-Vanapa River vehicular road between the Brown river and VEKABU Creek was marshy and water-logged. Beyond VEKABU creek to the Brown River, the road was thickly over-grown in head high grass, very muddy and slippery underfoot, and with fallen trees here and there across it. When the bridge is finally placed across the Brown River at MOTUMOTU, a considerable amount of work will still need to be done on the Vanapa section of the road before it will be useable.

Between MOTUMOTU and EDEBU (KABUE), a two hour's walk, the EDEBU section of the track is in good order, but the MOTUMOTU section is very marshy at this season, and hasnot been properly maintained in the higher sections.

Talks on the improvement of roads, togethere with specific instructions concerning maintenance, were given wherever needed.

MAPPING.

The map submitted herewith is a composite, formed of my own compass traverses, bearings and observations, incorporating small sections of other patrol sketch maps, and of the Army series 1 inch to 1 mile maps which cover the lower portions of the area.

It is felt that this offers a reasonably accurate guide for patrol purposes for the use of future officers, and it would be appreciated if three copies could be made of it and forwarded to SOGERI, please.

G. Lingeley A.D.O.

APPENDIX "A".

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956 - 57

REPORT ON POLICE.

No. 8947 Constable MONAGI — A new Constable and therefore lacking in experience, but worked very well and most willingly. Has the makings of a realy first class Constable.

No. 8378 Constable OMA-MAROPO — An average Constable ; worked well and carried out the various tasks assigned to him satisfactorily

G. Luieles. A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

PATROL CONDUCTED BY	: G. LINSLEY, A.D.O.
AREA PATROLLED	: Mountain KOIARI : Brown and Vanapa River Headwaters.
OBJECTS OF PATROL	: Census and Routine Administration.
DURATION OF PATROL	: Monday, 25th March, 1957 to Wednesday, 24th April, 1957.
NUMBER OF DAYS	: Thirty-one.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING	: Police : Constables - 2 Interpreter : 1
CARRIERS	: Twenty-four (Village to village).
PREVIOUS PATROL TO AREA	: Brown River Headwaters. D.N.A., December, 1956. P.H.D., August , 1955. Vanapa River Headwaters. D.N.A., August, 1955. P.H.D., Not Known.
LAST CENSUS PATROL	: Brown River Headwaters. December, 1956. Vanapa River Headwaters. August, 1955.
APPENDICES	: "A" - Report on Police. "B" - Patrol Sketch Map. "C" - Census Statistics.
REF. MAP	: Pt. Moresby 4 m. to 1 in. (Provisional

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

INTRODUCTION

. With this patrol the programme of covering the entire area administered from SOGERI by census and routine administration patrols now has been practically completed. Unfortunately, due to floods, the lower VANAPA River village of VEIA (or RABESI) could not be visited, and in addition there is one small, outlying hamlet, UPADIBEI, in the SOGERI Valley area still to be visited. It is intended to cover both of these soon after the advent of the dry s season.

The patrol occupied thirty-one days, some four or five days longer than had originally been intended, due to inability to cross the flooded Brown River below ELOLOGO and the consequent necessity to proceed higher up to a crossing place between HAILOGO and DUBI. However, this did not mean that time was wasted, but simply that more villages than had been intended were visited, so that, in effect all but five of the Mountain KAKARI villages visited in December were revisited on this occasion.

The principal object of the patrol was to cover by census and routine administration the scattered and isolated villages between the Brown and Vanapa Headwaters into the Mt. Victoria area. The people here have not had a great deal of attention from patrols and accordingly as much time as possible was spent among them. They are an unsophisticated and friendly people , thoroughly settled and law abiding, who welcomed and rendered every assistance to the patrol. The native situation generally throughout the area patrolled was found to be extremely satisfactory.

DIARY

Monday, 25th March, 1957.

Proceeded by Land Rover to VESILOGO at 1.20 and set off on foot for UBERI. Reached the UBERI hamlet of LUBUNUMU at 2.35, crossed the Goldie (EIOPE) river and ascended a short way to the main UBERI hamlet of IDAKI, arriving at 3.15. Checked the census.

Elevation : 1400 feet.

Tuesday, 26th March, 1957.

Set off from UBERI at 6.30. A fine, misty rain increased to a steady drizzle, interspersed with heavy showers. Reached the crest of IMITI Ridge at 7.45, and then dropped steeply down into the valley. Crossed and recrossed creeks over a dozen times untilthe main VAU-ULE Creek crossing, and then a short climb up to the Rest House known as Camp 44, reached at 9.35.

Checked the census, talked with the people and then visited AUWAIABAI'IWA village on the crest of the ridge above the Rest House- a steep, 15 minutes climb. It is a composite village formed of the two former villages of BISIATANA and VIORIBAIWA.

Elevation : 1250 feet.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

DIARY

Wednesday. 27th March. 1957.

The NAORO Carriers arrived at 6 o'clock; paid off the old carriers and departed at 6.20. Reached the crest of VIORIBAIWA ridge and then dropped straight down to OFI creek at its junction with EMUE creek. Climbed steeply up to Camp 88, reached at 8.15, and rested here for t e n minutes.

Continued on, steadily climbing, and then, after a final extremely steep ascent, reached the look-out, with its view right back down the track to the hills around Moresby, at ten o'clock. Rested for a few minuts and then continued onto NAORO, reached at 12.15.

During the afternoon, census check, discussions, village inspection, etc.

Elevation: 2,400 feet.

Thursday. 28th March. 1957.

Set off from NAORO at 6.15 and travelled a broad but very muddy track along to the NAORO River crossing. Crossed by a newly felled large tree and continued on down the valley, crossing AGU and EGUMURI creeks. Beyond the latter, commenced the steep climb to the crest of the ridge above MANARI, reached at 8.10, and then descended to MANARI Village, sited on a shelf between EMUNE creek and the WABUIAVI River, arriving at five to nine.

Again, census check, routine administration.

Elevation : 2,700 feet.

Friday. 29th March. 1957.

Left MANARI at 6.15 and reached the S.D.A. Mission at MANAROGO at ten to seven. Taking the MADILOGO track, a short way further on crossed ERARUGA creek and then commenced a short, steep climb to the crest of the ridge. Thereafter, an excellent track led along the crest to the old site of BOHURA (MADILOGO) Village. Reached this spot at five past nine and then descended to the new village of MADILOGO near the NAORO River, arriving at five to ten.

Census, routine administration, and then walked through the bush for about ten minutes to the edge of the NAORO River above KAIABU Falls and viewed same.

Elevation 2,200 feet.

Saturday. 30th March. 1957.

This being an S.D.A. Mission area, the patrol rested at MADILOGO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

DIARY

Sunday, 31st March, 1957.

Steady rain overnight. Set off at 6.25, walked a short way to the crossing over the NAORO River, here flowing through a narrow cleft in the rock, and then climbed to the crest of the ridge beyond, reaching it at 8 o'clock. Followed the crest for a short way and then descended to ELOLOGO Village on the banks of ELO Creek, arriving at 9.30.

Took the census, and then a native sent to inspect the crossing over the Brown River, returned with the information that it was not crossable.

Set off to inspect the crossing myself at 10.45, arriving a little after twelve. Although not in full flood, a large volume of water was surging down and over the rocks, and it would have made any attempt to bridge it very dangerous. Decided to extend the patrol to include villages further up the Brown River and to cross between HAILOGO and DUBI. Returned to ELOLOGO at 1.30.

Drizzling rain from 3 o'clock onwards

Elevation : 2,150 feet.

Monday, 1st April, 1957

Set off from ELOLOGO at ten past six and reached MADILOGO at 8.45. Remained here whilst food was prepared for the carriers, and then continued on at 9.15, arriving back at MANAROGO Mission at mid-day.

Left at ten to one for ENIVILOGO, reached at two o'clock just as the rain commenced to fall. Visited and inspected the village.

Elevation : 2,650 feet.

Tuesday, 2nd April, 1957.

Left ENIVILOGO at 6.15, descended to and crossed the FAGUMI River and then climbed very steeply to reach the crest of the ridge beyond at twenty-five to eight. Descended to HAILOGO Rest House at 8 o'clock.

Sent of a Constable to warn the villages ahead of the intended visit of the patrol, and remained the day at HAILOGO.

Census check, village inspection, discussions, etc.

Elevation : 3,300 feet.

Wednesday, 3rd April, 1957.

Set off from HAILOGO at five past six, descended to and crossed GAUGA creek, climbed a short way and then left the main HAILOGO - MAIAVA track to follow a narrow, rough bush track along the ridge above the NAORO and OVEA Rivers - very hard going. Descended steeply to the river, which was wide and flowing in a fast stream, though some carriers succeeding in swimming across higher up. Bridging the river was a very difficult task and although we arrived at ten-thirty, it was not until 1 o'clock that the carriers were able to cross with the patrol gear over a rough sapling and vine " bridge".

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

DIARY

. From the river, a steep climb along a faint pad through dense forest eventually brought the patrol out onto the main DUBI-MAIAVA track. There was a dip downinto a creek further along, followed by another steep climb, and then the patrol arrived at the new village of DUBI at twenty-five to four in pouring rain.

Elevation : 3,500 feet.

Thursday, 4th April, 1957.

Checked the census, discussed various matters, inspected the village.

Departed at 10.15 and descended steeply to BORUME creek, which was crossed by a cane suspension bridge at 11.30. Beyond, a steep climb led up the lower slopes of Mt. NITORO to the LUMA hamlet of BEGADI, reached at ten to one in light rain. Made camp.

During the afternoon, the drizzling rain developed into a heavy and prolonged downpour.

Elevation, 2,800 feet.

Friday, 5th April, 1957.

Get away from BEGADI at ten to six and for the next two hours climbed steadily along a surprisingly good "bush" track to just below the peak of Mt. NITORO (5,100 feet); then turned and travelled in a south-westerly direction to near the site of the old village of LUMA, reached at 10.25. Rested here for half-an-hour. Continued on and shortly afterwards struck the main ELOLOGO-LUMA track. Descended steeply to OUGE creek, climbed for about five hundred feet and then travelled a well-cleared track to the new LUMA village, arriving at ten past one.

Rain commenced to fall shortly after two o'clock.

Elevation, 2,450 feet.

Saturday, 6th April, 1957.

Took the census, inspected the village, discussed various matters with officials and people, selected a new Village Constable, gave treatment to people in the village suffering from probable influenza.

Persistent, drizzling rain throughout the afternoon.

Sunday, 7th April, 1957.

Set off at five past six and travelled a good track, at first along the crest, and then sharply down to ELU creek at its junction with ETOGI creek, reached at twenty to eight. Here, the elevation was only six hundred feet above sea level.

Continued on at five to eight, climbed over another ridge and down to EBURE creek at ten past ten. Continued on at ten to eleven, and a hard, continuous climb led up to KUREI, on the crest of the watershed dividing the Brown and the Vanapa river systems and overlooking the valley of FAMEI creek. KUREI is the new site of the former village of EBENI.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

DIARY

Soon after arriving at 1.30 a thunderstorm broke and the the rain teemed down; there was a further storm at 5.30.

Elevation : 2,600 feet.

Monday. 8th April.1957.

The day broke in heavy overcast and driving rain. It remained heavily overcast throughout the day, but the rain had cleared by mid morning.

Took the census of the KUREI portion of the former BERENI-VIATA census group, followed by inspection, discussions, etc.

Additional carriers from PIATE (VIATA) arrived during the afternoon.

Tuesday. 9th April. 1957.

Departed at five to six and descended to FAMEI creek at ten to seven. From here, an initial steep climb was followed by a quite reasonable gradient, and there was a wide and well-cleared track. Paused at five to eight and then continued on again at 8.10, still climbing. Reached the junction with the old LUMA road on the crest at 9.25 and then descended steeply, past the old site of BERENI, to the junction of SAMU and FARISA creeks, reached at twenty to eleven. Rested here until 1145 and then, crossing over by a cane suspension bridge, climbed steeply up to PIATE, arriving at 12.30.

Took the census of PIATE, thus completing the BERENI group : routine administration, etc.

Rain again during the afternoon.

Elevation : 2,800 feet.

Wednesday. 10th April. 1957.

Set off at five to six and climbed straight up to the crest of Mt. LUVI (5,350 feet) reached at eight. The track was just a narrow, overgrown pad, with trees and branches fallen across it, steep, rocky places and, with increasing height, springy moss underfoot.

Continued straight down the far side in a steep descent to KITU creek, at its junction with MUMUNE creek, arriving at 9.30. Decided to make camp here and await the GOSIBI carriers, who arrived at 1.30.

Drizzling rain throughout the afternoon, culminating in a solid downpour in the evening.

Elevation : 2,900 feet.

Thursday. 11th April. 1957.

Rain fell throughout the night, making the track extremely muddy and slippery to-day.

Got away at ten to six, crossed KITU creek by a felled tree,

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

DIARY

and then climbed along a rough and overgrown track to the crest overlooking the valley of DARA creek, walled in at its eastern end by the huge bulk of Mt. Victoria. Continued on at eight and descended extremely steep and slippery slopes through garden areas to SESEKI creek, followed by a short climb to DUBA village, perched high above the floor of the deep and narrow valley, which was reacheda at ten to ten.

Census, talks, inspection, etc.

Elevation 2,900 feet.

Friday, 12th April, 1957.

Set off at 6 o'clock, went straight down to DARA creek, crossed by a cane suspension bridge, and climbed to IMITI, reached at twenty to eight.

Census, talks, inspection and then left at 9.30 for ROI'INE, travelling a well maintained track for about an hour to the village.

Once again, census, routine administration.

Drizzling rain set in at 3.30.

Elevation : 3,200 feet.

Saturday, 13th April, 1957.

Departed at 6 o'clock, descended to the DARA creek, crossed again by a cane suspension bridge, and then climbed up to GOSISI, arriving at twenty to eight. Actually, this was merely one of several hamlets within a radius of about half an hours walk, to which the general name of GOSISI is given.

Census and routine administration.

Rain again in the late afternoon.

Elevation : 3,400 feet.

Sunday, 14th April, 1957.

Observed at GOSISI.

Monday, 15th April, 1957.

Left at five to six, climbed to the hamlet of GARIA just above, travelled on to GINAME, overlooking the junction of the VANAPA river with DARA creek, and then descended to and crossed at the junction, once more by an excellent cane suspension bridge.

Continued on at eight, climbing to 2,800 feet, dropping down into the small OBAGE creek, and then up once more and along to HAMASEBA, arriving at twenty to ten.

Census, routine administration.

Elevation : 3,150 feet.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956 / 57

DIARY

Tuesday, 16th April, 1957.

Set off at five to six on a heavily overcast and misty morning and descended to MIABA creek at twenty to seven. Climbed up and over the ridge above and reached AILI creek at 7.30, thence up to the crest above again and along a surprisingly level stretch to BAMUDA, arriving at a quarter to nine. These people, formerly living at HOTELOHO, had formed at new village at IRITU, but have now split into sections, three families returning to HOTELOHO, and the remainder forming a new hamlet at BAMUDA.

Census, routine administration: sent police to compel absentees to attend the census.

A Rest House of sorts here, but decided to erect the tent.

Very heavy rain in the evening.

Elevation : 2,100 feet.

Wednesday, 17th April, 1957.

Left at six o'clock and throughout the day travelled a faint pad through dense and uninhabited forest.

Descended to BERE creek at twenty to seven, climbed over a ridge and down to the small UAVI creek at 7.25, thence up and over another ridge and down to OUARA creek at twenty-five to nine. Rested here until ten to nine and then climbed once more over an intervening ridge and descended to OANA creek at 10.30.

Continued on at eleven, and climbed to the crest of the ridge running off Mt. MASORI and then travelled along a very narrow spur, at times through high, dense bracken,, which ended in an abrupt descent to FUINA creek. Crossed at 1.30 and made camp on the far bank.

The camp had barely been erected when two torrential downpours broke in succession.

Elevation : 700 feet.

Thursday, 18th April, 1957.

Departed at five past six and for over an hour travelled a wretched track down FUINA creek. Eventually, climbed away from it over a ridge and descended to TOI'IVA creek at 8.30, a mere 300 feet above sea level.

Crossed the double channel and then set off at nine o'clock to climb the ridge beyond and thence along a very wet and muddy track to FADURI creek. Crossed, and travelled over densely forested and water-logged flats for half-an-hour to reach a camping site near the junction of IAI creek with the FANAPA River at 11.45.

Several days ago, a Constable had been sent ahead to warn the DOURA villages of the patrol's visit, but decided to send a runner through reuqesting canoes for to-morrow morning.

Elevation : 300 feet.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956/57

DIARY

Good Friday, 19th April, 1957.

Nine DOURA natives arrived at nine o'clock. Set off at 9.30, crossed IAI creek and travelled a marshy track down the river for an hour and a half to the canoes, of which there were six. Boarded the canoes at 11.15 and arrived at DOUROMOKU at 12.15, the river being in high flood with a swift current.

Steady rain throughout the afternoon.

Elevation : 200 feet.

Easter Saturday, 20th April, 1957.

The river in high flood this morning.

Set off at 7.15 and struggled through flooded creeks and swamps, with the water at times chest deep, to reach VASAGABILA at eight. Had intended to proceed further on to VEIA (RAHESI), normally about three quarters of an hour's walk away, but the natives stated that the track was now impassable .

Census, routine administration at VASAGABILA and then returned to DOUROMOKU at 11.20. Once again, census, routine administration, including the selection of a new Village Constable.

Easter Sunday, 21st April, 1957.

The patrol rested at DOUROMOKU.

Monday, 22nd April, 1957.

Although no rain had fallen at DOUROMOKU, the VANAPA river was again in high flood this morning.

Ferried patrol gear and carriers across the river by canoe and then set off at 6.45 , following up the river through flooded creeks and swamps to the new Brown River road, reached at eight. However, as far as VEKABU creek , travelled a jeep track from there; flooded flats and muddy tracks made for difficult walking . Reached the excellent traffic bridge over the VEKABU at ten to ten and continued on again at ten past, now travelling along the road itself, and arrived at MOTUMOTU on the Brown River at twenty-five to twelve. Crossed the river by canoe and set up camp in the Rest House.

During the afternoon, took the census of the small population, talked with the people, and inspected the village.

Elevation : 200 feet.

Tuesday, 23rd April, 1957.

Set off at 6.15 and travelled up the left bank of the Brown River to EDEBU Village, arriving at 8.25. Formerly, these people lived at KABUE, some four hours walk higher up the river.

Census, talks, village inspection, etc.

Elevation : 350 feet.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956-57

DIARY

Wednesday, 24th April, 1957.

Set off at 6.20 and returned to MOTUMOTU at 8.20. At 10.15 the Land rover from District Office arrived. Returned to SOGERI at mid-day.

END OF PATROL

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

GENERAL

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Although the natives inhabiting the country between the upper Brown and Vanapa Rivers, and in particular the KOTOI natives of the Mt. Victoria area, remember the first patrol to their villages by Sir William MacGregor and can trace his route and point out his camp sites, they are still untouched by Missionary and educationary influences, and it is only in the post-war years that something resembling regular administration patrols have visited them. Between 1930 and 1945 it would appear that there were patrols into the KOTOI area only in 1932 and 1935, and even in the post-war years the present patrol was only the seventh conducted.

It will thus be realised that these are a simple and unsophisticated people, completely uninfluenced by the Missions and only influenced by the Administration to the extent that law and order prevails. They do not possess even the simplest forms of village school education andone may speak of their economic, social and political advancement only to the extent that, through the years, numbers of them have gone down to the coast to work for cash wages on plantations, that they now wear rumis and blouses, and that Village Councillors have been appointed.. They total only 600 people and live in small and widely scattered villages separated from one another by thickly forested ridges and narrow, steep-sided valleys, and the only concentration of population, comprising the 370 natives of the DARA valley (KOTOI) beneath Mt. Victoria, is sealed off by extremely rugged country. At this stage of the development of the Territory, the economic, social and political development of these natives must remain in its present static state.

Of the remaining natives visited, those of the Kokoda Track and Brown River headwaters have been dealt with in Patrol Report SOGERI No. 2 of 1956/57 in December, andthe native situation here continues to be most satisfactory. In addition, the DOURA people on the banks of the lower Vanapa River and the MOTUMOTU-KABUE people on the banks of the lower Brown River were visited on this patrol. The Brown River natives, in particular, were encouraged to grow crops of native foods for sale in Port Moresby. In these two groups of natives likewise, the native situation was most satisfactory.

Throughout the entire area visited the natives were found to be a thoroughly settled, law-abiding and apparently most contented people, well-disposed towards the Administration, who willingly rendered every possible assistance to the patrol.

CENSUS.

In every village visited, except ENIVILOGO where the Village Constable was absent with the census book, the census was taken, but in the case of those villages which were also visited last December, pencilled notations only were made, and census statistics were not compiled. In this report, therefore, only the statistics of those villages not previously censused are given. Because of floods, the DOURA (lower Vanapa River) village of VEIA or RABISI was not visited andthe census not taken. But apart from this village and the small hamlet of UFADIBEI in the SOGERI area, the census of the entire population administered from SOGERI has now been taken. The total population is only 3,500 people, scattered over an area of over a thousand square miles.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

GENERAL

CENSUS.

The census statistics reveal that live births exceeded all deaths throughout the area patrolled by more than two to one, giving a net naturalm increase of almost 4 percent. These figures confirm what had been shown to be the case in the two previous census' taken : that the KOIARIs are no longer declining in population.

With only 18 percent of adult able-bodied males absent from their villages at work, there is no absentee labour problem.

As was done on the two previous census patrols, all census statistics were extracted from the census books in the villages and have now been transferred to Village Population Statistics Cards, so that there is now a full record at SOGERI of census statistics, dating back in most instances to 1949, for the entire KOIARI area.

HEALTH and HYGIENE.

It was reported in Patrol Report SOGERI No. 2 of 1956-57 that, having completed the anti-yaws campaign of penicillin injections throughout the Kokoda Track and Brown River headwaters villages, N.M.O. IGO was then sent across to the VANAPA Headwaters area to conduct the campaign throughout these villages. It was discovered on this patrol that he had not carried out his instructions, but had proceeded straight down the Brown River and back to Port Moresby. Two opportunities of giving the injections to the VANAPA River people have therefore been lost, and it will now be some time before a further opportunity to do so occurs.

In the vast majority of the villages, health was good, and in particular, there were very few T.U.s and yaws cases , even in the Mt. Victoria area. Isolated cases of yaws, T.U.s and crushed toes were ordered to hospital in Port Moresby.

However, at MLOLOGO and LUMA there was a prevalence of coughs and colds, and at the latter village several cases of what appeared to be influenza. Treatment was given. The MLOLOGO people in particular appeared to be generally in a run down physical condition .

In the DARA Valley area, just under Mt. Victoria, there are the four villages or groups of the KOTOI people, two on one side of the valley, and two on the other, in close proximity to each other. One of these villages, BOI'INE, has the greatest incidence of GOITRE that I have ever observed in inland mountain villages, yet the people of the other three villages are completely free of it. It would therefore seem that the drinking water of the BOI'INE people is lacking in the necessary minerals, whilst that of the other three villages contains them.

Pit latrines are not in common use in the KOTOI area, but they are generally in use in most other villages, and in these latter hygiene appeared to be quite adequate. The people of the KOTOI Villages were encouraged to dig pits for latrines and for the disposal of rubbish and garbage. Villages generally were very clean and tidy and set in good clearings.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

GENERAL

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Although at this season restricted largely to sweet potatoes and bananas, with here and there the addition of taro, food generally was plentiful throughout the area patrolled. Exceptions to this were the DOURA villages of the lower VAHAPA, where bananas formed almost the sole item of diet, and the new village of LUMA, where corn and bananas alone were available. Though monotonous, the DOURA people's food supply will be adequate until new gardens come into bearing and the LUMA people, stating that they had found their new site to be not as fertile as they had hoped, said that they intended to move to new gardens areas in between DUBI and PIATE over the next couple of years. In most of the inland areas the new yam and taitu gardens are due to be harvested round about July and good crops were generally expected. Citrus fruits, mainly mandarins, but also some oranges, are to be found throughout, and they are now just beginning to ripen. OKARI nuts are formed on the trees but they will not be ready for at least another couple of months.

In the Brown River headwaters villages another type of nut has now been harvested in large quantities.. On the tree the fruit looks something like a breadfruit, and inside this there is a round, flat, dark-coloured nut. These nuts are either placed in bamboos or specially prepared pits and soaked for several weeks in water, or are smoked for long periods before they may be eaten. Eaten without this preparation, the people say, they are definitely harmful, if not actually poisonous. If soaked in water, the inside kernel is a dark, unsavoury looking mass resembling nothing so much as slimy mud; smoked, it is about the colour of a dried prune, very oily, and with a somewhat unpleasant, rancid taste. However, these nuts are relished by the natives.

The DARA Valley of the KOTOI people, under Mt. Victoria, is a very fertile area, whose Southern slopes are intensely cultivated, so that the whole side is patterned in fenced gardens, with houses dotted throughout. The people state, that in their respective seasons native foods of all kinds grow abundantly and shortages are extremely rare. Another particularly fertile area is that of the new village of EDEBU, two hours walk up the Brown River from MOTUMOTU. The people stated that they had more food than they could possibly eat, whereupon it was pointed out to them that with canoes to take their produce down stream to MOTUMOTU, and a vehicular road from there to Port Moresby, they possessed an accessible market for their surplus produce, and that if they were prepared to make gardens large enough to provide three ton truck loads, the Native Labour Compound at KONEBADA would take all they could produce.

The villages to the West and north of the Brown River, right across to Mt. Victoria and the Vanapa River are outside the influence of the S.D.A. Mission and therefore pigs are kept in all of them. The KOTOI people in particular keep very large numbers of pigs in which a European strain, most probably Berkshire, predominates. The pigs are reserved in the main for feasts, which are held whenever a sufficient number have been bred up, and both the KOTOI and the GOILALA people take part in each other's feasts. It is thus that the European strain has been introduced into this area, since the GOILALA people have obtained European strains from the Catholic Mission.

Here and there, cassowaries are kept in fenced enclosures, and they are always the hooded, mountain type, a much darker grey in colour than the lowlands type, and with violet and purple fleshed necks.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

GENERAL.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

There are reported to be wild dogs on the higher slopes of Mt. Victoria, but when pressed the natives admit that they have only heard about them and have never actually seen one.

Pine trees are dotted here and there on the higher ridges and spurs of the mountains, but there are no large stands of them.

MISSIONS and SCHOOLS.

With regard to the Kokoda Track and Brown River headwaters villages, this subject has been fully covered in Patrol Report SOGERI No. 2 of 1956-57.

The influence of the S.D.A. Mission does not extend beyond the upper Brown River villages of KLOLOGO and KAILOGO . Beyond these, until the DOURA Villages of the lower Vanapa River are reached, there is not, and never has been any mission establishment or school. The population has always been too sparse and too inaccessible to warrant any Mission extending its operations into this area. However, the MOTOI people are most anxious for a Mission to be established among them and have actually sent a representative to approach the Catholic Mission on the subject, principally because they have had some contact with it through their visits to the GOILALA villages. I consider it doubtful, however, whether anything is likely to eventuate from this in the foreseeable future.

The Catholic Mission has a catechist and a teacher at DOUROMOKU to serve the DOURA Villages, and the S.D.A. Mission has a catechist, but no school, at MOTUMOTU to serve the MOTUMOTU and EDEBU people.

VILLAGES and HOUSES.

The Kokoda Track and Brown River villages continue in the satisfactory condition reported in Patrol Report SOGERI No. 2 of 1956-57. Two of the villages, that were by-passed on that patrol, were visited on this patrol. Of these, MADILOGO was in very good order, but the KLOLOGO houses, almost without exception, were so flimsily walled as not to constitute adequate protection against the weather. An S.D.A. Catechist is stationed here and the small population has expended a disproportionate amount of time and industry on constructing a great mansion of a house for him to the neglect of their own.

The mountain villages between the Brown and the Vanapa rivers extending into the Mt. Victoria area are typical of those of most inland areas where there is no missionary influence and patrols have been infrequent. They were always clean and tidy and sited in good clearings, mostly on narrow ridges and spurs, but the houses were most primitive. The people are limited for building materials to the not abundant and quickly weathering bamboo leaf for thatch and to split softwood timber for walls, and houses as a rule are small, flimsy, one-roomed shacks. None-the-less, most of them are far from being unattractive. KOI'IKE, in particular, situated on the crest of the north side of the DARA Valley, with its houses straggling down a crooked "street" surrounded by a bamboo fence, and set in amongst bamboos, trees and banana trees against a background of high mountains, makes a most attractive composite picture of a primitive New Guinea village in its natural mountain setting.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

GENERAL

VILLAGES and HOUSES.

The villages of DUBI, KUREI and EDEEU have moved from the sites they occupied at the time of the visit of the previous patrol, and the village of LUMA had occupied its present site only just prior to the visit of the previous patrol. DUBI has yet to be completed, but already KUREI and LUMA desire to move back to the general area of their former sites, principally because their new areas have not produced food crops and also because, in the case of LUMA, the Village Constable who persuaded them to leave their old site has now died. The people estimate that it will be two to three years before the establishment of new gardens, clearing of village sites, and building of new houses will enable them to complete the moves.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

New Village Constables were selected to replace the deceased Village Constables of MADILOGO and LUMA; the former Village Constable of MAMASEBA was found to have acquired a second wife and was replaced, and the aging Village Constable of DOUROMOKU, no longer carrying out his duties satisfactorily, was also replaced with a younger and more vigorous man. Several elections were held in various villages to fill Councillor vacancies caused by death or resignation, and in a few instances additional Councillors were elected.

Although it cannot be considered that the Village Officials of the KOTOI and adjacent mountain areas are doing as satisfactory a job of work as one would wish, it is nonetheless true that they are doing a much better job than one would expect, and some, such as the Village Constable and Councillors of KOI'INE, are the equal of those of much more sophisticated areas. Some trouble was gone to amongst these people to explain the duties and functions of Village Officials, and to impress upon the officials themselves that the Administration stood behind them in ensuring obedience to their lawful orders and instructions, and in their enforcement of the law, and it is hoped that some improvement in such matters as the maintenance of roads, sending of sick children to hospital, and improvement in hygiene, will result from these talks.

REST HOUSES.

All villages possess Rest Houses of a kind; some are of excellent design and construction, some are merely adequate to the extent that they provide shelter from the weather. Here and there, improvements that required effecting were pointed out, but, generally, if roof and walls were reasonably weatherproof, no insistence upon more pretentious structures being erected was made. The mountain people simply do not possess the necessary materials for the building of anything but the simplest type of house and when they themselves are so poorly housed, there can be no justification for insisting upon large Rest Houses being built, especially when , in the past, they have been occupied about once every two years .

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

GENERAL.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

The Kokoda Track and roads connecting the upper Brown River villages have already been dealt with in Patrol Report SOGERI No. 2 of 1946-47. The only addition to the information therein given is that MAIAVA has now been abandoned, and the people are now settled at DUBI. The main road now runs from HAILOGO, past old MAIAVA, to DUBI, with a turn-off near OVRA creek to MANUMU.

Beyond this area, the ruggedness of the terrain and the small, widely dispersed population prevent anything in the nature of real road construction, and the best that can be expected from the people is that they shall keep the tracks connecting their villages reasonably wide and clear of undergrowth and fallen logs and branches. The normal route is from HLOLOGO across the Brown River to LUMA, but, because floods prevented the Brown River from being crossed at this point, LUMA was reached via HAILOGO and DUBI, and between DUBI and LUMA no road is, of course, maintained. However, when the HLOLOGO-LUMA road was reached on the other side of the river it was wide and well-cleared, and the road remained so through KUREI to FIATE, but beyond there into the KOTOI area it was simply a narrow, overgrown pad, littered with fallen trees and branches. Tracks were again in reasonable order within the KOTOI area and beyond to the upper Vanapa River village of RAMUDI., but, of course, were not maintained for the whole length of the two and a half days' walk from RAMUDI down the VANAPA to DOUROMOKU, which is completely unpopulated.

The lower Vanapa roads were flooded and water-logged and most of the new Brown-Vanapa River vehicular road between the Brown river and VEKABU Creek was marshy and water-logged, Beyond VEKABU creek to the Brown River, the road was thickly over-grown in head high grass, very muddy and slippery underfoot, and fallen trees here and there across it. When the bridge is finally placed across the Brown River at MOTUMOTU, a considerable amount of work will still need to be done on the Vanapa section of the road before it will be useable.

Between MOTUMOTU and EDMBU (KABUE), a two hour's walk, the EDMBU section of the track is in good order, but the MOTUMOTU section very marshy at this season, and hasnot been properly maintained in the higher sections.

Talks on the improvement of roads, togethere with specific instructions concerning maintenance, were given wherever needed.

MAPPING.

The map submitted herewith is a composite, formed of my own compass traverses, bearings and observations, incorporating small sections of other patrol sketch maps, and of the Army series 1 inch to 1 mile maps which cover the lower portions of the area.

It is felt that this offers a reasonably accurate guide for patrol purposes for the use of future officers, and it would be appreciated if three copies could be made of it and forwarded to SOGERI, please.

G. Lingler A.D.O.

APPENDIX "A".

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 3 of 1956 - 57

REPORT ON POLICE.

No. 8947 Constable MONAGI — A new Constable and therefore lacking in experience, but worked very well and most willingly. Has the makings of a realy first class Constable.

No. 8378 Constable OMA-MAROPO

An average Constable ; worked well and carried out the various tasks assigned to him satisfactorily

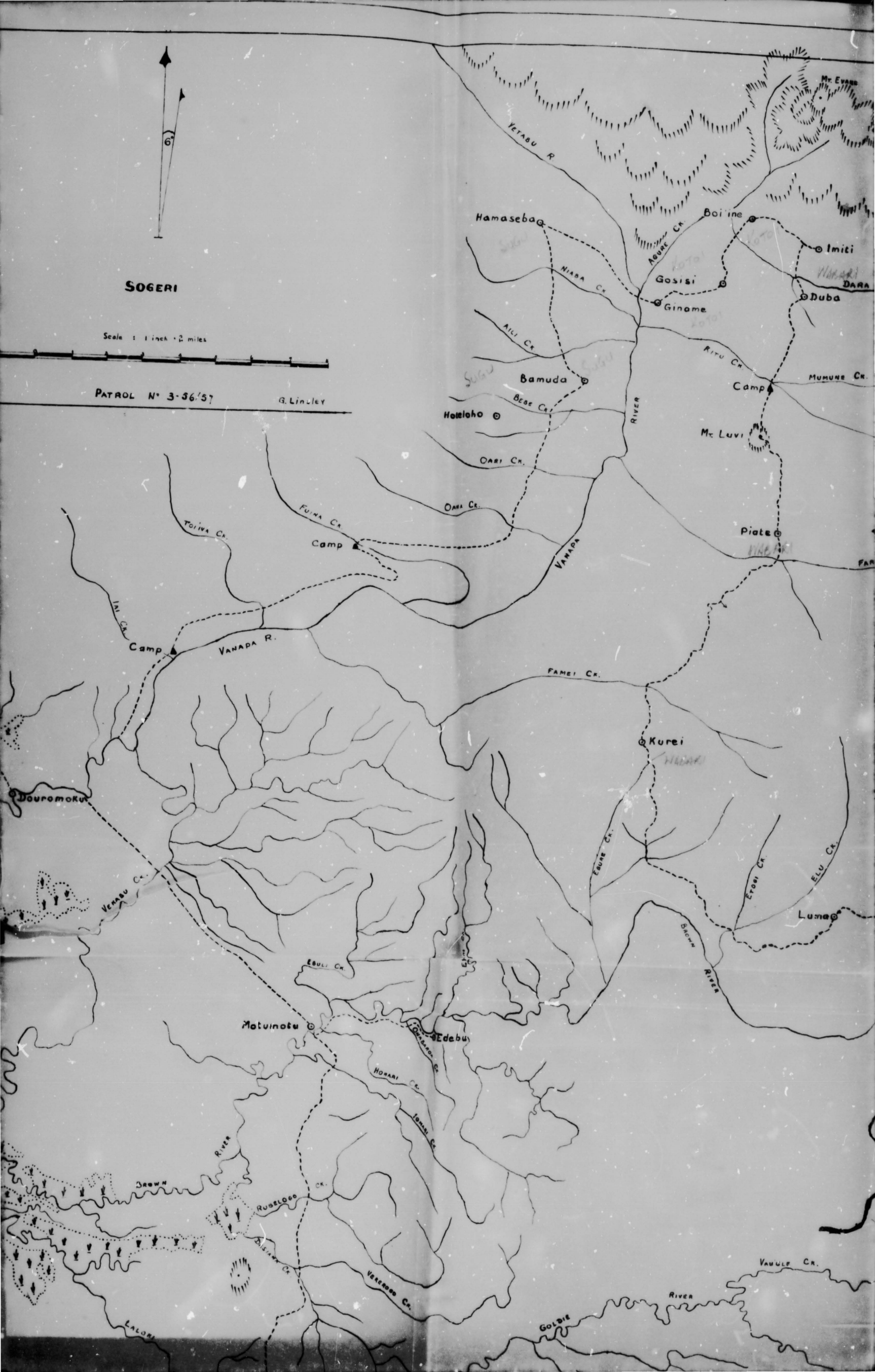
G. Linsley. A.D.O.

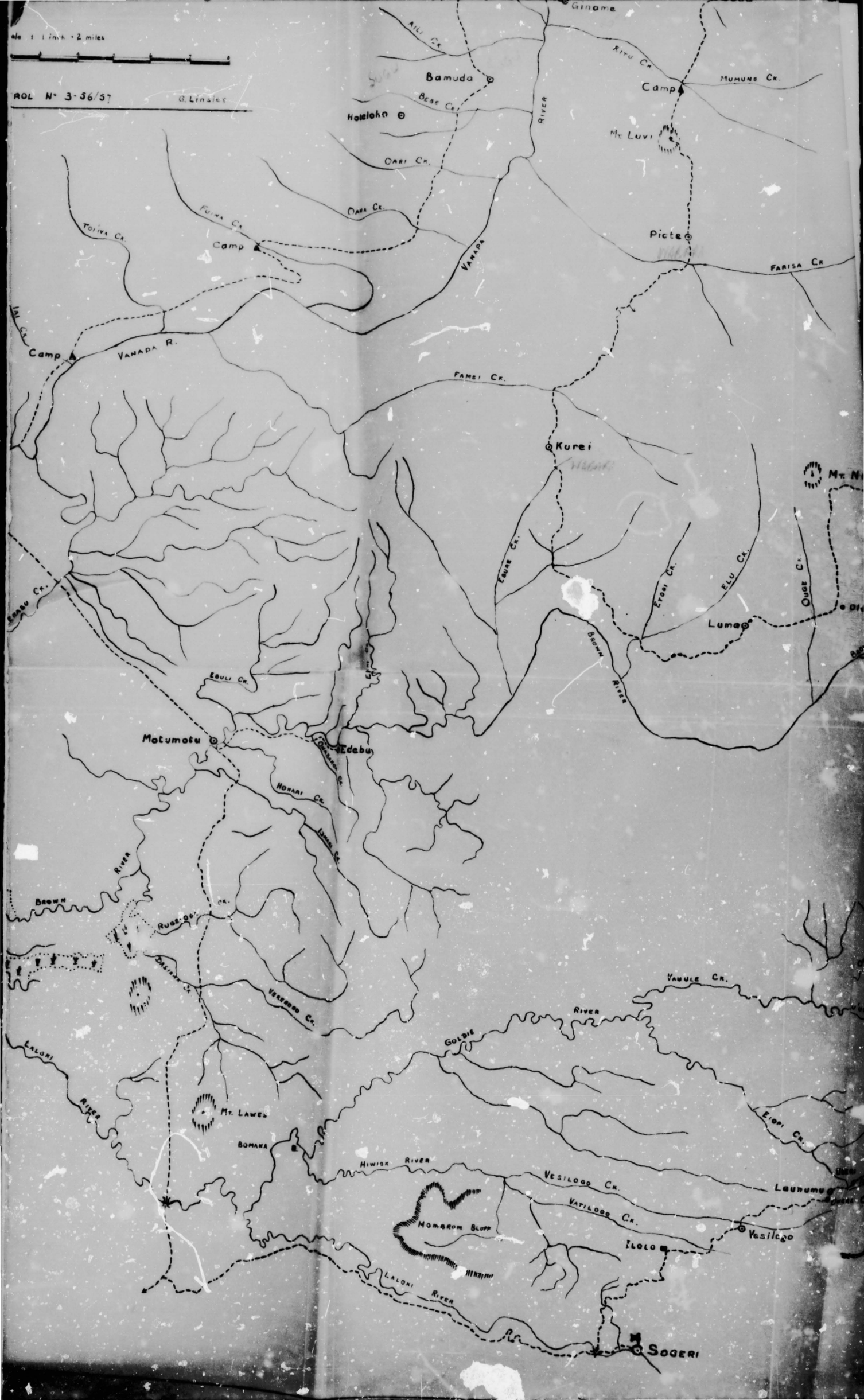
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

Govt. Print.—7403/10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
MADILOGO	29-3-57	2	3										1					2		1	3								1	18	1	12		12	1·7	8	8	18	13	50
ELDLOGO	31-3-57	1							1	1				1				1											5	25	14	17	2	19	4·3	18	16	24	21	79
LUMA	6-4-57	2	1	1										1	1			1	5	8	1								7	15	3	12		12	2·6	14	7	17	15	54
BEBENI	19-4-57	2	2											1			2	8			4								11	19	8	20	2	18	2·4	20	20	30	34	88
ZUBA	11-4-57	5	4											3			5	5			2								6	18	5	15	1	15	3	21	24	19	20	86
IMITI	12-4-57		1														1	3	4	7	3								2	11	5	7		7	2·8	6	6	8	9	32
EDI'INE	12-4-57	6	3					1						1				2	1	1	9								6	25	12	23	1	19	2·6	27	22	18	28	114
GOSISI	13-4-57	6	2											1				1		3	6								13	19	14	33		30	2·7	33	24	33	42	132
HAMASEGA	15-4-57	1	1											1					2	2	5								6	16	2	9		9	2·5	14	7	12	13	51
HOTELOHO	16-4-57	1				1		1						2			1	1	1		2								4	9	1	8		4	2·3	9	8	5	9	33
DOKOUMUKU	20-4-57	4	4			1								2	1			4											1	15	5	16		18	3	12	19	18	22	71
VASAGABILA	20-4-57	4	4				1		1					1	1				1	7	2					2	1		7	19	4	15	1	17	2·8	15	11	23	21	75
MOTUMOTU	22-4-57																				1		1						1	9		3		2	·5	1		7	3	13
EDEBU (KALUL)	23-4-57	1																			1		1						3	11	2	5	2	6	2·5	6	7	10	7	32
		38	25	1		2	1	2	2	1			1	14	3		9	28	14	29	39		2			2	1		73	228	76	195	9	188		214	179	231	247	915


SOGERI
Scale : 1 inch = 2 miles
PATROL No 3-56/57
G. Linley
6°
Mt. Evans
Yetabu R.
Hamasebao
Boiine
Imiti
Agure Ck.
Niaba Ck.
Gosisi
Ginome
Duba
DARA
Aili Ck.
Ritu Ck.
Mumune Ck.
Bamuda
Bebe Ck.
Camp
Holeloho
River
Mt. Luvi
Oari Ck.
Oari Ck.
Fuina Ck.
Toiiva Ck.
Camp
Vanapa
Piate
Iai Ck.
Camp
Vanapa R.
Famei Ck.
Kurei
Douromoku
Verabu Ck.
Eburi Ck.
Etori Ck.
Elu Ck.
Luma
Brown River
Ebuli Ck.
Motuinotu
Edebu
Hohari Ck.
Ronari Ck.
River
Brown
Ruselogo Ck.
Vereboo Ck.
Vauule Ck.
River
Goldie
Lalori


ale : 1 inch = 2 miles
ROL No 3-36/57
G. Linsley
Ginome
Ailu Ck.
Ritu Ck.
Bamuda
Camp
Mumune Ck.
Bebe Ck.
River
Holoko
Mt. Luvi
Oari Ck.
Oara Ck.
Fuiya Ck.
Toiva Ck.
Camp
Picte
Vanapa
Farisa Ck.
Camp
Vanapa R.
Fameri Ck.
Kurei
Mt. N
Eguine Ck.
Etogi Ck.
Elu Ck.
Ouge Ck.
Lumo
Brown River
Ebuli Ck.
Motumotu
Edebu
Honari Ck.
Brown River
Ruge Ck.
Vereroo Ck.
Vaulle Ck.
River
Goldie
Laloki River
Mt. Lawes
Bomana
Eiopi Ck.
Hiwisk River
Vesilogo Ck.
Launumu
Vatilogo Ck.
Vesilogo
Homaroom Bluff
Ilolo
Laloki River
Sogeri


Mt. Evans
Boi'ine
Imiti
Gosisi
Ginome
Duba
Dara Ck.
Mt. Victoria
Mt. Togoro
Owen
Stanley
Range
Ritu Ck.
Mumune Ck.
Camp
Mt. Luvi
River
Piate
Farisa Ck.
Mt. Nigati
Mt. Pusai
Mt. Sisoye
Kurei
Mt. Nitoro
Dubi
Naoro Begoia Ck.
Ovea Ck.
Lumao
Old Lumao
Harlogo
Enivilogo
Fagumi R.
Manarogo Mission
Madilogo
Naoro River
Mumuru Ck.
Emune Ck.
Agu Ck.
Naoroo
Vaugle Ck.
River
Camp
Vieribaiwa
Camp


Mt. Togoro
Owen
Stanley
Range
Ritu Ck.
Mumune Ck.
Camp
Mt. Luvi
River
Varapa
Piate
Farisa Ck.
Mt. Nigati
Mt. Pusai
Mt. Sisore
Fameri Ck.
Kurei
Mt. Nitoro
Dubi
Naoro Begoia Ck.
Owea Ck.
Begoia
Emune Ck.
Etori Ck.
Elu Ck.
Quge Ck.
Old Luma
Luma
Brown River
Harilogo
Fagumi R.
Enivilogo
Manarogo Mission
Manari
Wabuiavi Ck.
Emune Ck.
Eso Ck.
Naoro River
Madilogo
Mumuru Ck.
Naoro River
Agu Ck.
Narrow
Vauule Ck.
River
Godbie
Campee
Vieritaiwa
Auwaigbaitiwa
Campee
Etori Ck.
Usori
Vesilogo Ck.
Junumu
Idoki
Owers Corner
Vapilogo Ck.
Vesilogo
Ilolo
Hongkong Bluff
River
Soeeri

n Register

Area Patrolled Pt. MORESBY SUB DISTRICT. KANAPA RIVER & WATERS.

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
AT WORK				STUDENTS															
Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
3								1	18	1	12		12	1·7	8	8	18	13	50
								5	25	14	17	2	19	4·3	18	16	24	21	79
1								7	15	3	12		12	2·6	14	7	17	15	54
4								11	19	8	20	2	18	2·4	20	20	20	24	88
2								6	18	5	15	1	15	3	21	24	19	20	86
3								2	11	5	7		7	2·8	6	6	8	9	32
9								6	25	12	23	1	19	2·6	37	33	18	28	114
6								13	19	14	33		30	2·7	33	24	32	42	137
5								6	16	2	9		9	2·5	14	7	12	13	51
2								4	8	1	8		4	2·3	9	8	5	9	33
5								1	15	2	16		18	3	12	19	18	22	71
2						2	1	7	19	4	15	1	17	2·8	15	11	23	21	75
		1						1	9		3		2	·5	1		7	3	13
		1						3	11	2	5	2	6	2·5	6	7	10	7	32
9		2				2	1	73	228	76	195	9	188		214	174	231	247	915

PATROL

HOW ISSUED			
ayment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CENTRAL Report No. SOGERI No. 1 of 1956-57

Patrol Conducted by G. LINSLEY A.D.O.

Area Patrolled SOGERI VALLEY / & LOWER VANARA RIVER.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives 2.

Duration—~~From~~ BETWEEN 27/6/1957 ~~to~~ AND 21/6/1957

Number of Days TWELVE

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

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

Medical JUNE/.../1952.

Map Reference PT. MORESBY. 1 IN. TO 1 M. (PROV).

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19 District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £

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

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

Village

DEATHS							
1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

NA.30-1-58

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

16th July, 1957.

The District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.4 - 56/57 - SOGERI.

I concur in your remarks concerning the development of cash crops.

I expect the Kaugere Co-operative Society's books are in order? Why has it ceased to function?

The method of an economic development through communal gardens should be carefully examined before it is introduced. Land usage rights and ownership, as you well know, are likely to arise: who will then solve the problem?

Ensure no permanent cash crops are developed under this method.

The general trend in economic development in the area is considered very satisfactory.

The patrol report indicates progress in the advancement of the people.

Remarks of Mission activities are noted with interest.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

Acting District Officer

30/1/58

DRM/JK

Assistant District Officer,
SOGERI

SOGERI P/R No. 4/56-57

The response of those people in planting extra gardens as cash crops is most gratifying and I would like you to continue to press the point with them.

The so called Kaugere Co-operative is non existant and it might be well for these people to withdraw their share money at this stage.

Please discuss it with me on your next visit to this office. John Guise has had a lot to do with the matter and we can get his views.

Please observe the Jehovas Witness activity from time to time and report.

I agree with you about GUBAEGAI but would like you to visit them again in another month to see if their food position deteriorated or improved.

(D.R. MARSH)
Acting District Officer

Copy to :

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

For your information.

(D.R. MARSH)
Acting District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956/57

PATROL CONDUCTED BY	:	G. Linsley A.D.O.
AREA PATROLLED	:	SOGERI VALLEY and Lower VANAPA River.
OBJECT OF PATROL	:	Routine Administration.
DURATION OF PATROL	:	Between Monday, 27th May, 1957 and Friday, 21st June, 1957.
NUMBER OF DAYS	:	Twelve.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING	:	Police : Consts. - 1 Interpreter : 1
CARRIERS	:	Six
PREVIOUS PATROL TO AREA	:	SOGERI Valley : September, 1956 VANAPA River : April, 1957
LAST CENSUS PATROL	:	September, 1956
APPENDICES	:	"A" - Report on Police. "B" - Census Statistics.
REF MAP	:	Port Moresby 4m. to 1 in.(Provis.)

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956/57.

INTRODUCTION

The gap in continuity of this patrol was caused by personal reasons which necessitated my remaining at SOGERI.

In Patrol Report No. 3 of 1956/57 it was stated that there remained only two villages who had not been visited and the census taken. Both of these villages, UFADIBEI in the SOGERI area and VEIA on the VANAPA River, were visited and the census of them was taken on this patrol. All groups, therefore, within the area administered from SOGERI, have now been visited and censused.

This patrol essentially was a follow up to the patrol of September, 1956, and this report should be read in conjunction with Patrol Report SOGERI No. 1 of 1956/57.

DIARY

Monday. 27th May. 1957.

Proceeded by LandRover through KILOGO and NINOA Plantations to KARAKATANA and then turned off and travelled along to TOGONUMU, arriving at 9.30.

Set up camp in the Rest House and then proceeded on foot to SABITANA, 25 minutes walk away. Took the census, held discussions, inspected the village, and then returned to TOGONUMU.

In the afternoon, census, discussions and village inspection at TOGONUMU.

Tuesday. 28th May. 1957.

Set off at 5 to 7 by LandRover and travelled along a rough bush-track to Mr. Hardwick's place at 7.15, and then continued on by foot, along a good track, across KWARI creek and onto EDOTILOU Creek, which forms the upper portion of the LALOKI River. Reached here at 8.10 and continued on, again along a good track, to UFADIBEI, arriving at 5 to 9.

Census, routine administration, and then departed at 10.20, and returned, via Mr. Hardwick's place, to TOGONUMU at 1 o'clock.

Departed TOGONUMU by landRover at 20 to 2 and travelled back to KARAKATANA and along to nearby BEREBEI Village at 2.10. Set up camp in the Rest House and then continued on by LandRover to MOKONUMU at 2.30.

Communal discussions, etc., and then returned to BEREBEI at 5 past 4, where again census and routine administration.

Arranged for guides to accompany myself and Commander Little to-morrow to the crest of the Astrolabe Range near the TUMUBEI Gap.

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956/57

DIARY

Wednesday. 29th May. 1957.

Leaving HEREHEI at 7, proceeded to nearby ICDOBU, beyond the old airstrip and across WARAROGO Creek. Inspected the village, and then proceeded by LandRover to NINOA Plantation. Commander Little and Mr. Maxwell of the Hydrographical Survey Unit arrived at 8.45. Took them by LandRover to HEREHEI, where Commander Little stated that the peak it was originally intended to climb now did not appear to be suitably placed. Discussed alternatives and selected Mt. WAIAKOU. Proceeded by LandRover to SABITANA and discussed with natives possibility of reaching the crest in this vicinity. Arranged for Constable HARE to clear a track, with the assistance of Natives, to the crest and to clear an area on the crest for observation.

Returned to HEREHEI, loaded patrol gear, and returned with Commander Little and Mr. Maxwell to NINOA.

In the Afternoon, Commander Little and Mr. Maxwell returned to Port Moresby. Proceeded to OGOTANA Village near EILOGO. Took the census, held discussions, inspected the village, and then returned to SOGERI.

Thursday. 30th May. 1957.

Proceeded to KAILAKINUMU By LandRover, arriving at 8.45. Census, routine administration. Departed at 10.15 and proceeded through SUBITANAN Plantation along the JAWARERE Road to LUBURU village on the Musgrave River, arriving at five to eleven.

Census, routine administration, etc., and then, during the afternoon, interviewed and discussed various matters with JAWARERE Plantation Native Labour.

Set up camp in LUBURU Rest House.

Friday. 31st May. 1957.

Leaving LUBURU by LandRober at 7, proceeded two miles to JAWARERE Plantation, and then on foot for an hour and a half down the Musgrave River to DOE Village. Census, discussions and village inspection and then left at 10.25 to return to JAWARERE. Returned by LandRover to SOGERI at two o'clock.

Monday. 3rd June. 1957.

Proceeded to VESILOGO Village, on the Kokoda Track, by LandRover, arriving at 9 o'clock. Took the census, inspected the village, etc., and then proceeded by LandRover through BISIANUMU to near the edge of the bluff. Left the LandRover and proceeded on foot steeply down to GUBAREGAI on the banks of Vesilogo Creek, a walk of about an hour and a half.

Once again census, routine administration. Departed at 1.35, climbed back up to the crest, and returned to SOGERI.

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956/57.

DIARY

Thursday, 6th June, 1957.

Took Const. MARE along Brown River road as far as the LALOKI Bridge and left him there to proceed on foot to the DOURA Villages on the VANAPA River to inform them that the patrol would not now be visiting them this week.

Proceeded by LandRover along the old Rigo Road for about four miles to VAIAVAI. Checked the census, held discussions, inspected the village and then left at 11.20. Returned to the main road and then along to the MESIME turn-off. Left the LandRover and proceeded across the LALOKI River to the nearby village of MESIME.

Census; routine administration, and then departed MESIME at two o'clock to return to SOGERI.

Friday, 7th May, 1957.

Proceeded by LandRover along the EILOGO Road to FAKONAMA, arriving at 8.15. Census, routine administration, and then returned to SOGERI. Proceeded on foot to the small hamlet of MERIANI, twenty-five minutes walk away. Again, census, routine administration, and then visited the other small hamlet of BODA, 35 minutes walk away at the junction of EILOGO Creek with the LALOKI River. Returned to SOGERI at 1 o'clock.

At 1.45; proceeded by LandRover to HANURINUMU, overlooking the Kokoda Monument. Census; routine administration and then back to KARAKADABU, close to the station. Again census, routine administration. Inspected the nearby small hamlet of IANAREGAI, and then returned to SOGERI.

Friday, 14th June, 1957.

With Commander Little of the Hydrographical Survey Unit, departed by LandRover from SOGERI at 6.30 and proceeded to SABITANA, arriving at 8 o'clock. From there, proceeded on foot to the crest of the Astrolabe Range, an easy climb of 2½ hours. Here, an area had been cleared for observation of coastal hill and reef signal flags previously placed in position by Commander Little. Some additional clearing was done, and then a signal flag was erected.

Returned to SABITANA at 3 o'clock, and then back to SOGERI at 4.30.

Wednesday, 19th June, 1957.

Proceeded by LandRover to the Brown River at MOTUMOTU, arriving at 9.35. Crossed by canoe and then set off on foot at 10. Reached VEKABU creek at 11.20 and the VANAPA River at 1 o'clock. Proceeded downstream to DOURAMOKU by canoe, arriving at ten to two.

Set up camp in the Rest House. Inspected the village.

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956-57

DIARY

Thursday, 20th June, 1957.

Set off from DOURAMOKU at 7.45, arrived VASAGABILA at 8.10, and continued onto VEIA, reached at 9.25. On the way, intercepted three Highlands Natives absconding from MARIBOI Plantation. Returned them to MARIBOI.

Compiled a new census book for VEIA, held discussions on various matters, inspected the village.

Returned to DOURAMOKU at 3.45, inspecting the village of VASAGABILA enroute.

Friday, 21st June, 1957.

Ferried patrol gear across the VANAPA River by canoe, and set off on foot at 7.15. Followed up the river to the small hamlet occupied by the former Village Constable, reached at 5 past 8, and then travelled across to VEKABU creek at 9.45. Continued onto MOTUMOTU on the Bugwa River, arriving at 11.15.

Returned by LandRover to SOGERI at 1 o'clock.

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956-57

GENERAL

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The processes, commenced in Patrol No. 1 of 1956/57, of encouraging the people to better their economic condition by the development of communal garden projects for the growing of cash crops, and of laying a foundation for their political and social advancement by bringing legitimate forms of pressure to bear to both encourage the amalgamation of small, scattered hamlets into larger groups and to prevent the fragmentation of large groups into smaller ones, were continued on this patrol and will be dealth with in detail in the sections which follow.

There is nothing further concerning Native Affairs which needs to be added to what has already been stated in Patrol Report No. 1 of 1956/57.

CENSUS.

The census was taken of the only two villages in which it had not been taken on previous patrols : UFADIBEI in the SOGERI Valley area and VEIA on the lower VANAPA River. Census statistics for these are appended and they complete the statistics for the entire area administered from SOGERI. The census was checked in all other villages visited on this patrol and notations were made in the census books, but, since it is only eight months since the last census was taken, statistics have not been compiled.

HEALTH and HYGIENE.

Generally speaking, both health and hygiene in the villages continue in the satisfactory condition reported on in Patrol Report No. 1. However, latrines had to be ordered to be constructed in the village of VEIA on the VANAPA River, which has been considerably neglected in the past.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Reference is made to the remarks under this heading in Patrol Report No. 1 of 1956/57.

Good progress has been made with the establishment of gardens for the growing of native crops for sale. The BERERERI group of people, with whom the MOKONUMU people are now joined in the clearing of a new garden, have deposited £300 in their village Savings Bank Account from the sale of produce over the last twelve months, and the KAILAKINUMU people have purchased twenty-two £5 shares in the KAUGERE Native Society from the sale of their produce. The KAILAKINUMU people also have accumulated nearly £70 from the sale of produce at the last two Port Moresby Flower Shows, at which, on both occasions, their exhibit gained them the Shield for the best Native Exhibit. Both KAILAKINUMU and BERERERI are now in the process of establishing new communal gardens.

The small hamlet of PAKONAMA successfully raised a three ton truck load of sweet potatoes, which was all sold to the Native Labour Compound at KONE BADA, and now have one new garden nearing maturity and another being cleared for planting.

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956/57

GENERAL

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Contd.)

Encouraged by the above mentioned successful enterprises, more groups are now joining in, and new gardens have either been planted or are in the process of being cleared and planted by the OGOTANA and VESILOGO people, purely for the production of cash crops.

Mention was made in Patrol Report No. 1 of the MANURINUMU and KALAKADABU Rural Progress Society. This has now been wound up. It was also stated in that report that the MANURINUMU people were not very enthusiastic about the planting of gardens for cash crops, but they also have now made a beginning in this direction. They have planted a small garden which they intend to use mainly as a source of sweet potato plantings for a later, larger garden, and it is hoped that the reluctance that they exhibited previously towards entering into the scheme of growing native foodstuffs for sale has now been overcome.

Discussions were held with the outer groups of TOGONUMU and SABITANA with the object of inducing them also to clear and plant a cash crop garden. Whilst expressing a willingness to do so ultimately, many excuses were given as to why they could not do so now. However, it is felt that in time they, too, will perceive the value of such gardens as a source of cash and capital and will ultimately joinin the scheme

In addition to the specially grown crops, involving three ton truck loads of produce transported by Administration Transport, the people themselves have also transported to Port Moresby smaller amounts of native foodstuffs, citrus fruits, etc., which they have sold at KOKI Market or in the town area.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

In all areas the exceptionally heavy rains of the wet season has to some extent adversely affected this year's yam crop, and in some instances only seed yams have been harvested. Gardens of other crops have also now suffered somewhat from the current long dry spell. Native foodstuffs are therefore not in as plentiful supply as is usual at this time of year. Nevertheless, except in one village, food supplies are quite adequate.

The exception is the village of GUBABEGAI, at the foot of the Northern side of Hombrom Bluff, whose people requested that the Administration assist them with food supplies. This matter has been thoroughly investigated. There are less than thirty people living in the village and their food supplies come from two main gardens. There is an old garden containing the remnants of a yam crop, sugar cane, pineapples and bananas, the latter in bearing, and a newer garden containing yams, taitu, sugar cane, pineapples and bananas with green fruit. In both gardens bush pigs have broken in and caused considerable damage to food crops, and it is principally from this that the shortage of food has resulted, but the damage done by the pigs is solely due to the people neglecting to build reasonably strong and sturdy fences around their gardens : both gardens are surrounded by rather flimsy fences.

Food is certainly in short supply in this village, but famine conditions most definitely do not prevail. Food is still available from these gardens and the people also possess some

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956/57

GENERAL

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK (Contd.)

Good hunting land from which they can obtain game, not only to supplement their own food supplies, but also to trade to other nearby groups for native foodstuffs. There is also a close affinity between them and the VESILOGO people, from whom food could probably be obtained to tide them over if necessary.

It is therefore considered that assistance at this stage is not warranted, and would, in fact, be simply to subsidise the GUBAREGAI people's own laziness in not constructing proper fences for the protection of their gardens against the depredations of bush pigs. However, a close watch will be kept upon the food situation in this village and if it becomes apparent that famine conditions are likely to prevail the necessary action will be taken to obtain the assistance of the Administration. The people are now clearing two areas for new gardens and it is considered that they have now learned the lesson of the necessity of constructing sturdy fences around them.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

It was mentioned in Patrol Report No.1 that it was understood that the portion of the KOKODA Track between ILOLO and VESILOGO was to be reformed. However, although the natives carried out their part of the work of clearing grass and undergrowth , stumps, etc., back from the edges of the road, Works Department did not follow this up by reforming the road. The natives themselves have filled in the bad gutters running down the centre of the road and though still very rough, it is now quite trafficable.

On the VANAPA River, the track from DOURAMOKU through VASAGABILA to VEIA was mostly well kept, and was hard and dry in contrast with the chest high floods that existed at the time of the previous visit in April.

In the present dry season, the bush tracks leading out beyond NINOA Plantation to the various villages were all easily traversed by LandRover.

REST HOUSES.

Except that a new Rest House, small though adequate, now exists at LUBURU on the Musgrave River, and that the BEREBEI people have transferred their Rest House to the new village, there is nothing to add to the previous report concerning Rest Houses.

MISSIONS and SCHOOLS.

The IODOBU section of BEREBEI and the nearby village of MOKONUMU in the area beyond NINOA Plantation, and the village of VAIAVAI four miles in from the 12 mile along the old RIGO Road, are now definitely under the influence of the Jehovah's Witnesses Mission, the first two being regularly visited by European Missionaries once a fortnight and the more accessible VAIAVAI each Sunday. I discussed this Mission's activities fully with the people, and I could discover no evidence that any subversive ideas were being disseminated. There does not appear to be any friction between the S.D.A. and the Jehovah's Witnesses sections of the BEREBEI people, but the S.D.A. Mission has now transferred to BEREBEI a more educated and intelligent teacher and catechist.

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956/57

GENERAL

MISSIONS and SCHOOLS (Contd.)

With the establishment of the Teacher Training Centre at SOGERI, two schools for natives, one at SOGERI itself and the other at ITIKI Plantation, have been set up to provide practical training for native teachers, and the local village children in these two areas are thus now receiving a fairly good standard of primary schooling.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Both the Village Constable and the Village Councillor of SABITANA have considerably improved on their last showing. There were no absentees from the census, and both were much more alert and efficient. The village of MOKONUMU has now been placed under the control of the BEREBEI Village Constable, and there has been a big improvement in this village also.

Generally speaking, both village Constables and Councillors are doing a reasonably satisfactory job.

VILLAGES and HOUSES.

The former village of BEREBEI has now split into two new and independent villages, both near each other, called New BEREBEI and IODOBU. Both are well laid out and progressing well, with well-constructed, substantial houses going up. The other villages that were newly established on the last patrol, such as LUBURU and DOE on the Musgrave River are progressing well.

The small hamlet of MERIANI, on the crest of the ridge above the LALOKI overlooking the Teacher Training Centre is on Crown Land and the Village Constable desires to move it nearer to the EILOGO Road and also to the small hamlet of BODA. The Councillor did not desire to do so, but in view of the fact that upon the granting of a lease of this Crown Land they would have to move quickly, the people were advised strongly to make the move now.

On the VANAPA River the infrequently visited village of VEIA was found not to be in a satisfactory condition. There are insufficient houses for all families to possess their own house, and two of the existing houses were in such a poor state of repair that they were ordered to be rebuilt. It is trusted that the instructions given on this visit will result in the necessary improvements to the village being effected.

MAPPING

Sketch Maps covering the areas visited on this patrol were submitted with Patrol Reports Nos. 1 and 3 of 1956/57.

G. Finlay A.D.O.

APPENDIX "A"

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956/57

REPORT ON POLICE.

No. 6910 Const. NARE : An excellent Constable who worked very well.

G. Lynch A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956/57

PATROL CONDUCTED BY	:	G. Linsley A.D.O.
AREA PATROLLED	:	SOGERI VALLEY and Lower VANAPA River.
OBJECT OF PATROL	:	Routine Administration.
DURATION OF PATROL	:	Between Monday, 27th May, 1957 and Friday, 21st June, 1957.
NUMBER OF DAYS	:	Twelve.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING	:	Police : Consts. - 1 Interpreter : 1
CARRIERS	:	Six
PREVIOUS PATROL TO AREA	:	SOGERI Valley : September, 1956 VANAPA River : April, 1957
LAST CENSUS PATROL	:	September, 1956
APPENDICES	:	"A" - Report on Police "B" - Census Statistics.
REF MAP	:	Port Moresby 4m. to 1 in.(Previs.)

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956/57.

INTRODUCTION

The gap in continuity of this patrol was caused by personal reasons which necessitated my remaining at SOGERI.

In Patrol Report No. 3 of 1956/57 it was stated that there remained only two villages who had not been visited and the census taken. Both of these villages, UFADIREI in the SOGERI area and VEIA on the VANAPA River, were visited and the census of them was taken on this patrol. All groups, therefore, within the area administered from SOGERI, have now been visited and censused.

This patrol essentially was a follow up to the patrol of September, 1956, and this report should be read in conjunction with Patrol Report SOGERI No. 1 of 1956/57.

DIARY

Monday, 27th May, 1957.

Proceeded by LandRover through KILOGO and NIKOA Plantations to KARAKATANA and then turned off and travelled along to TOGONUMU, arriving at 9.30.

Set up camp in the Rest House and then proceeded on foot to SARITANA, 25 minutes walk away. Took the census, held discussions, inspected the village, and then returned to TOGONUMU.

In the afternoon, census, discussions and village inspection at TOGONUMU.

Tuesday, 28th May, 1957.

Set off at 5 to 7 by LandRover and travelled along a rough bush-track to Mr. Hardwick's place at 7.15, and then continued on by foot, along a good track, across EWARI creek and onto EDOTI-LOU Creek, which forms the upper portion of the LALOKI River. Reached here at 8.10 and continued on, again along a good track, to UFADIREI, arriving at 5 to 9.

Census, routine administration, and then departed at 10.20, and returned, via Mr. Hardwick's place, to TOGONUMU at 1 o'clock.

Departed TOGONUMU by landRover at 20 to 2 and travelled back to KARAKATANA and along to nearby BEREREI Village at 2.10. Set up camp in the Rest House and then continued on by LandRover to MOKONUMU at 2.30.

Communal discussions, etc., and then returned to BEREREI at 5 past 4, where again census and routine administration.

Arranged for guides to accompany myself and Commander Little tomorrow to the crest of the Astrolabe Range near the TUFUGEREI Gap.

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956/57

DIARY

Wednesday. 29th May. 1957.

Leaving HEREKEI at 7, proceeded to nearby IODOBU, beyond the old airstrip and across WARAROGO Creek. Inspected the village, and then proceeded by LandRover to NINOA Plantation. Commander Little and Mr. Maxwell of the Hydrographical Survey Unit arrived at 8.45. Took them by LandRover to HEREKEI, where Commander Little stated the that the peak it was originally intended to climb now did not appear to be suitably placed. Discussed alternatives and selected Mt. WAIAKOU. Proceeded by LandRover to SARITANA and discussed with natives possibility of reaching the crest in this vicinity. Arranged for Constable HARE to clear a track, with the assistance of Natives, to the crest and to clear an area on the crest for observation.

Returned to HEREKEI, loaded patrol gear, and returned with Commander Little and Mr. Maxwell to NINOA.

In the Afternoon, Commander Little and Mr. Maxwell returned to Port Moresby. Proceeded to OGOTANA Village near KILOGO. Took the census, held discussions, inspected the village, and then returned to SOGERI.

Thursday. 30th May. 1957.

Proceeded to KAILAKINUMU by LandRover, arriving at 8.45. Census, routine administration. Departed at 10.15 and proceeded through SUBITANAK Plantation along the JAWAREKE Road to LUBURU village on the Musgrave River, arriving at five to eleven.

Census, routine administration, etc., and then, during the afternoon, interviewed and discussed various matters with JAWAREKE Plantation Native Labour.

Set up camp in LUBURU Rest House.

Friday. 31st May. 1957.

Leaving LUBURU by LandRober at 7, proceeded two miles to JAWAREKE Plantation, and then on foot for an hour and a half down the Musgrave River to DOR Village. Census, discussions and village inspection and then left at 10.25 to return to JAWAREKE. Returned by LandRover to SOGERI at two o'clock.

Monday. 3rd June. 1957.

Proceeded to VESILOGO Village, on the Kokoda Track, by LandRover, arriving at 9 o'clock. Took the census, inspected the village, etc., and then proceeded by LandRover through BISIANUMU to near the edge of the bluff. Left the LandRover and proceeded on foot steeply down to GURAREGAI on the banks of Vesilogo Creek, a walk of about an hour and a half.

Once again census, routine administration. Departed at 1.35, climbed back up to the crest, and returned to SOGERI.

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956/57.

DIARY

Thursday. 6th June. 1957.

Took Const. MARE along Brown River road as far as the LALOKI Bridge and left him there to proceed on foot to the DOURA Villages on the VANAPA River to inform them that the patrol would not now be visiting them this week.

Proceeded by LandRover along the old Rigo Road for about four miles to VAIAVAI. Checked the census, held discussions, inspected the village and then left at 11.20. Returned to the main road and then along to the MESIME turn-off. Left the LandRover and proceeded across the LALOKI River to the nearby village of MESIME.

Census; routine administration, and then departed MESIME at two o'clock to return to SOGERI.

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At 1.45; proceeded by LandRover to MANURINUMU, overlooking the Kokoda Monument. Census; routine administration and then back to KARAKADABU, close to the station. Again census, routine administration. Inspected the nearby small hamlet of IAWAREGAI, and then returned to SOGERI.

Friday. 14th June. 1957.

With Commander Little of the Hydrographical Survey Unit, departed by LandRover from SOGERI at 6.30 and proceeded to SABITANA, arriving at 8 o'clock. From there, proceeded on foot to the crest of the Astrolabe Range, an easy climb of 2½ hours. Here, an area had been cleared for observation of coastal hill and reef signal flags previously placed in position by Commander Little. Some additional clearing was done, and then a signal flag was erected.

Returned to SABITANA at 3 o'clock, and then back to SOGERI at 4.30.

Wednesday. 19th June. 1957.

Proceeded by LandRover to the Brown River at MOTUMOTU, arriving at 9.35. Crossed by canoe and then set off on foot at 10. Reached VEKABU creek at 11.20 and the VANAPA River at 1 o'clock. Proceeded downstream to DOURAMOKU by canoe, arriving at ten to two.

Set up camp in the Rest House. Inspected the village.

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956-57

DIARY

Thursday, 20th June, 1957.

Set off from DOURAMOKU at 7.45, arrived VASAGABILA at 8.10, and continued onto VEIA, reached at 9.25. On the way, intercepted three Highlands Natives absconding from MARIBOI Plantation. Returned them to MARIBOI.

Compiled a new census book for VEIA, held discussions on various matters, inspected the village.

Returned to DOURAMOKU at 3.45, inspecting the village of VASAGABILA enroute.

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Ferried patrol gear across the VANAPA River by canoe, and set off on foot at 7.15. Followed up the river to the small hamlet occupied by the former Village Constable, reached at 5 past 8, and then travelled across to VEKABU creek at 9.45. Continued onto MOTUMOTU on the Eugum River, arriving at 11.15.

Returned by LandRover to SOGERI at 1 o'clock.

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956-57

GENERAL

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The processes, commenced in Patrol No. 1 of 1956/57, of encouraging the people to better their economic condition by the development of communal garden projects for the growing of cash crops, and of laying a foundation for their political and social advancement by bringing legitimate forms of pressure to bear to both encourage the amalgamation of small, scattered hamlets into larger groups and to prevent the fragmentation of large groups into smaller ones, were continued on this patrol and will be dealth with in detail in the sections which follow.

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The census was taken of the only two villages in which it had not been taken on previous patrols : UFADIBEI in the SOGERI Valley area and VEIA on the lower VANAPA River. Census statistics for these are appended and they complete the statistics for the entire area administered from SOGERI. The census was checked in all other villages visited on this patrol and notations were made in the census books, but, since it is only eight months since the last census was taken, statistics have not been compiled.

HEALTH and HYGIENE.

Generally speaking, both health and hygiene in the villages continue in the satisfactory condition reported on in Patrol Report No. 1. However, latrines had to be ordered to be constructed in the village of VEIA on the VANAPA River, which has been considerably neglected in the past.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Reference is made to the remarks under this heading in Patrol Report No. 1 of 1956/57.

Good progress has been made with the establishment of gardens for the growing of native crops for sale. The BERKEBEI group of people, with whom the MOKONUMU people are now joined in the clearing of a new garden, have deposited £300 in their village Savings Bank Account from the sale of produce over the last twelve months, and the KAILAKINUMU people have purchased twenty-two £5 shares in the KAUGERE Native Society from the sale of their produce. The KAILAKINUMU people also have accumulated nearly £70 from the sale of produce at the last two Port Moresby Flower Shows, at which, on both occasions, their exhibit gained them the Shield for the best Native Exhibit. Both KAILAKINUMU and BERKEBEI are now in the process of establishing new communal gardens.

The small hamlet of FAKONAMA successfully raised a three ton truck load of sweet potatoes, which was all sold to the Native Labour Compound at KONE BADA, and now have one new garden nearing maturity and another being cleared for planting.

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GENERAL

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Contd.)

Encouraged by the above mentioned successful enterprises, more groups are now joining in, and new gardens have either been planted or are in the process of being cleared and planted by the OGOTANA and VESILOGO people, purely for the production of cash crops.

Mention was made in Patrol Report No. 1 of the MANURINUMU and KALAKADABU Rural Progress Society. This has now been wound up. It was also stated in that report that the MANURINUMU people were not very enthusiastic about the planting of gardens for cash crops, but they also have now made a beginning in this direction. They have planted a small garden which they intend to use mainly as a source of sweet potato plantings for a later, larger garden, and it is hoped that the reluctance that they exhibited previously towards entering into the scheme of growing native foodstuffs for sale has now been overcome.

Discussions were held with the outer groups of TOGONUMU and SABITANA with the object of inducing them also to clear and plant a cash crop garden. Whilst expressing a willingness to do so ultimately, many excuses were given as to why they could not do so now. However, it is felt that in time they, too, will perceive the value of such gardens as a source of cash and capital and will ultimately joinnin the scheme

In addition to the specially grown crops, involving three ten truck loads of produce transported by Administration Transport, the people themselves have also transported to Port Moresby smaller amounts of native foodstuffs, citrus fruits, etc., which they have sold at KOKI Market or in the town area.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

In all areas the exceptionally heavy rains of the wet season have to some extent adversely affected this year's yam crop, and in some instances only seed yams have been harvested. Gardens of other crops have also now suffered somewhat from the current long dry spell. Native foodstuffs are therefore not in as plentiful supply as is usual at this time of year. Nevertheless, except in one village, food supplies are quite adequate.

The exception is the village of GUBABEGAI, at the foot of the Northern side of Hombrom Bluff, whose people requested that the Administration assist them with food supplies. This matter has been thoroughly investigated. There are less than thirty people living in the village and their food supplies come from two main gardens. There is an old garden containing the remnants of a yam crop, sugar cane, pineapples and bananas, the latter in bearing, and a newer garden containing yams, taitu, sugar cane, pineapples and bananas with green fruit. In both gardens bush pigs have broken in and caused considerable damage to root crops, and it is principally from this that the shortage of food has resulted, but the damage done by the pigs is solely due to the people neglecting to build reasonably strong and sturdy fences around their gardens ; both gardens are surrounded by rather flimsy fences.

Food is certainly in short supply in this village, but famine conditions most definitely do not prevail. Food is still available from these gardens and the people also possess some

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GENERAL

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK (Contd.)

Good hunting land from which they can obtain game, not only to supplement their own food supplies, but also to trade to other nearby groups for native foodstuffs. There is also a close affinity between them and the VESILOGO people, from whom food could probably be obtained to tide them over if necessary.

It is therefore considered that assistance at this stage is not warranted, and would, in fact, be simply to subsidise the GURAHEGAI people's own laziness in not constructing proper fences for the protection of their gardens against the depredations of bush pigs. However, a close watch will be kept upon the food situation in this village and if it becomes apparent that famine conditions are likely to prevail the necessary action will be taken to obtain the assistance of the Administration. The people are now clearing two areas for new gardens and it is considered that they have now learned the lesson of the necessity of constructing sturdy fences around them.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

It was mentioned in Patrol Report No.1 that it was understood that the portion of the KOKODA Track between ILOLO and VESILOGO was to be reformed. However, although the natives carried out their part of the work of clearing grass and undergrowth , stumps, etc., back from the edges of the road, Works Department did not follow this up by reforming the road. The natives themselves have filled in the bad gutters running down the centre of the road and though still very rough, it is now quite trafficable.

On the VANAPA River, the track from DOURAMOKU through VASAGABILA to VEIA was mostly well kept, and was hard and dry in contrast with the chest high floods that existed at the time of the previous visit in April.

In the present dry season, the bush tracks leading out beyond MINOA Plantation to the various villages were all easily traversed by LandRover.

REST HOUSES.

Except that a new Rest House, small though adequate, now exists at LUBURU on the Musgrave River, and that the BEREBEI people have transferred their Rest House to the new village, there is nothing to add to the previous report concerning Rest Houses.

MISSIONS and SCHOOLS.

The IODOBU section of BEREBEI and the nearby village of MOKONUMU in the area beyond MINOA Plantation, and the village of VAIAVAI four miles in from the 12 mile along the old KIGO Road, are now definitely under the influence of the Jehovah's Witnesses Mission, the first two being regularly visited by European Missionaries once a fortnight and the more accessible VAIAVAI each Sunday. I discussed this Mission's activities fully with the people, and I could discover no evidence that any subversive ideas were being disseminated. There does not appear to be any friction between the S.D.A. and the Jehovah's Witnesses sections of the BEREBEI people, but the S.D.A. Mission has now transferred to BEREBEI a more educated and intelligent teacher and catechist.

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956/57

GENERAL

MISSIONS and SCHOOLS (Contd.)

With the establishment of the Teacher Training Centre at SOGERI, two schools for natives, one at SOGERI itself and the other at ITIKI Plantation, have been set up to provide practical training for native teachers, and the local village children in these two areas are thus now receiving a fairly good standard of primary schooling.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Both the Village Constable and the Village Councillor of SABITANA have considerably improved on their last showing. There were no absentees from the census, and both were much more alert and efficient. The village of MOKONUMU has now been placed under the control of the BEREBEI Village Constable, and there has been a big improvement in this village also.

Generally speaking, both village Constables and Councillors are doing a reasonably satisfactory job.

VILLAGES and HOUSES.

The former village of BEREBEI has now split into two new and independent villages, both near each other, called New BEREBEI and IODOBU. Both are well laid out and progressing well, with well-constructed, substantial houses going up. The other villages that were newly established on the last patrol, such as LUBURU and DOE on the Musgrave River are progressing well.

The small hamlet of MERIANI, on the crest of the ridge above the LALOKI overlooking the Teacher Training Centre is on Crown Land and the Village Constable desires to move it nearer to the EILOGO Road and also to the small hamlet of BODA. The Councillor did not desire to do so, but in view of the fact that upon the granting of a lease of this Crown Land they would have to move quickly, the people were advised strongly to make the move now.

On the VANAPA River the infrequently visited village of VEIA was found not to be in a satisfactory condition. There are insufficient houses for all families to possess their own house, and two of the existing houses were in such a poor state of repair that they were ordered to be rebuilt. It is trusted that the instructions given on this visit will result in the necessary improvements to the village being effected.

MAPPING

Sketch Maps covering the areas visited on this patrol were submitted with Patrol Reports Nos. 1 and 3 of 1956/57.

G. Linsley A.D.O.

APPENDIX "A".

PATROL REPORT - SOGERI No. 4 of 1956/57

REPORT ON POLICE.

No. 6910 Const. NARE : An excellent Constable who worked very well.

G. Lingsley. A.D.C.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

Govt. Print.—7403/10.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
UFADI BEI	28-5-57																2										1		1	5	-	5		4		4	1	4	7	17
VEIA	20-6-57	3	2								1				3		1	1	2	3	3						5	1	8	20	7	12	1	14	2.6	10	7	23	17	70
		3	2								1				3		3	1	2	3	3						6	1	9	25	7	17	1	18		14	10	27	26	87

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		At Work: Govt.		At Work: Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
UTAZIBEL	28-5-57																2										1		1	5	-	5		4		4	1	4	7	19
VEIA	30-6-57	5	2								1				3		1	1	2	3	3						5	1	8	20	7	12	1	14	2·6	10	9	23	19	70
		5	2								1				3		3	1	2	3	3						6	1	9	25	7	17	1	18		14	10	27	26	89