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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Northern

STATION: Kokoda

VOLUME No: 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

1946 - 1948

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: KOKOLA N. D.
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 4: 1946/49 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 12

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
9-1946/47	1-15	BELL R. S. (P/O)	Chirima Valley		11/06/47-26/06/47
8-1946/47	16-30	BELL R. S. "	Autembo, Wairope and Koropata District		14/05/47-20/05/47
7-1946/47	31-35	CHAMPION P. A. C. A.D.O.	Wananga district		21/11/46-29/11/46
6-1946/47	36-39	CHAMPION "	Biagi district O. S. Range.		08/10/46-11/10/46
5-1946/47	40-43	" "	Autembo and Wairope districts		21/08/46-27/08/46
4-1945/46	44-51	" "	Chirima valley		04/06/46-19/06/46
6-1948/49	52-63	YEOMAN S. H. A/A.D.O.	Sauni village and Wawonga valley		20/06/49-28/06/49
5-1948/49	64-71	FREW J. A. Cade Patrol Officer	Biage and Autembo Area		16/03/49-22/03/49
4-1948/49	72-85	YEOMAN S. H. A/A.D.O.	chirima and Vanapa valley		02/02/49-25/02/49
3-1948/49	86-103	" " "	Kumusi area		16/02/48-23/12/48
					29/12/48-01/01/49
2-1948/49	104-116	YEOMAN S. H. A/A.D.O.	Biage villages, Iora valley, Autembo	1 map	27/09/48-01/10/48
1-1948/49	117-134	" " "	Chirima valley		02/08/48-20/08/48

RM 909-7172

KOKODA

PATROL REPORTS	1946-1947	4-9 ✓
"	1948-1949	2-6 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA Report No. 4/45-46

Patrol Conducted by F. A. CHAMPION A. D. O.

Area Patrolled CHIRIMA VALLEY

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans —

Natives 39

Duration—From 4/6/1946 to 19/6/1946

Number of Days SIXTEEN (16)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/1945

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol General Inspection & Investigation of alleged murder

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Officer

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

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

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

No.30 - 42,
Sub-District Office,
KOKODA.
26 June 46.

District Officer,
HIGATURU.

KOKODA PATROL REPRT No.4 of 45/46.

Herewith the a/m Patrol Report. It will be noticed that only two sketch maps have been prepared, as there should already be a sketch map of this area made by Capt.J.Frame, P/R No.10 of 44/45 in your files.

.....ADU.
F.A.Champion.

pula

Sub-District Office,
KORODA.

21 June 46.

District Officer,
HIGATORU.

PATROL REPORT No.4 of 45/46.

Report of Patrol by:	F.A.Champion. ADO.
To:	CHIRIMA VALLEY.
Date left station:	4 June 46
" rtd.	19 "
Purpose of Patrol:	General inspection & investigation of alleged murders.
Patrol accompanied by:	R.P.C's 6 Interpreters 2 N.M.O. 1 Carriers Average 30
Patrol Map:	Sketch map attached.
Last Patrol to Area by:	Capt. G. Frame June 45.

F.A.Champion ADO.
F.A.Champion.

PATROL DIARY.

Tues. 4 June. 46.

Having despatched two constables to Karukara last week to send word to the Onirima people of the forthcoming patrol, the patrol gear left Kokoda at 0930 hrs for Iodda.

I left Kokoda at 1430 hrs by jeep proceeding to Komo Plantation, thence on foot to Iodda arriving at 1600 hrs where camp was made for the night.

Wed. 5th.

Left Iodda at 0655 hrs and proceeded along a well cleaned track crossing many small streams until arriving at Visani Creek. Usually this creek is crossed by bridge, but owing to the dry spell being experienced the crossing was made through the river, it being only 18" deep. Proceeding on to Kanga Creek which was crossed without difficulty, the terrain then became fairly rough, climbing many small spurs we arrived at MAIGU Rest house at 1220 hrs. V.C. MOOVA reported with a small quantity of native food. This VC controls KANGA village which is situated off the main track about 2 1/4 hrs from Maigu and will be inspected on the return journey.

Thurs. 6th.

Left MAIGU at 0710 hrs for KARUKARA arriving at 1120 hrs. V.C. TATAFI & FRONDA of KOGA & FOLEGABE respectively reported with a large crowd of natives and a huge amount of native foods.

The Folegabe & Koga people volunteered to carry for the entire trip through the valley.

Fri. 7th.

Local Kokoda carriers were returned to Kokoda. The patrol left Karukara at 0710 hrs. and proceeded along a clean level track until the ASIMBA Rest house was reached at 0830 hrs. V.C. TUN reported with a little cooked food for the carriers. Crossed the Asimba River by bridge, then getting into fairly rough country we arrived at BURR Village at 1200 hrs. crossed Burr River and proceeded to the rest house just opposite the village.

V.C. reported with huge quantities of food. Five other Onirima village constables reported here and informed us that every thing was in readiness for my visit.

Sat. 8th.

Left BURR at 0720 hrs, crossed the Onirima River by bridge and then started a very long steep climb for about 2 hrs, then proceeding around and over many short steep spurs we descended to BOFU arriving at 1120hrs. Large amount of food brought in including some fine specimens of cucumber.

reported with large amounts of food.
on to the rest house at 11:30 hrs. A.O.S. was left in
through the village of BAWA, KOLONG, KAMUNDA, and then
and climbed up to the village of BAWA then across many steep
Left BAWA at 07:30 hrs. and descended towards creek; crossed
11:30 hrs.

observed as Sunday. I inspected the local village of BAWA, and
red. 12th.

be distributed to several areas in the valley.
I have recently sent to Australia for a supply of seed which will
for the past three years for these people but without success, however
tely new seed is required. I have been attempting to obtain potato seed
this district is famous for its European potatoes but unfortunately
fruit and tomatoes.

with much food, including a few European potatoes, cabbages, parson
climbed very steeply to KAWA existing at 10:00 hrs. A.O.S. from 11:30.
the junction of the bridge & Chitima rivers; crossed the bridge and
river again and followed its banks on a first steep bank until reaching
by bridge. Then climbing over a steep spur we descended to the Chitima
then descended very steeply to the Chitima river which was crossed
Left BAWA at 07:00 hrs. climbed steeply for ten minutes and
11:30 hrs.

GAWA & KAWA villages, situated above the rest house.
an embarrassing amount of food for sale. During the afternoon I visited
proceeded to GAWA existing at 1:00 hrs. A.O.S. was reported with
GAWA while I visited the village of BAWA, KOLONG, KAMUNDA, then
maintenance of the GAWA rest house. Despatched the carriers to
required at this place and that his people were to assist in the
KAWA reported. Instructed the AA that a rest house was really not
INAWA creek, crossed and then climbed steeply to KAWA where A.O.S.
Left BAWA at 07:20 hrs. and descended steeply for an hour to
10:30 hrs.

and BAWA.
During the afternoon I inspected the village of BAWA, KOLONG, KAMUNDA,
be sent to Dept. Agr.
quite a large tree, however I wanted to obtain a leaf, this will also
I did not actually see the tree, but am informed that it is
the range from KAWA. A sample will be sent to the Dept. of Agriculture
police. It is known locally as KAWA and is said to have some amount
of food, including a variety of fruit unknown to me or to any of the
at BAWA at 10:20 hrs where A.O.S. was reported with large quantities
then climbed a up a very steep ridge through old grassland existing
07:20 hrs and descended steeply to 10:00 creek which was crossed and we
After a very cold night the patrol was glad to get away at
11:30 hrs.

MICROFILM
11a

W. A. CHAMBERLAIN
.....

Wed. 13th. Left KANGA at 0630 hrs. and after two hours walk I dispatched the carriers on to LODGE WHITE I pinched off and climbed up to the village of KANGA, returning to the main track I arrived at LODGE 1230 hrs. proceeded to KONG where the jeep was waiting to take me to KODOR; arrived there at 1400 hrs.

Thurs. 14th. Left KANGA at 0700 hrs. and proceeded to KANGA W.M. arriving at 1100 hrs. and camped.

Mon. 17th. Left KANGA at 0645 hrs. descended and crossed ALIDA CR. and climbed up to KODA village arriving at 0915 hrs. spent and descended to KANGA arriving at 1145 hrs. camped.

Sun. 16th. Left at 0700 hrs. and climbed a long spur, descending to KODOR arriving at 0930 hrs. during the afternoon I inspected the village of KODOR, ASANGA, KING, ISOMISA, & KIBOMISI. This area too supplied a very large quantity of native foods.

Sat. 15th. Left KANGA at 0645 hrs and climbed up to KODOR W.M. village, then down steeply to BUNE CR. crossed and started a very long steep climb (which in my opinion is far longer and steeper than the famous "MOUNTAIN" on the Owen Stanley Range,) descending steeply to an OK. where camp was made in a new nest house.

Fri. 14th. A bitterly cold morning; the patrol left at 0700 hrs; passing thru the village of KODORAMA then a steep descent to ALIDA CR. crossed and climbed up to the village of KODOR; thence on to KONG nest house where A.C. KANG reported. Investigated another alleged murder of an old man of the KODOR DIST. which will also be reported in the summary. Left KANG and proceeded to KANGA arriving at 1145 hrs. A.C. KANG reported with much food.

Investigated the alleged murder of one SIMON. This matter will be referred to fully in the summary of this report.

and these were not very bad cases
no cases were found during the survey; the only cases dealt with during
the health throughout the entire valley was found to be excellent.

HEALTH.

reasonably well, and no complaints were made.
All village policemen appear to be carrying out their duties

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

some dwellings. Village surroundings were found to be clean and tidy.
The houses are not particularly clean; people and pigs occupy the
houses and only use the larger villages for visits and dances.
These people being agriculturists, they mainly live in their garden

VILLAGES.

a very good feeling between the natives and the administration.
A large proportion back to the people when leaving. This tends to create
purchase all the food brought in, even though it may mean paying late
foodstuff was brought in for sale. It has always been my policy to
At all districts where the market carried very large quantities of
during the course of a year.

large quantities of food are consumed at the many dance festivals held
of food produced far exceeds their requirements, although no doubt
whole mountain sides under cultivation, and I am sure that the amount
gardens through the entire valley. Where ever one looks one can see
these people are great agriculturists and have very extensive

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

impossible to keep warm during the very cold nights.
In opinion the climate does not warrant a large city structure, which is
been constructed. Several were found to be rather small, but in my
all found to be in very good order. Several have ones had recently

HOUSE HOUSES & BARRACKS.

when washed away by the frequent floods.
Most bridges were of the log type as these are very easily replaced
to climb constructed ladders.
Bridges to be replaced as one crosses many look faces; not at times have
makes taking very much easier. Of course there are many places where
with the aid of sharpened sticks, and on very steep mountain sides this
LOCAL & FOREIGN DISTRICTS attempts have been made at (possibly, probably)
giving the nature of the terrain. In many places, particularly the central
activity, the roads throughout could be cleared as excellent consid-

ROADS & BRIDGES.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The weather was found to be excellent throughout the entire trip. Light showers were only encountered on three nights. All rivers were low and ^{no} difficulty was experienced in crossing any waterways.

CRIME.

After a very thorough investigation into the alleged murder of one SIROM of GOROWAKU village by GURORO/ it came to the conclusion that it was a case of justifiable homicide. The trouble arose over the distribution of food at a marriage ceremony. SIROM became very excited and threw two spears at GURORO both of them entering the buttocks, Guroro then picked up one of the spears and fatally speared SIROM in the side, he died four days later.

The relatives of Guroro have paid the relatives of the deceased and every one is satisfied. I am sure that if any further action is taken by the administration it will only lead to the inevitable "payback".

The other alleged murder was also thoroughly investigated but owing to lack of any witnesses no action could be taken. An old man was found dead, according to accounts he was murdered, in his village while the rest of the people were away in their gardens.

It is quite possible that more will be heard about this matter at a later stage. It just requires a squabble amongst the natives and someone is sure to "spill the beans".

A. B. Champion...AIC.
F.A. Champion.

COUNT
TURNED
STO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA Report No. 5/46-47

Patrol Conducted by F.A. CHAMPION A.D.O.

Area Patrolled AUTEMBO & WAIROPE DISTRICTS

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans —

Natives 18

Duration—From 21/8/1946 to 27/8/1946

Number of Days Seven (7)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/1945

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol General Inspection and Investigating claims for war compensation.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Officer

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

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

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

Sub-District Office,
KORODA.

7 Sept. 46.

District Officer,
HIGATURU.

PATROL REPORT No.5 of 46/47.

Report of Patrol by:-

F.A.Champion. ADO.

To:-

AUTEMBO & WAIROPE DISTRS.

Date left Station:-

21 Aug. 46

" rtd to "

27 " "

Purpose of Patrol:

General inspection and
investigating claims for
war compensation.

Patrol accompanied by:-

3 RPC

1 Interpreter

Carriers average 14

Patrol Map:-

Sketch map attached.

Last Patrol to area by:-

F.A.Champion. Aug. 45.

.....ADO
F.A.Champion.

la
GRATE
PATROL DIARY.

Wed. 21 Aug.

Left Kokoda at 0825 hrs for PIRIVE arriving 0950. Investigated compensation claims and left for KEPARA via MAIRAGARI, KANANDARA No. I & 2 arriving KEPARA at 1300 hrs.

Thurs. 22nd.

Left KEPARA at 0710 hrs for WAJU via PAINTEMBARI, SENGI No. I & 2, WAJU No. 2 arriving WAJU No. 1 at 1110 hrs.

Fri. 23rd.

Left WAJU at 0700 hrs for WAIROPE via WARAPA, AMBEMI, MARAU, and INGI arriving WAIROPE at 1230 hrs.

The afternoon was spent with the D.O. in a Court of Inquiry.

Sat. 24th.

At WAIROPE all day. In CMM all the morning, and working on a Jeep for Kokoda during the afternoon. This vehicle was sent to me by the District Officer. A considerable amount of work on it was required before it was ready for the road. A large gathering of natives at Wairope enabled me to have the vehicle carried across the Kumusi River. A complete rear assembly had to be fitted, together with wheel generator, starter, universal joints and a general check up of the whole vehicle.

Sun. 25th.

Investigating compensation and working a jeep. It is now ready for the road.

Mon. 26th.

Left WAIROPE at 0700 hrs. for HAMARA via HAKI village where further claims were investigated, returned to Wairope at 1130 hrs.

Had lunch and left for ILIMO via PAPAHI No. 2 & I where further investigations were carried out.

Tues. 27th.

Left ILIMO for KOKODA via AFA, EI, ANJIRI, NAMBISODA, SISIRETA and NYI OIVI Villages. Arriving at Kokoda at 1200 hrs.

at
GRATION
M F M
SUMMARY.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Roads were found to be excellent ~~throughout~~ throughout the entire patrol. Well cleaned and drained. Bridges are of the log type and all had been renewed.

RESTHOUSES & BARRACKS.

All found to be in good condition. A new one had been erected at KEPARA and quite a fine effort.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

All districts have an abundance of food and large quantities were brought forward for sale.

VILLAGES.

All were found to be very clean and tidy and it was noticed that the people are gradually getting more pigs in their villages.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village constables are carrying out their duties quite well. Two new appointments were made. One at KEPARA, it was considered that the Kanandara VC had too big an area to control, hence the new appointment. The AMBENI VC resigned owing to age.

HEALTH.

Only two very bad ulcers were encountered. These were despatched to HIGATURU hospital.

CRIME.

Only cases dealt with were for adultery and gambling. Many trivial cases were dealt with out of Court to the satisfaction of all parties.

NATIVE COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

All claims were thoroughly investigated and the total amount was approximately £3800. In no instance were any extravagant claims put forward.

Claims yet to be investigated are the local Kokoda villages and the BIAGI tribe in the Owen Stanley Range.

F. A. Champagne
.....ADJ.
F.A. Champagne.

Mount
Hinged
Cover



TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA Report No. 4146/19

Patrol Conducted by F. A. CHILDRON

Area Patrolled BURGE DISTRICTS O.D. RANGE

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 15

Duration—From 8/10/46 to 11/12/46

Number of Days Four (A)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany —

Last Patrol to Area by District Services — /19

Medical — /19

Map Reference —

Objects of Patrol General Inspection and Investigating claims for War Damage

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
FORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19

[Signature]

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

pula

Sub-District Office,
KOKODA.

22 Oct. 46

District Officer,
MIGATURU.

PATROL REPORT No.6 of 46/47.

Report of Patrol by:

F.A.Champion. ADO

To:

BIAGI DISTRICT. U.S.RANGE

Date left Station:

8 Oct. 46

" Returned:-

11 Oct. 46

Purpose of Patrol:

General inspection and
investigating claims for
War Damage.

Patrol accompanied by:

2 RPC
1 Interpreter
12 Carriers.

Patrol Map:

See Patrol Rpt. No.5

Last Patrol to Area by:

F.A.Champion ADO

.....
F.A.Champion.

PATROL DIARY.

Tues. 8 Oct. 46.

Despatching my patrol gear to DENIKI in charge of one constable I left Kokoda at 0815 hrs, crossed the drom and proceeded to SAVAIA Village arriving at 0905 hrs. Inspected village and investigated claims for war damage.

Left SAVAIA at 0935 for KOIASI arriving at 1025 claims investigated and left at 1100 for PITOKI arriving at 1135, investigated claims and left at 1215 for DENIKI arriving at 1230 hrs. Investigated claims and camped in a good Rest house for the night.

Wed. 9th.

Left DENIKI at 0650 hrs, and proceeded to climb into the Owen Stanley Range arriving at ISURAVA at 1145 hrs. One of the coldest spots on the range. Camped. Investigated claims.

Thurs. 10th.

Left ISURAVA at 0700 hrs for ALOLA where the overland mail from Moresby was met, started a steep descent to the IORA Creek, cross and climbed up to ABUARI arriving at 0930 hrs. Investigated claims and left for ASIGARI arriving at 1115 hrs. Investigated claims and left for KAILL arriving at 1230hrs. Camped.

Fri. 11th.

Left KAILL at 0645 hrs. for KOKODA via SIGA, KANANDARA, and FIRIVE villages arriving at KOKODA at 1030 hrs.

.....*F.A.C.*.....
F.A.Champion.

SUMMARY.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Considering the nature of the country traversed the roads were excellent, with the exception of several stretches in the ISURAVA area. These people have the habit of letting their roads become so overgrown with grass that they prefer to cut a new road ~~near~~ altogether thus making a lot of unnecessary detours.

Bridges are of the log variety with cane hand rails. This type of bridge is easily replaced when washed away by the frequent floods.

RESTHOUSES & BARRACKS.

With the exception of DENIKI the rest houses are rather poor and small. Roofing material is very scarce in the areas and have to be built with bamboo leaves, a long and tedious job.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

No difficulty was experienced in purchasing food for the patrol. Vegetable seeds were distributed to each village en route.

VILLAGES.

All were found to be clean and tidy.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

A new Village constable for the Isurava district has been recommended, the old one being rather useless.

The KANANDARA constable resigned owing to deafness and an ex-warder from KOKODA was recommended to fill the vacancy.

HEALTH.

Very good.

NATIVE COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

All claims were thoroughly investigated and amounted to a total of £2906.7.0. This area was in the direct line of military operations during the Gen Stanley Campaign and 49 natives lost their lives during that period. All the people were informed that they would receive compensation for loss of property and lives and were advised to bank their money when it was paid.

.....ADG
F.A.Champion.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA Report No. 7/46-47

Patrol Conducted by F. A. CHAMPION. A.D.O.

Area Patrolled WAWANGA DISTRICT

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans

Natives 21

Duration—From 21/11/1946 to 29/11/1946

Number of Days Nine (9)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol General Inspection and War Damage Claims.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Officer

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

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

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

Sub-District Office,
KOKODA.
5 Dec. 46.

District Officer,
HIGATURU.

PATROL REPORT No.7 of 46/47.

Report of Patrol by: F.A.Champion. ADO
To: WAWANGA DISTRICT.
Date left Station: 21 Nov. 46
" rtd. to Station. 29 Nov. 46.
Purpose of Patrol: General Inspection &
' War Damage Claims.
Patrol Accompanied by: 4 RPC
1 Interpreter
16 Carriers average.
Patrol Map: Sketch map attached.

F.A.C.
.....ADO.
F.A.Champion.

PATROL DIARY.

Thurs. 21 Nov. 46.

Having despatched 4 constables to Papaki yesterday to inform the people of the intended patrol, I left Koroda at 1100 hrs by Jeep arriving at Ilimo at 1230 hrs. Intended proceeding to Papaki Vill. but was informed that the road was completely blocked by trees after the whirlwind had struck on Tuesday last.

Had lunch at Ilimo and left at 1300 hrs. for Asisi arriving at 1420 hrs. Inspected Papaki village en route, the whirlwind had gone through the village destroying seven houses and many coconut, betelnut and banana trees.

During the remainder of the afternoon took and investigated war damage claims for ASISI, JEVAHAMBO, and BOTHU villages.

Very little food available, but sufficient was bought for the patrol.

Fri. 22nd.

Left ASISI at 0645 hrs and climbed up to PAIWA Village, which is now deserted, the people having gone to live at Sirorata, proceeded to Sirorata No. 2 then onto SAWARIHAMBO via Sirorata No.1 arriving at 0850 hrs.

Sat. 23rd.

Left SAWARIHAMBO at 0635 hrs, crossed the Kumusi River and climbed steeply to GORABUNA Village arriving at 0835 hrs. Had a spell and changed carriers and left for WAIROBILA arriving at 1145 hrs.

Sun. 24th.

Heavy rain all day. Stayed in camp.

Mon. 25th.

Heavy rain all day. Stayed in camp.

Tues. 26th.

Left WAIROBILA at 0635 hrs. for ABOAMA arriving at 1335 hrs. via MARAGUBE, EJARO, ROMARA and RUABA. All bridges washed away and had considerable difficulty in crossing some of the large streams.

The people informed me that it would be impossible for me to go to KOVIO the next day as the river was in high flood.

Wed. 27th.

Left ABOAMA at 0640 hrs. on the return journey to WAIROBILA arriving at 1220 hrs. Word had come through that that the Kumusi River had broken its banks in several places and washed out all the bridges so the patrol had to be abandoned. I was unable to cross the Kumusi to visit the Managalasi Dist.

Thurs. 28th.

Left WAIROBILA at 0640 hrs. and on arrival at the Kumusi found it a raging torrent, with Sawarighambo completely cut off, I detoured round through the bush and made for SIRORATA arriving at 1200 hrs.

Investigated war damage claims and proceeded back to ABISI where I was informed that all bridges between Wairope & Kokoda had been washed out, including the Wairope Bridge. Proceeded to ILIMO arriving at 1710 hrs. Completely exhausted. Had tea and left by jeep for Wairope to inspect the damage returning to ILIMO at 1900 hrs.
Fri. 29 h.

Left ILIMO at 0630 hrs by Jeep and proceeded to GORARI where it was found that the centre span of the bridge had been washed out. With the aid of 20 village natives we cut a brazier and after three hours work I managed to crawl across the weakened bridge, after many washouts and land slides we reached Kokoda arriving at 1430 hrs.

F. A. Champion
ADG
 F.A. Champion.

SUMMARY.

Roads & Bridges.

The roads and bridges suffered enormously through the floods and a lot of work will be required to get them in shape again.

Res. Houses & Barracks.

All were found to be in very good order.

Native Agriculture.

The people in this district are between seasons now and food was not very plentiful. Sufficient was available for the patrol. Large garden areas were seen in each district traversed. Vegetable seeds were distributed to each village en route.

Villages.

All were found to be very clean and tidy.

Village Officials.

All doing an excellent job. It is perhaps the best kept district in the whole of the Kokoda Sub-District.

Health.

Very good. One very bad ulcer case was brought to Kokoda for treatment.

It is regretted that the T on his machine has broken.

.....
F.A. Champion.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA Report No. 8/46-47

Patrol Conducted by R. S. BELL P.O.

Area Patrolled AUTEMBO, WAIROPE & K. ROPATA DIST.

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans —

Natives 19

Duration—From 14/5/1947 to 20/5/1947

Number of Days Seven (7)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? —

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/9/1946

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

Map Reference KOKODA 1" to 1 mile

Objects of Patrol General Inspection

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

.....
District Officer

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

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

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

JJM/AM.

30/2 - 488

District Office,
HIGASHI,
Northern District.

1st August, 1947.

The Assistant District Officer,

KOKODA.

Patrol Report No. 7.

Receipt of Mr. Bell's replies to the questions contained in our 30/2-414 of 17th July, 1947, is acknowledged. They will be forwarded to the Director.

With reference to your 30/1-70 of 29th July, 1947, we have already referred in our memo to Headquarters to the "regiment" of police.

Copy of our memorandum is attached for your information.

O. J. Atkinson

(O. J. Atkinson)
District Officer,
Northern District.

- 9 AUG REC'D

J.J.M.

30/2

District Office,
HIGATURU,
Northern District.

17th July, 1947.

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

Kokoda Patrol Report No. 7.

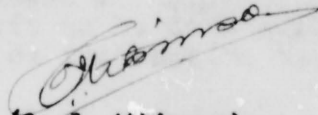
Receipt of your DS 30/8/30 is acknowledged.

(1) The education of the Field Staff has been under way for the last two weeks - a series of District Circular Instructions being prepared. We have no clerical staff, however, and these circulars and directions on various matters do not reach the Field Staff with that despatch and regularity to which in former times we were accustomed.

(2) Frankly I haven't the heart to pass the brusque rebuke contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 on to Mr. Bell. I have, however, asked Mr. Bell the two questions in another form and will forward you his replies. I take this action because knowing Mr. Bell more intimately than he is known at headquarters I am not only assisting you but assisting Mr. Bell, which is obviously your intention also.

(3) Your last paragraph: the extra police were sent with the patrol as there were no rations on the station to feed them. This should have been alluded to in the commentary accompanying the patrol report.

(4) I trust you will be gratified with the improvement in the field staff at the end of the year.


(O. J. Atkinson)
District Officer,
Northern District.

NO. 30, 1 - 70,
Sub-District Office,
KOKODA.
29 July 47.

District Officer,
HIGATURU.

Ref. your 30/2 - 415/47.

With reference to the a/m query I attach hereto Mr. Bell's answers. Mr. Bell is diligently carrying out the policy as advocated by the A.S.O.P.A., and I agree with his answers.

Having seen the original letter from the DDS&NA referring to this matter it would be appreciated if you would inform the DDS that the reason why a "regiment" of police accompanied a routine patrol was through the inability of the administration to supply sufficient rations to feed them on the station.

The foregoing remark is not directed against District H.Q.

.....

Ref.
Sub-District Office,
KOKODA.
29th July, 1947.

Assistant District Officer,
KOKODA.

Patrol Report No. 8 30/2 - 415/47.

In reply to the questions asked, I can only state that all my information on the subject is taken from notes on lectures by Dr. Tyner, Hygiene and Sanitation, whilst at the Australian School of Pacific Administration. Extracts from these read, "In the absence of proper systems both human excreta and refuse should be deposited directly into the ground,.... It must be strongly emphasised that the occurrence of such diseases of the alimentary tract as dysentery, typhoid fever etc. very largely reflects the hygiene of the community,.... Waters most likely to be contaminated by such diseases are those on or immediately below the surface of the earth, such as streams, rivers, ponds and shallow wells. The purity of water in streams and rivers varies greatly; houses or villages near their banks are dangerous sources of contamination and may pollute the river for many miles down stream. It should be remembered that while natives in a village may be sufficiently educated and supervised not to pollute their own water supply, another village some miles upstream may be polluting it for them."

Throughout the area patrolled there has been numerous outbreaks in diseases of the alimentary tract. Before proceeding on patrol I read all the previous patrol reports by experienced officers from 1943/1947. In these there were continual reference to the construction of latrines and refuse pits. Also I inspected village books to see that "Instructions to Village Constables", had been carried out and if not, repeated the orders made previous. On 1st August, 1944 District Officer Higaturu, S. Elliott-Smith, made shovels available for the expressed purpose of digging latrines and refuse pits.

In this sub-district there is usually more than one village situated on the same stream. As these streams are for the most part small and slow running, the lowest villages would receive highly polluted water.

Complaints were made in Korapat that villagers were using the stream 50 yds above where the drinking water was drawn for washing, disposal of human excreta and refuse. As this is an offence under the Native Regulations Ordinance Section 101/11, the offenders were warned that in future they would be charged.

The only type of latrine suitable for native villages is the deep pit. This should be at least 9' deep. With the exception of KI village the soil permits this to be done successfully. The Dept. of Health Higaturu have given instruction that this be done

.....P.O.
R.S. BELL.

J.J.M.

30/2 - 415/47

District Office,
HIGATURU.
Northern District.

17th July, 1947.

The Assistant District Officer,

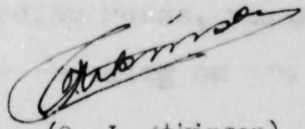
KOKODA.

Patrol Report No. 9.

Would you ask Mr. Bell to write answers to the following questions:-

- (a) Why dig refuse pits when the refuse can be thrown into a fast running stream?
- (b) What type of latrine is suitable for native villages?

Mr. Bell's replies should be such as to indicate his capacity to assist primitive people to progress in matters of health and hygiene, and to convey to them the reason behind his methods.


(O. J. Atkinson)
District Officer,
Northern District.

21 JUL REC'D

Sub-District Office,

KOKODA.

10 May 47. 30

Mr. Patrol Officer Bell,
KOKODA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

On Wed. 14th. May you will please proceed on Patrol to the Autembo-
Wairope-Koropata Districts.

Purpose of the Patrol will be:

1. General inspection of roads and villages.
2. Attend to any disputes, and any of a serious nature to be despatched to Kokoda.

There will possibly be many disputes regarding marriage payments, these cannot be settled by a Magisterial Order, but you can advise them what to do. When advising, impress on them that it is not an order.

3. Any orders given to the V.C. regarding roads, villages etc. will be entered in the V.C. Register for checking on the next visit to the area.
4. A medical inspection will be held at each village, but owing to the ration position at Kokoda, only very serious cases will be sent to hospital.

Advise me the number of carriers you will require, these must be sent for on Monday 12th.

.....ADC

F.A. CHAMPION.

No.30.

Sub-District Office,
KOKODA.

27 May. 47.

District Officer,
HIGATURU.

PATROL REPORT No. ⁸~~7~~ of 46/47.

Herewith the a/m Report in triplicate.

Mr. Bell appears to have done quite a good patrol for his first effort and appears to be exceptionally keen on the job.

It will be seen that constant patrolling is necessary and in the future it will be carried out.

Owing to constant carting of stores in the past, I have been unable to any patrolling whatsoever.

.....ADO

F.A.CHAMPION.

No.30.

Sub-District Office,

KOKODA.

27 May. 47.

District Officer,
HIGATURU.

PATROL REPORT No. ⁸ ~~7~~ of 46/47.

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Owing to constant carting of stores in the past, I have been unable to do any patrolling whatsoever.

.....ADO

F.A. CHAMPION.

Sub-District Office,

KOKODA.

21st May, 1947.

District Officer,

HIGITURU.

PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 46/47.

Report of Patrol by:-

R.S.BELL. P.O.

To:-

AUTEMBO & WAIROPE

KOROPATA DISTRICTS.

Date left station:-

14 May, 47

" rtd to "

20 May, 47

Purpose of Patrol:-

General inspection.

Patrol accompanied by:-

Reg.No. 2539 L/Cpl SARA

3348 Const AMBURE

2346 HAITA

2464 HANAPA

3079 KANUFU

1665 SOURO

1573 KABINA

Interpreter DIEAI

N.M.O. BESOSO

Carriers averaged 10.

F.A.CH M ION.ADO. 7 Sept.

KOKODA 1" to 1 mile.

Last Patrol to area by:-

Map:-

Cost of Ford

.....*R.S.Bell*.....P.O.
R.S.BELL.

Carriers 175 sticks. 10lbs salt

V.C. etc. 55 "

R.P.C. 30 "
280 "

PATROL DIARY.

WEDNESDAY 14th May, 1947.

Left KOKODA by jeep for PIRIVE at 1000 hours. Met by V. Const. HAUDU who accompanied the patrol through the villages under his control. PIRIVE No. 1 & 2 were the first inspected. These were clean but the houses are very poorly constructed. Proceeded along a good road to MAIN GARI, KANAND RA No. 1 & 2. Clean and shady villages, 30 houses in all of the same poor type. At KANADARA No. 1 Vill. Council. ATA appointed by S. ELLIOTT-SMITH resigned his position owing to old age. PUNDANA was made Councillor in his place subject to approval. Back along our tracks to the KAPARA resthouse situated on the banks of the KAILI CK. Here Vill. Const. HOJVO reported and his first village of KEPARA, 6 houses, was inspected. Camped here for the night.

During the day all villages seen were without both latrines and refuse pits, the numerous creeks being used for this purpose. Village officials were instructed to build latrines etc. immediately.

Numbers of minor disputes were heard in the afternoon and all settled satisfactorily out of court.

THURSDAY 15th.

Departed from KEPARA and proceeded to KOMONDO along a wet and slippery road caused by rain the previous night. This village has only recently moved from PAITEMBARI on orders of the DO. At present the village is in a poor state. The people were told to plant shade trees as soon as possible. Good stands of corn were seen surrounding the village. Continuing on over rough country until the deserted village of PAITEMBARI was reached. Crossing numerous creeks the patrol climbed up to SENGI No. 1 & 2, consisting of 19 houses. SENGI No. 1 asked permission to change the site of their village to the opposite side of the SENGI CK. This was granted after a dispute about the land in question was settled. Instructions were given as to the type of houses to be built.

Vill. Const. M ROVI of WAJU met the patrol and guided it to his area. Outside WAJU No. 2 was the first latrine sighted. However this had been dug the previous day and had not been used.

THURSDAY 15th cont.

Waju No. 1, 2, 3, consisting of 25 houses in poor condition were inspected. Camped at a ramshackle resthouse for the night. Again heard numerous disputes which were all settled.

Roads were all in good condition with newly built log bridges over even the smallest water. One native was sent to KOKODA for two offences of failure to clean roads. Village officials were instructed in their duties mainly in the building of houses.

A medical inspection was carried out in all villages. Many sores and minor injuries were attended to on the spot. One Tropical Ulcer and one Yaws sent to hospital at KOKODA.

There being no shortage of food an abundance was sold to the patrol.

The resthouse is to be pulled down and another to be built across the river from the village. This will have to be an improvement on the present one to be at all inhabitable.

FRIDAY 16th.

The first village inspected was UNJIKI, a small hamlet of five houses. A latrine had been built here the day before. Passing through the patrol travelled on to MABENI over a few creeks and small hills. Vill. Const. LOKO met the patrol at the resthouse which is now not required. This village is in a bad state of disrepair. Further on M LOU also under his control was a complete reversal. New houses were under construction made of Sera. They were much larger than any others seen.

On to INGI where we were met by Vill. Const. H UMI. This village was also worth seeing. Inspected the other villages under his control; EI, OF and ILIMO. All these with the exception of OF were in the middle of a reconstruction campaign. The old houses were being removed and the good type of houses replacing them. Latrines were in evidence but had not been used over much.

Walking along the motor road PAPAHI under Vill. Const. NANAKI was a complete reversal to poor houses all in need of rebuilding. Arrived at WAIROPE in the mid-afternoon.

More minor disputes heard and settled out of court. One case sent to KOKODA.

FRIDAY 16th cont.

Medical inspections were carried out at all villages. 4 Tropical Ulcers, 4 Yaws were dispatched to hospital. Minor sores were treated in each village.

Raining all afternoon and night.

SATURDAY 17th.

Patrol away early this morning. The OIVI CK was in flood and some time lost in crossing. First villages inspected were HAKI No. 1&2. In all 24 houses, mainly poor, with quite a few built directly on the ground. They were ordered to rebuild these taking a pattern from INGI. Again entering a district where latrines are few and those in existence are ornamental only.

Vill. Const. HORAPA met the patrol and conducted it through HAMARA No. 1&2. consisting of 18 houses. No. 2 village was told to plant shade trees in their village. These two villages were very bad and will take some time to rebuild. Latrines and refuse pits were newly made.

From this place the trail climbs steeply through jungle alive with leaches. These gave the police and carriers a considerable amount of trouble. Over the top and the patrol descended to the flat where Vill. Const. TOR KU presented himself. He preceded the patrol to the resthouse which is just outside WASIDA. Inspecting the villages of WASIDA and ORASA they were found to be in the worst state of any yet seen. Numbers of houses were without piles and there were neither latrines or refuse pits.

Camped at this resthouse, hearing a great number of complaints in the afternoon. All satisfactorily settled out of court.

2 cases of Yaws sent to hospital and a few sores treated after all village inspections.

SUNDAY 18th.

Departed for HUNGIRI via the KUMUSI RIVER. One hours walk along a swampy track brought the patrol to the river. This track is constantly overrun by the KUMUSI and the only improvement to be done to the road is the building of bridges. The KOROPAT had not done this and they were severely reprimanded and told that a

SUNDAY 18th cont.

decided improvement was expected on the return trip.

Vill. Const. KAGIRA met the patrol with canoeson which all excepted the carriers and escort embarked. After inspecting the village of ORRISUSU the canoes continued the journey. Soon after starting the canoe overturned and the remainder of the ride was done on the inverted canoe. This occurrence caused the loss of a considerable amount of personal equipment and one rifle 45274 in charge of RPC. 1665 Const. SOURO.

Arriving at HUNGIRI it was inspected and 50%-of the houses were found to be built on the ground. These were ordered to be rebuilt but the whole village needs rebuilding as it was in a disgraceful state.

Camped at the resthouse which came out later was uses by natives passing through and a hospital by the villagers. They were given a talk on the uses of the resthouse and also to repair it immediately. Latrines and refuse pits were ordered to be dug.

A medical inspection was carried out and 1 Tropical Ulcer case sent to hospital. No treatments could be given as all the medical supplies were ruined by immersion in the river.

Minor disputes settled out of court. RPC. taken into custody for being A.W.L.

MONDAY 19th.

Left for WAIROPE at daylight over the route travelled the preceeding two days. The road to WACIDA showed the result of a small amount of work. All the villages in the KOROPATA and HAMARA areas showed little improvement. Continued on to WAIROPE crossing the OIVI CK. and reaching the destination about mid-day.

TUESDAY 20th.

Returned along the motor road to KOKODA inspecting the villages of ANGIRI, NEMBISODA, NISIRET and OIVI. All these were in a bad condition and without latrines. Trivial complaints were heard in all places.

Reached KOKODA at 1300 hours.

Times could not be included as there were no watches available.

.....R.S.BELL

SUMMARY.

VILLAGERS.

With one exception the BI area all villages were in a terrible state. Large numbers of houses were built on the ground and looked like pig pens. Throughout the Autembo district there is a shortage of building materials. Most of the houses are made of bark. They are small humpies, enclosed, with a tiny opening through which the inhabitants crawl. Good houses are being gradually built near WAIROPE. Good sites have been chosen in all cases close to a good water supply. A number of villages need to plant shade trees.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

These at present have no control over their people. They need a patrol through regularly so as to give them the required authority.

Vill. Const. HAUMI and his councillors were the only ones who showed signs of initiative.

ROADS & RESTHOUSES.

Roads in the AUTEMBO district were very good. Bridges over the smallest streams had been built for the patrol. The Wairope district they were good but after leaving HAMARA it could be seen that they were becoming progressively worse until at HUNGIRI they were in a disgraceful condition.

The two best resthouses were at KERAR and WAIROPE. WAJU RH. is to be rebuilt out of the village. WASIDI and HUNGIRI RH. have been used for many other purposes than what they should.

Vill. Const. were instructed to repair all RH. and keep them clean.

VILLAGERS.

People in all districts were glad to see the patrol. They all seemed happy and contented. A short time previous they had held dances which continued for some weeks. This may be the reason for the poor state of the villages.

They had many trivial complaints which had not worried them overmuch, as they were sometimes months old.

AGRICULTURE.

There is a plentiful supply of food in all districts. Taro, Sweet Potato, Yam & Corn are the main forms of diet at present. Bananas are short supply and were not sold to the patrol in any large numbers.

The people have three gardens. The first is in production second has been growing for three months. Third one has just been cleared ready for planting. Citrus and Coconuts abound.

In the whole area there are only 120 pigs and 30 fowls.

There were numbers of inquires for tools with which to make gardens and build houses.

CRIME.

Two cases were returned to KOKODA, one of failure to clean roads and the other for maintenance.

RPC. Const. KOPOP was taken into custody at HUNGIRI on orders from the DISTRICT OFFICER. He was returned to HIGATURU under escort.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

In the KERAR district there is a lot of goitre. Towards WAIROPE Sipoma seems to have infected 50% of the people. 6 Tropical Ulcers, 6 Yaws were sent to the hospital at KOKODA. There were numerous sores and scabies which were treated in the villages.

Hygiene is non-existent in all the villages. Some had latrines and refuse pits to show but these were very rarely used. The rivers were where all rubbish was disposed. All villages were ordered to build these pits immediately.

W. Bell 20

REPORT ON ROY L. PUPUAN CONSTABULARY.

Reg. No. 2539 1/CDL. SARA. Carried out his duties in a satisfactory manner.

Reg. No. 3348 Const. AMBUNG. Obeyed orders, not outstanding.

Reg. No. 2346 Const. HAIT. Obedient. A good man on patrol.

Reg. No. 2464 Const. HINAI. Not outstanding.

Reg. No. 3079 Const. KINUNU. Very intelligent and uses initiative. A good allround MC.

Reg. No. 1665 Const. SOURU. A good MC. Handy to have on patrol Obedient and intelligent.

Reg. No. 1573 Const. KABIN. Excellent MC. Very intelligent. Understands English.

R. S. Bell
.....
R. S. BELL, P.O.

REPORT ON NATIVE MEDICAL ORDERLY.

NMO. BESOSO. Carried out his duties satisfactory. With so few opportunities offering it is hard to judge the standard of his work.

R. S. Bell
.....
R. S. BELL, P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA Report No. 9/46-47

Patrol Conducted by R.S. BELL P.O.

Area Patrolled CHIRIMA VALLEY

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans —

Natives 28

Duration—From 11/6/47 to 26/6/47

Number of Days Sixteen (16)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/19/46

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol General Inspection.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19

District Officer

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

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

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

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

No. 30,
Sub-District Office,
KORONA.
28 July 47.

District Officer,
HIGASHI.

PATROL REPORT No.9.

Herewith the a/m report returned to you in quadruplicate. I was unaware that four copies were required.

It will be seen that the Shirima natives live in their gardens and only use their villages for ceremonial purposes. As their lives consist of dancing and feasting no doubt they wish to be near their food supplies, which are usually long distances from settled villages.

I agree with Mr. Bell re the making of a road to the top of Mt. Albert Edward, it serves no useful purpose.

It is hoped that an EMA will be able to accompany the next patrol to the area.

Blumstein

populat

OJA/WH.

Copy for KOKODA.

30/2 - 544

GA

District Office,
MIGATUBU,
Northern District.

File

13th August, 1947.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

30

Kokoda Patrol Report No. 9.

Page 6, Native Situation, Paragraph 3. One or two natives should be obtained from this area and trained as an interpreter and or a local constable. There should be no difficulty as many of the (Shirian) people have worked at Yoda, also the people should be encouraged to visit the Station.

Page 6, Village Officials. The Patrol Officer says, on page 6 under heading "villages" - "the largest village consists of 16 houses, and there are only 4 like this. Usually there are only about 4 houses". However small the village a councillor should be appointed. If the people will not elect one then the head man of the village should be appointed by the Patrol Officer. On every subsequent patrol to this area a meeting of the councillors should be held and the reasons for their appointments and their duties should be explained to them. I have always been under the impression that they had village councillors. The Patrol Officer should remember that these people are not as far advanced as in more civilized parts and they cannot be expected to have reached the same degree of efficiency.

Page 7, Native Agriculture. This is very interesting. Supplies of vegetable seeds from the Department of Agriculture should be sent to them and the people encouraged to grow all they can.

Paragraph 4. The Gailala people also plant up gardens for their pigs. The improved breed of pigs mentioned by the Patrol Officer was probably introduced there from Gailala where these people own a Southern breed of pigs (introduced, I believe, by a Lutheran Mission in T.N.G.).

Page 8, Mangroves. I agree with the Assistant District Officer that this road is not a necessity and the natives should not be expected to build and maintain it.

This was a very interesting patrol and well carried out.

24 AUG REC'D

(Signature)
(G. J. Atkinson)
District Officer,
Northern District.

NOTE FOR KOKODA:

On the next patrol would you try and obtain some tobacco seed samples and send here.

(Signature)
20

30/2

30

J.J.M.

District Office,
HIGATUTU,
Northern District.

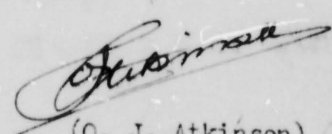
17th July, 1947.

The Assistant District Officer,
KOKODA.

Patrol Report No. 9.

The report is returned to you for proper submission.

The original and three copies should be sent to the District Officer under cover of a quadruplicate commentary from the Assistant District Officer, Kokoda, touching on matters arising out of the patrol and for the District Officer's fuller information.



(O. J. Atkinson)
District Officer
Northern District.

21 JUL REC'D

Sub-district Office,

 .

27th June, 1947.

District Officer,

 .

PATROL REPORT No. 9 of 46/47.

Report of Patrol by:-

W. . BILL PC. KOKOBI.

Chirina Valley.

Date left station:-

1th June 1947.

Date returned to station:-

16th June 1947.

Direction of Patrol:-

16 days.

Purpose of Patrol:-

General inspection.

Patrol accompanied by:-

N.S.S. 6

Interpreter 1

N.S.S. 1

Carriers 20 average.

Sketch map attached.

Map:-

Last Patrol to area made by:-

F. . CHAMPION SDC, June 1946.

.....
Bill.....

W. . BILL.

PATROL LOG.

Tuesday 11th June, 1947

Two const. Blis were sent to KARU KARU on Monday to warn the CHIMBA of the coming patrol.

The carriers left KARU for OGA at 1000 hrs. I left by jeep at 1120 hrs and proceeded to KARU plantation, arriving at 1240. Commenced walking crossing three sections of the SOGO creek and the SBI which fortunately were low as there were no bridges. Climbed onto the plateau and made camp at 1235 hrs.

One fly had not been returned from KARU plantation and as it rained during the afternoon and night the police had a wet time. Rice was issued as native foods could not be bought.

Time 2 hours.

Wednesday 12th.

Left the plateau at 0720 hrs. for MAIGU. Crossed the YODDA creek at 0730 and KONG creek 0750 hrs. Then SMOGO and VILNI creek by 0815 hrs. After leaving KARU creek behind the patrol climbed until the KARU village turnoff reached at 0840 hrs. This village will be inspected on the return trip. Came out on top of the hill at 1000 hrs. where a view of KARU and MAIGU can be seen. Descended to the LARA creek at 1045 hrs. Vill. Const. LOUVE of KARU met the patrol and a rest till 1115 was made. Continued on to the MAIGU R.H. after traversing a few ridges.

Camp was made at 1200 hrs. and the KARU people brought a quantity of food for sale. The days march was done in drizzling rain which had no effect on either the roads or rivers.

Time 4.40 hours.

Friday 13th.

Departed MAIGU 0730 hrs. and went down to the TO creek. Climbed steeply then descended to the KARU creek at 0840 hrs. Continued on at 0850 hrs. Over a few steep ridges and the OROA creek was crossed at 1120 hrs. A short walk of 10 minutes and the KARU KARU R.H. was reached.

The patrol was met by Vill. Const. TATAPI of SOGA and Vill. Const. PANDA of SOGA. They had brought in a supply of taro and sweet potato. These Vill. Const. supplied carriers for the onward trip so the SOGA carriers returned to MAIGU the same day.

Time 4 hours.

Saturday 14th.

Left KARU KARU R.H. at 0710 hrs. over a slippery track caused by the rain the previous night. Along a flat stretch of road until the SBI creek was passed then the road went up and over a steep hill to IOMAPA R.H. at 0830 hrs. Pelled here till 0845. This R.H. although in good condition is not required being too close to KARU KARU. The SIBB was crossed by a cane suspension bridge and the patrol commenced climbing once more. At 0910 hrs the track wound up the bed of a small creek, WAPU I, for 10 min. Up steeply to the crest of the hill then down to the JU creek at 1000 hrs. A spell was called till 1015 hrs. before continuing over a succession of small hillocks to the BURU creek at 1115 hrs. The R.H. was reached 5 min later after crossing the creek by a shaky bridge.

Vill. Const. TOU of BURU presented himself with his people who exist in a shambles across from the R.H. They sold a sufficient amount of food for the patrol requirements.

Time 4.10 hours.

Sunday 15th.

The Vill. Const. reported that the bridge had to be repaired across the CHIMBA river before the patrol could start. This was finished at 0735 hrs. and the patrol crossed then commenced climbing immediately. Continued climbing steadily with the usual rests for the next 3.30 hrs. Then the track descended slightly and curved around the mountain side. Rain commenced falling heavily here and continued for some time. The BOFU R.H. was reached at 1135 hrs.

Although the village consists of four houses the area under cultivation is enormous. Large amounts of food were purchased. Carriers for the following days march had to be brought from the other side of the valley.

Vill. Const. IVININGI, GERE of BOFU and GI GIGO respectively met the patrol. IVININGI presenting a pig to the patrol and this

Monday 16th. cont.

The police te in fine style.

The road whilst climbing was very good but the remainder consisted of logs stacked to the hillslope.

Time 4 hours.

Monday 16th.

After riding continuously for 4 hours the road was in very good state. As the police were leaving their barracks it collapsed and partly burnt before the inhabitants could scramble out. The Vill. Const. was told to erect another for the following patrol. Moving off downhill at 0820 hrs. the patrol followed a faint trail around the mountain side until the JU- creek was reached. Crossed on a log bridge at 0905 then continued to climb very steeply until 0945 when a rest was called. Continued at 1000 hrs. and at 1050 hrs. passed the road through forest to Vill. Const. who of report reported and accompanied the patrol to RV. Descended to and crossed the TU creek at 1045 hrs. then climbed up to the S.S. at 1045 hrs.

Inspected the surrounding villages of ... These consist of a few houses in a very poor state. It is evident that the people favour the garden houses and only use villages for dances or Govt. visits. The people were not in their villages as they had been caught out by the rain. Due to this food was a long time coming to light. When the rain had finished two police were dispatched to round up the villagers and bring them in for medical inspection. One arrived at 1000 hrs. but the remainder refused. The Vill. Const. has no control over his area in the last.

Today was the first time that a good view of the valley was obtained. The whole area is covered by old and new gardens. There were no villages of any size to be seen but the valley was dotted with garden houses.

Time 2.30 hours.

Tuesday 17th.

Before leaving this morning the remainder of the villagers reported for inspection. The previous days carriers were returned home and new carriers obtained at the last resort. Treated over the ... encountered a yet. The Vill. Const. admitted that the ... not been touched for one year. At 0740 hrs passed through RV. then descended to the TU creek at 0810 hrs. after crossing a number of small streams. Commenced climbing at 0820 hrs. through good gardens until Foru was reached at 0855 hrs. Inspected the village of ... and found it to be rather neat and compact. Gardens were lately sown and their village and the accounts for the few ... living in the village ... is now deserted the villagers having moved to ... Continued on at 0930 hrs. crossing the small streams of ... and ... at 0930 and 1025 hrs resp. Arrived at the deserted village of ... 2 houses. Left the road and went down the spurs to ... This a large village but it was uninhabited. The reason being that a dance was on at ... and these people were attending it. Back to the road then down to the TU creek and up a short but very steep hill to the ... S.S. at 1105 hrs.

Vill. Const. ... of ... had reported at his village that some men into the valley to round up a few of his stray ... He returned later in the day saying that he and Vill. Const. ... had been threatened by three men. These had dropped their weapons on the approach of ... then some bush. Another ... were sent out but could not find the culprits.

The local women were waiting for the patrol with a large amount of food. A few ... were bought this being the first change from the everlasting sweet potato.

Inspected the villages of ... and ... is being rebuilt and the people are living in ... whilst this is being done. ... has been accepted for some considerable time.

Thirty boys from ... were rounded up lower down in the valley and brought into the resthouse. They were planting up the gardens belonging to the natives gone dancing. Although they were doing all the work the ... people would have the garden when it came into production. This is the first time I have seen any cooperation between villages.

Time 3.30 hours.

started trees. crossed this at 0810 hrs. water. left the main road to ...

Page 3.

Wednesday 18th.

at off at 0740 hrs. after rounding up carriers. started descending round the hillside until the village which is below the road was inspected at 0735 hrs. crossed the creek and followed it till the CHILIA river was crossed at 0810 hrs. Continued along the southern side of the CHILIA then crossed the CHILIA creek at 0840 hrs. Commenced climbing an extra steep hill until 1010 hrs. when the S.S. at ... was reached.

Vill. Consta. T... of GU and ... of ... reported. All the villagers were present and up to date were the only ones who were pleased of the patrols coming. Practically all the women brought in an amount of food. European produce in the form of potatoes, cabbages and passionfruit and there were large quantities.

The old resthouse used by the spotters has been replaced by a new building which is the best seen as yet. good shelter is needed here due to the amount of rainfall and intense cold experienced. Time 2.50 hours.

Thursday 19th.

Two ... were sent to stay at ... to ensure you to arrest the three natives wanted for threatening behaviour. further two accompanied me to the summit whilst the remainder guarded equipment. Shortly after two natives had been dispatched to the summit No. 1 to accomplish repairs, the patrol set out with 10 lightly loaded carriers, at 0730 hrs. passed through garden areas for some time before commencing the ascent. After 1.30 hrs of bush the patrol started to climb sharp spurs covered with bracken and litter with grass. The overcast rain commenced at this point and continued for the remainder of the morning. Came out onto a grass plain after passing through occasional belts of stunted trees. Crossed this at 1050 hrs. walking through 3' of water. Left the main road to ... and travelled into the bush for a few hundred yards and arrived at the summit, 1130 hrs.

This is only an inverted V resting on the ground and about 30' long. It is a case of all in together and with the wind whistling in one end it is extremely cold. The night was spent very uncomfortably and everyone was glad to see the sun rise. Time 3.40 hours.

Friday 20th.

Left this morning at 0630 hrs. for the summit. Descended to and crossed the CHILIA river over a swampy plain and four small streams, the headwaters of the CHILIA, before starting to ascend. Continued over small hillocks climbing gradually until the summit at 11500' was reached at 0730 hrs. Rested for a short time then continued climbing up and over the CHILIA. Kept along the ridge and headed for the S.S. summit. Turned for the summit then descended and walked along the large lake before making the last stage. Saw the cross for the first time at 0920 hrs. Climbed the last 30 min. up a sharp razorback ridge. Reached the summit at 0940 hrs. in pouring rain. Put my name on the totem with all the others but as it was so cold, left the summit 13000' approx. at 0950.

On the return journey the weather cleared up for a short time and a view of the coast to the N.W. was seen. Continued down by the same path passed numerous lakes both big and small until 11500' was reached at 1130 hrs. Rested until 1145 then proceeded back to ... arriving at 1240 hrs.

After a meal was had the camp was struck at 1340 hrs and the descent commenced. Once more it started to rain and it continued for the remainder of the day. The descent is the best part of this trip. ... was reached at 1610 hrs.

More European vegetables had been bought making a very respectable amount.

Time 9.40 hours.

Saturday 21.1.

This morning there was a complaint lodged against the mission which will be dealt with in the summary.

Left at 0700 and descended to the village of KUMBI at 0800. This was inspected as was CU which was very close. These two villages, 12 houses all told, are the remaining villages controlled by the Vill. Const. The road is now deserted. Returned to the A.S. at 0830 hrs., finalised a few trivial complaints, then departed for KUMBI at 0845 hrs. Descending the south side then passing through 3000 ft before crossing the SIKI creek at 0915 hrs. Climbed up to SIKI VI which is a large village at 0945 hrs. The people of both these villages had crossed the range for a while at KUMBI Vill. Const. They were warned to have everything present for all Govt. visits. Continued climbing to SIKI VII at 1000 hrs. along a level road passing through 3000 ft then down to the SIKI creek at 1030 hrs. Climbed out of the gully and after crossing numerous small creeks reached KUMBI at 1100 hrs and SIKI VIII at 1110 hrs. Passing through large gardens round the hilltop the KUMBI S.S. was reached at 1230 hrs. Here Vill. Const. N VI of KUMBI, N I of SIKI and KUMBI of SIKI, reported. Vill. Const. was reprimanded about leaving his villages on previous occasions. He was also warned that his people could not use the ground belonging to the KUMBI village.

The three men mentioned earlier had not been captured so all the remaining police were sent out with village guides to comb the surrounding countryside. They returned after dark and in the pouring rain, to report an unsuccessful attempt. Names of these three were entered in the village book and the Vill. Const. told to bring the culprits into KUMBI when they were found. Another man was arrested for assault and brought to KUMBI, see summary.

In the afternoon the villages of KUMBI above the road SIKI on the road and SIKI below. The last two named are large villages of 15 and 16 houses respectively, in very good condition. Another complaint lodged against the mission, which was inspected, will be dealt with in the summary.

Large amounts of sweet potatoes were supplied to the patrol. Also a little corn, beans, potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes and cabbages were supplied. Gardens along the road were in excellent condition.

Time 3.10 hours.

Sunday 22.1.

Left KUMBI A.S. at 0730 hrs and after passing through the small village of SIKI descended to the SIKI creek over an overgrown and muddy track. Crossed by bridge at 0800 hrs. then climbed an sply to the villages of SIKI I, SIKI II, SIKI III and SIKI IV which are all above and parallel to the SIKI creek. Continued round the spur crossing three small creeks and arriving at KUMBI S.S. at 1030 hrs. This S.S. is in good condition but is not really needed as it is too close to SIKI. Inspected the villages of KUMBI No. 1 and 2 which are above the A.S. Returned and proceeded along the road at 1030 hrs. Food was purchased there and the patrol had lunch. After crossing two small creeks SIKI V and SIKI VI were passed at 1050 and 1110 hrs. Descended to the KUMBI creek by 1130 hrs then climbed a practically perpendicular cliff up to SIKI VII S.S. at 1150 hrs.

A generous amount of food was sold to the patrol with a few bananas which were the first seen in the valley. After a minor dispute had been settled Vill. Const. KUMBI presented half a pig to the patrol.

The A.S. and barracks are in very good condition. Roads travelled during the latter part of the day were very good.

Time 4.30 hours.

Monday 23.1.

Departed from SIKI VII S.S. at 0715 hrs. over a very slippery track. This continued through a swamp which was crossed by logs. Then up a steep hill by means of steps. The top was reached at 0810 hrs. and SIKI VIII a large village off the main road inspected. Down the hill at 0830 hrs. passing through SIKI IX and reaching the junction of the SIKI and KUMBI creeks. Crossed same and after a short rest proceeded to ascend at 0910 hrs. The road led up the spur remaining parallel to the SIKI creek. Rested on top of this long climb from 1030-1050 hrs. The downhill track was very easy and very

Monday 23rd cont.

see or follow. This descent continued until the JU creek was reached at 1145 hrs. Vill. Const. [unclear] of 8010 reported at the resthouse with food for the carriers. The R.A. was in good condition but decided not to stay as there was not enough food for the patrol overnight stay. Left the R.A. at 1245 hrs. leaving a small amount of food for the returning carriers. Once again the patrol climbed until 1330 hrs when the descent to 70250.85 R.A. commenced. This was long and gradual with the track graded in some spots and a slope built in the remainder. This district is a pleasant change as there is a wide good road lined with trees on either side. Reached [unclear]'s village after crossing numbers of small streams. Inspected this village at 1430 hrs. then proceeded to the R.A. which is immediately below.

Large amounts of the everlasting sweetpotatoes were brought with a little sugar cane and bananas. Had already sent Vill. Const. [unclear] at 2020 [unclear] and since then he had accompanied the patrol throughout as an interpreter.
Time 7.15 hours.

Tuesday 24th.

Left the R.A. at 0715 hrs. to inspect the villages of [unclear] and [unclear] which are up the valley. Arrived at [unclear] 0735 and [unclear] 0805 hrs. These are good villages after the style of [unclear]. Returned to the R.A. at 0900 hrs. and departed for [unclear] [unclear], descending to the [unclear] creek at 0920 hrs. Crossed and at road [unclear] or dual climb down the valley. [unclear] and [unclear] creeks crossed at [unclear] 0930 hrs. and 0935 hrs. After a short rest at 1030 hrs. continued over a [unclear] bed road to the new village of [unclear] at 1130 hrs. This is a disgraceful village of four humpies built on the ground. The Vill. Const. [unclear] was ordered to build proper houses as soon as possible. Commenced the descent and arrived at [unclear] [unclear] 1240 hrs after crossing the [unclear] creek at 1230 hrs.

Small amounts of food were brought in but were not enough for the patrol so rice had to be issued.
Time 8.35 hours.

Wednesday 25th.

Sent two A.C.'s off early this morning to take a fly from [unclear] plantation to [unclear]. Left at 0720 hrs. marching over rough country until a short rest was had at [unclear] creek 0915 hrs. Crossed the [unclear] creek at 1005 hrs. and the [unclear] creek at 1025. Reached [unclear] R.A. at 1030 and rested to 1050 hrs. Continued on arriving at the [unclear] creek 1110 hrs. and followed it till 1150 hrs. Climbed up for a short time until [unclear] village was reached 1255 hrs. Inspected this village which has lately been shifted down from the hills. This new village mainly consisted of houses built directly onto the ground. Vill. Const. [unclear] was instructed in the type of village which to build and the patrol started the gentle slope down to the [unclear] creek arriving at 1335 hrs. Stopped here for lunch and set off for [unclear] at 1430 hrs. arriving after following a flat road at 1630 hrs.

Time 8.40 hours.

Thursday 26th.

Truck camp at 0705 hrs. descended off the plateau and crossed the [unclear] creek. Continued along a good road through a rubber plantation until the [unclear] [unclear] were reached. Stopped here for breakfast from 0810-0840 hrs. Rested along the motor road arriving at [unclear] 0945 hrs. Reported to Mr. [unclear] [unclear].
Time 8.30 hours.

Part 2
India

Villages
Villages on the side are very small. The largest consists of a house and there are four like this. Usually they are only about four houses. Houses are long, thin, high and raised off the ground about 10 ft. The roof of the house is on practically to the ground to keep it dry. In the centre of the floor runs a strip of packed earth on both sides of which are the sleeping places. There are tanks on this earth in front to keep out the intense cold. All the houses are grouped round a central clearing and enclosed by a wall.

If there will be close to the current ground then they are in the hills. Otherwise they live in a road house which are scattered on the other side of the valley. Villages are few and hundreds of small houses are on both sides of the valley. The villages of the valley are for a long distance. In the large villages there are separate pigsties built well away from the community. However in small villages the pigs use the enclosure below the houses. The villages are just raised on the ground in the area. They are made of slabs of wood stuck into the ground with mud and leaves thrown on top. Most villages were in a clean condition but the combined fires keep the houses dirty.

Patrol
In the lower valley the people are about meeting the patrol. The patrol is usually once a week to be sent out with the Vill. Const. to round up the people. They said that they had supplied food that was all that was required of them and that the patrol should give them anything. Further up the valley they were more difficult to see. The patrol and would gather at the rest house all day. This may be due to gotters being stationed there for a number of years.

The villagers go in for dancing in a line way. There were two dances in progress, one at Vill. 1 and the other at Vill. 2. Whole villages would go on stage across the valley travelling up to four days. They were instructed that in future all were to remain in their villages for Govt. patrols.

There is great difficulty in speaking to these people. Interpreters from the Govt. do not understand the language and it has to go through two interpreters before the people can understand. Vill. Const. and the patrol accompanied the patrol throughout as they understood a certain amount of both. However they are not the best and questions and answers become greatly distorted. It takes a long time to get any satisfaction this way.

In the whole of the area there were only two crimes committed. One case of assault was brought into the valley for trial. He presented himself to the patrol and did not appear at all worried. The other case of investigation behaviour by three men to the Vill. Const. 1. The names of the men and Vill. Const. were entered in the village register and the Vill. Const. instructed to bring them into the valley when they were apprehended. Other than these there were very few trivial cases brought forward.

In between patrols there is no communication whatsoever between the Govt. and the natives. Only a few natives of the lower valley accompany the patrol around the valley. Numerous incidents were reported to go with the patrol mainly for trading purposes. After the patrol returns a number of natives presented themselves at the local trade store. Their main requirements are axes and knives.

Patrol
In this area there are only Village Const. posts in the villages and no village council. The yearly pay was distributed but it was noticed that they still had the last year's pay in their pockets. In the valley they are a good wage in comparison to the Govt. officials. The Govt. cannot control the people and needs a patrol through to get them to work at all. Number of patrols is increasing. The Govt. has been accused of a number of patrols in the valley. If the others stay with the patrol for a number of days. Vill. Const. acted as guide to the summit.

Roads in the lower part of the valley are in excellent condition. They are very wide and clean. All the rivers have to be forded as they are too wide and swift for any bridges to be built. Leeches are very bad over this stretch and they gradually taper off until at 4000' they disappear altogether. Sigora was used by police to stop these from biting. When the road started into the mountains it became much worse due to the terrain. In places the ascents and descents were made either by steps or ladders. Here bridges are of the cane suspension type which are excellent for this kind of country. When the road is forced around the face of the hills most of the road consists of logs staked to the hillsides. The continuous rain does not improve the condition of the roads. Most of them become small streams after a heavy downfall. At two places, KUM and KUM the roads were completely overgrown. There excuse was that they had a long stretch of road and very few people.

Residences throughout were good with the outstanding ones at KUM and KUM. The main trouble is that the walls are too thin for the climate. At KUM an extra wall of pandanus leaves had to be constructed. At the head of the valley all have fireplaces in the main room. KUM, KUM and KUM were not used this trip as they are too close to the main ones. However they have to be kept in repair as they will be used in case of emergency. KUM has been pulled down by instructions of the previous patrol. Floors give a lot of trouble as they are built of a poor material and are rather weak.

Most places have two barracks built. One for police and the others for carriers who usually have to spend the night after their carry. They are excellent structures, the best in the district. The KUM barracks collapsed and a new one will have to be built. Shelter hut at 10500' on the golf track is in a bad state and will not last very much longer.

NATIVE SOCIETY.

During the patrol there was always enormous supplies of sweet potatoes to be bought. This is the main part of the CHINA diet. They have a great variety of other crops planted but in small amounts. Yam, Taro, Pumpkin, Corn, Banana, Cucumbers are mainly planted to supplement the diet. At KUM a quantity of European potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbages, Onions and wild passionfruit can be obtained. Lower down on the southern side both dwarf and climbing Beans are grown.

They are mainly agriculturists and have learnt the main points of farming. There are large areas of land under cultivation or secondary growth. Gardens are usually on a communal basis, one large garden to each village. After the primary growth has been cut and the overgrowth burnt off, they stack all the large timber and debris such as stones, in long lines following the contours of the slopes. As there are spaced about 30 yards apart down the slope, they would stop the terrific run off which does occur in their gardens. As they are anything up to 70 degrees from the horizontal, no other method they have of stopping erosion is to plant a cover crop of sweet potatoes immediately on clearing. Amongst this they then plant all their other crops enumerated above. This would assist in the fertility of their land much longer. After one crop the land is allowed to lie idle for a number of years depending on the amount of land available.

The Vill. Const. at KUM wishes to make a garden lodge for the residence for the use of visiting officers. In it would be planted European vegetables which grow very well at that altitude. However his soil is very poor and all the other inquiries about new seed, by previous patrols is endorsed.

Pigs and Pandanus nuts are the only sources of fats for the balancing of their diet. Pigs are very numerous and are of good breeds. At KUM they plant special gardens without fences just for the use of the pigs which are treated like domestic animals. Two pigs were purchased for food for the patrol and two were brought back to KUM.

Spices are made of food through the medium of salt. One "kip" costs two tablespoons of salt. Tobacco is grown throughout the valley it has no valley to them.

MISSIONS.
The people of KUM complained that the Catholic Mission at KUM are trying to make them build a road along the shoulder of Mt. LAKI up to the cross at the summit. There is quite a good road up to the summit but there were sticks in the ground to indicate where to build the new one. It would be practically impossible to build this road as it is two days march from KUM without rations. Also it would serve no purpose.

At KUM there was another complaint lodged. The mission had moved in against the wishes of the people. However the villagers had built three houses and a compound for them. It is hard to understand why they do this and they cannot give a sensible answer to the question. The mission teacher was absent at the GULLI dance.

All the CHIL people said that they wanted the mission to come up from KOKO. Also that previous officers had said that this would be done.

Two boys came back with the patrol to go to the Anglican Mission at LIVI.

HYGIENE AND HEALTH.

These natives cannot appreciate the usefulness of building latrines and refuse pits. There was a bad outbreak of dysentery in 1944 in which hundreds died. They built latrines then and are still showing these as their current ones. None of the villages near the headquarters make the best showing. All villages were ordered to build these pits at regular intervals.

A medical inspection was held in every village. At the present time the health is very good in this area. Only relative minor complaints were treated :-

Tropical Ulcers	9
Small Poxes	64
Scabies	20
Coughs	1
Total	94

ABell
.....
.....

REPORT ON R.P.C. PERSONNEL ACCORDING TO THE PERIOD.

Reg. No.	1365	Const.	BOURS	An asset on any patrol. Excellent C. can use his own initiative.
"	"	"	BOURNE	Very good AC. Works well and is efficient.
"	"	"	BLITZ	An average AC. with no outstanding points.
"	"	"	BOGUS	Average AC. works well when under orders.
"	"	"	KARONS	Loud mouthed, to fond of using his hands. Works well under constant European supervision.
"	"	"	HUJARI	Useless AC. The only thing he has learnt in 9 years service is how to avoid work.

R. S. Bell

.....
R. S. BELL.

REPORT ON A.P.S. [unclear] [unclear]

ROGER

~~is r~~ ther useless and very lazy. He does not appear to know his work at all well. Half way through the patrol ran out of essential drugs and supplies. Continuous complaining is to be expected when he is around.

R. S. Bell

.....
R. S. BELL.

AMOUNT
RETURNED
TO STORE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA Report No. 1/48-49

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

Area Patrolled CHIRIMA VALLEY

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans J. BEATSON, E.M.A.

Natives 67

Duration—From 2/8/1948 to 20/8/1948

Number of Days Nineteen (19)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/3/1948

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

Map Reference 'BUNA REVISED' Four miles to the inch

Objects of Patrol Routine inspection and to inquire into reports of serious influenza outbreak in that area.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 District Officer

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

opu

8 MAY 1949

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

REF: 30/2-1

OJA/CH

District Office
HIGATURU
Northern District

7th May, 1949.

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

KOKODA PATROL REPORT NO.1.of 48/49

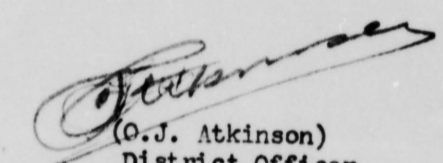
The a/m report is forwarded. It was well carried out and the officer succeeded in getting his men with no trouble.

P.3. Native Situation; Under no consideration are the people are not to be forced to remove their villages, the must be free agents.

Regarding the transfer of the Chirima District to Gailala, the wishes of the people should also be given full consideration.

P.8. Education. The children brought to Kokoda for education is a step in the right direction. But the A.D.O. will have to closely watch their health particularly as regard fever.

All appears to be very satisfactory in the areas visited.


(O.J. Atkinson)
District Officer
Northern District

Females
in Child
Birth

M

DS.30-8-85

24th May 1949

District Officer,
Northern Division,
HIGATURU

PATROL REPORT NO.1 - 48/49

*As patrol reports are
be mislaken*

As patro
the A.D.O. must

numbered from 1st July, each year,
in his numbering of this report.

He has carried out a most interesting patrol and it
is pleasing to read that improvements have been effected
since his last visit.

As with the GOILALA officers, the A.D.O. seems to be
unaware that it is unlawful to bring mountain men for work
below the 3,500 feet altitude without the permission of
the Director of Native Labour.

[Signature]
(J.H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR.
HIGATURU.
17th June, 1949.

Assist. District Officer,
KOKODA.

Forwarded for your information
please.

[Signature]
(O. J. ATKINSON)
District Officer.
Northern Division.

30/1
Sub-District Office,
KOKODA, N.D.

22nd. September 1948.

The District Officer,
HIGATURU.

Ref: Patrol Report No.1/48-49.
Chirima Valley, Kokoda Sub-Dist.

The above report, in quadruplicate, is forwarded
herewith for your comment and onward forwarding to
District Services, Port Moresby.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

98.30-8-71

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

6th January 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Officer,
Northern Division,
HIGATURU

KOKODA PATROL REPORT NO. 1-48/49

Receipt is acknowledged of the above, together with your covering memorandum 30/2 of 8th October, 1948.

The patrol appears to have been well conducted and the report is most interesting and informative.

The particular area has always been somewhat neglected and it is hoped that regular patrols will be made in the future, and that more time will be spent contacting the people, as you suggest.

Collins New World Dictionary gives the meaning of "dialectic" as pertaining to a dialect, so it is less of a typist's error than "graduakky" in the second line of your memorandum.

A grant of One Thousand Pounds (£1,000) was given to the Roman Catholic Mission towards the construction of a road over the Murray Pass from GOHIALA into the CHIRIMA Valley, and any labour employed, casually or under indenture, are entitled to the pay and conditions of employment as laid down in the Native Labour Ordinance 1946.

Extracts of remarks under the heading of Health, Agriculture and Forestry have been forwarded to the Departments concerned.

J. H. Jones.
(J. H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR. *JH*

→ Copy to ADO KOKODA.

30/2.

District Office,
Northern Division,
Higaturu.
8th October, 1948.

The Director
District Services & Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

KOKODA P/R No.1 of 1948/49.


NATIVE SITUATION. Page 4. The Chirima people are naturally shy and suspicious of strangers. This gradually disappears as they get to know the officer better. It is rather unfortunate that there have been so many changes in the Staff of late at Kokoda. The Influenza epidemics, which have caused so many deaths amongst them, have unsettled them more. These two facts are, doubtless, responsible for the opinion formed by the Officer. When they get to know him better, Mr Yeoman will find that far more progress has been made with these people than he now thinks.

More time should be taken over the patrols by both District Service and Medical Officers. Where they are absenting themselves to avoid the patrols, get people from other villages along and hold a sports meeting, the prizes being some salt, of which they are intensely fond. Cater for children and adults of both sexes. If this is done, the officer will soon establish friendly relations with them and the people will look forward to the visits with pleasure, provided the people are advised well beforehand of the visit.

Page 8 - Mission activity. The word should be "Dialectal", meaning "Of or belonging to a dialect". Dialectic means "The investigation of truth by argument" or "by the logical examination of hypotheses and theories". Probably a "Typist's error".

No advice has been received at this office of the proposed road work to be carried out by the Rev. Father Dibuy.

A very interesting report.


C. J. Atkinson. D.O. N.D

Copies:

DDS & NA.	2.
Kokoda	1
File.	1

30/1
Sub-District Office,
KOKODA, N.D..

15th. September 1948

The Director,
Dept. of District Services.
PORT MORESBY.

Ref: Patrol Report No.1/48-49.
S.H. Yeoman, Kokoda, N.D..

Enclosed are appendices 'A', 'B' and 'C', to the above report, which is being submitted through the District Officer.

These have been sent direct as other drawings of@-

Managelasi Valley & Kangiri Hills		
	from AERIBO	N. D. Papua
Waria Valley	from Avihase	N. D. do.
Waria River	M robe District	T. N. G.
Ono Valley	do.	T. N. G.
Bubu Valley	do.	T. N. G.

do not appear to have reached their destination.

The writer would appreciate it, if he could be informed whether the drawings are of interest or value to the Department and if it is worth while continuing with them. If they are of interest, then they can be forwarded with each report.

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

K30/1
Sub-District Office,
KOKODA, N.D.

18th. September 1948.

The District Officer,
HIGATURU, N.D.

Patrol Report no. 1/48-49.
S.H. Yeoman, Actg. A.D.O..
KOKODA, N.D.

Patrol by : S.H. Yeoman, Actg. ADO, Kokoda.
To : CHIRIMA VALLEY.
Nature of Patrol : Routine inspection and to inquire into re-
ports of serious influenza outbreak in that
area.
Route traversed : Kokoda, Kanga, Waigu, Karu Karu, Svessa,
Garima, Soama and return via longai, Giagigo,
Gorewaku, Waigabe and Karu Karu to Kokoda.
Patrol accompanied
by : S.M.A. Beatson of Higaturu, Two N.W.Os: one
NCO and four constables of RMC; one
interpreter and fifty carriers.
Last Patrol : W.D. Allen, PO of DS: March 1948.
Map : Sketch map attached, based on 'BUWA REVISAD'
four miles to the inch.

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DIARY.

2nd. August. Left Kokoda Station for MB. Arrived Mamba 12 noon and lunched at Mamba Plantation. Proceeded 1 pm and arrived MB 3.15 pm. Rain threatening so flys erected and camp made for the night. No village at MB -- deserted homestead site of Mr. H.T. Kienzle's prewar goldmining activities.

3rd. August. Patrol broke camp 7.30 am., and set out for KANGA (Vill Const LAUWE). Inspected village and people were medically examined by Mr. Beatson MA. No troubles brought to notice of patrol. A Councillor - TIORO - was appointed by the unanimous decision of the people. The village is small and well kept but I believe that garden houses are used more than the village ones. Departed for WAIGU Rest House at 12.30 pm; arrived 2.45 pm and camped for the night.

4th. August. To KARU KARU (Vill Const TATAFI). Rest house only at this spot. People living in garden houses. All reported at Rest House and were medically examined. No signs of reported epidemic. Houses on nearby sites inspected. No complaints. People expressed wish to link up with KANGA people and make one big village. Have no objection but informed people that roads would have to be kept clear and not neglected. Made camp;

5th. August.

Patrol proceeded to BURE. Arrived 2.15 pm. people reported Village Constable TUBU had died -- pneumonia from symptoms described. six people only, medically examined. Others alleged to be hunting in the AIKORA area (towards IOMA). People living in scattered garden houses and only one house in the vicinity of West House. Pitched camp for night.

6th. August.

Left for FURU (Vill Const. SIVININGI) passing through NANGOSA - now abandoned. people from this village have gone to AIKORA where it is believed they are living in garden houses and temporary hunting villages. Very few people reported at BURE. The so called 'Villages' deserted and houses broken down - inhabited in most cases by pigs. The Natives live in houses near gardens and officials would appear to have no control. Garden houses visited are well constructed and no doubt suitable for the climate. No troubles reported. Carriers difficult to obtain. Rumours of a big dance at GORAWAKU and some families living near the road work in Murray Pass, where the menfolk are working. Dispatched a letter to Rev. Father DUBUY who I understand is supervising this work. Camped at West House overnight.

7th. August.

To SUSA (Vill Const. SIVI). This VC serving a sentence for murder, but no new appointment is recommended for the time being. Not a soul reported at West House. Finally located one man, in a garden house. He told me all the men were away working for the Mission and the women were scared. Later some of the women and children assembled for medical inspection and treatments. Food brought in for carriers and police and purchased for salt. Still no sign of reported epidemic. One villager sent to GARIMA and KOAMA for carriers.

8th. August.

Still no carriers. Heard further talk that only two men were working for Mission. Remainder reported to be hiding because of VC Sivi being in prison -- they were afraid of further consequences. Later in day more people arrived and were medically examined.

9th. August.

Carriers arrived ex GARIMA, so Patrol resumed the journey - destination GARIMA (Vill Const. KAWA) via FURU (Vill Const. IOKA). GARIMA reached at 12 noon. Inspected hamlets and people medically examined. A good roll up here. Housing of a poor type but roads greatly improved as countryside opens up. Camped for night. Received letter from Rev. DUBUY. Food plentiful and people most friendly and hospitable. Village officials good types and have people well in hand.

10th August.

Patrol departed for KOAMA (walking time 2 1/2 hours). Interviewed people. Checked census - found that whole families were living in vicinity of Mission road work, Murray Pass. Inspected houses and hamlets in vicinity. Inquired into Customs and History of Chirima peoples and made panorama sketches of Valley and Mt. Albert Edward. Received letter from Mr. PO Chester of GOILALA, who was on patrol in VANAPA Valley. Mr. Chester stated that in view of advice re epidemic in Chirima Valley he had instructed the people from Goilala Sub-District to cease visiting. Advised him that there was no epidemic,

10th. August and that reports had been false.
contd.

11th. August. At KOAMA. Medical treatments and further inquiry into local Customs.
At 3 pm Mr. K. Chester arrived, via Murray Pass, to discuss inter-District matters.

12th. August. At KOAMA. As yesterday.

13th. August. Mr. K. Chester left on return journey to GUILALA station via Mt. Albert road.
Kokoda patrol set out on return journey - proceeding via BELAVISA, KOIFUKU (Vill Const KOGA) and WEVA to IONGAI.
Was able to prevent a free fight, on the road, between Chirima people and two GUILALA men, over a woman. This matter was settled amicably there and then.
Camped at IONGAI and contacted Rev. Father DUBUY of UNONGHE Mission. Discussed road coming to IONGAI from his Mission station, now being pegged.

14th. August. Left for GIAGIGO via KIGO No 1 & 2 and TURAO (Vill Const. KAMU).
Arrived GIAGIGO 12.15 pm. Inspected GORAWAKU (Vill Const. GUPA) during the afternoon.
Little trace of serious sickness in this area but lots of colds, bronchitis and croup treated by Mr. Beatson. There were also two bad cases of pneumonia plus malaria. People from some of the surrounding countryside were not particularly keen in coming in for medical treatment -- SONGAKU (Vill Const GUSI), MANANINDA (Vill Const. HAVE) were amongst these. Stayed overnight at Beat House.

15th. August. At GIAGIGO Rest House. MA Beatson treating pneumonia cases colds etc.
Spent time inquiring into customs, history etc.
Pig brought to patrol by the locals and purchased for fresh meat issue for police and carriers.

16th. August. Still treating sick people at GIAGIGO.

17th. August. Departed for FOLEGABE (Vill Const. FONDA) via JU and hamlets. Arrived FOLEGABE at 4 pm in terrific down-pour of rain. Camped. People present were examined and treated by Mr. Beatson.

18th. August. Police reported carriers had deserted during the night without pay.
Gathered sufficient to send MA Beatson on to KARU-KARU as he was anxious to push on. He was requested to send carriers back for writer, but enough reported late in the afternoon, to make the move, the following morning, without them. Stayed at FOLEGABE.

19th. August. To KARU-KARU over one of the roughest roads I have experienced. It is also made dangerous by terrific land slides which have to be crossed. Great care has to be exercised during this portion of the trip. There is little that can be done about this road. It climbs steeply up the side of a mountain slope for nearly three hours. Reached KARUKARU at 2 pm, where Mr. Beatson had camped. Stayed overnight.

20th. August. Returned to KOKODA, via KANGA and MAIGU. Mr. W.D. Allen PO, reported all well at station during absence.

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S U M M A R Y .Native Situation.

Considering the number of years the CHIRIMA VALLEY has been visited by Govt. Patrols, it is my opinion, that very little progress has been made in this part of the MOKODA Sub-District. The greater portion of the people, would appear to be friendly towards the Administration and law abiding. Apart from an occasional murder, by a hot-head -- very rare these days -- and trouble over women that have been abducted there is very little cause for complaint.

I put this down to the fact that the CHIRIMAS live in a land of plenty. Native foods being abundant and of excellent type. Figs are numerous and everyone seems to have their share of these animals. The soil is good and bears well so that there is no incentive to steal and so on.

Normal native pursuits are being carried on but there is little community life and the 'Villages', really places, used only on occasions when feasts and dances are being held and during patrol visits, are broken down and dilapidated. They are never rebuilt - only patched up for these periodical habitations and when too dilapidated another site is chosen and a new 'dancing place' built.

Village officials complain that they have difficulty in getting people to obey orders regarding hygiene, roads and better houses, because of the local habit of living in isolated garden houses, and not in Villages.

These houses are so situated that they command a good view of anyone approaching and when patrols are in the vicinity, every move is watched, as well as that of the local officials and should the Patrol Officer make a move towards their homes, it is an easy matter for them to disappear into the bush, if they so desire. On this patrol great difficulty was experienced, in some cases, in getting carriers and to get the people to come in for medical treatment. Members of the RPC sent to advise them of medical inspections, found homes deserted and the owners 'gone bush'.

The writer, visited numerous hamlets and houses and in lots of cases they were deserted although officials said that the people had been there the previous day or even as late as that morning. The Chirima Natives contacted were friendly and helpful and it was only the MUKSA, BOFU, SONGAKU and SOLEGABE that they were not at all helpful. The MUKSA peoples' behaviour was partly explained to me, by one man, who said that the Villagers were afraid that more arrests were to be made on account of a recent murder. It was explained that the murderer had been arrested and was in prison and that was the end of the matter as far as the Administration were concerned.

A number of people from this Village and from BOFU have made fairly large hunting villages in the AIKORA region and were absent there and so were unaware of the visit. Later it was reported that the people are more or less settled in the AIKORA, making only rare visits to their land in the CHIRIMA. They originally immigrated to those parts because of the many deaths in the frequent pneumonic epidemics. It is intended to visit the AIKORA, next patrol, to check up on these migrants. No attempt was made this journey, as the patrol was to investigate sickness in the CHIRIMA.

Native Situation
continued.

The people, as a rule, do not leave the Valley. Very few of them have sought work on local plantations and from inquiries made, it would appear, that they do not trust the UROKAIVAS and visits to the lowland areas, where they contract malaria resulting in death after their return home, has helped to strengthen a belief in UROKAIVA sorcery being a potent brew.

The Officials do not report at the station as others do and I believe this is because of the long journey (two days) from the mouth of their Valley, through inhospitable country belonging to the UROKAIVAS. To encourage them to visit KOKODA more frequently, Village Officials and villagers visiting here on business have been given rations for the return journey. This seems to be having results.

An interpreter speaking their own dialect would also be a great help. However, interpreters from the Chirimas are difficult to obtain.

More frequent patrols may overcome this fear of venturing forth from the Valley, but if a Patrol stayed in a central spot for one to two months, I think that would be more helpful. There is not sufficient population to warrant a permanent Police post and the supply problem would be a difficult one. The Catholic Mission from ONONGHE in the VANAPA Valley propose building a church and a school at IONGAI and this should be of considerable value to the Chirimas people. (See heading 'MISSION ACTIVITY') I spent some time in explaining to the populace the Administration's desire to help them, and if they constantly 'went bush' on the advent of a patrol then little could be done for them and they would remain a backward tribe. They were encouraged in every way to bring their problems and troubles to the notice of the patrol but there was very little response.

Native Courts.

No action was taken against people not being present for medical inspection or carriers not presenting themselves and as these people had absolutely no warning of this patrol. It was undertaken at a day or two notice owing to the report of many deaths taking place.

Minor matters were adjusted satisfactorily by the aid of local customs and native officials.

The Chirimas are reluctant to bring matters to the notice of the court for the fear that they will be taken down as witnesses and so on to the lowlands where the 'big court' is held. Witnesses returning after such trips have died of malaria contracted during their sojourn at the lower altitudes.

Village Officials.

All are willing and anxious to please and to do all they can for patrols, but apart from bringing food, they receive very little co-operation from those they control.

As previously stated, they complain that the scattered living is the cause and because of that they cannot get them interested in community pursuits.

Neglect of roads, trails and housing is the result.

When the Village Constables tell their people that they will bring these matters to the attention of the next patrol, the offenders just disappear as soon as they hear an officer is in the area. Because of the very nature of the country, they live in, and the many scattered and isolated houses, they can be sheltered from searchers with ease.

Most of the officials are conversant with 'Police Motu' and in a number of cases ex NPC.

Frequent patrolling and giving every encouragement and assistance should improve the situation in the Valley.

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Village Officials contd.

Most outstanding Village Constables, were FUNDA of FOLEGABE, KAWA of GARIMA and GOPA of GORAWAKU. They were most willing and accompanied the patrol throughout the journey, acting as interpreters etc.

Village Constable TUBO of BURU had died since the last patrol but no appointment is recommended as there are but few people and the Councillor has good control.

Vill. Constable TIORA of GU had also died and GARUMU is recommended to succeed him. Necessary papers will be submitted through you to Govt. Sec.

TIGRO of KANGA was elected Councillor of his village by unanimous vote of the people present.

Villages.

There are few villages worthy of the name. People for the most part live in garden houses, building these close to the particular garden plot they are tending. Some small hamlets exist but the most houses counted in these hamlets was four.

Dancing villages exist at central spots. These are inhabited at feast and dance times and generally by the visitors. No latrines extra latrines are built to accommodate the huge numbers who attend these functions and the overcrowding of houses plus this defect make conditions ideal for the spread of epidemic sicknesses and V.D., two sicknesses to which these people are most prone.

The 'villages' as stated elsewhere are never rebuilt until such time as they are almost falling down and then a new site is chosen.

Orders, to pull some of the older and more dilapidated places down, were given.

The garden houses are quite well built and situated near fast running streams -- water supply is good. They are accessible but a lot of time is spent climbing to them only to find the occupants absent hunting or away visiting other villages.

Housing.

Construction of dwellings is suitable to the cold climate but it is not elaborate. They are warm and weatherproof.

The houses are built up off the ground, with Pandanus (KATORU) leaf walls and roofs.

The floors are of black palm (Goru) and on occasions the inner walls are made of dried lengths of cane.

In some areas pigs are housed beneath the dwellings and in others there is a wooden trough leading from the ground to a cage like structure inside the house where the pigs are installed at nights. Both these types were condemned and the people concerned told to construct separate pens or styes for the pigs.

The gable ended roofs of the houses are high pitched with the eaves projecting, almost to the ground on either sides as added protection to the walls, from the cold afternoon and night winds.

The people are late risers and return to the houses at 4 pm of an afternoon.

The doors are very small openings and at night are closed with slabs of bark. Fires burn constantly in the houses and this is inclined to give them a dirty appearance inside.

Rest houses.

Are poor in the main and advice was given as to their improvement.

They are small but sufficient for needs of one officer. The rest houses become cramped when two officers are travelling together.

They are situated at convenient sites and approx. two to three hours walking time apart, although there are one or two which necessitate a six hours journey before they are reached.

Agriculture.

Gardens are large and situated on the steep slopes of the mountains. Where slopes are very steep, terraces have been made to prevent soil washing away. They are well tended and numerous.

Sweet potato is the staple food, but some yams and taro were noticed in the area -- these were not plentiful and not large.

Sugar cane is grown extensively, but is not as good as types I have seen in other areas. Bananas are also planted at heights of between two and three thousand feet but the natives inform me that they do not always bear.

Pumpkins are abundant but of a 'squashy' type. Ginger and edible bamboo shoots were also brought to the patrol for purchase.

Passionfruit vines are in great evidence near KOAMA, (7,500 ft). They are wild in places, covering the trees and scrub in the vicinity like cover crops gone mad. The fruit, in season, from these vines is plentiful and relished by the natives. English potatoes and cabbages were brought to the next house at KOAMA but were not as abundant as on previous visits. It was informed that the Villagers are beginning to appreciate these foods and they are kept as a special treat and served to the visitors at the numerous dances.

The nut of the mountain pandanus called 'KATURO' in these parts is another prime favourite and almost every house has two to three clusters hanging from the roof, drying in the smoke of the flames. At Koama special community smoke houses are built to cure these nuts and special outings are arranged to gather them.

The nut is palatable and is rich in oil. Very few fowls were seen but pigs are in great numbers. They are well cared for and of good breeds. Apparently they originally came from the Gailala where they were introduced by the missions. Food (sweet potato mostly) is gathered from the gardens and fed to these animals daily.

Quantities of food were brought each day to the patrol and purchased with salt. This form of payment being preferred to money or tobacco although they were given the choice. Salt is much sought after and as it is considered to be good for the mountain peoples, it was freely distributed. Peanuts should do well in this area and if it is possible some seed for distribution would be appreciated.

Considerable success in growing these in the Waria, Uno and Subu areas TNG was had by the writer whilst stationed at GARAINA, Waria Valley.

Forestry.

There are no large timber stands in the Chirima Valley and only clumps of mountain pine. However, it is understood that just over the divide separating the Chirima from the Wanapa Valley there are large mountain pine stands. Pines 15ft high and five to six feet in circumference exist in this area.

Roads and Bridges.

The roads in the initial stages of the journey were poor -- little more than bush pads. However, owing to the steep slopes and general nature of the country besides the sparse population, there is little chance of these being improved and as long as they are kept passable, they are satisfactory for patrol needs.

Roads and
Bridges contd.

Where the valley widens out, and the climbing is not so steep the roads are good and well graded. They are also well tended. Bridges are poor and are not of a permanent nature. The floods constantly wash them out and even on this trip, the patrol was delayed on two successive occasions for three to four hours, by bridge wash-outs, which had occurred overnight, although the bridges had been strengthened the previous day. The Roman Catholic Mission intend building a road from VANAPA Valley, via Murray Pass to the Chirima, but I have dealt with this under the heading of 'Mission Activity' below.

Census.

No attempt at a census check was undertaken, although, at various villages, census was checked for medical purposes. It was found that great numbers were absent -- whole families living in the vicinity of the work being carried out by the Mission at Murray Pass and Mt. Albert Edward. (The Mission are constructing a further road to the cross on Mt. Albert Edward): others were away hunting or at dances and so on. As there was no warning of the advent of this patrol no action was taken.

Native Labour
Situation.

Very few of these people are away at work. Approx. three are employed at Mamba Rubber estates, Yodda Valley and some five or six are members of the RUC in other districts. There has been no recruiting in this area and it is not advised as these people are particularly susceptible to Malaria at the lower altitudes.

Education.

Up to date no school attempt has been made by the Missions to set up schools or churches in the area.

Mission
Activity.

The Roman Catholic Mission intend to establish a Church and a school at IONGAI, in the Chirima Valley. They propose to install a priest and two sisters in the area.

The Rev. Father DUBUY of ONONGHE Mission, VANAPA Valley, Gailala Sub-District, is at present engaged in pegging out a mule track from his station to IONGAI, via Murray Pass.

He was contacted at the latter village and the matter discussed.

He informed me, that the decision to come to the Chirima, was taken many years ago because of the fact that the Chirimas were of the same dialectic group as the Vanapa natives.

The road is to be six feet wide and in his survey, he has maintained a 5% grade the whole of the distance traversed.

He is being assisted in the pegging, by local Villagers, who are also helping in actual road construction at Murray Pass. They are being paid in trade goods.

Before actual road work, in Chirima commences, it is the Mission's intention to have the natives plant up gardens at various stages, as a source of food for labourers helping with the road.

It was pointed out to Father DUBUY that this Sub-District Office and District HQ had had no advice of his activities and he stated the work had the sanction of Central Admin. and was being subsidised. (I believe the sum mentioned was £1000.0.0.).

Mission Activity continued.

It is my opinion that the establishment of a school in this area will be of great value to the native inhabitants and is to be encouraged, but would like an opinion on the matter of the work involved and the payment of natives engaged in construction of roads etc.

Carriers.

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers on this patrol and on one occasion carriers deserted during the night without pay. However, no action was taken or is contemplated because of the amount of gear that had to be carried.

As a rule the average carriers required for a DS patrol is twelve to fourteen at the outside but owing to the extra amount of medical supplies, sufficient food for two officers plus gear, instead of one and so on, fifty carriers were necessary to transport this combined DS and PHD patrol and considering the people live in scattered groups and fair distances apart, it was difficult to get the required number, without overworking the men. Even then some of the groups had to carry two days which I consider is too much in these mountain places.

Every attempt will be made to pay the men who deserted without pay - they had carried two days, and I suggest that owing to the small population and its scattered nature that no two officers visit the thirima at the one time.

The area is settled and unless the nature of the work involved is such that it demands two men, it is most unnecessary.

The total man hours -- carriers - were 2562½ for the nineteen days.

Note.

Comments on 'Health' and 'RPC' are attached on separate sheets.

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Health.

The patrol was accompanied throughout by Mr. D. Beatson, M.A. of Sigaturu, and no doubt his medical report has been submitted.

But from my own observations, I would say that although the general health is good in the Chirima Valley, the people are prone - very prone - to all types of pulmonary sickness.

Actual tropical sicknesses - yaws, ulcers, and malaria - are rare, but colds, bronchitis and croup etc were the cause of many treatments.

One or two cases of pneumonia plus malaria were treated and these patients were almost well again before the patrol left the area.

The Kirimas are particularly susceptible to malaria on coming to lower altitudes, in the vicinity of Kokoda for instance, and deaths have occurred among the people after a visit to these parts where the sickness has been contracted. This is probably, partly, the cause of their aversion to leaving the valley.

The death rate during the March epidemic was greater than at first reported. Mr. W.D. Allen M.O and Mr. C. Irner, M.A visited the area when the epidemic was first reported and forty five deaths were recorded. It was gathered then, by Mr. Irner, that the epidemic had ceased, but from a check of the deaths made this patrol, it would appear that a further epidemic or another outbreak, shortly after the return of the March patrol, occurred with the result that there were 168 deaths from influenza.

It is possible that there would have been more deaths, but the peoples' habit of living in scattered houses, probably saved them. This is one advantage of the garden houses. However, it is counteracted by the overcrowding and unhygienic habits of the visiting peoples at the time of feasts etc. - an ideal set up for epidemics.

There was no sign of the any further epidemic sickness -- reported to be raging during the latter end of July this year.

In some of the villages, visited during August, the people were difficult to locate for medical inspection and even after being treated located appeared for one treatment only, either they were under the impression that one treatment was sufficient, although Mr. Beatson was emphatic they come back for more, or were not particularly keen about a second or third. Police and local officials sent to find the tryants, reported that houses were found deserted and the people 'gone bush'. The nature of the country lends itself to these immediate disappearances.

The adult populations consists of strong, sturdy looking types and from a casual check of the census, it seems that the biggest death rate would be amongst children, in ordinary circumstances -- but the epidemics account for all ages.

Strines are practically non-existent as the people do not live a community life, permanently and follow their gardens around -- building new houses on each new location. The ones that are erected on the dance sites are in disrepair and seldom used. It is possible that new dance sites will be selected for each dance, there is no permanency about these either. This set-up making the situation difficult to police. However, talks were given on the spread of disease, by flies etc but it is doubtful if the lessons sank in.

Refuse is fed to the pigs, which exist in large numbers, as well as the fresh garden produce usually given them, so that there is no accumulated rubbish near the homes.

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(11)

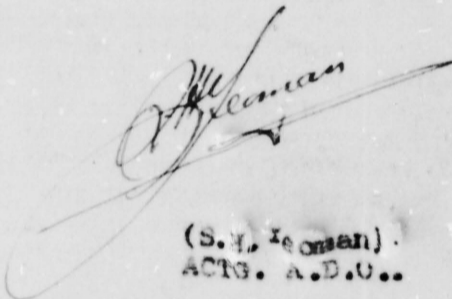
Moval rapuan
Constabulary.

The patrol was accompanied by the following members of RPU.

Reg. No. 675	sgt	Veri
1665	Const.	SOURO
2249	"	IPUMI
1671	"	ISOTU
3612	"	OAPIA.

All performed their tasks and duties efficiently. It was reported to me by Mr. W. Beatson, MA, that whilst he was travelling from FOLEGAMA to KAGO with Const. SOURO and IPUMI, that SOURO, at great risk to himself, crossed a flooded river, to carry a rope so that a washed out bridge could be repaired and allow the patrol to proceed. Const. IPUMI was also most outstanding. This man has been previously recommended for a NCOs school. All police are conversant with the area patrolled and Sgt. VARI is acquainted with the CHIRIWA dialect.

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 (S. Y. Teoman)
 ACTG. A.D.O..

Appendix 'AA' and Illustrations No.1 & 2 attached.

AMOUNT
RETURNED
TO STORE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA Report No. 2/48-49

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

Area Patrolled BIAGE VILL, IORA VALLEY & AUTEMBO

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans No

Natives 19

Duration—From 27/9/1948 to 1/10/1948

Number of Days FIVE (5)

Djd Medical Assistant Accompany ? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 13/1/1948

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

Map Reference KOKODA 3659 1" series.

Objects of Patrol Routine Inspection and Medical

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 District Officer

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

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

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

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.....
.....

pula

MIGRA

in Child
Birth
M F

130/1
Sub-District Office,
KOXODA, N.D.

25th. October 1948.

The District Officer,
HIGATORU.

Ref: patrol report no.2/48-49
S. H. Yeoman, Kokoda N.D.

Herewith four copies of the above report for your
comment and onward forwarding to DS & NA.

It will be noted that only three sketch maps have
been attached.

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

pula

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DS.30-8-76

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

7th December 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Officer,
Northern Division,
HIGATURU

KOKODA PATROL REPORT NO.2-48/49

Receipt is acknowledged of the above, an interesting report.

It is pleasing to read of the generally satisfactory state of villages and roads, and the attitude of the people.

The concluding para of the Assistant District Officer's remarks, under the heading of "Native Situation" are concurred with, also the recommendation in regard to the appointment of Village Constables' for ABUARI-ASIKARA and PIRIVE.

I. F. Champion

(I. F. Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

pula

MIGRA

F

CJA/CH

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

12 NOV REC'9

Ref 30/2

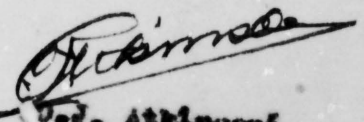
District Office,
HEMATURU,
Northern District.

9th November, 1948.

The Director,
Department of District Services,
and Native Affairs,
FORT MCKENRY.

Mekoda Patrol Report No. 2/48-91.

Forwarded for your information please. A very satisfactory
report.



J.J. Atkinson
District Officer,
Northern District.

Copies to:
DMS & N.A. 3.
ADO Mekoda. 1.
File. 1.

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K30/1
Sub-District Office,
KOKODA N.D.

15th. October 1948.

The District Officer,
HIGATURU

Ref: Patrol Report No.2/48-49.
BIAGE AREA, Kokoda, N.D.

Patrol By. : S.H. Yeoman, Actg. A.D.O. Kokoda.

To : BIAGE Villages, IORA VALLEY and AUTAMBO Villages.

Nature of Patrol : Routine inspection and Medical.

Route Traversed : Kokoda, Savai-a and other villages to Aloa. Returning through Autembo Villages of Kanandara, Mainagari and Mirive to Kokoda and then to Saga, Botue and Amada.

Date Left Station : 27th. September 1948) Duration
Date Returned : 1st. October 1948) five days.

Patrol Accompanied by : 1 NCO and two Constables of RPC, 1 NMO and fourteen carriers.

Last Patrol : January 1948 by RS Bell PO of DS/

Map : Sketch map attached - based on Kokoda 3659 1" series. Panorama drawing of IORA Valley attached original of this report.

.....
DIARY.

27th. Sept.

Left Kokoda 9.45 am for SAVAI-A (V.C. Karota) Eleven houses. Villages inspected. No. complaints. Roads and village good. V.C. Karota wishes to retire - old age and failing health. A successor chosen and recommendation to be made.

Left for DENIKI at 11 am inspecting - KOI-ASI (V.C. KAROTA) Eight houses and VITOKI (V.C. DAUGO) Twelve houses - on the way.

Both villages in good shape and roads continue to be good. Grove of 20 rubber trees at at KOIASI.

Reached DENIKI (V.C. ATOA) Seven houses. Inspected villages and made camp for night.

At night visited VITOKI to witness dance celebrating emergence of young men and women from 'dubu' house. See appendix 'A'.

Received word police barracks at Kokoda had been burnt to ground.

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28th. Sept. Arose daybreak to witness emergence of initiates at VITOKI.
 Breakfasted and departed from Deniki at 8 am.
 Big climb to ISURAVA rest house -- reached at 12.15 pm.
 Lunched and then visited KILOKI (V.C. Senesi). Seven houses. Village in good condition and housing excellent. People medically inspected and two cases of scabies in children were despatched to hospital with parents. Camped at ISURAVA.

29th. Sept. Patrol proceeded at 8.5 am. to ALOLA (V.C. Senesi) Four Houses. After inspectin village and people patrol departed down a long, steep slope to the bed of the IORA river and up opposite side of valley to:-
 ABUARI (V.C. Senesi) seven houses. and then on to ASIKARA (V.C. Senesi) six houses.
 Both villages a credit to the Officials concerned. Roads are also well tended.
 Arrived deserted villages of SIGI and KAILI at 12.50 pm.. The people from these two villages have combined and built a huge village further down the slope at - PELAI (V.C. Uso) Seventeen houses. Reached at 1.30 pm.. Village site good. Houses new and whole village set out according to plan supplied by Sub-District Office. People medically inspected and people needing hospital treatment sent off to hospital.
 Rest house not yet completed - made camp in a new house made available to patrol.

30th. Sept. Broke camp at 8 am.. Visited following villages -
 KANANDARA No.1 (V.C. Handu) Seven Houses.
 KANANDARA No.2 do. Six houses.
 MAINAGARI do. Twelve houses.
 Mainagari and Kanandara are combining to make new village. This already under way.
 No sick people and no complaints. Villages and roads in good order.
 Officials from Kepara and Sengi gathered at cross roads and were interviewed on the spot. They reported no troubles or sick people in their villages (off this patrol route).
 Proceeded to PIRIVE 1 & 2. (V.C. Handu) Eleven and four houses respectively. Houses in these two villages falling into disrepair but as new village is in course of construction and should be completed shortly, no action was taken.
 Patrol left for Kokoda Village (V.C. Suma) Seven houses. Four new ones in course of construction. No complaints. Gave advice re set out of village and hygiene matters. Arrived Kokoda Station 12.25 pm. Inspected damage to police barracks.

1st. October Left Kokoda 9 pm. and visited:-
 SAKA (V.C. Suma) Six houses.
 BOTUE do. Fourteen houses.
 AMADA do. Eleven houses.
 All villages clean but houses in SAKA and AMADA are most dilapidated. People say men are away working at MAMBA Ptn (Situating nearby) but orders were given that all houses were to be repaired immediately as these men are home each afternoon and every week end. BOTUE rebuilding their village on nearby site.
 returned to Kokoda 12 noon.

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Native Situation.

Actually there are only four BIAGE Villages - SAVAL-A, KOIASI, VITOKI and DENIKI. They are situated on the slopes of the Owen Stanley Range to the west of Kokoda Govt. Station. KILOKI, ALOLA, ABUARI, ASIKARA and KAILE are mostly KOIARI people from the vicinity of KAGI. They immigrated to these parts some thirty to forty years ago and have intermarried with the BIAGES. They have settled on BIAGE lands, in the IORA Valley -- SW of Kokoda Station and on the main track to the resby. The Valley is generally known as 'The Gap'. Relations, between the two peoples, are harmonious and they, as a whole, are most law abiding, industrious and co-operative with the Administration. The language of the Biage and Koiari peoples ~~are~~ is very similar and it would appear that it had a common origin; but, the Biages claim their dialect is distinct although many words are the same as the Koiari tongue. They can understand the Koiaris without actually speaking the dialect. The people live in well formed villages and are ably controlled by their officials, despite the fact that some of the Village Constables have too many villages to look after and they are widely spaced. Recommendations have been made regarding this. The AUTEMBO people visited were also good types and are extremely friendly to the Administration. No troubles were brought to the notice of the patrol and there was little fault to find. The position in the area, generally speaking, is good and the people showed great interest in all that was said to them with regard to hygiene, housing and so on. They also gave the patrol every assistance -- supplying foods and carriers. The scheme of 'Local Government' for their Villages was outlined, but they could not grasp the idea and it is thought that it may be too early to commence 'Councils' as they are really intended. However, every encouragement is being given to the present officials, to solve their own problems and village matters according to their own customs etc .

Native Courts.

No courts were held during the patrol but minor matters were adjusted on the spot with the aid of local custom and village officials. The decisions reached appeared to be satisfactory to those concerned.

At Deniki, one civil claim for money owing was brought to the notice of the patrol but matter was deferred as all witnesses were not present.

Village Officials.

All good types and most co-operative. They have good control and report regularly to Kokoda Station, so that Officers are fully conversant with all happenings in the area.

The Village Constable of SAVAL-A wished to resign owing to old age and ill health and a recommendation has been submitted for his proposed successor.

It has also been recommended that one extra Village Constable be appointed to control the Villages of ABUARI and ASIKARA. At present one village constable (Senesi) controls these two villages as well as ALOLA and KILOKI. As they are all widely separated and on opposite sides of the Valley, it is my opinion, that the extra appointment would facilitate Administration, of those four villages.

The same remarks apply to the village of PIRIVE.

This is a large village and is controlled by V.C. Handu, who lives some one and a half hours walking time from Pirive as well as controlling three other villages. The population of PIRIVE warrants a

Constable.

Villages.

Generally speaking they are in good condition, but most of the houses in Amada and Saka need repairs. The necessary orders were given regarding this. Deniki village was very untidy and people were set to work to clean up the litter. The position was satisfactory before the patrol left.

Kaile people have combined with Siga villagers on a new site -- PELAI -- and have built a village which is a credit to the people. The lay-out is good -- seventeen houses form a rectangle around a central space -- grass covered and well kept. This is used as a recreation ground. The paths bordering the grass plot are gravel covered and lined with flowers and coloured shrubs.

This lay-out is a standard adapted in this area and Kanandara, Mainagari, Mirive, Kokoda and Lotue are also constructing villages along these lines. They are being assisted in the layouts by the Station carpenter. The people are also being encouraged to plant useful trees -- Okari Nut, Coconut and Citrus -- in groves about these new villages.

All villages are situated near good water supply - swiftly flowing mount in streams and are all readily accessible to main patrol roads.

Latrines are constructed in all villages.

Housing.

The houses in all villages visited with exception of AMADA and SAKA are good. Well constructed and kept in excellent repair.

They are erected above the ground on hardwood stumps, with GORA palm floors. The walls are made of plaited bamboo (called SELO) and the roofs are constructed of overlapping leaves of the small bamboo plant.

Actually this roofing is not satisfactory as the leaves are flimsy: dry out quickly and deteriorate. This means that roofing is constantly being renewed. However, grass, sage palm, pandanus are not plentiful and the people are restricted to the bamboo leaf.

Some of the houses have walls of roughly hewn weatherboard.

Rest houses. Are situated at convenient intervals -- Deniki, Alola and one is to be built at Pelai. They are small but sufficient for patrol needs and are in a good state of repair.

Agriculture. Garden areas are extensive. They are fenced and well cared for.

Taro, sweet potato, sugar cane and bananas being staple crops. Pumpkins grow wildly and the vines cover the trees in the vicinity of some of the villages. The pumpkins are floury, in texture, when cooked and of better quality than those of the squashy type obtained from villages in other areas. The young pumpkin tops are cooked and eaten by most villagers. Water cress is grown and relished. It is also cooked before eating.

Native tobacco is cultivated in all areas visited.

Figs are plentiful and of good types. These supply most of the meat diet but cassowarys, cus-cus and birds of various description help out.

Most of the villages have small groves of coconut palms and citrus fruits are planted in some of the village places. The people are being encouraged to plant more of them.

Okari trees are in great evidence everywhere. Nuts from these trees are a favourite with the people.

There are small groves of rubber trees at KOISASI (20 trees) and at the old village site of KAILE (approx. 60 trees). These were tapped during the war years and the latex treated at Kokoda Govt. Plantation. The resultant sheet was of second grade quality and as there is no sale for this, the practice was apparently discontinued.

- Forestry. A timber called 'KAVAIDA' (very hard and heavy) is used by the people for building stumps and main timbers of all houses. 'Simbiri' is used for the lighter rafters and so on. 'BURAU' is also used in house construction. The latter has a long straight trunk and the smooth bark is reddish in colour. The tree has dark green leaves. Some of the Burau sighted was 50' to 70' high and 7' to 8' in circumference at the butt. The trees mentioned are isolated and not numerous and access is difficult.
- Road and Bridges. Roads traversed were excellent and well tended, but the road from DENIKI to ISURAVA rest house -- a portion of the track which became known as the 'Kokoda Trail' during the war -- is only a narrow, rough pad, winding around the steep slopes. The terrain does not allow of much improvement on this section. The people from the new village of PELAI were told to construct a road from the old site of KALLE to their village. This will shorten the journey and avoid unnecessary climbing over some difficult country besides providing less work for the villagers concerned. Foot bridges are well looked after and in good repair.
- Census. No attempt at a census check was made this patrol.
- Native Labour Situation. Numbers of young men from the BIAGE and AUTEMBO villages are employed privately and on Govt. Plantation ~~at~~ in Kokoda area. However, they are able to visit their homes frequently and the villages are not suffering from their absence. AMADA and SAKA Officials said that absence of men from those two villages was the cause of dilapidated houses, but it is my opinion that laziness is the cause, as the people working return each day to their homes and have week-ends free. Orders were given that repairs to roofs and walls were to be carried out immediately. There has not been a recruiter in this area since October 1947.
- Education. Some of the young children from all villages are attending the Administration school at Kokoda and are making fair progress.
- Mission Activity. There are no mission schools or churches in the area visited.
- Carriers. Carriers were forthcoming in every village and no trouble was experienced. The people assisted the patrol in every way. The total man hours - carrying - were 182. Fourteen carriers were used daily.
- Note. Comments on health and RPC are attached on separate sheets.

Health.

General health is good, throughout the area patrolled. Malaria is rare and only eight cases of scabies, one case of yaws and one man with a bad sore were sent to hospital.

Epidemics do not seem to reach these villages and they are not greatly susceptible to pulmonary sicknesses.

The people are strong and sturdy, clean of skin and excellent types. Diet seems to be satisfactory as children are also strong and healthy looking.

Hygiene Latrines and rubbish pits are in use in all villages, but the village officials of SAVAL-A, DANIKI, and ALOLA were instructed to build extra latrines as number in existence was not considered sufficient for the population concerned.

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APPENDIX 'A'.

Initiation & Emergence Ceremony - BIAGE People.

At VITOKI in the BIAGE Area, Kokoda Sub-District N.D., a dance to celebrate the end of the Initiation Period, was about to take place and the opportunity was seized to witness the ceremony.

These ceremonies occur in these villages during the months of September, October and November each year -- food is then abundant and sufficient to entertain the numerous people invited. There must have been five hundred people assembled at VITOKI on this particular occasion.

The food - taro, sweet potato, bananas and so on -- was piled high on huge platforms that ran the whole length of the Village, and each house was decorated with coloured shrubs, flowers and further clusters of fruit and vegetables.

The houses of instruction - for the initiates - are called 'MAIWA' in the BIAGE dialect and 'ORO' in the Orokaiva tongue. They are only rough structures made up of poles and covered with bushes, in the form of a large 'tepee'. There is one for the girls and another one for the boys - set widely apart. They are usually built well off in the bush but in this case (at VITOKI) they were built adjacent to the village. The period of confinement in the MAIWA varies from one to two months.

During the incarceration of the initiates, various ceremonious dances are performed by the villagers and visitors but the initiates, although they can leave the houses, cannot enter the precincts of the village or participate, so they hover about on the edge, in the shadows, with faces and heads covered with tape cloths. These dances culminate in a big dance the night before the emergence.

The young people confined in the 'MAIWA' are fed by relatives and are visited from time to time by the elders who instruct them. Nothing much was to be gathered with reference to the instruction given the young girls. The men questioned said it was 'Woman's business' and the women questioned became shy and reticent.

However, the young men are instructed in good citizenship - according to their own lights --. Respect towards elders and parents: care of aged and crippled: hospitality to other villagers and kindness to children. They are also warned against stealthy, spearing other peoples' pigs, adultery and so on. They are also instructed in the secrets of the hunt, construction of weapons and various tribal mysteries - the bullroarer etc.

During the confinement, both sexes have the septum of the nose and the lobes of the ears pierced. This is carried out by the old men and the women of the village, who use the bone from the wing of a flying fox to perform the operation.

On the night of the 27th. September -- the night before the appearance of the initiates -- the Villagers of VITOKI, plus the visitors danced right throughout the night. A great number of them were decorated in all the finery of multi-coloured feather headdresses - mountain parrot and bird of paradise plumes predominating - shell ornaments, dogsteeth necklets, masks, bead and plaited armlets and belts. Others were nothing more than their usual ramis and coloured shrubs stuck in their armbands and belts. It is a pity to see the decorations of the dancers deteriorating as it detracts from the scene.

All participants were painted with red and yellow ochre and talcum powder. The drums used by the dancers were also highly decorated with paint and coloured streamers.

During the dance, the inmates of the 'MAIWA' are painted and decorated by a relative. They are decked out in all the finery that can be gathered from relatives -- after the ceremony the loaned articles are returned to the lender.

At daybreak on the morning of the emergence, the initiates burst through the front wall of the 'MAIWA' and dance to the centre of the Village place, amidst the terrific drumming and shouts of the assembled people. The girls dancing apart from the men. The waiting dancers, who have been performing all night, appear to gain renewed vigour and for a time the dance is most energetic. The dancing movements finally die down and the initiates parade the village.

The men and girls are now marriageable, can mix with the elders and take part in all village doings. Some of the girls, who made their appearance on the morning of the 28th. Sept, had already been promised in marriage as children, and the 'bride price' was handed over on that day and the marriage announced.

The finery and decorations of the women initiates were - if anything - more outstanding than those of the men and it is the first time that I have seen the women wearing the huge feather headdresses usually associated with the male dancers. They were also clad in many finely made, coloured grass skirts which reached to their ankles, and were almost bowed down by the weight of the shell, dogsteeth and bead ornaments.

Forty five pigs were slaughtered that day and distributed among the guests with other foods. As each pig was carried to the centre of the village place, the women who had emerged, danced at the head of the procession and the shouts and drumming of the dancers was terrific. During the afternoon the people feasted and slept. At night the dancing resumed.

This ceremony is similar to that of the OROKAIVAS, but during the confinement, the Orokaivas carry out various mystic ceremonies, which have not previously been observed by the initiates.

During the months of confinement to the ORO, the Orokaiva men -- previously initiated -- creep up on the house at midnight and suddenly commence to stamp their feet on the ground, making an eerie sound, supposed to represent the spirits visiting the initiates. The spirits are called 'SOVAL-I'.

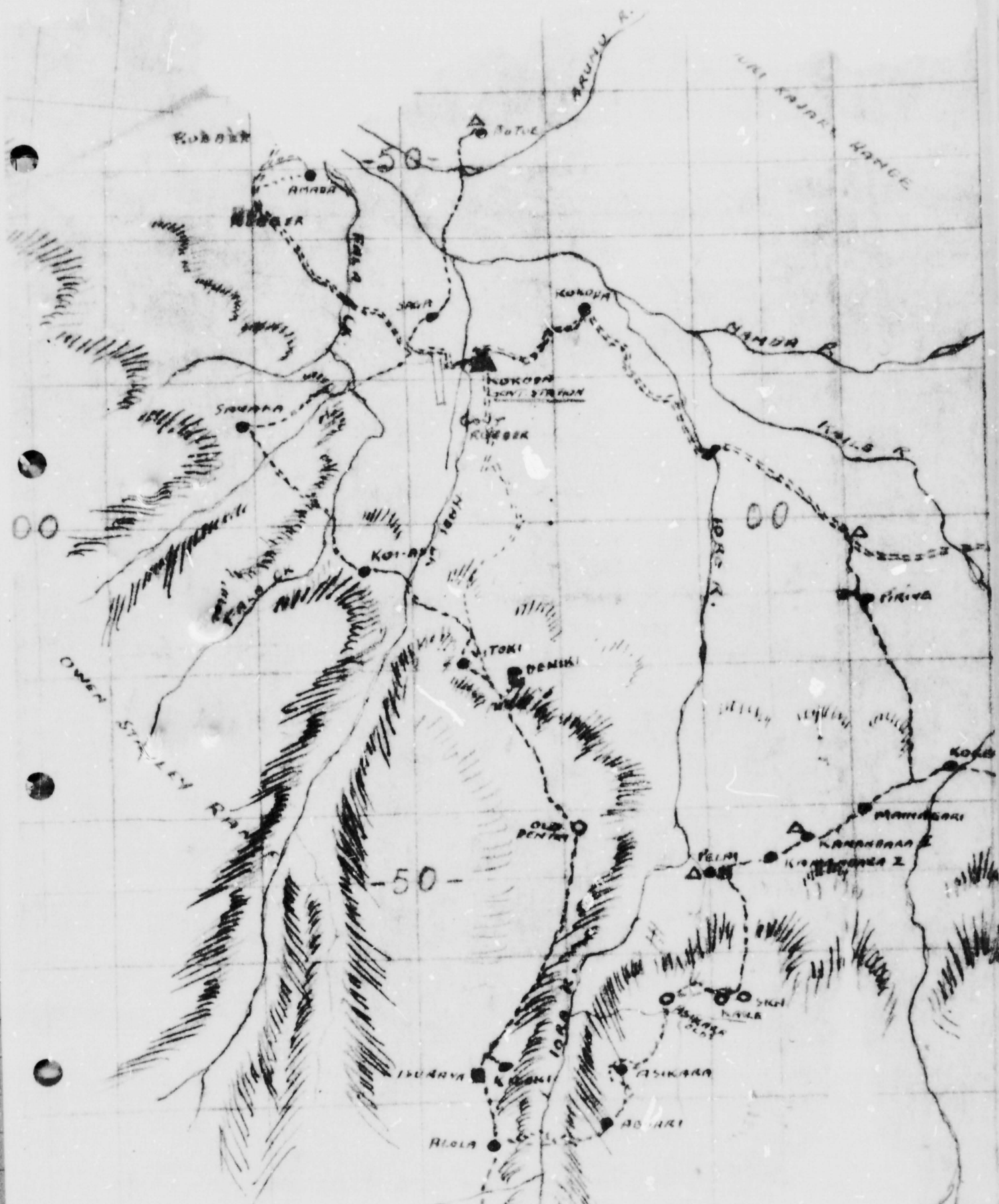
On other nights the young people being initiated are subjected to the howl of the bullroarers (also called SOVAL-I). The bull roarer, being a small elliptic shaped piece of wood, highly carved and painted, which is attached to a slender, whippy pole by a plaited grass string -- looking almost like a fish hooked with rod and line. This contraction is whirled about the operators head, producing a noise like a scream, which can die off to a gurgle, according to the speed it is whirled. At a subsequent visit these mysteries are explained to the initiates.

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SKETCH MAP BASED ON
KOKODA 2629 1" SERIES

- ▲ GOVT STATION
- BEST HOUSES
- △ NEW VILLAGES
- X PLANTATIONS
- MOTOR ROADS
- PATROL ROADS
- VILLAGES
- OLD VILLAGES
- BRIDGES
- ▭ AIRSTRIPS

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to MORESBY.

S.D. JOHNSON
3/22/50

AMOUNT
RETURNED
TO STOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA Report No. 3/48-49

Patrol Conducted by S. H. YEOMAN Actg A.D.O.

Area Patrolled KUMUSI AREA

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans —

Natives A

Duration—From ^{16 12 48 23 12-48}
29/12/1948 to 1/1/1949

Number of Days ELEVEN (11)

Did Medical Assis. ant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 13/6/1948

Medical — / — / 1948

Map Reference KOKODA 3659' 1" series

Objects of Patrol Routine Inspection

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Officer

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

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

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

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Birth
M | F

K30/1
Sub-District Office,
Kokoda. N.D..

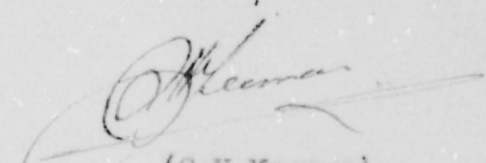
14th. April 1949.

The Director,
Dept. of District Services,
Port Moresby. C.D.

Ref: Patrol Report No.3/48-49.
Kokoda Sub-District, N.D..

No comment from the Department has been received at the Office, with regard to the above.

As the report contained some suggestions with reference to roads in this Sub-District, it would be appreciated if advice could be forwarded as to whether the scheme, as set forth, is approved so that the necessary work can be commenced.


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

Copies: DDS&NA 2 / DS/KIG

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MIGRAT

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

DS.30-8-84
Department Of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

29th April, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Officer, (2)
Northern Division,
HIGATURU .

ROADS-KOKODA- PETROL REPORT No 3/48-49.

I refer you to A.D.O.Kokoda minute K 30/1 of 14th April.

Please tell the A.D.O. that he is to address his correspondence to you. You will see my DS .30-8-84 Of 1st April in which I referred to these roads.

All roads come under the control of Commonwealth Controller Of Works and estimates should be submitted in the yearly estimates.

(J.H.JONES)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

pula

MIGAT

30/1

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

18th. May 1949.

The District Officer,
HIGATURU.

Ref: Patrol Report No.3/48-49,
DS memo 30.8.84 of 29.4.49.
and your minute with reference.

It is advised that no copy of the above DS memo (DS 30-8-84)
has been received this Office and it would be appreciated
if a copy could be forwarded for our files.

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

pula

MIGHT

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DS. 30-8-84
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

29th April, 1949.

MEMORANDUM FOR :

District Officer, (2)
Northern Division,
HIGATURU.

ROADS - KOKODA - PATROL REPORT NO. 3/48-49.

I refer you to A.D.O. Kokoda minute K 30/1 of
14th April.

Please tell the ADO that he is to address his
correspondence to you. You will see my DS. 30-8-84 of
1st April in which I referred to these roads.

All roads come under the control of Commonwealth
Controller of Works and estimates should be submitted in
the yearly estimates.

ADD
Kokoda

For your information

J. H. Jones
(C. H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

D O
HIG

Patrol Report No 3/48-49.
Ref. DS 30 8.84 of 29th April 1949
& your minute which ref.

It is advised that a copy of DS 30-8-84 of 1st April
1949 has not been received this office and it would
be appreciated if a copy could be forwarded for our files.

pu

K30/1
Sub-District Office,
Kokoda. N.D.

14th. April 1949.

The Director,
Dept. of District Services,
Port Moresby. C.D.

Ref: Patrol Report No.3/48-49.
Kokoda Sub-District, N.D.

No comment from the Department has been received at this Office, with regard to the above.

As the report contained some suggestions with reference to roads in this Sub-District, it would be appreciated if advice could be forwarded as to whether the scheme, as set forth, is approved so that the necessary work can be commenced.

(S.H. ~~Woman~~)
Actg. A.D.O.

Copies: DDSNA 2

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30/1
Sub-District Office,
KOKODA, N.D.

28th. January 1949.

The District Officer,
HIGATURU.

Ref: Patrol Report No. 5/43-49
Kumusi-Saudi areas N.D.

Herewith four copies of above report for your information
and comment.

Sketch maps are attached to the first two copies, for
onward forwarding, to DDCMA, with your comments.

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

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20 APR 1949

No.30/2/I,
District Office

HIGATURU. N.D.

11 Apr. 49.

A.D.O.

KOKODA.

Ref. your query re Patrol Rpt. No.3/48-49

It is advised that the undermentioned is extracted from the District Officers Letter to the Director referring to the report in question.

" A very satisfactory report. Should sufficient small rice hullers arrive, one will be sent to Kokoda".

Nothing has as yet been received from the D.D.S. re this report.


for DISTRICT OFFICER

A.D.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA Report No. 4/48-49

Patrol Conducted by S. H. YEOMAN Actg A.D.O.

Area Patrolled CHIRIDIA and VANAPA VALLEYS

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans —

Natives 35

Duration—From 2/2/1949 to 25/2/1949

Number of Days Twenty-four (24)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/8/1948

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

Map Reference 'BUNA REVISED' 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol To inquire into the alleged murder of a Chirima native by villagers from URUN, in the VANAPA Valley & Routine inspection, etc.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19

..... District Officer

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

14 JAN 1949

DS.30-8-7

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

17th December 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR

Assistant District Officer,
KOKODA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4/48-42

Receipt is acknowledged of your 30/1 of
15th September, 1948, together with appendices "A",
"B" and "C".

The drawings are of interest and value, but
it is suggested that any such future sketches, should
show a few more bearings and be submitted with your
quarterly amendments to Terrain Studies for your sub-
district.

J.H. Jones
(J.H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR

K30/1
Sub-District Officer,
MIRAJ, Taluk
18th April 1946.

The District Officer,
MIRAJ.

Ref: Report of the 10th/11-12.
Taluk Miraj, Taluk.

Your copies of the above report (three in number) are
as per instructions) are forwarded to your concern and
forwarded to the Director of District Services.

(Sd/-)
18th April

OFFICE

The District Officer,
HIGATURU.

Patrol Report -- No H/48-49
S.H.Yeoman, Actg.ADO, Kokoda,
northern District.

- Patrol by : S.H.Yeoman, Actg. ADO.
- To : Chirima and Vanapa Valleys.
- Date left Station : 2nd. February 1949. } Duration 24 days.
- Date Returned : 25th. do. }
- Nature of Patrol : To inquire into the alleged murder of a Chirima Native by villagers from URUN, in the Vanapa Valley (Gailala Sub-Dist) and routine inspection etc.
- Route Traversed. : Kokoda via villages to BURE, GIAGIGO, KOAMA to MURRAY PASS. Thence to ~~near~~ Vanapa Valley, URUN to ONONGE Mission. Returning to KOAMA and EVESA GARIFA BURE and to KOKODA.
- Patrol accompanied by : Four Constables of RPC: One Interpreter and thirty carriers.
- Last Patrol : S.H.Yeoman, ADO/DDS August 1948.
- Map : Sketch map attached; based on 'BUNA REVISED 4 miles to 1 inch'. See also, map attached Report 1/48-49.

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DIARY.

Introduction.

On the 26th. January 1949, word was received from Rev. Father Bel of the R.C. Mission at KOAMA in the CHIRIMA Valley that a man from JORIBE Village was missing and that it was suspected he had been murdered by the URUN people. Arrangements were made to leave, on patrol, to that area to investigate thereport and the District Officer contacted by ' phone for relief, as it was estimated the patrol would be absent one month. On arrival of Cadet P/O Frew, as temporary relief officer and a brief period for handover, the patrol was ready to leave on the eve of the 1st. February.

2nd. February.

Patrol departed KOKODA 10.30 am. Called at MAMBA Plantation where a radio was despatched to GAILALA Station, notifying ADO that the Kokoda patrol would be operating in and around URUN in his District and the reasons necessitating visit. Left MAMBA 12 noon and proceeded to EBBI (site of previous mining activities of the Yodda Gold Mining Synd.). Pitched tents here and prepared camp for night. Contacted Mr. H.Helliday who is commencing planting operations here.

- 3rd. February Left ERBEI 7.30 am. -- destination MAIGU Rest House. MIRANU River in full flood and usual crossing unpassable. Made detour through bush till suitable position reached. Police then made a temporary bridge by felling a tree across stream and erecting cane handrails. Passage was then made without mishap. Visited KUNGA Village (Vill Const. LAUBE) A new village and well tended. Reached MAIGU 1.30 pm and made camp at Rest House.
- 4th. February Broke camp at 7.30 am. and proceeded to KARUKARU Rest House -- reached at 12.15 pm. KOGI V.C. reported with Chirima carriers and food for police etc. Stayed at KARUKARU overnight.
- 5th. February. Left KARUKARU 7.30 am for BURE. Arrived 2 pm and camped for night.
- 6th. February. Patrol proceeded on journey and travelled by an old road to GIAGIGO Rest House. Going difficult and mountainous but a great saving of time, which was essential on the outward journey to URUN. Leeches very bad on this portion of the road. Inspected Native gardens during this day's walk. Arrived GIAGIGO 2 pm..
- 7th. February. Departed GIAGIGO Rest House for IONGAI via villages of: - KAGO (Vill Const. KAWO) and SONWAKU " GUSI). Reached IONGAI R.H. at 12.30 pm. and made camp for night. Visited beginnings of new Mission road - to Murray Pass -- the Villages of NIRE and LAMINI during the afternoon. Received letter from Rev. L. Bel of KOAMA.
- 8th. February. Set out from IONGAI 7.30 am for KOAMA. This was reached at 1.30 pm.. Interviewed Rev. L. Bel and villagers from JORINE re missing man.
- 9th. February. Spelled Police prior to leaving for URUN via Murray Pass. During morning visited Mission School and in the afternoon inspected villages of GU and KIBORI, also some of the surrounding hamlets.
- 10th. February. Patrol delayed by heavy rain and cold piercing winds. As camp had to be made in Murray Pass (12,300 ft) it was considered unwise to proceed in these conditions. Had meeting of Councillors and Village Constables - discussed Education, Hygiene, Local Govt. roads and better housing. Also obtained information with reference to 'Family Grouping' and Customs. See appendix.
- 11th. February Patrol proceeded on journey (at 8.30 am) for VANAPA Valley. Camped in Mission R.H. at SIDIRAMUL in the Murray Pass. Terrific cold here. Three and a half hours climbing above KOAMA. Joined by Rev. Bel during the afternoon.
- 12th. February. Left R.H. at 7.30 am on road (mule track) constructed by Mission -- which has been completed from ONONGE to SIDIRAMUL -- to URUN; but, at BUSARE in the Vanapa Valley, received letter from Rev. Father DUBY of ONONGE requesting patrol to come direct to the Mission as he had useful information about the alleged murder. Horses were provided by the Mission so continued on to ONONGE via URUN, where people were told about missing man and that I had come to get the man who had allegedly killed him. ONONGE reached at 4.30 pm and was made very welcome by the

- 12th. February contd. Mission Fathers, who invited me to make ONONGE my HQ during the inquiries in the Valley.
- 13th. February Interviewed Native Mission teachers; who knew of murder and circumstances. Took statements and later sent police for two men from URUN. During afternoon Sgt. TORO from Gailala Station arrived with map of area and letter from PO at Gailala to say that he was prevented from coming to URUN by other duties.
- 14th. February Took statements from URUN men who had arrived the previous day and sent for three more men said to be implicated in the killing.
- 15th. February Took further statements and then charged five men with the murder of ANGA of JORIBE. Patrol prepared to return to the Chirima.
- 16th. February Prisoners despatched to Gailala under escort -- together with statements etc. Patrol then left ONONGE at 8.00 am and arrived URUN 12 noon. (Journey made on horseback). Interviewed villagers and Officials and told them further 'pay-back' murders would be severely dealt with. People seemed to be relieved that matter had been settled. Father Cadoux of ONONGE arrived late in afternoon and said he had decided to accompany patrol to Murray Pass R.H. Camped URUN.
- 17th. February Set out on return journey with Father CADOUX for Murray Pass. Arrived 1 pm and lunched. Father Cadoux remained at R.H. but patrol proceeded to KOAMA in Chirima Valley. Arrived at KOAMA 5.30 pm., in drizzling rain and cold winds. Police arrived from Kokoda with radio from Gailala. Camped at Koama.
- 18th. February At KOAMA. Drying out camping gear and clothes. Planted Cinchona trees brought from ONONGE. Police ex Kokoda despatched with return message in answer to radio received previous day.
- 19th. February Patrol left KOAMA at 7.30 am. for GARIMA -- reached at 10 am.. New R.H. and barracks -- a good job. Paid for new buildings. Inspected surrounding hamlets and made panoramic sketch of the head of the Chirima Valley. (To be submitted with 'Alterations and Additions to Geographical Publications' return).
- 20th. February Departed from GARIMA 7.30.. Arrived EVESA 11 am., via FORU. Prepared camp. Councillor brought in very ill. Treated for malaria and pneumonia. Visited hamlets during afternoon.
- 21st. February At EVESA treating Councillor -- every four hours. Had interviews with people and Officials.
- 22nd. February Left EVESA -- destination BURE via BOFU. Stayed 1½ hrs. at BOFU -- none absent this trip. Reached BURE 1.30 pm. GORAWAKU people gathered at this R.H. with food.
- 23rd. February Broke camp 7.30 am and set out for SARUKARU -- arrived 12 noon. Rain threatening so made camp. Heavy thunder storm eventuated which lasted well into the night.

24th. February. Patrol proceeded to MAIGU R.H.. On arrival it was found that food left by KANGA people was insufficient for carriers and police so set out for KANGA (2 hrs walk away) which was reached at 3.30 pm.. Pitched tents -- carriers and police accommodated in single mens' house for the night.

24th. February. Departed on last stage of journey to Kokoda. Held up at MISANU again to construct another bridge over this River. Heavy rains had again washed out the temporary bridge made on the outward trip. Called at EBEL and contacted Mr. Holliday and then set out on final stretch. Kokoda reached at 3.30 pm, where Cadet P/O J. Frew reported all well.

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Law & Order.

The principal object of the patrol was to inquire into the disappearance of the man ANGA of JORIBE (Chirima Valley). He had been to ONONGE Mission (Vanapa Valley) for treatment to V.D.. The date was approx. 31st. December, 1948.

After a stay of a few days ANGA ran away. Some time afterwards when he had not returned home, his brother, HINO and a man named IGUMI went to look for him. From inquiries they made, they gathered that he had been murdered by someone from URUN and they reported the matter to Rev. Father Bel of KOAMA. He in turn passed the information on to Kokoda District Office. The patrol after making inquiries in the Chirima proceeded to the Vanapa and as a result of inquiries made there, five men were arrested and charged with the murder of ANGA. They were sent under escort to Gellala Sub-Station in the Central District, together with statements taken etc..

As a matter of interest, the motive for the murder was a killing in 1928 -- this date was verified by Rev. Father Duby of ONONGE. It would appear that MANGATAV, the principal in the murder had been urged by his Mother, ever since he was a small boy to 'pay back' the killing of her brother, AVI-VARAMBA, in 1928, by the Chirima people of IONGAI. This resulted in the present murder, although the victim had nothing whatever to do with the previous one -- he just happened to be a Chirima man. The other participants in the killing were young men and apparently just interested in obtaining the privilege of wearing the 'homicide feathers' in their headdresses.

Apart from the above the Chirima is quiet and the patrol only dealt with minor matters -- disputes over pandanus palms and pigs. These were settled, satisfactorily, out of Court.

Native Situation.

There has been little improvement in general conditions since the last patrol in August 1948. However, there is a better atmosphere. Food was brought to the patrol in goodly quantities and carriers (more than needed) were awaiting arrival of patrol at all halting places. This in great contrast to the last visit. Carriers from FOFOA, KAGO and SOGAKU -- who deserted last trip -- were eager to carry throughout the whole journey, but needless to say their offer was not accepted.

Food was brought to Rest Houses from hamlets, well across the Valley -- a long distance. Cooked foods were also provided at many of the resting places and a pig was presented to the patrol at KOAMA. Suitable gifts were made in return. The hospitality was

Native Situation

I was struck by the magnificent country in the VANAPA Valley and the huge stands of pine. The large villages and the fact that, unlike the Chirima, the people here are not so scattered and live in large communities. This was pointed out to the Chirima people and Officials who accompanied me.

The Chirima people are in the habit of visiting the VANAPA but do not roam about indiscriminately. The POFOA people are friendly with the OMAI villagers; the IONGAI with the KAIRAPE and the KOAMA with VOITAPE and URUN. They do not trust themselves outside the above groupings. The KOAMA are likely to cease visiting the URUN, for a period, in view of recent murder.

More people were present at EVESA and BOFU on this patrol and they proved very helpful to us. The Natives of the Chirima Valley, were more receptive to talks on proposed plans of the Administration for their welfare -- Education, Agriculture and Local Govt..

The Villages and hamlets were clean and the roads recently cleaned and bridges repaired. Natives from Pofoa in the ASIMBA Valley approached me at KARUKARU and asked if they were to come to this spot and set up their villages, as a visiting Father from the Anglican Mission had told them that if they came to KARUKARU and lived the Mission would open a school and a church.

This, no doubt, would be desirable from the Mission point of view and that of patrolling officers, as it would obviate a long journey to an out of the way spot of difficult access, but am against bringing these people from their own tribal grounds, although they say they lived there many years ago, and they were advised against the move.

In view of the suggestion that the Chirima Valley be incorporated in the Geilala Sub-District, the people were approached regarding this matter and they are emphatic that they do not want the change. I do not blame them as to report at TAPINI means a journey through Murray Pass, some of the coldest Territory I have been in, besides being without food for two days on the way. Also in view of the last murder by the Vanapa people there is a risk of death for solitary travellers. The population does not warrant a Patrol Camp with its attendant supply problems.

The writer was most satisfied with the position in the Chirima and it is believed that some progress has been made since last visit and that this patrol consolidated the position. Good results are expected from the Chirima now that there is a permanent Chirima Interpreter stationed at Kokoda. He is a man of influence and standing, ex RPC and has a good knowledge of MOTU which should be an encouragement to bring their troubles to his notice. Visitors from the Valley will also have a place to stay whilst at Kokoda.

Native Courts.

No Courts were held on this patrol -- apart from the statements taken from the murderers in the VANAPA. However, many minor matters were adjusted on the spot without resort to law or regulations.

Native Officials.

were most willing. Village Constable GOPA of GORAWAKU and KAWA of GARIMA being most outstanding as on previous visits.

V.C.GOPA of GORAWAKU is easily the best man in the Valley. It is a pity the rest of the Officials are not as co operative and loyal to the Administration. This man, although injured, had himself carried some distance along the road, so that he could meet the patrol in his usual spot. He had also arranged for hot foods for police and carriers at the half way stop between BURE and GIAGICO R.H.

Recommendations are being made for Village Constables to replace FBENDA of FOLEGABE -- resigned; SIVI of EVESA -- serving two years for murder and TATAPI of KOGO -- resigned. Necessary papers will be forwarded under separate cover.

To assist the Village Officials in controlling their charges I would like to see the people living in definite villages instead of the scattered houses at present but no orders were given to alter the present system.

A meeting of Councillors and Village Constables was held in all large centres, where the aims of the Administration were explained and it is thought that the officials were more receptive on this occasion. I would like to see a District or a DDS circular produced, prohibiting the writing of stupid and irrelevant remarks in village books. The Chirima books are full of criticism of previous officers' walking times -- which were obviously set out as a guide and not records to be broken. Some of the remarks written under 'General Information' are puerile and useless. This sort of thing is not edifying to travelling people -- other than Govt. Officials -- in the area and gives the impression that some officers were more concerned with their own comfort than the work to be carried out and commented upon.

Villages.

There has been no radical changes since last patrol. See report 1/48-49, but every encouragement is being given to improve 'set-out' and housing. Talks were given on village hygiene in all centres, with particular attention to the housing of pigs outside hamlet areas.

Housing.

Same remarks as above.

Rest Houses.

Rest houses are in fair condition this trip. Roofs had been repaired in all cases and a new building had been erected at GARIMA. This was of good design and a credit to the people. Payment for this was made on the spot.

The people of KANGA village were advised to leave the MAIGU R.H. and build a new one at KANGA. This would save them a big walk (2 hrs from KANGA and 4½ hrs from KARUKARU. It will also shorten the walking time from Kokoda to the Chirima from 3 to 2 days and ensure that food is available for carriers and police. The R.H. at BURE is getting dilapidated but people have immigrated or died out in this area and there are only two families living there at the moment. All rest houses are large enough for patrol needs and situated at convenient walking distances apart. The R.C. Mission Rest Houses in the VALAPA and Murray Pass are weather board with iron roofs. They can be locked up and contain everything that is necessary for a camp. This does away with the necessity for LARGE carriers in their area.

Agriculture.

A number of gardens were visited on this patrol and some inquiries made regarding them. By using the old, abandoned road from BURE to GIAGIGO people were observed at their gardening and garden houses inspected. Large areas are being prepared in the vicinity of IONGAI to cater for workers on Mission road -- the burning stage being reached to date.

Food is plentiful everywhere and great quantities were brought to the patrol to be purchased. However, the people of the Chirima do not 'stagger' production so that food shortages (not famines) do occur from time to time. At these periods hunting trips and KARUKA (pandanus) nut gathering expeditions are organised.

The agricultural system is of a 'Shifting' nature and from observations and inquiries made it was learned that APRIL and MAY are the most favourable months for planting in the gardens.

Preliminary clearing, building of fences and terraces is performed by the young men. When this work is completed the women take over and do the planting -- with the exception of yams, which seems to be the work of the men entirely. The women, at this stage, are sometimes assisted by the young men but it is not usual. The planting is carried out with a digging stick and the hole filled in with the toes.

The principal staples are sweet potato, yam and taro -- in that order. Yam and taro and possibly a few banana suckers are planted in the one garden. The taro being planted in the soil just behind the terrace fences. Sweet potato is always planted separately.

From the time the plants are reasonably on their way, the women take charge of their care and they are also responsible for gathering the produce -- a daily task unless at feast times when the whole family group becomes involved in this work. Whilst the women tend the plants, the young men organise hunting trips (in family groups) for cus-cus, cassowary and wild pig or gather pandanus nuts in the hills. If the plants in the gardens are fairly well progressed, whole families will engage in these expeditions, being absent from their homes for as much as three to six weeks. The old men are left in charge of the pigs and gardens on such occasions.

In the yam gardens, the young men again enter the picture as soon as the young plant appears above the ground. They gather the stakes and stand one beside each plant. The old men then tend the plants -- training them up the stakes by tying them with bush string -- exactly as passion fruit are trained in Australia.

Cinchona plants were brought, by the writer, from the ONONGE Mission and planted as an experiment at KOAMA and GARIMA. They should do well as the soil, in these places, is much better than in the Vanapa Valley and the altitude (6'500 ft') and the climate are similar. Some plants are being tried in the vicinity of Kokoda at a much lower altitude.

Passion fruit were ripe and plentiful at KOAMA. These are relished by the people. Cabbage, tomatoes, English potatoes and peas are also grown in the area and small quantities were brought to the patrol by the villagers.

Roads and
Bridges.

A 'jeep' road exists as far as Mamba plantation (approx. 4 miles from Kokoda) and this is being extended by Mr. W.T. Kisonale to serve the group of plantations as far as EBEI (Yodda). I should say they have completed a further two miles to date.

There is a possibility that this could be connected up to the proposed Mission Mule tracks in the Chirima -- they intend to connect all villages in that area by mule tracks eventually. This would greatly facilitate Administration of that Valley from Kokoda.

All village roads in the Chirima had been recently cleaned and several new detours made. The latter being a great improvement on the previous sections.

All small log bridges had been repaired but a number of the ones crossing the larger streams had been washed away by recent floods. This is a constant happening. The road from KARUKARU to BURE is poor but the people, previously, living in villages along this section have immigrated to ASIMBA Valley -- some hours journey off the road and therefore the track has been neglected but passable. This portion showed some improvement on the homeward trip.

The mule track from IONGAI Mission (Chirima) to Mission Rest House in the Murray Pass has been commenced. A visit was paid to this section and the work is excellent. It is under the supervision of Rev. Father Bel and Rev. Father Cadoux. The mule track from the VANARA Valley to Murray Pass R.H. is completed and it is possible to ride on horseback from this point to ONORGE Mission via URUM.

Altogether there has been a vast improvement in roads and tracks in the Chirima and it is a pleasing contrast to the last patrol's observations.

Native
Labour.

Five men from this area expressed a wish to work at Kokoda Govt. Station and their services were accepted. This to encourage contact and also to have the men taught 'MOEU' so as they will be useful as interpreters in the Valley. Their health is being watched closely.

Education.

Eleven children from the lower part of the Chirima were brought back to the Administration School at Kokoda. Their parents expressing their desire to have them attend the school. This is an experiment which is proving successful. Their health is under constant care of the ADO and they are in charge of the Chirima interpreter.

A Mission School (R.C.) has been established at KOMA, at the head of the Valley. There are thirty nine pupils and Rev. L. Bel, a French Father is in charge.

The Rev. Bel says he is disappointed in attendance and that the parents are apathetic and prefer their children to work in the gardens etc. Personally, I think the results good considering schooling is entirely foreign to the Chirima social activities.

The people were told, by me, of the advantages to be gained by education and the children at the school were also addressed (through an interpreter) along similar lines.

The Mission School appears to be making good progress. One school building also used as a church; the Rev. Bel's house; a Native teacher's house and two shelters for the school children have already been built. The area, approx. 1 1/2 acres, is enclosed by a roughly hewn post fence.

Actual schooling commenced early in January 1949. The children are learning the alphabet in the phonetic system and are already conversant with the sounds. They are also being taught syllable grouping (Phonetically) -- consonants in conjunction with vowels -- answers to questions were 75% accurate.

Education

Those already writing on slates are also showing good progress in this direction. Elementary Arithmetic is being taught by visual method -- slates, pencils held in the hand and questions asked regarding number visible. Subtraction is taught by taking away from the number held and exhibiting remainder. Answers are 65% accurate. The school children can also recognize written numerals from one to twenty (written at random and not in sequence). Answers 75% accurate.

Mission Activity.

The Rev. S. Smith of the Anglican Mission visited the Chirima during January. The trip probably being a preliminary survey of the Valley prior to commencing Anglican activities in that area. There is a small R.C. Church at IONGAI, in charge of a young Native teacher. This is supervised by Rev. L. Bel but it is intended that the Rev. Father Cadoux will take charge of IONGAI in the near future.

The mission road work on the mule tracks continues (See 'Road and Bridges' this report.). Eventually there will be three priests and a lay brother stationed in the Valley. The stations will be KOMA, IONGAI and KARUKARU -- the lay brother will be in charge of the road making.

First aid is being carried out at KOMA by Rev. Bel and it has been recommended under 'Health' in this report, that he be supplied with drugs -- particularly drugs helpful in the prevention of the pneumonic epidemics which sweep this valley from time to time.

Carriers.

There were more available than required. There was no evasion on this patrol and I should say this bears out the remarks made under this heading in patrol report No. 1/48-49.

Carriers were most willing and helpful and they accompanied me from the Chirima to the Vanapa Valley and return.

owing to difficult, mountainous country the loads were broken down to a minimum and therefore more carriers are used than at the lower levels.

Leeches were a great pest on some sections of the roads but carriers used the juice of the lime to prevent them attacking their bare legs.

Total man hours were 2,418 and the largest number of carriers used daily was thirty three.

Note. For remarks on 'Health' and 'Royal Papuan Constabulary' see separate sheets.

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Health.

The general health throughout the Chirima Valley is good. There were no signs of epidemic sickness on this occasion and from inquiries made there has been no repetition of the influenza sickness which caused so many deaths during March of last year.

A great number of people, from the various villages, suffer from a chronic bronchial cough which, on occasions, is most distressing to them. Treatments with cough mixture were given to these people.

Some fever cases, sores and burns were also treated by the patrol.

This is the time of the 'FIDI' - a period of drizzling rain and icy cold winds. The 'FIDI' usually precedes the influenza epidemics, which are brought to the Chirima from the Gailala and elsewhere.

The Chirima people are apt to close themselves up in their houses for days during this period.

They were advised not to visit the Gailala and Vanapa, for dances, for the next two months. It is considered that prevention is better than cure.

In my opinion, it would be an excellent idea to supply the Rev. Father Bel, whose Mission Station is situated at the head of the Valley, with a supply of M & B and kindred drugs. With these on hand it would be most helpful in preventing the spread of influenza to the lower reaches of the Valley. Such drugs to be supplied from Higaturu Native Hospital. Father Bel is quite willing to undertake this work but states that supplies from ONONGE (in the Vanapa) are very limited and not sufficient for his needs in the Chirima.

GORAWAUEU, the Village Policeman (GOPA) was brought to me with a badly swollen foot -- which, he informed me, had been injured by a log rolling on it. Injury was either a very bad strainer or a broken bone. (one in the arch of the foot). This was splinted and tightly bandaged. It was intended to take this man to hospital on the return journey but foot had progressed under the treatment and GOPA was walking about when the patrol called for him on the homeward trip.

A Councillor from EVASA was also brought to the patrol in a moribund condition. The patient was emaciated and weak -- no food for three days. This man was treated with M&B and quinine and well enough given hot soup. He was well on the way to recovery before the patrol left the area.

It is interesting to note that this latter man blamed the sickness onto a visit he made to Higaturu, some six months before he was stricken. It would appear, from this, that visits to low lying areas are often blamed for a number of sicknesses actually contracted in their own areas.

Hygiene. If anything, there is slight improvement in the hygiene in this valley. In contrast to the last visit, it was noted that houses and surroundings were clean although latrines are still non-existent in the dressing villages. Every opportunity was taken to drive home lessons in this important subject.

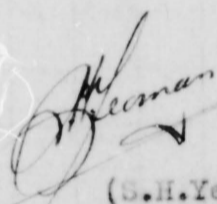
Royal Papuan Constabulary.

The patrol was accompanied by the following members of the Kokoda detachment of R.P.C.

Reg.No.	2249	Const.	IPUMI
	6027	"	AIVE
	1565	"	SOURO
	2267	"	MAREA.

All were efficient but Const. IPUMI and Const. SOURO were outstanding. These two policemen are well acquainted with the area and the people but MAREA and AIVE were making their first trip.

The police were particularly apt in supervising the construction of temporary bridges across flooded rivers and all performed their duties and tasks well -- sometimes in uncomfortable and unpleasant circumstances.



(S.H. Yeoman)
Actg. A.D.J. Kokoda N.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KOKODA Report No. 6/48-49

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

Area Patrolled SAUNI VILLAGES and WAWONGA VALLEY

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans —

Natives 24

Duration—From 20/6/1949 to 28/6/1949

Number of Days NINE (9)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10/5/1948

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

Map Reference 'BUNA REVISED' 4 miles to 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol To investigate reports of a dysentery outbreak in WAWONGA area, routine inspection & census

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/ 19 District Officer

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

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

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

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COPY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

*ADD.
Kokoda*

In reply please Quote :

No. DS. 30-8-93

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

18th August, 1949.

Memorandum for :

District Officer,
HIGATURU.
Northern Division.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT No. 6 - 48/49

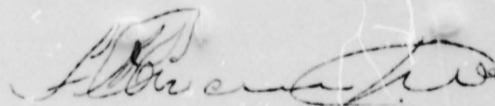
Receipt is acknowledged of the above under cover of
your 30-2-1 of the 1st August 1949.

An interesting report and it is pleasing to read that
the situation generally is so satisfactory in the WAWONGA
district.

(Sgd) I. F. CHAMPION
Acting Director.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District, KOKODA.

Forwarded for your information.



(F. A. CHAMPION)
Asst. District Officer.
Northern Division.

29.8.49.

/SHY.

30/2
Sub-District Office,
KOKODA, N.D.

25th. July 1949.

The District Officer,
HIGATUNU, N.D.

Ref: Patrol Report No. 6/48-49.
WAWONGA area, Kokoda Sub-
District, N.D.

Herewith three copies of above report, together with
sketch maps.

These are enclosed for onward forwarding to LBS, with
an extra copy for your office records.

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

/SHY.

K30/1
Sub-District Office,
Kokoda, N.D..

24th. July 1949.

The District Officer,
HIGATURU, N.D..

Patrol Report No.6/48-49.
SAUNI & WAWONGA Areas.
Kokoda, Sub-Dist. N.D..

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

To : SAUNI Villages and WAWONGA Valley.

Nature of Patrol : To investigate reports of a dysentery outbreak in WAWONGA area, routine inspection and census.

Route Traversed. : Kokoda, to Ilimo, thence ~~by~~ via ASISI, SIRORATA and WAIR-BILA to KOVIO and return by same route.

Date Departed : 20th. June 1949.)
Date Returned : 28th. June 1949.) Duration: Nine days.
After and interval two further days were spent at PAPAKI to witness 'Sovai-i' Ceremony.

Patrol accompanied by: One L/Cpl. and 1 Const. of RPC, 1 Interpreter, 1 NMO and 20 carriers.

Last Patrol. : W.D.Allen, P/O of DG. 1948.

Map : Sketch map attached. This is based on 'BUNA REVISED' 4 miles to 1 inch, but as no detailed map of this area exists, is approx. only.

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DIARY.

Introduction.

On the 17th. June, it was reported at Kokoda, that an epidemic of ~~dysentery~~ was dysentery was sweeping through the WAWONGA villages, causing many deaths. The Official reporting was hazy as to details, but ADO made preparations to leave on patrol as early as possible to investigate. The matter was reported to PHD, Higatura, per 'phone' and request made for an NMO to accompany the patrol, with the necessary drugs. This man to meet the party at WAIROPI. On the eve of the 19th. June the patrol was ready and on the morning of the 20th. was ready to leave on first stage of patrol.

20th. June.

Party left Kokoda at 10.30 am. Police, gear and equipment being carried by jeep and trailer. Arriving at ILLIMO Rest House at 12.15 pm, gear was deposited and left in charge of police. The jeep was then driven to Wairopi to be placed under shelter. Contacted Cadet P/O Frew at Wairopi Rest House. He was on census and war damage patrol of the Isivita area. Heard CNM case concerning an assault and then set out, per feet, on return trip to ILLIMO Rest House.

20th. June
contd.

Visited PAPAHI No.2 (V.C. HANANARA) 12 houses. Everything satisfactory here.
Thence to the new village of SAUNI (Vill Const. HAUMA)
Inspected new housing and gave advice re construction and lay-out.
Returned to ILIMO and camped for night.

21st. June.

Departed from ILIMO 7.30 am. en route for SIORATA.
Inspected PAPAHI No.1 (V. Const. HANANARA) 20 houses.
E-VO Mission (Anglican) Station was visited and Native teacher advised to install more latrines for the 300 odd children attending the school.
The following villages were also visited:-
ASISI (Vill Const HAUMA) 12 houses, rest house & barracks.
SIORATA No.2 (V. Const. KOMO) 4 houses.
SIORATA No.1 do. 24 houses
ANGARA (V. Const. KOMO) 6 houses, rest house & Barracks
All villages in good order and with the exception of SIORATA, had experienced no serious sickness. SIORATA people had been visited by a severe form of diarrhoea, but this sickness had disappeared before the advent of the patrol. No complaints brought to Court.
Camped at ANGARA.

22nd. June.

Patrol proceeded to WAIROBILA (V. Const. JONU) 10 houses, rest house and barracks.
GORABUNA, a small village of four houses and under control of V.C. KOMU being visited on the way.
This journey taking 4 1/2 hours over some very steep climbing. Everything in order at WAIROBILA but people are erecting a new village about half an hour's walking time further on.
Took census and made medical inspection. No sickness but some sores.

23rd. June.

Village Constable reported a 'big sickness' at EMO but had no details as he had kept away from there.
People had no complaints or troubles. Camped for night.

23rd. June.

Broke camp and set out at 7 am. for IJARO.
Inspected new village of WAIROBILA -- housing and village lay-out good.
MANUCUBE (Vill. Const. PENUBU) 12 houses, rest house and barracks.
RUMARA { do. } 13 houses.
EMO { Vill. Const. MAROVI } 12 houses.
IJARO { do. } 10 houses, rest house and barracks.

All villages in excellent condition. EMO has been completely rebuilt on new site. The illness at this village had finished but there had been some deaths among elderly and very young people.
No complaints brought to patrol. Checked census and had medical inspection at all villages.
Pitched camp at IJARO.

24th. June.

Left IJARO 7.30 am. -- destination KOVIO.
Visited UGILO, (Vill Const. MAROVI) en route.
Arrived AWOMA-O (Vill Const. DEMUDA) 20 houses, rest house and barracks.
Vill Const. absent at KAGI but deposited gear in Rest House.
Paid off carriers and with NMO, one constable of RPO and Interpreter set out for KOVIO. This was reached 11 am.
KOVIO (Vill Const. ANAMA) is a village of eight houses, rest house and barracks. Some of the people away at a dance at KAGI (Central District) which can be reached by a rough track from this spot. Took census and had medical inspection -- no sickness at this village.

- 24th. June contd. On homeward journey to AWOMA-0 inspected WIJAMABE (Vill Const. DINDUA) A village of twelve houses. Took census and lined people for medical inspection.
Arrived AWOMA-0 Rest House at 2.30 pm.
A census was taken of these people and talks were held with the Officials with regard to improvements to housing and hygiene precautions.
- 25th. June. Patrol set out on return journey to WAIROBILA, which was reached at 2 pm. The afternoon was spent visiting gardens and interviewing the people.
- 26th. June. Left WAIROBILA 7.30 am. and reached ANGARA at lunch time. Heavy rain storms prevented the patrol from proceeding and camp was made for the night.
Some medical treatments given during the afternoon for fever and sores.
- 27th. June. Departed ANGARA at 7 am. on last stages of patrol, passing through SIRORATA, ASISI, PAPAKI 1 & 2 to WAIROPE Rest House.
- 28th. June. Waited at WAIROPE for meeting with District Officer and Kienzle Bros of Mamba group of plantations -- ref. rubber situation in Australia.
At 12 noon departed for Kokoda by jeep and trailer.
All road gangers' camps were inspected on the way as well as the villages of NAMBISOTA (Vill Const. SUMBARIPA), Sisoreta (Vill Const. SUMBARIPA), PURIVE (Vill Const. HOJAVO) and KOKODA (Vill Const. SUMA).
Reached Station at 4.30 pm.
- 9th July.) At PAPAKI No.1 to witness ceremony of the 'SOVAI-1' described
10th. July.) in separate report.

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Native Situation.

The situation in the WAWONGA is good. It was also pleasing to find that reports of serious sickness were greatly exaggerated.
The WAWONGAs are a law abiding people; most friendly and co-operative towards the Administration. They gave every assistance to the patrol and were most hospitable -- on two occasions pigs were killed and presented to police and carriers (MANGUBE and WAIROBILA villages)
OROKAIVA villages, visited en route to the WAWONGA, were also in good condition and progress with new 'lay-out' has been excellent. The patrol, was greeted in most of the OROKAIVA Villages by the assembled villagers chanting the almost extinct greeting of ORO! ORO! ORO!
The WAWONGA people are mountainous types and inhabit the Valley at the headwaters of the KUMUSI River, in the OWEN STANLEY RANGE. They are similar type to the MANAGALABI and the mountain people of the TUFU Sub-District. As a matter of fact, they are constantly visiting both these places, for dances and feasts, and intermarriage is common.
They are not as advanced as their nearest neighbours, the OROKAIVA, but are most eager to learn and all advice and instructions give by previous patrols had been carried out to the letter.
New villages have been built or are in the process of being built -- according to the plan explained to them -- and all have proper hygiene measures installed.
Some pneumonic sickness has recently visited the village of EIO (Wawonga) and diarrhoea has caused some deaths at SIRORATA (Orokaiva) but general health was good. 'PURI-PURI' was blamed for both visitations by the people concerned, in spite of the enlightenment of the OROKAIVA people at SIRORATA.

Native Situation
contd.

The patrol was asked, by the IJARO people, to supply rice seed and tea plants. They had heard that rice was growing well in some OROKAIVA villages, on the mountain slopes, lower down. Rice seed was promised them.

At KOVIO - the last Wawonga village in the mountains - the people are inclined to live a scattered existence in their garden houses. Only using the village when patrols are in the area. There are some seventy people registered in the census here but only eight houses in the village. However, the KOVIO people are the only ones who tend to do this -- the others living in splendid, well tended villages.

Numbers of the WAWONGA have been to work on local plantations and some as far away as Koitaki (D.D.), but at the moment only a small percentage are away working -- mostly inside the boundaries of this Sub-District. See heading 'Labour' this report.

Only a few minor troubles were brought to the notice of the patrol and these were settled without aid of the Courts.

No Co-Ops exist in the area and 'Village Councils' are not being contemplated as yet. These people are not sufficiently advanced to manage their own affairs. Generally speaking the WAWONGA area is in good shape and the people showed interest in all matters put to them. They also have a keen desire for progress.

Customs etc.

At PAPAKI No.1 the people were making preparations for the 'SOVAI-I' Ceremony of the OROKAIVA peoples. After making some inquiries regarding the Ceremony, the officials invited me to witness it. To do this I returned on the 9th. & 10th. July. It was a most remarkable business and a separate report together with plan of village has been prepared and is being sent under separate cover as soon as completed.

Village Officials.

Vill Constables JOHN of WAIROBILA and PENUNU of MANGUBE proved most outstanding and gave every assistance. The former, using his head, prevented the spread of an epidemic of severe diarrhoea, by closing the roads on either side of his village. He also sent the people to their garden houses. Stricken himself, he stayed on in the Village and had his wife bring food to him, so that he would have no contact with his fellow villagers. This is a commendable performance.

Village Constable MAROVI, was given a 'dressing down' for not reporting the epidemic sickness at EMO.

All officials were helpful. There has been no deaths or resignations since last visit.

All the village policemen were advised that new uniforms were now available and that there pay would be given them the first week in July.

Villages.

For the most part, these have been rebuilt since the last patrol's visit. Some are in the process of being rebuilt.

They have followed instructions carefully and the villages follow the plan suggested to them, -- houses surrounding a rectangular, grass covered, recreation ~~area~~ area. Due regard has been paid to proper spacing between the houses and the clearing of bush from the back of them. Flowers, coloured shrubs and useful trees are being planted and the whole 'set-up' is a vast improvement on the old type of village.

Villages.
contd.

The people, themselves, are most keen about these new villages and on two occasions the patrol was asked to make an order for people to keep their pigs from frequenting the village ~~xxxxx~~ place and causing havoc among the plants and to the grass plots. Latrines have been provided and I should say, from the appearance of tracks leading to them, being used. All water supplies are obtained from swift, flowing mountain streams - adjacent to the village site. Main patrol roads pass through or nearby all villages visited.

Housing.

These are also on the improve. The new houses have walls of plaited bamboo (SERO) or rough heavy planks (adzed by hand). The roofs are mostly made up of overlapping leaves of the small bamboo plant, but others are made of grass and sago palm leaf. The bamboo leaf is not satisfactory as it is flimsy and soon dries out. This causes it to rot quickly and it has to be replaced at short intervals. However, it is most plentiful and is therefore popular. All houses are strongly constructed and built up off the ground on piles. Considering the old houses in these mountain places -- sapling walls and floors -- these new ones are much superior and I am sure that the people are realising that fact.

Rest Houses. In good condition and sufficient for patrol needs. They are situated at ILIMO, ASISI, ANCARA, WAIKIBILA, MANUGUBE, IJARO, AWOMA-9 and KOVIO. -- convenient walking distances apart.

Agriculture. Food supplies were plentiful on this patrol. Great quantities being brought to each Rest House, for sale. The staple crop in the OROKAIVA villages visited, is TARO but in the WAWONGA, it is yam with sweet potato running second. YAM houses, to store the maturing produce, are a feature of every village in the WAWONGA area. These are some forty feet long; built up on piles 4'6" to 5' in height. The structures have sapling walls and floors; are closed in at both ends and roofed with the leaf of the sago palm ('BIRA'). They are airy, dry and dark inside. Garden areas are extensive and well tended. For the most part they are situated on the high slopes of the mountains, above the Villages. Bananas, corn, sugar cane and pumpkins are planted in these areas as well as the staples. MANUGUBE has a small village plantation of some forty rubber trees -- not so good. The trunks are fungus covered and the grove is not kept clean. Nothing was advised regarding this and the village is too far away for possible factory treatment of the latex. Betel-palm groves are popular and many. At every village these palms were planted in and about the village-place -- 30 - 100 palms were common. Coconuts are in evidence but the nut is small and does not provide much in the way of food. Mostly the nuts are no bigger than a baseball. The people are interested in rice growing and asked for seed. It is possible that this crop would be successful and seed was promised -- as an experiment. They also asked for tea plants -- having heard of the plots in the Higaturu Sub-District -- but nothing was promised in this direction although altitude and climate should be suitable. Pigs are plentiful and large -- mostly of the wild pig variety. Fowls are kept but not eaten. The feathers being much sought after for headdresses.

Roads and
Bridges.

All were well kept and tended. However, in the mountain stretches they could be of a better grade. Still, they are good considering the terrain.

There is a very stiff climb from ANGASA to WAIROBILA, but valley opens out at this point and the going becomes easier, although there are some steep pinches. The track follows the contours of the hills from WAIROBILA to KOVIO. A track leads from a point below WAIROBILA to ENJOBA and the MANAKALASI area (Nigaturu Sub-District).

From AWOMA-C, it is possible to go to BARIJA in the TUFU Sub-District and then onto the coast and TUFU Station.

There is a track from a point below KOVIO to KAGI in the KOIARI area (Central District) but this is steep and arduous. From KOVIO, itself, there is a route to RIGO also in Central District.

The journey from KOVIO to RIGO would take approx. five days. The people do not use it and there is no definite information available regarding this track; but, I should imagine, the going would be very, very rough.

Some Australian Soldiers used this route when cut off by the Japanese on the 'Kokoda Trail' near Wairopi and a party of Americans came this way from Rigo in the early days of the invasion of Papua. It was to have been developed but the Japanese retreat to Buna was swift and the project was abandoned.

Native
Labour.

There has been one recruiting trip to the WAWONGA during 1948-1949 -- Mr. Paget of Koitake Plantations Ltd. It was not very successful. These people, are willing to work but prefer their own locality -- Kokoda Sub-District.

A census taken, this patrol, showed forty three (43) adults absent working. Thirty two males and one female accompanying husband are employed in this Sub-District on Mamba group of plantations (Niensle Bros.), the Government plantation Kokoda and with District Services road construction (Three in the latter case). Ten are absent in other Districts.

Education.

There are three children absent from their villages in the WAWONGA. They are staying at the Anglican Mission School at E-VO Creek, -- some two to three days walk from their area.

On outward journey, the Native Mission teacher at E-VO complained to the patrol that the WAWONGA people were not sending their children to school. This is understandable considering the distance to be travelled, but as a matter of interest the parents were queried regarding the matter. The reply was that only the OKOKAIVA dialect was taught at E-VO (and very little else) and they had no desire to learn that dialect. They want 'English' if anything. The language problem is a difficult one in this Sub-District. Among 4000 to 5000 Natives there are five dialects.

CHIREMA	--	approx. 1500 people	"	(FU-IUGI dialect. Now being catered for by R.C. Faith from OKORGE.
BIAGE	--	approx. 500	"	BIAGE dialect.
WAWONGA	--	approx. 800	"	WAWONGA dialect.
OKOKAIVA	--	approx. 2000	"	Two dialects. (WAIROPI and KOKODA.) These are similar but one has a 'heavier' sound.

MOTU is being used as the general medium at the Kokoda Admin. School, but the missions stick to the main dialect of the District and this is OKOKAIVA -- which itself has a lot of variations -- and their teaching is in this medium. As previous reports have shown the E-VO Mission school is in charge of a Native Mission Teacher, assisted by two 'helpers' who do not rate the name of 'teacher'. The Teacher's education is so poor that he can hardly write or read English himself. It is believed that he received most of his instruction since the war. There are 389 pupils attending this Mission School and from various visits I should appear that the primary teacher is religiously instructed.

Mission Activity.

The Anglican Mission have one church and school situated at B-VO. This is visited on rare occasions by the clergyman, stationed at IBIVITA, in the Higatura Sub-District.

Carriers.

These were readily forthcoming. Twenty were used daily -- the loads being broken down owing to Mountainous country traversed. Salt and tobacco were preferred as payment although they were given the opportunity to have cash. Total manhours were 400 -- some of the journey being accomplished by jeep and trailer.

Census.

A census was taken in all WAWOCHA villages and the new census books issued. Statistics were entered in the back of these and copies have been recorded on the Patrol jacket of this report. Although old books were in existence -- issued in October 1947 -- no statistics had been entered in them and they were actually a list of names only. Besides this they contained many inaccuracies -- for instance the book for the village of KOVIO listed thirty five names and yet the people living here were well over that figure and in a seventy seven (77) people were recorded by the writer of this report. One or two other villages showed similar discrepancies. With regard to KOVIO. In the absence of statistics from previous census books, it was most difficult to find out if there had been any deaths during the previous twelve months and although officials stoutly maintained there had been none, the writer feels that this is incorrect. The repetition of the one name among these villages also makes a check for deaths difficult.

Note. Remarks on 'Health' and 'Royal Papuan Constabulary' are attached on separate sheets.

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

Patrol Report No. 5/48-9. WAWONGA AREA, KOKODA, SUB-DISTRICT N.D.

HEALTH.

The principal object of the patrol was to check on the reports of dysentery in the WAWONGA areas. None was found but it would appear that a severe form of diarrhoea had swept through SIKRATA and had affected some of the people at WAIBOMILA. There were five deaths in SIKRATA mostly among the old people and the very young. The people claim that three of these deaths occurred after the MHO, sent from Higaturu, had left when sickness first made its appearance, and left. It is alleged that he left despite the fact that some people were still suffering from the complaint. Two men in this village were recovering from this sickness. They were emaciated in appearance and very weak. Treatments were given them and on the return journey there had been a big improvement in the condition of these patients. It was also found that some sort of epidemic had visited MHO. From accounts of the symptoms it would appear to have been pneumonic in nature. This caused some six deaths. MHO was the only village affected. Some had recovered from the epidemic sickness and although weak were quickly regaining their health.

The patrol made very sure, before leaving the area, that no further outbreak need be feared. Apart from the above, the general health was good. Treatments for sores, burns, and colds were given and some twenty people, ~~more~~ suffering from yaws and ulcers were advised to go to the Native hospital at Kokoda. It is gratifying to note that sixteen of these people arrived at Kokoda within a week of the Patrol's return to the Station. Hygiene precautions are being taken throughout all villages - latrines and rubbish pits are being used. It was noticeable that sickness has occurred where people are in the process of changing over to newly constructed villages.

The Native Mission teacher at E-VO was advised to build more latrines for the school children. Since the matter was mentioned in my monthly reports -- one latrine has been commenced, and was far from completion. There are 389 school children attending E-VO and one latrine is not considered enough so it was recommended that two for either sex should be constructed. Apart from the school children large numbers of villagers are in the habit of attending Church each Sunday and each Wednesday for religious instruction, so that it is essential that at least four latrines be built at this spot. (This subject was mentioned to Rev. B. Hand during a recent visit to Kokoda and he is in agreement with me. He has promised to take the matter up with those concerned.)

5

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

MIGRATIONS

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Patrol Report No.6/48-49. WAWONGA Area, Kokoda Sub-District, N.D..

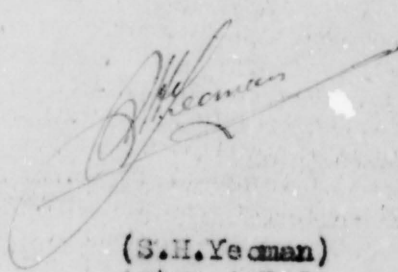
Royal Papuan Constabulary.

The patrol was accompanied throughout this trip by the following members of Royal Papuan Constabulary.

Reg. No.3982 1/Cpl. TIRODA
Reg. No.6027 Const. AIVE.

These two men performed their duties efficiently and there was no cause for complaint.

It was their first visit to the area traversed.


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