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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: Northern

STATION: Popondetta

VOLUME No: 5

ACCESSION No: 496

1954 - 1955

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS NORTHERN DISTRICT 1954/55

POPONDETTA

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Pop 1-54/55	D.J.Hook	GONA, DAWARI, HUHURINDI, ASIGI and IWABUIA Census Divisions
" 2-54/55	M.M.Pember	BUNA, ORO BAY, and POPONDETTA Census Divisions
" 3-54/55	P.F.Sebire	HIGATURU MANAGALASI and portion SAIHO Census Division
" 4-54/55	M.M.Pember	SANGARA, SAIHO and TOGAHAU Census Divisions
" 5-54/55	C.J.Normoyle	HUHURINDI, AISIGI, IWABUIA and GONA Census Divisions
" 6-54/55	C.J.Normoyle	POPONDETTA, BUNA and ORO BAY Census Divisions
" 7-54/55	P.F.Sebire	SANGARA, SAIHO and TOGAHAU Census Divisions
Special Report	D.J.Hook	HUHURINDI and GONA
" "	C.P.Jensen-Muir	SASAMBATA and MANAGALASI

Pepondetta  
northern District

P/R 1 of 54/55

D. G. Cook.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: DS.30/1-1

Northern District,  
Sub-District Office,  
POPONDETTA.

10th September, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1954/55.  
HIGATURU.

Patrol Personnel:

Europeans - Mr. D.J. Hook, C.P.O.

Natives - L/Cpl. ANGEL. )  
Const. TUBANE. ) R.P. &  
Const. KOKOIPA. ) H.G.C.  
Const. JOMEKI. )  
Const. BIRU. )

Interpreter BRIAN.  
H.M.O. JOEL.

Area Patrolled:

GOMA, DAWARI, KUHURINDI, ASIGI  
and IWABULA Census Sub-Division.

Duration of Patrol:

2/8/'54 - 1/9/'54.

No. of Days:

34.

Last Patrol by D.D.S. & H.A.:

10/2/'54 - 11/3/'54.

Did Medical Assistant  
Accompany Y:

No.

Map Reference:

Map attached.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census Revision.
2. General Administration.
3. Medical Check.

(2).

PATROL DIARY.

Monday, 2nd August, 1954.

Carriers and police departed from POPONDETTA 9.30 am. Self and interpreter left on bicycles at 10 am. Arrived AHORA village 11 am. Census and village inspected during afternoon. Petty complaints heard. Camped.

Tuesday, 3rd August, 1954.

Half an hour's walk to BRUNU village this morning. Census checked and village inspected, then a further quarter of an hour's walk to inspect KENDATA village. Returned to AHORA 2 pm. At 3.10. departed for HAMBURATA arriving 4.15. Camped.

Wednesday, 4th August, 1954.

Checked census of HAMBURATA village this morning and inspected village. Inspected HAUGATA village and heard disputes during afternoon. One (1) case of sorcery dispatched to POPONDETTA for trial. Camped.

Thursday, 5th August, 1954.

Departed from HAMBURATA 7.45 am. passed through HAUGATA 8.5 am., then along a new track to HORAU, arriving 9.5 am. From here a twenty minutes walk brought the patrol to the HUHURU rest house. Checked census of HUHURU and BARADARI villages on arrival. Walked to HORAU and checked census and inspected village, then on for 20 minutes to SPHANI and checked census. Returned to HUHURU rest house 4.15 pm. Camped.

Friday, 6th August, 1954.

A one hour walk to BARADARI to inspect hamlet. Interpreter JACOB returned with sick to POPONDETTA early this morning. Settled minor complaints, and cases for court action dispatched to POPONDETTA. Relief interpreter BRIAN arrived late this evening.

Saturday, 7th August, 1954.

Left HUHURU village at 7.45 am. arriving at EHU 9.20 am., and inspected village. Proceeded on to SEMORO rest house, arriving 10 am., inspected village on arrival. Checked census of EHU and SEMORO during afternoon and settled petty complaints. Talk with villagers in rest house during evening. Camped.

Sunday, 8th August, 1954.

Rest day observed.

(3).

Monday, 9th August, 1954.

Departed SENGORO 7.10.am, reached OIRE 8.10.am, checked census and inspected village. Then proceeded to ONDAHARI and inspected village, then a further 20 minutes walk on to GAREFA, which was inspected and then proceeded for 25 minutes to ONGOHO rest house. Checked census of ONGOHO and all surrounding hamlets on arrival. Arbitrated in a big land dispute during afternoon. Talked with villagers in rest house during the evening. Camped.

Tuesday, 10th August, 1954.

Walked to inspect IVISUSU village this morning. Returned to rest house and then moved on for 1½ hours to IWORE village. Checked census on arrival and had talk with village people during evening. Camped.

Wednesday, 11th August, 1954.

Settled minor complaints, and wrote up new village book to replace old tattered one. During the afternoon walked to HUO and WARU hamlets, inspecting both. Returned and inspected I ORE village.

Thursday, 12th August, 1954.

A half hour walk to KAHARI village. Checked census of KAHARI and surrounding hamlets on arrival. After lunch inspected KAHARI and then HOUJETA villages. Settled petty disputes in rest house on return. Camped.

Friday, 13th August, 1954.

Left KAHARI, passed through and inspected MANIBIDA, JAJAU 11, JAJAU 1 and AJASI, then on to ONGOHO where the carriers were changed. Move on for GIRIGIRITA arriving about 11.am. Checked census and inspected GIRIGIRITA and IDJESNETA during afternoon. Heard complaints and dispatched one case to POPONDETTA for trial in C.N.M. Camped.

Saturday, 14th August, 1954.

Left for SAGBIE at 7.30.am, arriving at 10.5.am. Found a brand new rest house in the village, a veritable mansion. Checked census, inspected village and a medical inspection was held. Talked with villagers in rest house during evening. Camped.

Sunday, 15th August, 1954.

Rest day observed. Wrote up new village book to replace old tattered one.



(4).

Monday, 16th August, 1954.

Left SEGERE at 7.40.am. and arrived DEUNIA at 10.30.am after a walk through swamp. Checked census during afternoon, also village and medical inspections held. Discussion with villagers in rest house during evening. Camped.

Tuesday, 17th August, 1954.

Departed from DEUNIA 8.40.am by canoe down the KUMUSI, arriving at DOAI'IA 10.10am. Checked census and inspected village during afternoon. Heard petty disputes, and had discussion with villagers in rest house during the evening. Camped.

Wednesday, 18th August, 1954.

Left DOAI'IA at 7.35.am, down the KUMUSI arriving at GANANA 9.25.am, where census was checked and village inspected. Then on downstream to BATARI arriving 9.45.am. Checked census here and inspected village. Settled a few minor complaints. Then continued journey down the KUMUSI, reaching the coast 2.45.pm. A further half hour walk brought the patrol to KUREBEDA village. A new village house was turned over to the patrol to live in, as the last house was completely destroyed by heavy seas a few weeks previously. Camped.

Thursday, 19th August, 1954.

Checked census and inspected KUREBEDO village, also held medical inspection. Departed for KATUNA 11.50.am, arriving at 1.00pm. Settled petty disputes and had discussion with villagers in rest house this evening. Sandflies terrible. Camped.

Friday, 20th August, 1954.

Census checked for KATUNA village and departed 10.am, arriving at OURE after approximately 2 hours walk. Checked census of OURE during afternoon and inspected village. Medical inspection carried out. Camped.

Saturday, 21st August, 1954.

A ten minutes walk to the OPI river mouth, then 30 minutes upstream by canoe to KOIRA village. A further 20 minutes walk to MOMONGA, where census was checked and village inspected. Then a further 4 hour canoe trip up the OPI river to TODINASI and BARU villages. Census checked, medical inspection and village inspection. Returned to KOIRA 3.20.pm, checked census and inspected village whilst a medical inspection was carried out. Camped.

Sunday, 22nd August, 1954.

Rest day observed.

(5).

Monday, 23rd August, 1954.

Departed upstream by canoe 7.35.am, arrived at old SIABE village 10.30.am. Carriers changed and walked on to AURE village, arriving 11.10.am. Checked census, medical and village inspections held. Camped.

Tuesday, 24th August, 1954.

Left AURE 8.15.am, arriving JITAMI 8.50.am. Village overlooks KOINA lake. A 25 minutes walk to BEKABARI for census and inspection. Returned to rest house. During afternoon checked census and held medical and village inspections. Settled minor complaints. Camped.

Wednesday, 25th August, 1954.

Left JITAMI 7.55.am, and arrived DEWATUTU at 9.5.am. Inspected DEWATUTU and BOTANI on arrival. Checked census for both villages during afternoon. Settled minor disputes. Camped.

Thursday, 26th August, 1954.

Departed 8.20am, arriving at KAINDE rest house at 8.55.am. Census was checked on arrival, inspected village and heard petty complaints during afternoon. Camped.

Friday, 27th August, 1954.

Left KAINDE 7.30.am, arriving at BINDARI at 8.20.am. Medical inspection and census checked on arrival. Inspected village during afternoon and heard petty complaints. Camped.

Saturday, 28th August, 1954.

Left AIVI at 7.20.am along beach to IWAI'IA, arriving at 8.55.am. Medical inspection and census check. Mission school and village inspected during the afternoon. Talk with villagers in rest house during evening. Camped.

Sunday, 29th August, 1954.

Left IWAI'IA 7.40.am by canoe, as the sea was very calm. Arrived ANBASI 11.35.am. From here travelled on foot to JINENA, arrived 12.40.pm. Rested during afternoon. Camped.

(6).

Monday, 30th August, 1954.

Began census of JUREMA, medical and village inspections held. A number of small disputes settled, Administration matters dealt with.

Tuesday, 31st August, 1954.

Departed JUREMA 8.5 am, passed through OURE and changed carriers 8.40, arriving at KATINA AT 11.25. Rested and moved on to KUREREDA arriving at 1.30 pm. Camped.

Wednesday, 1st September, 1954.

Left KUREREDA 7.30 am, arrived BAKUMWARI at 9.45 am. Rev. Wardman and Rev Robin were visiting village at this time. Checked census of KUREREDA on arrival and after lunch a 2 hours trip up the HOMBECA river brought me to MUFUDA village. Census checked and village inspected. Returned to rest house. Camped.

Thursday, 2nd September, 1954.

Left BAKUMWARI 11 am, after inspecting village and settling petty disputes. Arrived GONA village 12.30. After lunch  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour walk to KOROU where census was checked and medical and village inspection conducted. Returned to GONA and checked census of village. Visited Anglican Mission during evening.

Friday, 3rd September, 1954.

Heard complaints and 20 cases dispatched to POPONDETTA for trial. Departed 10.30 am, arriving GOMBE village 11.20. Checked census and medical inspection on arrival, then village inspection. At 3 pm moved on and inspected old GOMBE village. Arrived BASANJA 4 pm, checked census and inspected village, then crossed over bay to KANAUJE where also checked census. Moved on for KILLETON, arriving 7.15 pm. Camped.

Saturday, 4th September, 1954.

Checked census of SURIRAI village and inspected same. Then census check of GARARA village and village inspected. Boarded truck for POPONDETTA 11.20 am. Arrived POPONDETTA 12.10 pm. Reported to the District Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION.

The route taken by this patrol was the reverse to the usual route taken by patrols into the area. By starting inland, it was possible to canoe down the KUMUSI river to the coast, thus almost halving the normal time spent when canoeing upstream.

The weather was very favourable, only three days of light rain being experienced during the whole patrol. The roads were dry, freshly cut and very suitable for bicycle travel in most places. Unfortunately the bicycle broke down after the first fortnight and had to be returned to the station.

Apart from a census check, the patrol was of a routine nature, to follow up and to consolidate the work done by patrol No. 5 of February this year, and deal with routine administration matters.

Approximately 250. miles were travelled in the course of this patrol, covering all villages in an area of about 800. square miles.

RESULTS.

In the five census sub-divisions visited, there was an increase population of 206. persons since the previous census in July 1953. This increase was seen in each census sub-division.

The majority of the population visited, live in large villages along the coast. The inland people of the ASIGI and HUHURIDI groups, live in much smaller villages and only consist of approximately a quarter of the population of the area visited. The people of the GOKA and DAWARI census groups, on the coast, consist of about two thirds of the total population.

The number of able-bodied males employed, both inside and outside the District, has scarcely altered since the previous census. Of the 1,312. able-bodied males 15%. are employed inside the District and the same number outside. There are therefore approximately 23.6% of the total able-bodied males being employed, 11.8% inside the district and those outside accounting for another 11.8%. This means that 7.8% of the able-bodied males in the area are unemployed and yet are not carrying out any profitable work in the village. For this reason there is a great shortage of money in this area.

Only one case of willingly falling to appear for census was experienced. The offender, a woman, was charged at POPURETIA in the C.M.H.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Throughout the patrol no untoward incidents occurred. The attitude of the natives towards the Adminis-tration was very satisfactory. Large Presents of foodstuffs were presented to the patrol and offers of payment for them were not accepted in any cases, in spite of the fact that food is now short in the area. Numerous disputes were brought to the patrol for settlement and the decisions given

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.).

were accepted willingly.

There is still great enthusiasm over the prospects of coffee and cocoa producing. This has naturally led to numerous disputes and its ownership. These land disputes are the main source of much animosity amongst these people and they seem to have very little idea of how to settle them. Where matters of this nature were presented to the patrol, a meeting of all parties concerned was called presided over by the old men and councillors. The problem was then discussed I myself acting as arbitrator.

In this way the majority of these disputes were settled amicably.

At present the matter of coffee or cocoa planting is still at the discussion stage and except in the case of a few individuals, it is likely to remain so for some considerable time. At OROHO there is a large coffee plantation of approximately 30 acres, there are also smaller patches in almost every village in the ASIGI sub-group and some in the HURURIDI area. These patches were planted under the guidance of Mr. Atkinson in pre-war days. A very good yield of coffee was seen but it is at present rotting on the trees. The owners of this coffee were encouraged to make a move towards harvesting this crop and the OROHO people were further encouraged by the fact that the "Gona Co-operative Society" has offered to buy their area of coffee. This offer was previously made in the Paganjita sub-District resulted in the villages concerned starting work on their coffee plantations. It is to be hoped that the same result will eventuate in this case, as the OROHO people have refused to sell.

Along the coastal strip copra is being produced on a communal basis, although shortage of palms is now their main set back. All coastal villages were encouraged to plant more coconuts. Some of the copra produced by the villagers is being sold to the Gona Co-operative Society, whilst that from around AMBASI Village is being purchased by a native trader, MATHEW JIMBORO. He in turn sells it through A.H. Bunting Ltd. of Popondetta.

There are similar native traders at BINDARI and JIMENA Villages, the former being helped by Bunting of Popondetta and the latter by Mr. C.E. Seardi of Asuala Plantation. Neither of these stores are dealing in copra at present, but are merely selling stores such as, tobacco pipes, mats, knives and food materials, which they have purchased at a retail price. The fact that there is very little money in the area and that stores are purchased at retail prices makes the profits made by these stores almost negligible.

An unusual complaint was brought to the patrol at SAGURI Village, it seems to be a matter which concerns the whole area. A deputation of the village men complained, that although they wanted more children, it was made impossible by the fact that their wives were obtaining a contraceptive potion from the old women of

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT).

of the village. The husbands have had an all out drive to remedy this matter but have not had much luck as yet. As there have been five new babies in this village since last year, this matter is not regarded as serious. The husbands were advised to keep more control over their wives.

There are still a fairly large number of young single men desirous of signing on as labourers but as this opening is very limited to ORAKAIWAS, due to their lethargic and unsatisfactory habits as labourers, these men were encouraged to divert their ideas to work on their own land. This if carried out conscientiously, could become more profitable than working as labourers.

Although sufficient food was always available for the patrol, the area visited is going through its lean period. All dances and feasts are now over and the new gardens have been planted up but are not yet bearing. Sage is now being used as a staple diet on the coastal and river villages although some taro is available from what remains of the old gardens.

The natives of the ASIOI group have still not settled into substantial villages. Some of the larger villages are being evacuated and the population are settling in numerous small hamlets along the main track. This movement was discouraged as much as possible, it being explained that these small villages only bring about bare work per head, with regard to compliance with the N.R.O.S. They have also been warned that any negligence on the part of the inhabitants of these small villages to comply with the N.R.O.S. will be dealt with severely and the excuse that there are insufficient people, will not be accepted. In spite of this they still wish to live in these scattered hamlets.

VILLAGES.

Most of the villages seen were set out in a square, the houses surrounding an open area of grass or mud as the case may be. Some Village Constables complained that their attempts to beautify their villages, had been marred by village pigs, which ate the scrub and rooted up the grass area. In these cases it was suggested that all large pigs be kept in the old villages and only small pigs kept in the new villages. It was noticed that the best set out villages, amongst them being, IWAI'LA, BENDARI and GONA, had very few pigs in the villages.

In the majority of villages the worst aspect seemed to be the housing conditions. Very few people will build a new house when their present one becomes dilapidated, unless they have been ordered to do so by a visiting officer. The worst village in this respect was BEKABARI, where the houses were in a shocking state of disrepair. Almost every inhabitant of this village was ordered to build a new house.

Rubbish pits and latrines are now in evidence in every village but they seem to be built, rather to sooth the eye of a patrolling officer, than for any sanitary use.

VILLAGE (Cont).

Some of the coastal villages especially KUREREDA and OURE are suffering from erosion by the sea. Large areas of coconut plantations are now protruding from the sea and during recent storms some village houses were completely destroyed by heavy seas. Both these villages are now moving to slightly higher ground.

As previously mentioned the villages in the ASIGI group are still breaking up into small hamlets, this is most obvious around ONGONO and IVISUSU villages. This movement has been discouraged as much as possible as feelings of animosity have already arisen between these hamlets. The natives here are naturally arrogant and trouble makers having previously been to gaol at the beginning of this year for fighting. This "split up" into small hamlets will, I feel, only increase the bad feeling in this area. Evidence of which is already in existence.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The V.Cs of GONA, BAKUMBARI, SAGERI and AURE seem to be doing a good job and were very helpful to the patrol. Whereas V.C. TOMOBA of GANANA village, who is a fairly recent appointment, is utterly useless. In spite of previous warnings he has made no attempt to improve his village or his attitude towards his work. It is recommended that he be dismissed and ANDEHBA of GANANA village appointed in his stead. V.C. MOSES of GOMBE village is also useless due to his age. A more suitable man for this position is being looked for.

The rise in the V.Cs wages to £3 per annum has supplied the necessary incentive, and an improvement in their work is now evident in the majority of cases.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The only bad area of road experienced throughout the patrol was between SAGERI and DEUNIA. This section runs through swamp and is muddy even during the dry season.

Along the coastal area only small patches of road are maintained as most of the walking is along the beach. The damp sand is firm and walking is easy.

The villages on the KUMUSI and OPI rivers have no roads all travel being done by canoe. In a couple of these villages there were insufficient canoes, making travelling arrangements difficult. In these cases the villagers were ordered to build sufficient canoes for future patrols. They are to regard this work as equivalent to the road maintenance done by the inland villages.

There are ferryman operating at <sup>the</sup> mouth of the OPI, KUMUSI and KAXUNA rivers and one at the bay between KILLERTON and GONA Mission Station. All these men were encountered by the patrol. They seemed to turn up in every village hoping for tobacco, but were surprisingly absent at the river crossings. In two of these cases the patrol had to ferry itself across and in the other cases a "holdup" was experienced whilst waiting for the ferryman to arrive.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. (Cont).

The ferryman's home, was usually set well back conveniently out of ear shot of the crossing, and this fact is used as an excuse for ignoring the yells of those wishing to cross the river. All these men were severely reprimanded and threatened with dismissal if no improvement is forthcoming.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

In each village a medical inspection was carried out, by N.M.O. JOEL in concordance with the census revision. This N.M.O. seems a keen and willing worker and did a very commendable job. He was helped in his work by the fact that he spoke the local language.

Health in the area seemed fairly good, ulcers, yaws, scabies and small sores were the only complaints encountered by the patrol.

There is a Government Aid Post at HUNYURU and a mission one at AMBASI. Both these places seem to be doing a good job in the treatment of small sores but at AMBASI a serious case of suspected dysentery was found. This patient had been kept at the aid post for over a month, in spite of the fact that the medical orderly was aware, that he neither knew the treatment to give her, nor had he sufficient drugs to give her if he had known. The patient was despatched to Saiho hospital.

It was reported that both Aid Posts especially the one at AMBASI, received an influx of patients when news of the patrols approach was heard. These people were seen at the Aid Post and were told to remain there until they were cured and not merely until the patrol had left the area.

There is a large aid post under sister Elliot at GONA. New wards and a theatre have recently been built and it is now capable of accomodating approximately 150 in patients.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

As mentioned previously all villages were going through their lean period at the time of the patrol. The people of the KUMUSI and OPI river villages are living mainly on sago. Their new gardens will be rather late producing as floods and heavy rain destroyed these gardens when they were first planted. The only really fertile soil belonging to the KUMUSI people, except for a few small hills, is that within flood reach, whilst in OPI area the gardens are planted on the steep slopes of hills which suffer from erosion in the event of heavy rain often washing out whole gardens.

The coastal people are now making do with sago and coconuts, as their new gardens will not start producing for a least another few months. Bananas pumpkin sweet potatoes and sugar cane are the only other foods present in any quantity in the area at present.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (Contd).

Copra is being produced in most villages along the coast but in most cases only in small quantities. Buntings of Popondetta is the agent through which the copra is sold, the natives getting from \$3 to \$4 per bag. The shortage of palms is now the main setback to copra producing in this area. The planting up of new coconut groves was encouraged.

Coffee trees in the ASIGI and HURURUNDI areas are bearing but no attempt is being made to harvest this crop, as yet. Much discussion by the villagers concerning starting work on the crop is at present in progress.

No cocoa is at present in existence in this area although there is considerable keenness about the planting of this crop. All these people have been acquainted with the requisites of the Cocoa Ordinance.

A number of Chirian pigs have been purchased and brought into the area. These pigs are of a far more superior quality than any of the local stock, but unfortunately the introduction of these pigs have not had any effect on the village stock. This is due to the fact that all boars in the village are castrated and the sows are serviced by bush boars. Until this custom is stopped it will be impossible to improve the quality of village pigs to any extent.

CO-OPERATIVES.

The only co-operative operating in this area is the "Gona Co-operative Society" this is run under the guidance of Rev. Wardman of the Anglican mission. Many of the natives of the area sell their copra through this Society. Numerous \$5 shares in the Society are also held by the locals.

All natives were advised that at present numerous pseudo-co-operative societies are in the throes of being wound up and that until they receive permission from a co-operative officer, no monies will be collected to form new societies.

EDUCATION.

Eleven mission schools were inspected during the patrol. the largest being at GONA under the supervision of Sister Manly. This is the only school with a European in charge in the area, the other schools being under native teachers, many of them seemingly semi-literate. There are no Administration schools in this area.

The schools are so spaced out that the only children unable to attend school daily, are the children of the KUMUSI river area. All other villages are within easy walking distance of a Mission school. There are approximately 1,000 children attending these schools, although some are not regular attenders.

Inside the post house is a platform where some of the younger men may sit while the post is in progress.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Numerous minor disputes were heard and settled by arbitration, these mainly concerned the payment of debts, disputes over pigs, dogs etc and a few complaints concerning land. The Councillors and old men presided over these hearings, I myself acting as arbitrator. Breaches of the Native Regulation Ordinance were despatched to Fependetta for trial in the C.N.M.

RESTHOUSES.

As instructed by the District Commissioner, payment was given for new rest houses. This payment fluctuated from four to five pounds of trade tobacco according to the quality of the rest house.

At SADERI a veritable mansion has been constructed as the government resthouse. This is one of the best native constructed houses I have come across. There are also excellent resthouses at BAKUMBARI, DEUNIA, DONAI'IA and GOMA villages. All other rest houses were adequate.

CARRIERS.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient carriers, although river travel was made difficult, by there being insufficient canoes in some villages. The people concerned were told to make sufficient canoes before the next patrol.

ANTHROPOLOGY GENERAL.

The time of feasting is now over but an interesting custom concerning feasts was discovered, which should bear reporting.

A feast is not announced and begun by a whole village, but by the feast leader, a type of village chieftain. This man is the most prosperous man in the village, owning the largest gardens and having more pigs and other possessions than his fellow villagers. When this man is satisfied that the time is right for feast, he calls together his family and relatives. They then go into the bush and cut down a tree called PORPOR in the local language. This is then cut into posts and carried carefully into the village where the posts are laid gently on the ground. The other villagers seeing the posts of this tree, then know that the chief has decided that the time for a feast has come. They then all rally around to help build the feast houses. The PORPOR posts are used as the main posts of the house, whilst the rafters are made from PAMBAHA trees. Neither of these timbers can be used for anything except the building of feast houses. The thatching is made from BIRI.

The following day the house being completed the women go to the gardens and collect taro, bananas, yams etc whilst the men build the platforms where the pigs are butchered. Invitations are then sent to all surrounding villages to come to the feast and dance.

Inside the feast house is a platform where some of the younger men may sit while the feast is in progress

ANTHROPOLOGY (Cont'd).

but once up there they may not get down for any reason until night comes. This is as a sign of respect for the men feasting beneath them but as they may have to sit there all day this top platform is usually unoccupied during a feast.

Neither in the feast house, or in any other place may a father-in-law and his son-in-law eat food in each others presence. They may only chew betle nut together.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL - SPECIMENS COLLECTED FOR TERRITORIAL MUSEUM:

**NIL.**

*D.J. Hook*  
Appearance: Always smart, has much pride in his appearance.  
General Ability: A very good patrol man, keen and alert, also a very good

Reg. No. 1561 Const. KUKUFA.

(D.J. Hook)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

**Attached:-**

Report on R.P & N.G.C. personnel accompanying patrol.

Reg. No. 12132 Const. KUKUFA.

*D.J. Hook*  
Appearance: Average.  
General Ability: An experienced patrol officer, reliable and experienced patrol policeman. He gave a good account of himself.

Reg. No. 5655 Const. BIRI.

*D.J. Hook*  
Appearance: Smart and clean.  
General Ability: A hard worker with more than average intelligence but is inclined to be a "crawler".

(D.J. Hook.)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

(15).

R.P. & H.G.C. REPORT.

Reg. No. 7301 L/Cpl. ANGEL.

Discipline: Very Good.

Appearance: Smart and clean.

General Ability: An excellent N.C.O. Very reliable with a good control over his men.

Reg. No. 7102 Const. LOMEKI.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Always smart, has much pride in his appearance.

General Ability: A very good patrol man, keen and alert, also a very good huntsman.

Reg. No. 1661 Const. KOKOFA.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Average.

General Ability: An experienced patrol man with a great sense of humour. The life of the party.

Reg. No. 62332, Const. TUMANE.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Average.

General Ability: A reliable and experienced patrol policeman. He gave a good account of himself.

Reg. No. 6655 Const. BIRU.

Discipline: Very good.

Appearance: Smart and clean.

General Ability: A hard worker with more than average intelligence but is inclined to be a "crawler".

*D.J. Hook.*

(D.J. HOOK.)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: DS.30/1-1-371.

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

23rd September, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT POPONDETTA No.1 of 1954/55

by  
Mr. D.J. HOOK, C.P.O.

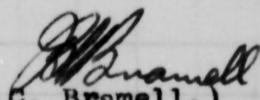
The Patrol undertaken by Mr. Hook was one of a routine nature incorporated with census revision. Advantage was taken of the dry season to visit all the people in the five census groups; it is a hopeless task during the wet.

It does not appear that the supposed use of contraceptives by the womenfolk has been detrimental to the natural increase of the population. An increase of 4% is considered quite fair over the past 12 months. Migrations have taken place within the census sub-divisions, and births well outnumber deaths within the area.

The matter of V.C. replacements will again be followed up on the next patrol. Unfortunately the recommended replacement of the GANANA V.C. must be left in obeyance. ANDEMBA has now accepted employment outside the District.

Mr. Hook has furnished a well set out Report and has shown himself quite observant during his tour of inspection. His reports continue to improve and his understanding of the natives becomes more apparent.

I will be pleased to see the day when Mr. Hook receives his appointment as Magistrate for Native Matters.

  
(J.B.C. Bramell.)  
District Commissioner. N.D.

YEAR 1954

SUMMARY

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outs. de District		Govt.		Mission			MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F				M	F	
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45			10-16		16-45			10-16		16-45		
MUMURINDI	Sub. Div.	12	9			1	1			1		1	1	4		1		18	21	14	17	16	6	16		1		7	2	53	209	54	152	9	152	141	131	225	177	782
ASIGI	"	13	15			1	2	3					3	6				46	35	17	25	16	5	16	2			6	1	66	112	47	160	23	160	179	138	209	172	737
WABUNA	"	5	5					1					5					15	16	4	8	6	5	6	5			11	8	28	91	24	69	5	69	62	51	90	79	333
DAWI	"	43	43	2		4	4	7	2	1			14	12		2		19			29	13	75	2	4			31	12	180	436	143	373	29	373	409	373	409	18	18
GONA	"	37	30			1	2	1	2	1			9	6				37	56	34	39	57	45	41	12	10	1	40	14	138	384	97	350	21	350	335	306	354	574	1612
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>		110	104	2		6	8	12	5	2	2		1	27	33	3		135	126	64	89	154	74	154	21	15	1	95	37	465	1312	365	1164	87	1164	1119	999	1280	1204	5213







YEAR 1954

IWABUIA CENSUS SUB DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	16-45	10-13	16-45	M	F				M	F	M	F
																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M
DEVUNIA	16.5.54	1												1		3	5	1	1	3	1	4			10	7	7	35	8	24	1	24	5	12	8	24	24	94	
DUNWALIA	17.5.54	1															2	3	2	1	1				1	4	21	3	15	1	15	4	1	9	6	21	16	57	
GANANA	18.5.54	2														1	3	1	2					1		1	3	4	4		4	4	9	4	5	5	7	22	
BIZABI	18.5.54	1	1											2		5	2	1	1	1		3					8	13	2	6		6	5	2	15	15	11	7	52
KUREBEDA	19.5.54		4											2		6	6		1	2	1	1	1				8	29	7	20	3	20	4	7	22	17	29	25	98
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>		5	5											5		15	16	4	8	6	5	6	5			11	8	28	91	24	69	5	69	62	51	90	79	323	

YEAR 1954

DAWARI CENSUS SUB DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F								
																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F						
KATUNA	20.8.54	9	6										2	1		1	3	7	7	8							8	3	21	36	13	36	36	4	7	41	36	26	38	174		
OURE	20.8.54	2	3												3	4			2	1	5							2		17	17	11	17	1	17	5	4	23	21	19	20	93
MOMONGA	21.8.54		2		1								1				4	5		4									5	16	2	16	2	16	4	9	10	9	16	20	59	
BARU	21.8.54		1										1		1		2	5											1	5	1	5	1	5	4	5	3	4	6	5	18	
TODINASI	21.8.54	3	2				1		1						5	5	1				5									5	13	4	16	4	16	5	14	12	11	13	60	
KOIRA	21.8.54	5	3		1	1							3	2			1	2	2	8	1					3		16	5	10	32	4	32	5	35	39	45	46	179			
SIAGE	25.8.54	2	2	1			1						4						1	10					2	1	7	26	8	21		21	5	1	25	18	19	23	99			
AURE	25.8.54	3	3	1			1						2	1	1			2	2	5							12	36	8	25	4	25	3	8	24	25	35	41	132			
BEKABARI	24.8.54	4	2				3	1						1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	35	12	36	2	36	5	44	28	44	42	162			
JITANI	24.8.54												1							1							5	10	8	8	2	8	5	10	6	9	9	35				
DEWAKTU	25.8.54	4		1		1							2	1			7	7	3	15	1		5	2	11	36	12	28	4	28	4	28	4	27	33	29	39	154				
MAINDI	26.8.54	3	2										3				2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	22	7	22	1	22	3	9	21	24	25	29	109		
AMBASI	26.8.54	2	5				2						1		1	5	1	3	3	1	8			6	4	14	37	11	29	1	29	5	5	38	31	38	37	166				
BINDARI	27.8.54	3	3												1	7	4	1	3	2							16	36	23	35	4	35	5	6	45	48	38	41	168			
IWALIA	28.8.54	1	5				1									1	3	1	3	2	3	1		3		3	12	33	11	25	1	25	4	8	27	28	28	28	123			
JINENA	30.8.54	6			1	1										2	4	1	3	2							4	21	8	19	4	19	4	22	17	21	26	88				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		43	43	2		4	4	7	2	1			14	12	2	19			29	13	75	2	4	31	12	160	436	143	378	29	373	409	373	409	412	1819						

YEAR 1954

GONA. CENSUS SUB DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—1375/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F	
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F			
BAKUMBARI	1-9-54	6	3						1				1	1																			148		
FUEUDA	1-9-54	3	5					1	1									1	1	9	5							4							133
KUROU	2-9-54	4	1										1			1	2	7	7	1					8	8	7	40	10	29	4	29	4	147	
GONA	2-9-54	7	6										1			2	2	2	23	12	4	1	3	1	7	5	18	37	20	55	2	55	4	273	
BEPORO	3-9-54	4	8					1					2	1			23	27	1	8	3	13	2	1	14	1	36	98	22	78	3	78	4	377	
BASABVA	3-9-54	6	1						1	1			1	1			3	21	20	14	6	3	2			1	4	24	4	19	1	19	5	55	
KANAUJE	3-9-54	1	2										1			3	8	5	6			1	3	3	1	7	13	8	21	2	21	4	53		
SURIBAI	4-9-54	2	1										1			9	9	1	1	1	3	2					3	15	5	13	1	13	4	61	
GARARA	4-9-54	4	3										2	2			1	5	4	4	25	16	11	5	2	5	29	76	14	74	4	74	5	305	
GRAND TOTAL		37	30						1	2	1	2	1			37	56	34	39	87	45	41	12	10	1	40	14	138	304	97	350	21	350		1612

Popondetta  
Northern District

P/R 2 of 54/55

M. M. Pember.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

14th September, 1954.

File: 30/1/1

Sub-District Office,  
POPONDETTA, N.D.

25th October, 1954.

**The District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.**

PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 54/55.

Patrol Personnel:

European - M.M. Pember, P.O.

Natives - Interpreter  
R.P. & N.G.C. - 4  
N.M.O. - 1

Area Patrolled:

BUNA, ORO BAY and POPONDETTA  
Census Sub-Divisions.

Durations:

14/9/1954 to 1/10/1954.  
7/10/1954 to 11/10/1954.

No. of Days:

22

Last Patrol by D.D. & M.A

Patrol No. 8 of 53/54.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Map References:

BUNA Revised 2nd Edition and  
Northern District Census Group Map.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census Revision.
2. General Administration.

PATROL DIARY.

14th September, 1954.

1100 hours. Departed Popondetta per jeep.  
Picked up carriers at JEGERATA village.  
Proceeded to JONITA village. Inspected.  
Proceeded to HONOTA village.  
1200 hours. Census and inspection.  
1700 hours. Proceeded to INONDA Rest House.  
Discussion with village officials during evening.

15th September, 1954.

0800 hours. Census INONDA villages.  
Inspection.  
1430 hours. Inspection Airstrip and Girua River.  
Payment of villagers for work on INONDA Airstrip. Courts and discussion with village officials.

16th September, 1954.

0800 hours. Census MOCOU village.  
0945 hours. Proceeded to WAUTA village.  
1300 hours. Census and inspection DOBUNURU and WAUTA. Census and inspection HORANDA and URIO villages. Discussion with village officials.

17th September, 1954.

0830 hours. To PEROMBATA. Inspection.  
Proceeded to ANGO.  
1430 hours. Census and inspection ANGO village.

18th September, 1954.

0800 hours. To SINEMI village. Census and inspection SINEMI, KENDATA and HONDAGAPATARI villages. Courts and discussions.  
1630 hours. Proceeded to BARISARI Rest House.

19th September, 1954.

Stood down BARISARI. Revision Census Books.

20th September, 1954.

0800 hours. Census and inspection BARISARI and NAHAHINDA.  
1100 hours. To HANAU village. Inspection and Census.  
1450 hours. To BORO. Inspection BORO.  
1730 hours. Arrived EMBI.

21st September, 1954.

0800 hours. Census EMBI and BORO villages.  
Inspection EMBI.  
1150 hours. Proceeded to HANAKIRO village via WARISOTA Plantation.  
1430 hours. Census and inspection HANAKIRO.  
Courts and discussion with village officials in evening.

22nd September, 1954.

0800 hours. Census PEROMBATA hamlet.  
0930 hours. Proceeded to KOPORE village.  
Inspection.  
1100 hours. Proceeded to ERORO Mission.  
Lunch at Mission. Talk to students.  
Proceeded Base "B" ORO BAY. Discussion with Mr. Stuart, Mr. Grey and Mr. Cann (Dept. of Works.). Back to BABERADA Rest House.

23rd September, 1954.

0800 hours. Courts.  
0930 hours. Census KOPORE, BAISEGA and NATUTU villages. Census BABERADA village. Discussion with village officials in evening.

24th September, 1954.

Courts.  
0900 hours. Proceeded to BEAMA village. Inspection of Prep. school. Census BEAMA village. Inspection and discussion.  
1530 hours. Proceeded to BABERADA via "Base B", ORO BAY. Discussion in evening.

25th September, 1954.

Courts. Inspection of BABERADA, BAISEGA and NATUTU.  
1200 hours. Proceeded to EMBOGO and DOMBADA. Discussion with village officials.

26th September, 1954.

Stand down. Revision Census Nooks.

27th September, 1954.

0800 hours. Census EMBOGO and DOMBADA. Inspection of villages.  
1730 hours. To ORO BAY. Discussion with Mr. D. Marsh, ADO Tufi (en route Tufi).

28th September, 1954.

1015 hours. Proceeded by canoe to SOENA. Discussion with Mr. George Nightingale, representative Disposals Company.

29th September, 1954.

0800 hours. Census and inspection of SOENA and GARURU villages at GARURU Rest House.  
1130 hours. Proceeded to BORIO and HARIKO villages. Census and inspection. Land dispute between BORIO and SIREMI village settled. Discussion with village officials.

30th September, 1954.

0800 hours. Proceeded BUNA via JIROPA Plantation. Census and inspection BUNA. Discussion with village officials in evening.

1st October, 1954.

0800 hours. Proceeded to SANANANDA village. Census and inspection.  
1100 hours. Proceeded to KILLERTON, there by truck to POPONDETTA. Reported to District Commissioner.

2nd October to 6th October at POPONDETTA.

7th October, 1954.

0800 hours. Proceeded by jeep to KAPURA and GEWOTO villages. Census and inspection. Census and inspection of SOPUTA. Census and inspection PUEMO and HIHONTA.  
1730 hours. Returned to POPONDETTA.

8th October, 1954.

0800 hours. Proceeded by jeep to MONGE village. Census and inspection. By foot to inspect new hamlet site. Census and inspection of

8th October, 1954.  
(cont.)

of HUVIVI.  
1700 hours. Returned to POPONDETTA.

9th October, 1954.

0800 hours. Proceeded by jeep to JEGERATA and JONITA village. Census and inspection.  
1300 hours. Returned to POPONDETTA.

10th October, 1954.

Stand down.

11th October, 1954.

0800 hours. Proceeded by jeep to DOBUDURU. Census and inspection. Census and inspection HAU, HOPA and KAKANDETTA villages.  
1730 hours. Returned to POPONDETTA.

#### RATILIA AFFAIRS

The native situation is satisfactory and the attitude of the people to the government remains good. However, in the villages namely KHEBATA and HANAKIRO the people are reluctant to attend Aidposts for medical treatment. The Aidposts are in reasonable walking distances from the villages.

#### END OF PATROL.

Numerous small disputes (some very trivial) were brought to the patrol and settled by arbitration. The disputes were of a minor nature and involved domestic troubles and small debts.

It was noticed in all small debt disputes that the debtors settled with the complainants on the spot and indeed most of the debtors had the money in their hands during the discussions. One gathered the impression that the creditors had been threatening to bring the matter to the attention of the patrol and that the debtors had waited until the patrol arrived to see if they would carry out their threat.

The people of the AJORA and NEWA villages, which were situated in the black area of Mt. Lexington now wish to return to their former sites. These people evacuated to INORNA village after the eruption and settled there. Permission was granted.

The fear of sorcery was very much in evidence during the discussions following their request to move back to their former sites. Sorcery came into every discussion held following a request for permission for a new village site, formation of a hamlet, or migrations of families to other villages - this fear of sorcery appears to be the underlying reason for such moves.

The village of HANAKIRO formed in 1951 is breaking up. Some wish to go back into the HIRORORAPAKA'S RIDGE and form a hamlet called RANUBAKA. Permission was granted. Land disputes and fear of sorcery appear to be the reasons for this move.

The village of HOSOR on the main road between POPONDETTA and HAINO is also splitting up. A new hamlet called HOSOR has been formed across the AIBORA RIVER. The general labourers from HOSOR village employed on the beach crossing have erected their houses on the labour camp site near the crossing.

A dispute between the BORIO and SIBEMI people concerning the fishing rights in the BORIO creek was settled by arbitration.

The people of the area patrolled have a lot of faith in the government's adjudication and arbitration of disputes.



PATROL REPORT NO.2 of 1954/55.

INTRODUCTION:

This census patrol followed up a routine patrol conducted by Mr. Q. Anthony, P.O. during May.1954. The area has received considerable attention over the past year by patrols and short visits by Patrol Officers, and a general improvement was noticed in most villages, particularly in housing and village standards.

The patrol had a good reception in all villages. The weather was excellent throughout the duration of the patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The native situation is satisfactory and the attitude of the people to the government remains good. However, in two villages namely KENDATA and HANAKIRO the people are reluctant to attend Aidposts for medical attention. The Aidposts are in reasonable walking distances from the villages.

Numerous small disputes (some very trivial) were brought to the patrol and settled by arbitration. The disputes were of a minor nature and involved domestic troubles and small debts.

It was noticed in all small debt disputes that the debtors settled with the complainants on the spot and indeed most of the debtors had the money in their hands during the discussions. One gathered the impression that the creditors had been threatening to bring the matter to the attention of the patrol and that the debtors had waited until the patrol arrived to see if they would carry out their threat.

The people of the AJORA and SEWA villages, which were situated in the blast area of Mt. Lamington now wish to return to their former sites. These people evacuated to INONDA village after the eruption and settled there. Permission was granted.

The fear of Sorcery was very much in evidence during the discussions following their request to move back to their former sites. Sorcery came into every discussion held following a request for permission for a new village site, formation of a hamlet, or migrations of families to other villages - this fear of sorcery appears to be the underlying reason for such moves.

The village of HANAKIRO formed in 1951 is breaking up. Some wish to go back into the HYDROGRAPHER'S RANGE and form a hamlet called PEROMBATA. Permission was granted. Land disputes and fear of sorcery appear to be the reasons for this move.

The village of MONGE on the main road between POPONDETTA and SAIHO is also splitting up. A new hamlet called GARASA has been formed across the AMBOGA RIVER. The general labourers from MONGE village employed on the Double crossing have erected their houses on the labour camp site near the crossing.

A dispute between the BORIO and SIREMI people concerning the fishing rights in the BORIO creek was settled by arbitration.

The people of the area patrolled have a lot of faith in the government's adjudication and arbitration of disputes.

## VILLAGES:

The improvement in housing and village standards is still on the up-grade with the exception of SIREMI and SOPUTA villages. The housing situation in most villages is adequate and it was noticed in some villages that a certain amount of pride was being taken in the erection of houses and improvement of village sites. The village of BARISARI is an excellent example of what these people can do if the instructions of Patrol Officers are carried out. In this village, the people were instructed by the previous patrol to drain their village site - excellent drains have been dug and no doubt the site will be much drier during the wet season. The villages of BUSEGA and BABERADA near EEJRO MISSION show a rising trend in the standard of housing and sanitation. The village of KOPORE is still of a good standard as also is BUNA village.

However, throughout the patrol there were signs of hurried preparation for the patrol, particularly in regard to roads and village sites - it would appear that the general idea of the people is that grass should only be cut just before a patrol arrives in the area. The village officials were strongly advised to keep clean all roads and village sites at all times.

The village of DOBUDURU near WAUTA village was in a most unsatisfactory state. The people wish to move to another site as they consider that recent deaths in the village are attributed to sorcery. Their lack of interest in the village was very evident and they were advised to hold a meeting re a new site and report their decision to the District Office. There is talk of some people of DOBUDURU migrating to BORO village near the RMBI Airstrip and some are considering amalgamating with the nearby village of WAUTA.

The villages of the POPONDETTA census sub-division, which are situated on the KILLERTON-POPONDETTA-SAIHO road remain in good order. Their close proximity to the road and POPONDETTA makes possible frequent visits by D.D.S staff by jeep. The village of SOPUTA however is still an exception and the people have been advised to take more pride in their village.

Instructions left in the Village Book by the previous patrol were well carried out by most villages - offenders against these instructions were prosecuted accordingly (see Law and Justice).

## VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Village Officials on the whole are satisfactory. It was noticed that village standards were often a reflection on the Village Officials' enthusiasm (or lack of) and attitude towards their jobs. The people of this district have either a positive or negative attitude to the regulations laid down by the administration. Orders are taken as "talk nothing" (negative reaction) or "talk something" (positive reaction) and carried out accordingly - there is no half way mark. They respect and carry out the orders of a strong official or leader.

The Village Constable of BARISARI village still suggests the idea that village officials come to POPONDETTA on a certain day each month to report on village affairs and discuss village welfare and progress (see Patrol Report No.2 of 1953/54).

One day a month could be set aside at POPONDETTA for a meeting of Village Officials and elementary instructions on

Administration and Laws pertaining to the N.R.O. could be given by a member of the D.D.S. & N.A Staff.

The course in Advanced Social Studies conducted by The District Education Officer, at Popondetta to a selected group of GARARA natives, was well attended. This course covered elementary law, administration and social studies. It is admitted that the course was conducted in English and that the intelligence of the students was rather high. The District Education Officer is very pleased about the group's attitude to the course and states that the knowledge and understanding of the Administration Policy gained by the group will be of great value to the natives and Administration.

A more elementary course than the above could be given to the Village Officials of nearby areas over a period of months and instead of a written examination, which is planned for the D.E.O's course - an oral examination could be given. This oral examination would give some indication as to how the course was received and understood. The results may prove interesting - it would certainly do no harm.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The old army roads throughout the ORO BAY area although in disrepair are still suitable for vehicular traffic. The road linking ORO BAY with POPONDETTA via SOPUTA CROSSING, DOBUDURU and EMBI is good, however, the SOPUTA CROSSING across the GIRUA RIVER and the SAMBOGA RIVER crossing are the only obstacles.

An alternative crossing of the GIRUA RIVER near the INONDA Airstrip was inspected during the patrol. The river at this point could be forded in the dry season - the river bed is firmer with ample supplies of stone available. The old jeep track through URURU MISSION and HOHOTA could be repaired or a new road could be constructed from POPONDETTA to the GIRUA RIVER (near the INONDA Airstrip). This road could be surveyed so that the grass plains across the route could be utilised - narrow belts of timber separating the grass plains would then only have to be cut through to join up the grass plains, and the task of constructing the road would be simplified. Perhaps a longer route will result but a more practical one to construct than a direct and shorter route through large tracts of timber and rough country.

The SAMBOGA CROSSING would still be an obstacle but this river would be comparatively much easier to bridge, being much narrower and deeper than the GIRUA RIVER.

The EMBOGO RIVER has a vehicle punt manned by Administration ferrymen and the EMBI RIVER and ERORO CREEK are included in the Dept. of Works project in ORO BAY. The project of the Dept. of Works, ORO BAY, is progressing slowly - lack of materials being responsible. The project will connect ORO BAY with the EMBI Airstrip, WHICH IS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

#### HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

A native medical orderly accompanied the patrol and all the people were inspected. Health throughout the area was good. However, at KENDATA village, quite a few people with tropical ulcers were sent to the government Aid Post at BUNA for treatment. At HANAHIRO, several people were sent to the ERORO MISSION hospital for treatment of abscesses and tropical ulcers. Government Aid Posts at BUNA and INONDA are doing a good job and the people were encouraged to attend them for treatment of minor

illnesses.

The ERORO Anglican Mission hospital, St. Margaret's, staffed by Dr. Briggs and Sister Henderson caters for the health of the villages around ORO BAY.

#### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE:

Food was not plentiful in the area patrolled as the gardens of their staple diet, Taro, are just finishing. Food supplies are however adequate. The villages along the coast are now relying on their sage resources to tide them over the lean season. Towards the inland areas, there are still supplies of Sweet Potato, bananas, coconuts, pumpkin, yams, native cabbage, maize and paw-paw available besides their sage.

Monge village which is the furthestest village inland of the area patrolled and of a higher altitude than the other villages, still have Taro yet to be harvested.

The present gardens of Taro will be ready for harvesting in January of next year.

The people of the coastal areas were advised to plant suitable crops to tide them over the lean seasons. Crops such as all-season bananas, yams and taitu as suggested by the District Commissioner, Mr. Bramell, in his covering letter with Patrol Report No.2 of 1953/54 would be practical. Ample supplies of yam and taitu seeds could be purchased through the A.D.O. of the Trobriand Islands - these people are always seeking markets for their garden produce.

No seeds from D.A.S.F. were available for distribution to the villages. The writer advised the people of the villages around POPONDETTA that the European residents were anxious to purchase their garden produce. The idea of cash-cropping was explained to these villagers and it was thought that, if seeds were distributed, a regular market for their garden produce could be established at POPONDETTA. The European residents would certainly appreciate it.

The writer was surprised by the apathy of the coastal natives in their copra production in comparison with the natives of the MILNE BAY District. Very little copra is produced, Coconuts are a regular feature in their diet so the people were advised to plant more coconuts, both for copra production and food. There seemed to be comparatively few palms in the area. The advantages of coconut plantations were explained to the people especially with regard to copra production in the Co-operative field of enterprise.

Villages in the ORO BAY area were also advised to plant coconuts along the roads of their areas. These would provide shade along the roads, which are very hot to walk along and also be potential sources of food and copra. It was suggested to the people that the village officials allot sections of the road to the men of the village for cleaning and then each man could then plant coconuts along his section. Road maintenance could then be combined with coconut production. As each man cleaned his section of the road, he could also cultivate his coconuts. There would be no land disputes involved as the roads are village roads. If any land bordering the road was purchased by European enterprise the trees could be purchased with the land. The roads would be permanently marked and the trees would certainly enhance the rather dull flat uninteresting tracts of kunai.

The coconut grove project commenced by the BARISARI people is still going ahead slowly, about five acres have been

cleared and planted. Several small groves are being planted along the beach between SOENA and BORIO villages.

Coffee plantations are very popular and most villages and old groves are receiving more attention than usual. The interest in coffee is increasing in the whole area. New trees are being planted in practically all villages - some on a commercial basis, others by individual and family projects.

Cocoa plantations are also being registered in the area and considerable interest is being shown in cocoa as a cash crop.

Very small quantities of rice are being planted - the people have lost interest in rice, mainly due to the difficulty encountered in hulling the rice. The people of BEAMA are still complaining that a rice huller promised by the Administration (pre Mt. Lamington) has not arrived. Hand hullers in the village may prove an incentive to rice production. Drums of unhulled rice were inspected at BORIO village but no effort has been made by the people to approach the Administration or the mission re the hulling of this rice. The writer has the impression that their interest in rice is very superficial and the unhulled rice is something of interest to show the Patrol Officers and complain about the hulling - no doubt if hand hullers were supplied - a request would be made for someone to turn the handle.

#### EDUCATION:

The Anglican Mission has schools staffed by Europeans at ERORO and URURU. Native mission teachers staff schools at BARISARI, INOMDA, UMBI, MONGE and BUMA. Students from these schools may finish off their education at DOGURA or St. Martyrs College at AGENHAMBO.

Apart from the mechanical training received at URURU in the maintenance of the mission vehicles and the farm school near URURU, no manual training is given by the missions. All schools are reasonably well attended.

The Government Central school at POPONDETTA caters for higher education.

#### LAW AND JUSTICE:

Courts under the jurisdiction of the Court for Native Matters were held throughout the patrol. One stealing case, European versus native was forwarded to the Court for Petty Sessions at POPONDETTA.

Regulation No. 71(a)	Convicted and Sentenced	1
Regulation No. 71(c)	Convicted and Sentenced	1
Regulation No. 78(1)	Convicted and sentenced	1
Regulation No. 101(4)	Convicted and Sentenced	11
Regulation No. 101(8)	Convicted and Sentenced	1
Regulation No. 101(9)	Convicted and Sentenced	3
Regulation No. 101(a)	Convicted and Sentenced	3
Regulation No. 115(2)	Convicted and Sentenced	1

Total 22

Many small disputes were settled by arbitration.

ORO BAY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION:

NOTU Linguistic Area: An increase in the census figures of this sub-division of 41 is a result of a higher birth rate totalling 40 and a few migrations from the census sub-division of BUNA. The death rate is slightly lower. Several new names were recorded at BEAMU - a family had evaded census since 1951 (see Law and Justice).

POPONDETTA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION:

Increase of 29 due mainly to migrations and natural increase, 39 births against 19 deaths.

BUNA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION:

The census figures for this sub-division show an increase of 43 in the total. The village of INONDA includes hamlets of people who were evacuated from the Mt. Lamington blast area and who are in the process of moving back to their former sites. These people will still be included in this sub-division.

Unfortunately the people of BOFU village, who were included in the 1953/54 census in INONDA village, had returned to their former site in the HYDROGRAPHER RANGES. They believed that they were to be censused there by the MANAGALASI patrol. Census figures were obtained by the MANAGALASI patrol No.3 of 1954/55 and included in the report as no former figures were available. The village of BOFU and the new village to be formed by the AJORA, SEWA and HIRIGU people on the road between INONDA and BOFU will now be included in the ORO BAY patrol.

ORO BAY, POPONDETTA and BUNA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION:

The total has increased by 113 males and females. The death-rate total has decreased.

MISSIONS:

The Anglican Mission is the only mission operating in this area - the influence of this mission is very strong.

REST HOUSES:

With the exception of the SIREMI and DOMBADA rest houses - rest houses throughout the area patrolled were satisfactory. The people of BABERADA village were advised to erect a Rest House out of native materials - the patrol stayed in an old Sydney Williams hut, which is used for meetings and dancing.

The people of MONGE village are visited by Sister Gilbert, Infant Welfare, who is doing a very solid job. It was suggested to them that a shelter be erected in the village so that Sister Gilbert could utilise it instead of a native house during inclement weather. They have no Rest House to maintain. The shelter which could be of a Rotunda type would be used solely by Sister Gilbert and visiting Administration personnell.

CARRIERS:

Satisfactory and no trouble.

CO-OPERATIVES:

The GONA Co-operative Society is the only society registered in the area patrolled and extends its activities to the village of BUNA and surrounding villages. This society intends to register as Cocoa growers. The society has reserved tracts of grassland between BUNA and ANGO for its own use - they have been influenced to do this by the interest being shown in the Kenaf industry.

The people of the ORO BAY area are rather wary of co-operatives because of their last unsuccessful venture. However, if a permanent co-operative officer was stationed in the district - then interest would no doubt be fostered. Their attitude towards hard work would have to be changed. The patrol stressed the importance of hard work needed in co-operatives.

In the POPONDETTA CENSUS Sub-Division, coffee is worked on a commercial basis. Several books were inspected and advice given on simple book-keeping. The proceeds from the coffee are distributed according to the work done - the book-keeper keeps a roll book and payment is effected accordingly.

To hasten the wind-up of the old co-operatives a Co-operative Officer should be stationed in the district.

All co-operative ventures were advised to be shelved until a co-operative officer is permanently stationed in the district.

The behavior of the police on this patrol was excellent and a credit to the POPONDETTA detachment.

*M.M. Pember*  
.....  
(M.M. PEMBER.)  
PATROL OFFICER.

*M.M. Pember*  
.....  
M. M. PEMBER.  
PATROL OFFICER.

R.P. & N.G.C. REPORT. GUINEA.

File: DS.30/1-1-313.

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

9th September, 1954.

Reg. No. 6398. L/Cpl. GADIA:

Very intelligent N.C.O. - speaks English rather well. Interested in Administration Policy and a great asset to the patrol. Very willing.

ORO BAY PATROL No. 2/54-52.

Reg. No. 3190. Const. OPEU:

Steady and reliable, a good solid constable..

Reg. No. 5066. Const. TOTIEMBO:

A good constable - cheerful and willing worker.

Reg. No. 6271. Const. DEORU:

Steady and reliable, a good constable.

The behaviour of the police on this patrol was excellent and a credit to the POPONDETTA detachment.

*M. M. Pember*  
M. M. PEMBER.  
PATROL OFFICER.

(J.B.C. Brantell.)  
District Commissioner, N. D.



COPY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File:DS.30/1-1-333.

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

9th September, 1954.

Mr. M.M. Pember, P.O.  
POPONDETTA.

ORO BAY PATROL No.2/54-55.

As previously mentioned, you should time the above Patrol to commence on Tuesday 14th September, 1954.

The patrol will take the form of general inspection, administration and census revision, which will include all those villages visited by Mr. P. O. Anthony, during his patrol No.8/53/54. While in the area attention will be given to the following matters:-

- (1). Enquiry into the activities regards Disposal Work being undertaken by A.H. Bunting Ltd., who have the salvage right to that area from the MUSA river to the KUMUSI and 15 miles inland. You have perused the relevant correspondence from the Chairman, War Surplus Materials Board, regards this subject.
- (2). Inspect EMBI Airstrip as to its cleanliness.
- (3). Make yourself acquainted with the European population in the area, which consists of members of the Anglican Mission, ERORO, Mr. Stuart and Works personnell at ORO BAY, also Mr. Grey at WARISOTA plantation.
- (4). Pay 40 natives £60, i.e. 30/- each, who were responsible for the cleaning of INONDA airstrip, earlier in the year. The names of these people may be obtained from previous vouchers held in the Sub-District Office.

Select 4 Police and an Interpreter to accompany you, and arrange with the Medical Officer to supply a N.M.O. for the Patrol.

Please submit a list of items you require from the Government Store for my approval, as early as possible.

The weather is now favourable, and I expect that you should have a pleasant trip.

(J.B.C. Bramell.)  
District Commissioner. N. D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: DS. 30-1-1-637.

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.  
11th November, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT POP. No. 2-54/55.

Mr. Pember's Report discloses a most favourable state of affairs in the ORO Bay area, and indicates a distinct improvement since the last patrol, 5 months ago. Personally, I feel that these people still require strict Administration supervision if their living standards are to be bettered. This must of course be linked with an understanding of their problems and their outlook in the commercial world, such as, cash cropping.

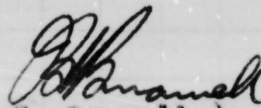
A very good suggestion has been put forward by Mr. Pember regards furthering the knowledge of V.Cs in their official duties. The course given to selected members of the GARARA group was thought most successful, although only 50% passed in the written examinations. The examination paper is attached.

The planting of coconuts to provide shade along village roads is most sound. Should this be done on Administration land, where large areas have been alienated, it would lead to problems in the future and is not recommended.

As pointed out, there is no real display of enthusiasm towards the planting of rice. I do not consider the small rice huller highly successful, nor have I seen one operate for any length of time. They break up the grain, and soon become unserviceable due to incorrect adjustment by the operators. A powered huller capable of handling approximately 1 ton of rice per day has been installed at Popondetta for native use.

The importance of an Officer of the Co-operative Section to visit this District cannot be overstressed. It appears that shortage of staff prevents this, and after waiting for 18 months it has been decided to attend to the winding up of pseudo co-operatives in conjunction with patrolling if possible.

Mr. Pember's Report is well presented, and includes the main topics of interest in the area covered by the Patrol.

  
(J.B.C. Bramell.)  
District Commissioner, N.D.

## VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year... 1954 .....

Govt. P.N. St.—4391/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M+F				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M		F			
																		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	M	F	M	F	M	F								
BUNA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION:																																						
INONDA	15.9.54	2	2											4	2	1	2		6			4			28	45	10	31	3	18	4.1	39	27	46	44	166		
HOMOTA	14.9.54	1	2												1	2	7	8	3	1	2			1			4	31	11	22	4	22	3.6	11	20	31	25	94
MOSOU	16.9.54													1	1	1	1	3		1						7	7	2	6	1	5	3.0	8	3	9	8	29	
LAUTA	16.9.54	1					1							2	3	5	2			1						11	26	7	23	1	14	3.9	23	18	27	25	94	
DOBUDURU	16.9.54	2	1											1	3	1	4	1	2	3						2	19	2	10		8	4.3	12	10	15	11	51	
HORANDA	16.9.54		1													6	3	1		3						4	17	2	10		7	3.5	10	6	16	10	45	
NRIO	16.9.54	2												1		2	1									9	10	2	10		6	5.0	20	8	10	11	49	
HENAHAMBAI	17.9.54	3	1																							5	14	1	11		8	4.4	11	8	18	14	51	
ANSO	17.9.54	2	3											1		1	2	1	2							2	9	1	11		6	4.1	9	9	8	13	41	
PEROMBATA	17.9.54		1											1		1	1	1								2	15	3	13		14	2.8	4	9	16	17	46	
SIREMI	18.9.54	2	2	1			1							1		1	1		1							7	25	5	20	1	15	3.8	17	22	28	24	92	
KENDATA	18.9.54	1	3											1					3	1	4	1			7	18	3	14		9	4.2	21	13	19	17	79		
HONDAGAPATAR	18.9.54		1											1				1								5	7	1	9		6	3.6	12	5	12	11	41	
BARISAAI	20.9.54	3	2											1	1	1	5	5	1	3			4			15	47	12	38	3	35	4.3	39	34	45	42	168	
NAHIHINDA	20.9.54	1	3											1		2	1	3	1				2	1			8	16	4	13		12	4.3	13	15	17	16	65
HANAU	20.9.54	4	5											1	1	17	16	2	3	3	1	1			12	32	8	26	3	24	5.0	35	35	30	32	140		
EMBI	21.9.54	1	2											1	1	4	8	5	2	1	3					6	22	3	21	1	15	4.0	16	10	22	23	75	
BORO	21.9.54		3											1		2	11	7	1	5						13	3	9		6	4.0	8	9	12	16	51		

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year..... 1954 .....

Govt. Print.—4391/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL										
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F									
HANAKIRO	22.9.54	1	3													1	7	10	8			3						5	38	6	30	3	28	3.9	22	29	31	55	128				
GARURU	28.9.54	1														2	2	10	10	1		3		2				5	11	3	6	1	6	4.0	6	8	7	7	34				
BOAEO	29.9.54		1													1			4			1						3	13	2	10	1	6	3.7	4	6	9	13	37				
HAAIKO	29.9.54	3	2													1		1				1						5	16	4	15	1	13	4.0	15	15	17	19	68				
BUNA	30.9.54	8	3	2												2	3			3	5	1	9	3	5	5		22	46	8	46	5	46	4.5	47	36	50	56	217				
SANANANDA	1.10.54	1	3															2		1	3	1	3	1	2	1		2		12	20	6	20	3	17	4.0	21	17	21	23	89		
<b>TOTAL</b>		39	44	3												19	22			45	55	53	64	38	4	52	4	11		18		186	556	119	457	34	364		423	372	516	512	1950
BOFU	30.10.54	4	2													1	1			2	1	1	2	4	2			2	2	17	1	12	1	13	3	6	5	20	13	57			
<b>ADDED TOTAL</b>		43	46	3												20	23			45	57	53	65	39	6	56	6	11		20	2	186	573	120	469	35	377		429	377	536	525	2007

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1954.....

Govt. Pr. No.—4391/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 (th.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F					
<b>POPONDETTA CENSUS SUB DIVISIONS</b>																																							
KAPURAKA	7.10.54	1	2													2	3			2	2			1		7	5	4	15	2	14	6	40	5	6	4	10	52	
GEWOTO	7.10.54	1	2														1	3	1	1			1		5	6	4	13	4	12	13	46	13	7	14	13	61		
SOPUTA	7.10.54																4	4	1						8	2	6	19	2	11	1	9	4	6	15	12	51		
HIMONTA	7.10.54														1			2	3	2					3	4	6	15	3	9	8	50	10	5	11	7	46		
PUHEMO	7.10.54	2	2	1											3	4			2		5	1			2	1	12	33	7	19	2	20	50	27	25	27	22	110	
HUVINI	8.10.54	4														1		1	2		10				3		4	40	6	29	25	46	25	28	31	34	133		
MONGE	8.10.54	1	4					1								1			8		4						11	38	10	29	1	27	47	24	32	31	34	133	
DOBUDNAU	11.10.54	1	1																			1					5	19	4	13	4	8	6	13	10	20	15	59	
KAKENDETTA	11.10.54		2					1									2	3			7	2					4	22	4	17	1	18	45	14	17	15	18	71	
HOPA	11.10.54	2	1																1	2					1		6	25	2	18	1	12	43	15	12	25	18	74	
HAU	7.10.54	1	1														2	2			2	1					4	13	3	13	1	12	56	4	17	10	13	54	
JEGERATA	9.10.54	4	7													2											14	71	11	61	2	57	40	55	50	71	66	247	
<b>TOTAL</b>		17	22	1		3									4	6	21	27	6	17	36	5	25		2		29	18	80	223	60	205	9	223	218	245	282	261	1091

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954

Govt. Pr. No. — 4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults				
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M		F	M	F
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M		F	M	F
<u>ORO BAY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION:</u>																																						
BABERABA	23.9.54	3	2														2	1	2	3	2	2	3		15	32	12	28	1	35	4.0	28	33	30	43	144		
BUSEGA	24.9.54	3	3							1	1						3	4	3	5	8	1	9	4	1		19	37	14	32	1	32	5.0	45	32	28	37	169
KOPORE	23.9.54	1	2						1								1	1	2	1	4				3	26	4	25	2	20	3.9	15	20	24	27	90		
BEAMA	24.9.54	8	2														4	3	2	5		1			18	40	13	40	5	38	4.2	50	32	38	51	179		
DOMBADA	27.9.54	5	1								2								3	8	2	1	1		18	40	13	37	2	30	5.0	41	34	39	49	175		
EMBORA	27.9.54	6	4								1	1					3	1	2	4	2		5		19	44	16	38	5	36	4.5	52	39	43	45	190		
<b>TOTAL</b>		26	14						1		4	2			10	12	6	13	29	1	20	4	5	13	92	219	72	200	16	191		231	190	202	252	947		



Popondetta  
Northern District

P/R 3 of 54/55

P.F. Sebire.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub District Office,  
POPONDETTA N.D.  
15th November 1954

The District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA

PATROL REPORT NO. 3. POPONDETTA 54/55.

**Personnel:-**

<b>Europeans:-</b>	P.F. Sebire a/ADO
	A. Matthews Med. Asst. III
<b>Natives:-</b>	✓ Cpl JIKI RPNGC
	Const. ABOLA "
	" MANA "
	" MAVARI "
	MMO OGOMEY PHD
	" RUSSEY "

Interpreters BRIAN & NEMENI

**Area Patrolled:-** Higaturu Managiasi; Portion Saino Group.

**Duration:-** 13/10/54 - 2/11/54

**No. of Days** 21

**Last Patrol:-**

DD&NA February 1954

PHD " "

**Map References:-** Northern District Patrol Maps.

**Objects of Patrol:-** Census, Medical Inspection,  
General Administration.

DIARY.13th October 1954:-

Departed Popondetta at 12 noon, by truck for SAIHO. At SAIHO heard numerous minor complaints.

14th October:-

Departed SAIHO by truck, with the addition of Mr. A. Matthews PhD and two Native Medical Underlies, via villages of AWALA, BINDOTA, SIVI to SASAMBATA. Rain on arrival delayed inspection of people and villages. People of KONGOHAMBO and village inspected.

15th October:-

Inspection of villages and people of TOROGOTA, SASAMBATA and DOVE. Heavy rain in afternoon; hearing minor complaints. Discussion with village officials and people re move of some of the people back to their pre Mt Lamington eruption areas. Visit to SASAMBATA Mission in evening.

16th October:-

Departed SASAMBATA Rest House for HAMBARATA; Medical inspection; a few sores to SASAMBATA for treatment. Dept. HAMBARATA, crossing AMBALA Creek and number of small hills to SAIROPE. Walking time 2 hrs 30 min. Inspection of villages of Maujeta and Sairope. Medical inspection delayed due to absence of a number of children and later due to heavy rain.

17th October:-

Sunday; Medical inspection of people of the area after end of morning service at the SAIROPE Mission. Health good; hearing complaints; discussion with people re move of old PUTEMO section of village back to pre eruption site.

18 October:-

One CNM case. Two prisoners to Popondetta. Dept. SAIROPE at 8.15 hrs. Good road through old PUTEMO village to SIREWA River; track following volcanic debris strewn bed of river up stream for half hour to the crossing; to MATANURU village at 12.35 pm. Census and Medical inspection of MATANURU (ASAFA). Largest number of sores per head of population seen yet.

Diary, (cont).19th October:-

Leaving gear at MATANURU rest house visited ENJORO village. Census and medical inspection unsatisfactory as number reported to be absent in WAWANGA. These later found hiding in the bush and to have numerous sores. Returned to MATANURU last part of journey in heavy rain. Walking time 1.30 hrs. each way. Rain continued all night.

20th October:-

Rain ceased early in morning but carriers from DIAPA village reported MAWAMA River too flooded to cross. Remained in village giving medical treatment to patients who will be sent to SAIHO hospital and GORA Aid post. Minor disputes heard.

21st October:-

River reported normal; some patients to SAIHO some to accompany patrol to GORA and receive treatment en route. Dept. MATANURU R/H at 7.25am; MAWAMA River 8.15; following northern bed of river over volcanic debris to new DIAPA village. Census and medical. Still following river up to only crossing, just above junction with EDAU Creek then steep climb up to GORABUNA, reached at 1.15pm. Walking time 4.15 hrs. Rain in afternoon.

22 October:-

At GORABUNA. Census and medical inspection. Few small sores, one bad case malnutrition to Infant Welfare SAIHO. Inspection of village and heard minor complaints.

23 October:-

Dept. GORABUNA 7.50 am. Track running down spur then steep descent to ENA (MAWAMA) River crossing at 10.55am. via villages of KERVOJA, KERO, GORA Mission to GORA Rest House. Travelling time 2 hr. 30 min. Census and inspection of KOVOJAY KERO & GORA. Health good. Inspection of GORA Aid Post.

24th October:-

Sunday. Patrol rested. After end of Mission service discussion with people re amalgamation of KERO and KOVOJA villages. Hearing of disputes.

Diary (cont).25th October:-

Dept. GORA R/H 7.50am; crossing and recrossing winding ENA River, last at 9.15am; up series of rises to estimated 5.000ft. long descent down a series of spurs arriving at NATANGGA at 12.12 pm. Census and medical of KIARA and HOWAJA and a portion of NATANGGA but line had to be discontinued because of intense cold after afternoon rain.

26th October:-

Census and medical of NATANGGA and ENJORO. Skin complaints numerous but few sores. Many disputes heard, some from over the TUFU boundary. Two GMM cases.

27th October:-

Dept. NATANGGA via KIARA, ABUA, HOWAJI, BODIMI, ARAHAU hamlets to UMBUWORO. Travelling time 2 hrs 30min. Census and medical of UMBUWORO and GORISA. Good attendance on recorded names but information received re number hidden in bush and officials and relatives sent to bring them in.

28th October:-

Hearing number of complaints. 13 people missed by previous census patrols brought in for recording and inspection. Included one gangosa and two tropical ulcer sufferers. Visit to GORISA.

29th October:-

Departed UMBUWORO to NATANGGA. Another census evader brought in. Minor complaints and one GMM case. Dance by people of surrounding hamlets given at night.

30th October:-

NATANGGA to GORA; travelling time 2.45hrs. Number of patients brought back to GORA Aid Post.

31st October:-

Steep but short climb to ridge then very steep descent to BOFU Creek. BOFU village reached after 2½ hours travelling time. Census of BOFU and hamlets.

1st November:-

Patrol rested, washing gear etc. Numerous discussions with officials and people re movement of various village units, at present living at INONDA, back to pre eruption areas.

Diary (cont)2nd November:-

Dept. BOFU via hamlets of SARAPA, EURU (old site of KOROGOMBATA) and mainly along the bed of the GIRUA river, past the INONDA turnoff and turning on to the old road to old HOHOTA village. (Walking time 4hrs 30min) then by truck and jeep to Popondetta. Reported to District Commissioner.

END OF DIARYIntroduction:-

The original intention of the patrol was for a census check and general administration patrol through the HIGATURU MANAGLASI census sub division but when it was known that Mr. A. Matthews, from PHD SAIHO would be able to accompany the patrol it was decided to also do a thorough inspection and medical check of the large populations of the SASAMBATA and SAIROPE areas. These are normally only overnight stops on the MANAGLASI patrol and are in the SAIHO census group, to be patrolled later this month. It was later found that extensive litigation in these groups would have delayed the patrol anyway.

The proximity of the wet season did not hamper patrol movement or activity as much as was expected, but it was found that travelling after midday at this time of the year usually resulted in a walk in pouring rain. Both the MAWAMA and GIRUA rivers provide serious obstruction after rain but the fall is very fast.

Topography and People:-

The area traversed consists of the foothills on the western, southern and eastern slopes of the Mt. Lamington mountain system. SASAMBATA and SAIROPE are on the western side and belong to the Oraka'va. the country here is more undulating than the steep slopes and spurs of the MANAGLASI area. This centres round the MAWAMA River (higher up known as the ENA) and quite a high ridge separating this river from the MUSA River system.

The people of the MANAGLASI area are also divided by

this ridge into two distinct groups; the Mawama River villages from MATANURU-GORABUNA-GORA and the NATANGGA-UMBUWORO group who actually belong to the upper MUSA River area. There is a language difference between the two, the other language being usually understood but not spoken. The language of the latter group is similar to that of the KOKODA WAWANGA and extends down into the TUFU sub district and out towards PONGANI. The MAWAMA group seem to be an isolated pocket and although they have little in common with their Orakaiva neighbours they are much more like them in appearance than the more heavily built, flatter nosed people of NATANGGA-UMBUWORO. GORABUNA appears to be more of a border-line community.

It may be due to the higher altitude (Unfortunately no altimeter was available for the patrol but judged heights are used) but the NATANGGA-UMBUWORO people seem far more energetic than the MAWAMA group and while there is usually a reported food shortage in the latter, large areas of both new and bearing gardens and new, well-built villages gave evidence of NATANGGA-UMBUWORO industry. Soil difference does not seem to be responsible for the garden difference.

The MANAGLASI was not much affected by the Mt. Lamington eruption. Some gardens were spoilt by falls of pumice and most of the area then looked as if it had been finely gravelled.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

Going by the comments of previous patrols there appears to be a steady improvement going on in the MANAGLASI. The establishing of a Government Aid Post at GORA and a Mission School at the same place; a Government Aid Post at TAHAMA and a Mission school at GOROWA (the last two being just over the TUFU sub district boundary) have partially filled the needs expressed in earlier reports. Such graphic descriptions as 'crawling with yaws' no longer apply to NATANGGA, which on this trip yielded only a few small sores and were reported by the resident Native Medical Orderly at GORA as being fairly regular visitors for treatment.

An unfortunate tendency in the area is the attitude of the returned labourer; as usual they return to the village satisfied to rest on their laurels as the local boy who made good'.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

As the majority of the able bodied male population have been away to work at one time or another this attitude has become too general and is wearing a bit thin with some of the older men, many of them being ex-labourers. The young dandies in their Port Moresby finery are most surprised when the parents of eligible girls prefer the appeal of the well-stocked yam garden and the herd of pigs. The older, more settled men are the only ones being married and the old husband-young wife matches often finish in adultery courts.

There is a brighter side however and frequently the returned labour people have observed and absorbed quite a number of good ideas while outside the area and have returned with ideas for village improvement. There is not the opposition from the older men, as is so frequently the case in such communities, because a number of them have also been away at some time.

CENSUS:-

Attendance at census check of recorded names was very good, but 20 people not previously recorded were found in the area. Only one village, ENJORO, attempted to hide the whereabouts of people recorded in the village register. Most of these were suffering from sores. The new names were disclosed mainly as 'pay back' for some wrong done by the person, who had previously hidden them, to the informer.

In a total population of 1604 there were 66 births recorded as against 56 deaths (24 under 13). As the last patrol passed through the area in February of this year it is possible that some pregnancies, not noticeable then, may have resulted in children who died or in miscarriages. Similarly a number of non recorded, elderly people may have died. There have been no large outbreaks of sickness in the area since the influenza reported by last census patrol (October 1953).

Officers doing routine or medical patrols (ie. non-census) could greatly assist in the compilation of infant mortality figures

CENSUS (cont)

by making a note of pregnancies, births and deaths on a separate sheet of paper, placed in the village register and also refrain from writing such details directly in the book. This latter practice, prior to the visits of Mr. Anthony and Mr. Hook to the area, has resulted in old books being an almost indecipherable mess and the next census patrol to the area should take enough village registers to provide a new book for each village, with the exception of GORISA village, which was provided with a new book by Mr. Anthony (October 53).

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VILLAGES:-

The majority of the villages in the Managlasí were in very good condition. New UMBUWORO is still up to the fine standard reported by the last patrol, as are the surrounding hamlets; GORISA having quite good housing, but lack of trees coupled with bare earth does not enhance a new village. DIAPA's new site, straight up a sharp rise from the Mawama River, is still pretty bare but has a number of new cocopalms planted and is progressing well. This village is due to expand, an extra 37 are breaking away from old GORABUNA village and building at DIAPA because it is "too big a climb from the gardens to GORABUNA". Plenty of good garden ground is available close to the new site.

The building of smaller hamlets such as ARAPORO and BODIM and others may result in less living in earth floored garden houses, as I fear is far too common by the people from some of the larger villages, such as UMBUWORO, at present. This isolated garden dwelling may be of some advantage in times of epidemics, as experienced last year, but as the people usually congregate to cry over the recently dead, such isolated living would only make mass medical treatment more difficult. The small hamlet consisting of about 8 - 10 houses, closer to the people's garden areas appears much more practicable in this area. By the accumulation of gear, pig nets, spears and other implements it appears that NATANGGA is one of the larger villages that is 'lived in'.



VILLAGES (cont)

The houses, well suited to the cool afternoons, and cold nights, are usually sago-leaf thatched (patching being done with the more easily obtained bamboo leaf.). The roof is not pitched very steeply and comes well down over the veranda so that an adult is only able to sit upright at the veranda edge. Walls are of large sheets of bark, adzed planks (laid as overlapping weatherboards) or sago frond stalk. There are heating fires inside the rooms of each house with reed racks suspended above for the smoking of such foods as pandanus nut and pork. House flooring is black palm.

ORAKAIVA VILLAGES:- In the Orakaiva areas visited during this patrol; SASAMBATA, SAIROPE, BOFU; the main reason for the intended break up of the six large village communities formed after the Mt. Lamington eruption, is the shortage of gardening ground close to these artificial units. The generosity, that prompted the people originally living in these areas to give village and garden sites to the refugees, has become a bit close fisted with the years and now that the refugee section is in need of new ground for their type of shifting agriculture, constant bickering can be the only result. Many people have already started gardens in the old areas and there is now a move to form villages in the old areas, where this is possible, or on land in the area to which they have some tribal right. The fear of the volcano is still there but the move is to sites not directly affected by the blast. Superstition about returning to a spot where so many died would bar blast sites. Some of the units will be rather small if they do not combine; in the BOFU group of these villages hamlets only 57 remain out of three villages that lost ~~all~~ and were not in the blast area.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

There are some very good Village Constables in the MANAGIASI but a number of them are getting too old for the job and, although there are some younger VCs who show promise they are still

VILLAGE OFFICIALS(cont)

stand a bit too much in awe of the older men in the community. The new VC. DUAN of HOWAJA village is the best of the younger men and has received excellent grounding in his duties from the aged but still active VC. CORARI (ex Sgt Armed Constabulary) of NATANGGA village. The NATANGGA-HOWAJA people are the best regulated group in the area. The new VC. HEREVARA of the GORA-BOROHJOJA line has done a good job in BOROHJOJA hamlet but GORA still lags and gives indication of being little more than a stopping place during patrol or other social occasions.

In the UMBUWORO-GORISA group 18 people were discovered that had avoided previous census/patrols. In the process of obtaining information about these people a web of intrigue, spread all through this group of hamlets, was discovered: The wrong and pay back; threat and counter-threat system was more pronounced than encountered so far. Threat of exposure over the concealment of these people to previous patrols may have been hampering the activities of the officials of these villages for some time, and, in the case of VC GUMUSI there has been falling off in his personal reports over the last couple of years. It is hoped that the recording of these names and the subsequent prosecutions over 'attempting to conceal from census' may have cleared the air a bit and the next patrol will not find such a strained atmosphere as first greeted our patrol.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Mr. A. Matthews, Med. Asst. III, from PHD and two Native Medical Orderlies accompanied the patrol and a large amount of medical work was carried out on the trip. Bad cases were given initial treatment and sent back to Saiho Hospital; less serious cases were taken with the patrol to GORA Aid Post, receiving treatment en route; some cases, small sores etc, stayed with the patrol until they had received their course of treatment. It was the first time I had seen extensive use of penicillin in the <sup>treatment</sup> case of such travelling cases and the results were very impressive. Two stretcher cases were brought back, both large tropical ulcers on the foot and one boy had a large area of the left ~~side~~ <sup>of his</sup>

HEALTH AND HYGIENE (cont)

side of his face eaten away by gangosa.

The Medical Aid Post at GORA, established in July 53, and in charge of N.M.O. SIMION, PHD. has doing an excellent job in that time and village records show that there has been a sharp decline in the number of sick encountered in the villages. The PHD Aid Post at TAHAMA (run by TUEI and over their boundary) is also doing a good job for the UMBUWORO-GORISA group. Investigations proved that a number of patients had been sent to both of these Aid Posts about the time that news of the patrols visit was heard in the area but even such a last minute effort is better than hiding their sick in the bush. Both NMOs reported that quite a number of patients come in of their own accord, and a number of children are brought in. Lists supplied by GORA and TAHAMA aid posts and by the mission teachers at GORA and GOROWA Mission Schools were of great assistance in tracing absentees from medical inspection.

The worst village, from the health angle, seen in the MANAGLASI was MATANURU, there being more sores per head of the population there than either of us had ever encountered before.

A small number of goiters were seen in the area but they were too scattered to assist in pin pointing any definite locality.

A few cases of malnutrition (children) were sent to SAIHO. one orphan girl, with a fairly definite age of 4 years, was sent to Infant Welfare SAIHO and reported to weigh 15 lbs. on admission. (See photograph attached at end of report) She is reported to be doing very well.

Reported infant mortality in the area is, relatively, very low 0-1 month- 2. 0-1 year 8. (Total population 1604) and for a total birth figure of 66. There were no reported deaths in child birth. These figures are surprising considering that the women go alone to bush houses to bear their children and they are not a well washed community.

The health of the ORAKAIVA area visited is looked after by a hospital and an aid post both run by the Anglican Mission:- SAKAMBATA (European staff) and SAIROPE (Native Staff) and the health in the surrounding areas is very good.

EDUCATIONS

The only schools in the MANAGLASI area are those run by the Anglican Mission at GORA and at GOROWA. 92 boys and 64 girls from the area attend these two schools. GORA was the only one to be visited by this patrol and as both visits were on the week end there was no opportunity to see the school in action. Apart from any scholastic achievement another advantage of the GORA school is that pupils also attend the GORA aid post and their health was excellent.

The people of GORA set apart a piece of ground for a school garden, with the idea that the parents of the school boarders could do the rough work for a garden and the children carry on to supply themselves with food. Unfortunately the response has been poor and the boarders are still fed from the vegetable offerings brought in by the KERO, KEROVA and GORA people who attend daily church service. I don't know how long it will be before there is resentment over this feeding of other people's children but the people living near the school resent the amount of produce that disappears from their gardens. Plans are now being made for a united effort to be made on the school garden.

MISSIONS:-

The Anglican Mission is the only operating in the area. As previously mentioned they have the only two schools, both with native staffs, in the Managlasia area. At SASAMBATA they have a Native Hospital with a European Sister, a school with a European teacher; at SAIROPE they have an Aid Post, Native staff and a school, Native staff. In all these areas church services are held. The people in the BOFU area send their children to the Mission school at INONDA, where most of the people went to live after the eruption.

Father Kendall of the Anglican Mission intended to visit the Managlasia while the patrol was in the area but was stopped by flooding of the GIRUA river.

REST HOUSES:

These were, in all cases, found to be well built and conveniently situated for patrol use. With the exception of BOFU all rest houses were quite large enough to comfortably accommodate two Europeans and all their gear.

The newest structure was at JMBUWORO and it is a very good job but unfortunately they used the black palm floor from the old rest house and this is in poor condition.

CARRIERS AND RECRUITING:-

The inclusion of a medical party with the patrol necessitated extra carriers and, on an average, thirty were used. Tobacco is the main payment but salt is appreciated by many in the NATANGGA-UMBUWORO area. For the steeper haul over to NATANGGA from GORA loads were cut down by leaving some of the extra gear and supplies at GORA Aid Post. As the patrol had almost finished on the second visit to GORA most of the medical supplies were left for use at the aid post.

The people of the area have an arrangement of their own to cope with villages who <sup>have</sup> insufficient manpower for patrol needs and if word is sent ahead, giving approximate number of carriers needed and estimated time of departure from each point, no trouble in obtaining sufficient carriers is experienced.

There is also a system to deal with the agreement labour position and it appears to work fairly well. Previous census patrols have listed quite a large number of men away at work; these have now returned and their place has been taken by their brother or near male relative. This is managing to cope with over recruitment and there seems to be no falling off in the birth rate or any shortage of man power for village work. A total of 121 are absent at work, 99 outside the district. Labour is the only way, at present, that these people can obtain a cash income, the rough terrain making transport of any cash crop very difficult.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

Roads and tracks traversed by the patrol were found, where possible, to be in good repair. The truck road to SASAM-

ROADS & BRIDGES:- (cont)

SASAMBATA is only for fine weather travel. In much of the mountain area the track is interlaced with roots and little can be done to improve it; footholds provided by the roots are more dependable than the quickly-rotting wood used to 'step' slopes. Where such steps have been provided they were found to be in good repair. All the roads showed signs of very recent, pre-patrol activity but the majority also gave evidence of consistent maintenance.

The new section of the MATANURU-GORABUNA track, that now keeps to the northern side of the river instead of the numerous crossings of the MAWAMA to be made before, is still rough but the only MAWAMA crossing now is upstream from the junction with the EDAU River. The latter is the stream that brought the main body of the volcanic debris from the southern side of Mt. Lamington and emptied it first into the MAWAMA and later the KUMUSI Rivers.

The hardest travelling was encountered in the BOFU-HOHOTA section, where the greater part of the track follows the ever changing bed of the GIRUA River. Very little can be done in this section until the river finds some definite bed. At present flooding not only changes the course but the diverted water frequently uncovers ~~the~~ fresh gravel beds, either from the recent or previous eruption and causes landslides, silting and further change of course.

Bridges in the area, except for the odd log across small streams, are non-existent. Nothing can be done to bridge the larger streams until they cut a definite and deeper course.

LAW & JUSTICE

Numerous minor complaints were heard during the patrol, usually before a large and interested audience. As much use as possible was made of village officials in settling disputes. In the majority of cases it was found that the function required was more of an official witness than a magistrate.

In the SASAMBATA area there were numerous cases of pig spearing, usually by school boys. These boys had partly absorbed the "pigs in gardens" section of Reg. 116 of the NROs and were under

LAW & JUSTICE (Cont)

the impression that any rough structure would comply with 'properly fenced' and frequently the garden fence is nothing more than a baited pig trap. The details of this regulation were carefully explained to the schoolboys, the people and to Miss White, European school teacher at SASAMBATA Mission.

Most prosecutions during the trip were under the Census Regulation (LOIA) (B) & (C). There were two cases of parent or guardian neglecting to take children for treatment when ordered; and two cases of adultery.

The MANAGLASI people, on the whole, appear to be a law abiding community and I think a lot of disputes are settled without court action.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Numerous new gardens and others in full bearing were seen, especially in the NATANGGA-UMBUWORO area and yams, taro, bananas, sugar cane and corn were all in good supply in that group. Food was not so plentiful in the MAWAMA River villages; the people complain about the shortage but the main reason seems to lie in lack of garden activity. The soil appears to be quite good and on the quality of the English potatoes, beans, eschlottes, carrots and tomatoes produced by the Medical Orderly and the Mission Teacher at GORA the soil in that locality is very good.

The yam is the main food item and, in theory, the first year of a new garden's life is yam cultivation. The new garden area is cleared and burnt off; then laid out in squares approx. 10ft X 10ft. division being marked by small logs. In each of these squares 5 yams are planted. After the yams are harvested the gardens are turned over to small yams, taro, bananas, sugar cane, corn and a small but increasing number of sweet potatoes. A reported garden life is approx. 3 years with a spell of over 5 years. Pumpkins, watermelons and beans grow round the old garden sites and coconut palms are planted in all villages and bear very well at this altitude, although the nuts are small.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE (cont)

The OKARI nut and the BREADFRUIT are their main bush foods. The TAREKO (Polace Motu) nut is also eaten but more as a feast delicacy. The nuts are first removed from large globular covering and surrounding yellow flesh; they are then placed, still in their shells, in small holes dug beside the water course. Held down by stones they are there soaked for 6 months. The nuts are then placed in large string bags and hung over the fire and smoked for about a year. The jet black flesh with high oil content is very palatable. The 6 months soaking in water is necessary to remove the poison from the nut. One case was reported to this patrol of a fowl being poisoned by being fed the fresh nut. A short method of preparation is to shell the nut, soak it for 24 hours and then transfix a number on bamboo skewers and hang over the house fire smoke for a few days. The nut meat in this case does not keep very long.

Livestock & Game:- Large numbers of pigs and dogs were seen throughout the area. The pigs, both domestic and the wild ones shot by the patrol, show signs of Berkshire blood. Dogs generally were of a better type than the usual village dog. A few fowls were seen in the villages round the MAWAMA River but none in the NATANGGA-UMBUWORO area.

There are no shot guns in the area and pigeons, parrots, cockatoos, hornbills and wild pigs are plentiful. There are also reported to be numbers of cassowary and wild turkey (Kapoka). Large fish are also reported in pools in the MAWAMA, above the volcanic debris area.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:-

MANAGLASI TOOLS & GEARS:- Very little of this nature was observed in the majority of villages, strengthening the impression that the villages are only gathering places for patrols and social events. NATANGGA and some of the smaller hamlets gave signs of permanent habitation & produced a few articles.

Spears:- The black palm variety common to the Orakaiva, Wawanga, Biagi and Chirima, in its natural state; all one piece with a flattened, barbed head, or with a fitted metal head fashioned



ANTHROPOLOGICAL (cont)

from a bush knife blade, bayonet blade or any piece of steel strip. One example was seen cut from one arm of a carpenter's steel roofing square. The bow and arrow is not used.

Nets:- Pig nets, string bags (both the storage and lighter KIAPA type and string are all made from the inner bark of a tree. The bark is stripped off the tree and soaked in water for about a month; the outer bark is then scraped off and the inner bark ~~xxxx~~ teased out and allowed to dry in the sun. The fibres are plaited into ropes and finer threads are obtained by spinning fibres with the palm on the thigh. The kiapa string bags of this area are of coarse workmanship.

Food, Cooking etc.:- The yam is the most important food and numerous yam storehouses were seen in the area. There seems to be no ceremony connected with its cultivation; men women and children working in the garden at all stages. Women are excluded during their menstrual period but appear to be excluded from all village activity at this time. The banana is also an important item in the diet. Small yams, taro, sugar cane, corn and sweet potato follow in about that order. Coconuts grow in every village and the nuts are eaten raw and not used in cooking.

Cooking pots are not manufactured in the area and only a few trade store saucepans and tins were seen, their use being mainly confined to water carrying. Hot stone cookery is the main method: A framework of dry logs, about 3 ins. in diameter, is built over a shallow hole about 6ft. square; the cooking stones are heaped on the pile and this is then fired. When the fire has burnt down the stones, now red hot, are raked into a level bed and this is covered with a layer of banana leaves. The food which has been prepared beside the fire is now placed on the banana leaves; another layer of banana leaves; a layer of food; building the layers towards the centre of the mound. No hot stones are placed with the layers of food. The whole mound is then covered with banana leaves and when the top leaves are brown and dry the meal is cooked. Some of the finished articles did not seem to be very well done.

Most vegetables, with exception of pumpkin, are peeled before being placed in the 'oven' (Sometimes corn in the husk is cooked in the fire before the oven is built and sustains the party

ANTHROPOLOGICAL(cont)

while the main meal is cooking.). The purple tinted yams are split lengthways, the flesh scraped out of the skin with a shell and the resulting pulp being returned to the skin for cooking. Bananas are cooked in their skins or scraped and the pulp made into a cake which is wrapped in banana leaves and cooked in the oven.

Another method of cooking banana is to ram the pulp into a long (2½ ft) internode of bamboo, one node being left to form a one-end-closed tube. This is then cooked in the coals and ashes of an ordinary fire, usually in the garden or house. The resulting long cake is carried in the charred tube and is often used as a food when travelling. The bamboo is split and enough cake is broken out to supply the meal. Only the banana seems to be cooked by this method and not the meat, nut meat and pumpkin tops of the neighbouring Orakaiva.

The only prepared meals seen did not include meat but pork is usually cut up and cooked in the stones. A pig carcass, produced as evidence in a court case, had been imperfectly cured by smoke.

The betel nut is cultivated so extensively in the Managiasi, large groves being seen in every village and old village site, to be included as a food. Local limestone is not kilned to provide the necessary lime. Although I was unable to verify the report this trip I had heard on a patrol to the neighbouring WAWANGA that MANAGIASI people had burned local lime and the product was found to be blue and poisonous. The substitute used in the area is kilned from dried banana skins, bundles of which hang in many houses. The resulting blue-grey ash, containing quite a lot of grit, is chewed with evident relish by the people. Ordinary coral or shell lime is an article of trade with the coastal people but visitors to the coast may bring home lime and shell (the latter also used for ornament) free; evidently one of the perquisites of the trader.

ORNAMENTS:- Shell money, consisting of polished rings, is worn in breast plate form by the eligible girls (see photos). Sometimes small girls are dressed in these purely for ornament. The entwined ropes, worn bandolier fashion, of beads made of 1 in.

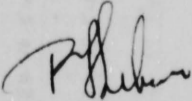
ANTHROPOLOGY(cont)

lengths of dwarf bamboo and the bark-wrapped 'pig-tails' are also marks of the eligible female. Sometimes a few of the pig-tails are cut off and the hair obtained spun into ~~xxx~~ one or two 'ropes' worn over the bead ropes. All of these are removed at marriage and usually the hair is cut short but a few long haired married women were seen. One newly married woman did not discard her bamboo ropes until she reached her own old village the day after her marriage.

Some of the unmarried males still follow the pigtail fashion but they are in the minority and the custom seems to be dying out as has the tattoo system mentioned in Report 3 of 53-54. It was interesting to note however that two of the young men who had been labourers at the last census were now in the village wearing the pigtail. The pigtails, on both men and women, were only seen in the NATENGGGA-UMBUWORO group and these people said the MAWAMA<sup>up</sup> people had given the custom after the arrival of the Mission at GORA.

The only other ornament of the male (except trade-store bead armlets) is the garner (leg, arm or waist band) plaited from the inside of a climbing fern. These people are considered very good craftsmen in this work and it is their only article of export. Lime is the main import exchanged for the bands, a good waist belt being worth about half a pound of lime. An interesting implement used in the manufacture of the belts is a bone (flying-fox) 'needle' hollow and sharpened to a point. This is threaded through the various strands of the circular plait from the opposite side to which the next strand will enter; the strand is then pushed into the hollow of the 'needle' which is withdrawn, leaving the new strand in place.

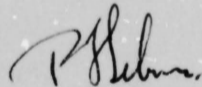
(Note:- Some photographs were taken on the patrol and a few are included with the report. Further photos will be forwarded when they are returned from the printer)

  
P.F. Sebire,  
NADU Popondetta

Report No. 3-54/55 Popondetta

Report on Members of the RPNCC:-

- Reg.No.1061. Cpl JIKI: A steady old bush policeman but he is getting a bit old for patrol. His local knowledge of the patrol was useful but he is of more use in Orakiva areas.
- Reg.No.7360. Const.MAVARI: A cheerful steady young constable; neat and clean in appearance but lacking a bit in initiative.
- Reg.No.8103 Const.AEOLA: A smart steady constable; clean and neat in appearance. Plenty of initiative and should make a good NCO. Has a gift for picking up languages.
- Reg.No.8152 Const.MANA: Although sometimes scruffy in appearance is a solid loyal little constable. A good worker and always cheerful. Good morale lifter for tired carriers.



P.F. Sebire. a/ADO

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....

Govt. P. 11-338/4.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child			Adult								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F		M	F							
																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F							
MATUNORU	16-10-54	2	2			1	2	1	1					1		5	2					3	1	5	3	13		1		6	1	11	14	5	23	2	20	4.6	42	22	14	28	135
ENJORO	17-10-54	5	1	1										3	2							1	2			3		2		3	13	6	17	1	16	4.2	18	23	15	18	79		
DIAPA	20-10-54	1	1			1									1							1	2	2		1		5	3	2	6		9		6	4.6	4	9	9	13	46		
GOROBUNA	21-10-54	6	4			1	1	3	1					1	3											17				9	11	3	24	6	33	1	30	4.5	27	36	26	37	163
KERO	22-10-54	1	1															1	3	1				3				5	10	1	7		13	2	13	4.3	8	5	7	13	52		
KAVOJA	22-10-54	5	1	1										1	2			4	5	3	7	5		10				19	7		16		18	2	11	4.6	15	15	21	27	119		
GORA	22-10-54	6	6			1	1								2			6	9	1	4	4		12				23	15		26	2	33	1	36	4.2	27	27	34	44	186		
HOWAJA	24-10-54	3																1	2					3				3		2	15	2	14	1	15	4.3	17	14	17	16	70		
KIARA	24-10-54	2	2			1		1							2								2			2		2	1	1	28	8	21	5	25	5.6	32	22	30	25	114		
NATANGGA	24-10-54	1	4					1						2	1			1		4	4			11				7	2	4	27	7	38	1	38	5	21	36	34	43	159		
JORORO	25-10-54	1	4					1						1	1	1		2					2	3				11	4	3	21	2	19	1	19	4.5	12	20	23	22	97		
GORISA	26-10-54		2												1	1		3	5		4			9					4	19		28		28	4.3	28	21	19	33	110			
UMBUNORO	26-10-54	3	2			1									1			9	8	2	5			12					29	58	12	63	7	63	4.3	58	60	67	77	274			
TOTAL		36	30	2		3	5	6	4	1	1	1	1	17	15			27	30	15	34	19	3	99		1		92	54	63	274	50	329	24	326	4.5	309	310	221	396	1604		

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: DS.30-1-1-757.

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

25th November, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT POP. No. 3/54-55

by  
P.F. Sebire, s/A.D.O.

The patrol undertaken by Mr. Sebire took him into an area, in which live, one of the most unsophisticated tribes of the Northern District. They still adhere to many of their age old customs, but it appears that these are losing their significance, partly due to many of their menfolk accepting work outside the MANAGALASI.

It is most pleasing to note the steady improvement being made by these people. Progress is not fast, nor is it expected. The establishment of Aid Posts by the Administration and a school by the Anglican Mission at GORA has been the only real step to assist these people.

The figures shown for births against deaths indicate only an increase of .6% over 12 months, which is not very promising. Out of the number of 56 deaths, 24 occurred in those whose ages were under 15 years; more medical patrols are indicated. A close watch must also be kept on influenza epidemic out breaks, which seem to strike these people much more severely than elsewhere in the District. Census books will be re-written on the next Census Patrol.

Major crime is rare in the MANAGALASI, petty disputes appear to keep them well occupied.

The Anthropological data submitted is interesting, especially for comparison purposes with other tribes who follow the same customary manner, for instance, cook their food by the use of hot stones, and the method of treating the TAREKO nut.

It is intended that Mr. Sebire, who is acting A.D.O. for the Popondetta sub-district, becomes more acquainted with the area under his control. He will undertake other patrols shortly.

  
(J.B.C. Bramell.)  
District Commissioner, N.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. 4 of 54/55

Patrol Conducted by M. M. PEMBER, PO

Area Patrolled SANGARA, SAIHO and TOGANAU CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives INTERPRETER - 1, RAINGC - 4, N.M.O - 1.

Duration—From 17/11/1954 to 21/12/1954

Number of Days 35

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 18/5/1954

Medical 1/10/1954 (Part Saiho Census Sub-Division)

Map Reference NORTHERN DISTRICT PATROL MAPS.

Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS REVISION

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9/2/1955

[Signature]  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

File No. 30/1/1

Sub-District Office,  
POPONDETTA, N.D.

12th January, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1954/55.

Patrol Personnel.

European: M. M. Pember. P.O.

Natives : Interpreter - JACOB.  
R.P. & N.G.C. - 4  
N.M.O. - 1

Area Patrolled.

SANGARA, SAIHO and TOGARAU  
Census Sub-Divisions.

Duration.

17/11/54 to 21/12/54.

No. of Days.

35.

Last Patrol by D.D.S & N.A.

Patrol No. 7 of 53/54 - 6/4/54  
SANGARA and TOGARAU areas.

Patrol No. 9 of 53/54 - 18/5/54  
SAIHO area.

Medical: Part SAIHO area - Oct. 1954

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

No.

Map Reference.

Northern District Patrol Maps.

Objects of Patrol.

1. Census Revision.
2. General Administration.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

File: DS. 30/1-1/

No.

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
**POPONDETTA.**

12th November, 1954.

Mr. M. M. Pember, P/O.  
**POPONDETTA.**

PATROL NO. 4/54-55.

Please make preparation to leave on a patrol into the SAIHO-TOGAHAU and SANGARA census sub divisions. The order in which the various portions are patrolled will be influenced by the approaching wet season.

The patrol will be a census, routine Administration and Medical inspection and should take approximately one month.

Some of the large villages formed after the Mount Lamington eruption are splitting up, the various elements moving back to their own areas and it would be advisable to take some new village registers.

You will take the following personnel:-

L/Cpl. GARDNER  
Const. TOTANUBO  
" OPEU  
" AVETIPA  
Interpreter JACOB and one Native Medical Orderly.

Any patrol equipment you require may be drawn from the store.

A jeep will be made available for such areas as may be visited by road.

The patrol should be ready to move off, by truck on the morning of Wednesday 17th November, 1954.

(P.F. Sebire)  
A/Assistant District Officer.

23rd November, 1954

PATROL DIARY.

17th November, 1954.

Departed Popondetta by jeep and truck to KOIPA village. Discussion with village officials re census. Truck returned to Popondetta. Discussion with Sister Gilbert of Infant Welfare Centre, Saiho. 1800 hours. Flag ceremony for children.

18th November, 1954.

0800 hours. Census of KOIPA Book 1.  
1300 hours. Census of KOIPA Book 2.  
1630 hours. Returned to Rest House. Repairs to jeep.  
1800 hours. To Saiho - invitation to dinner. Flag ceremony.

19th November, 1954.

0800 hours. Census KOIPA Book 3.  
1330 hours. Inspection KOIPA village.  
Discussion with village officials and people.

20th November, 1954.

0800 hours. Census AGENHAMBO village.  
Inspection of village. Discussion with village officials and people.  
1630 hours. By jeep to IRIHAMBO village.  
Discussion with Mr. G. Pritchard, cocoa grower, IRIHAMBO.

21st November, 1954.

Stand down.

22nd November, 1954.

0800 hours. Census of IRIHAMBO village.  
Inspection of village and new church.  
Discussion with village officials and people.  
Courts.  
1800 hours. Flag ceremony for children.

23rd November, 1954.

0800 hours. Courts and arbitration at IRIHAMBO village.  
1030 hours. To KOIPA Rest House. Heavy rain. Courts at KOIPA in afternoon and evening.  
Inspection of PUSANAMBO hamlet en route.

24th November, 1954.

0730 hours. To HANDARITURU village by jeep.  
0800 hours. Census and inspection HANDARITURU village. Discussion with village officials and people.  
1300 hours. To SORAPUTA village by jeep.  
1330 hours. Census and inspection of SORAPUTA and UHITA villages.  
1700 hours. To Saiho - discussion with Medoff.  
1800 hours. Returned to KOIPA Rest House.  
Flag ceremony.

25th November, 1954.

0800 hours. Courts and arbitration of disputes.  
1330 hours. To IRIHAMBO church opening ceremony.  
Discussion with District Commissioner, D.R.O., Bishop Head and other visitors.  
1530 hours. Returned to KOIPA Rest House.

**DIARY (cont.)**

**26th November, 1954.**

0800 hours. Discussion with village officials. Note to Popondetta for truck. Supervision of village work by police and writer.  
1430 hours. Discussion and courts.  
1800. Flag ceremony for children and village officials.

**27th November, 1954.**

0800 hours. Patrol packed up. Writer on census revision.  
1000 hours. Truck arrived and patrol moved via Saiho to Awala Rest House. Discussion with village officials of SUI, AWALA 1 and 2, BINDUTA and SIVE re census arrangements.

**28th November, 1954.**

Stand down.

**29th November, 1954.**

0800 hours. Census and inspection of AWALA No. 1 and 2.  
1300 hours. Census and inspection of SIVE and BINDUTA.  
1800 hours. Flag ceremony for children and village officials.

**30th November, 1954.**

0800 hours. Census and inspection of SUI village. Discussion with village officials and people. Courts and arbitration.  
1530 hours. To Awala Plantation. Discussion and dinner with Mr. E. Searle of Awala Plantation.

**1st December, 1954.**

0800 hours. Inspection of village work supervised by R.P. & N.G.C personnel. Police investigation. Courts and arbitration in afternoon.  
1800. Flag ceremony.

**2nd December, 1954.**

0800 hours. By jeep and carriers to KONGOHAMBO village near SAIHO and AWALA. Carriers ahead to Rest House - writer to investigation at SAIHO.  
1430 hours. Arrived Rest House. Discussion with Anglican mission personnel.  
1600 hours. Flag ceremony for children and village officials. Discussion with village officials of KONGOHAMBO, SASAMBATA, DUVE, SINGI, GAROMBE and ISOGE re census arrangements.

**3rd December, 1954.**

0730 hours. Census KONGOHAMBO Books 1 and 2. Inspection of village. Discussion with village officials and people. Land dispute arbitrated. Courts and arbitration of disputes.  
1800 hours. Flag ceremony for children.

**4th December, 1954.**

0700. Walk to SASAMBATA. Census and inspection SASAMBATA village.  
1100 hours. Census and inspection of HAMBURATA village.

DIARY (cont.)

4th December, 1954.

1700 hours. Jeep returned to Popondetta.

5th December, 1954.

Stand down.

6th December, 1954.

1130 hours. Census and inspection of GAROMBE village. Census of ISOGE village at GAROMBE. Courts and arbitration. Discussion with village officials and people.  
1800 hours. Flag ceremony for children and village officials.

7th December, 1954.

0700 hours. Walk to DUVE village. Census DUVE. Compiled new book for SINGI people. Inspection of DUVE and SINGI.  
1430 hours. To Anglican mission school - discussion with students. Discussion with village officials.  
1800 hours. Flag ceremony.

8th December, 1954.

0800 hours. Carriers to SAIROPI. Writer to courts at HANUBAPA.  
1330 hours. Writer walked to SAIROPI via HANUBAPA.  
1630 hours. Arrived SAIROPI Rest House. Discussion with village officials of MAUJETA and SAIROPI re census.  
1800 hours. Flag ceremony.

9th December, 1954.

0730 hours. Census and inspection SAIROPI village.  
1330 hours. Census and inspection MAUJETA village. Discussion with village officials and people. Arbitration of disputes and courts.  
1800 hours. Flag ceremony for children and village officials.

10th December, 1954.

0800 hours. Carriers ahead to AJEKA. Writer to courts and arbitration of disputes.  
1100 hours. Walk to AJEKA - inspection of PEMBE and hamlets en route. Good road.  
1330 hours. Census and inspection of AJEKA. Discussion with village officials and people.  
1800 hours. Flag ceremony.

11th December, 1954.

0730 hours. Walk to OMBIFUSU. Census and inspection. Census book compiled. Inspection and discussion. Arbitration of dispute.  
1100 hours. Walk to KORAPATA. Shot ducks on KUMUSI River. Inspection of EMBARA river crossing. Met truck and jeep ex Popondetta.  
1330 hours. Census and inspection of KORAPATA. Discussion with village officials and people. Courts and arbitration of disputes.  
1800 hours. Flag ceremony.

12th December, 1954.

Stand down. To Popondetta by jeep accompanied

**DIARY (cont.)**

**12th December, 1954.**

by Mrs. C. Searle of Awala, TANI, female native instructor (Education, Popondetta). Film of Queen's Coronation.

**13th December, 1954.**

0600 hours. Return to KORAPATA via AGENHAMBO mission (settled dispute and discussion with Rev. Fr. Porter), Saiho (investigation at Saiho hospital) and Awala (inquiry into assault case at AWALA).

1330 hours. Courts at KORAPATA.

1800 hours. Flag ceremony for children and village officials.

1900 hours. Big discussion with village officials and people - government policy and ORAKAIVAS.

**14th December, 1954.**

0700 hours. By jeep to MUMUNI village. Census and inspection. Two new census books compiled.

**15th December, 1954.**

0700 hours. Census and inspection of WASITA and hamlets. Carriers to DIVINKOIARI Rest House.

1400 hours. By jeep to SASAMBATA, inspection of ISOGE and GAROMBE en route. Discussion with Sisters. White and Durdin, O.B.E at SASAMBATA.

Jeep break down. Runner to SAIHO.

Assistance given by Mr. Cervanka, E.M.A.

Jeep left on road as road too slippery to tow jeep to start. Slept night at SAIHO. Runner to DIVINKOIARI to inform patrol of delay.

**16th December, 1954.**

0800 hours. To SASAMBATA - jeep still not working. Returned to AWALA, repaired fuel bowl. Discussion with District Commissioner, who was visiting SAIHO. Repaired jeep.

1530 hours. Departed for DIVINKOIARI in heavy downpour. With luck arrived at DIVINKOIARI at 1800 hours. Road extremely wet and muddy (so was writer). Discussion en route with Village Constable at HOJAVO and SEREMBI re census arrangements.

**17th December, 1954.**

0730 hours. Census and inspection DIVINKOIARI. Census of HOJAVO and SEREMBI. Discussion with village officials and people. Courts and arbitration of disputes.

1800 hours. Flag ceremony.

**18th December, 1954.**

0730 hours. Departed DIVINKOIARI by foot to PEROMBATURU.

0830 hours. Census and inspection of PEROMBATURU. Discussion. Court.

1100 hours. Departed for TOGAHAU Rest House.

1330 hours. Census of TOGAHAU, TUNAMA and PAPOGA villages and hamlets. Discussion and arbitration of disputes in evening.

1800 hours. Flag ceremony.

**19th December, 1954.**

Stand down. Revision of census figures and books.

**DIARY (cont.)**

**20th December, 1954.**

0730 hours. Carriers to AWALA Rest House via DIVINKOIARI. Writer to inspection of TOGAHAU and PAPOGA villages and hamlets. PAPOGA - one hours walk from TOGAHAU.

0930 hours. Walk to DIVINKOIARI via PEROMBATURU.

1130 hours. Picked up jeep at DIVINKOIARI and inspected JAVENERI, SEREMBI and HOJAVA hamlets on route AWALA Rest House.

1730 hours. Arrived AWALA Rest House with Mr. C. Searle of AWALA.

**21st December, 1954.**

0800 hours. Patrol packed. Message to SAIHO for truck. Investigation at SAIHO hospital. 1230 hours. Reported to A.D.O Mr. P. Sebire.

**NATIVE AFFAIRS.**

**END OF PATROL.**

The SHUKAIVA has a lazier attitude towards life and although the native situation could be termed normal and satisfactory - it leaves much to be desired. The people are very individualistic and do not take readily to orders issued by their village officials for improving their villages and the standards of housing, sanitation and cleanliness. This individualism probably accounts for their deplorable lack of civil pride. It is only through the fear of punishment incurred by contravening the relevant sections of the Native Regulation Ordinances, that most of the village work is carried out.

Over the past two years there has been little demand for SHUKAIVA labour under agreement and the resulting lack of money, which plays a big part now in the SHUKAIVA's life, is causing some unrest and no doubt causes some inducement for the people to establish cocoa and coffee plots. It was noticed that in a pig and bride price dispute the claimants always requested money as 'pay back'.

The SHUKAIVA seems to have little or no desire to purchase goods of a durable and valuable nature with his money. The SHUKAIVA is very contented with his lot - his life is relatively easy. An abundance of flat, fertile land easily cleared and within comfortable walking distance of his village, no serious food shortages and a benevolent Administration looking after his health and adjudicating his disputes tends to make his rather naturally dull and disinterested.

The village groups of BAKHARAFORA, TAMBUKI, POHUTORA and ISHUKA people who were rehabilitated at KOLA village on land belonging to the ISHUKA group are still involved in land disputes. They feel under an obligation to the ISHUKA people of the ISHUKA side of the river about the use of land. The rehabilitated groups make their gardens on that side but near destroyed villages and live in KOLA villages. The ISHUKA are from a 2-hour walk from KOLA villages.

The SHUKAIVA people, who were rehabilitated at KONGWABO village on land belonging to the BAKHARAFORA people are in a similar situation. Both groups are loathe to build villages on their own land closer to Mr. Loxington because of their fear of the volcano.

Any discussions took place between the writer, the appointed native land Arbitrators of each group, and the people but no satisfactory solution was reached. Previous patrols

## INTRODUCTION.

This patrol No. 4 of 54/55 was a Census patrol of the SANGARA, SAIHO and TOGAHAU census sub-divisions. The previous patrols to this area were routine patrols: SAIHO Census Sub-Division - routine patrol No. 9 of 53/54 conducted by Mr. D Hook, C.P.O. SANGARA and TOGAHAU census sub-divisions - routine patrol No. 7 of 53/54 conducted by Mr. Q. Anthony, P.O. Both these patrols were carried out in April - May of this year. The villages of the SAIHO and SANGARA areas are for the most part readily accessible by jeep and a jeep was used by this patrol. The TOGAHAU area and those villages from SASAMBATA to KORAPATA on the KUMUSI River were visited by walking.

Considerable wet weather was experienced in the afternoons and most of the census revisions were conducted in the mornings. Discussions, court and numerous disputes were carried out in the afternoons. Fortunately the patrol was not hampered too much by the creek floodings.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The OROKAIVA people have a lethargic attitude towards life and although the native situation could be termed normal and satisfactory - it leaves much to be desired. The people are very individualistic and do not take kindly to orders issued by their village officials for improving their villages and the standards of housing, sanitation and cleanliness. This individualism probably accounts for their deplorable lack of civic pride. It is only through the fear of punishment incurred by contravening the relevant sections of the Native Regulation Ordinance, that most of the village work is carried out.

Over the past two years there has been little demand for OROKAIVA labour under agreement and the resulting lack of money, which plays a big part now in the OROKAIVA's life, is causing some unrest and no doubt causes some inducement for the people to establish cocoa and coffee plots. It was noticed that in all pig and bride price disputes the claimants always requested money as 'pay back'.

The OROKAIVA seems to have little or no desire to purchase goods of a durable and valuable nature with his money. The OROKAIVA is very contented with his lot - his life is relatively easy. An abundance of flat, fertile land easily cleared and within comfortable walking distance of his village, no serious food shortages and a benevolent Administration looking after his health and adjudicating his disputes tends to make him rather mentally dull and disinterested.

The village groups of BAREWATURA, TAMBORI, POPONDOTA and ISIVITA people who were rehabilitated at KOIPA village on land belonging to the KEWANA group are still involved in land disputes. They feel under an obligation to the KEWANA people and there is some friction about the use of land. The rehabilitated groups make their gardens on their own land near their destroyed villages and live in KOIPA village. Their gardens are from 1 - 3 hours walk from KOIPA village.

The ISIVITA people, who were rehabilitated at KONGOHAMBO village on land belonging to the SASAMBATA people are in a similar situation. Both groups are loathe to build villages on their own land closer to Mr. Lamington because of their fear of the volcano.

Many discussions took place between the writer, the appointed native land Arbitrators of each group, and the people but no satisfactory solution was reached. Previous patrols

were approached and names submitted of those people wishing to reside on their own land but even though permission was granted, no action has been taken by the people to build new villages. It is the writer's opinion that there is no immediate concern - the move will come from the people themselves and in their own time. They seem contented to stay as they are for the present, complain to patrols and still walk to their gardens, which are not excessively far from the villages. However, it was noticed that no coconuts are being planted in the new villages by the rehabilitated groups - the planting of coconut palms is I believe a sign of permanency and moreover it is suspected that some people are living in their garden houses and maintaining houses in the village for the benefit of the patrol.

The rehabilitated groups also complained that the land owners would not give them land for the establishment of cocoa and coffee plots near the village.

The village of DUVE is in the process of splitting up. The SINGI group requested permission to erect a new village on their own land between DUVE and SAIROPI - the site is clear of the blast area and a new census book was compiled. The GOSANA group are going to remain in DUVE village for the present as their own land is closer to this village and they do not seem to incur the animosity of the SASAMBATA group, who own the land, as much as the SINGI people do.

The land owners of SASAMBATA and KOIPA on whose land the rehabilitated groups were settled did not enter the discussions much and it is thought that the feeling of obligation and resulting injured pride is the main cause of friction. The disputes were not of a serious nature and this patrol settled many minor disputes by utilising a 'council' of land owners, village councillors, headman and appointed native land arbitrators. Each complainant stated his case and the council discussed its merits and then called for suggestions, settlement was reached by motion of the 'council'.

Some of the IRIHAMBO people requested and obtained permission to erect a new village on their own land near the SAIHO - POPONDETTA vehicular road. The move will bring them closer to their gardens.

#### VILLAGES.

During the patrol's stay at KOIPA village, which was the first village visited, the writer, during a discussion, talked about advantages of civic pride and the lack of this pride being shown in their villages. Suggestions were given and a demonstration by the patrol personnel at the KOIPA Rest House, in the planting of shrubs, trees, coconut palms caused a 'shame' on the people, who immediately set to and started on the erection of fences in the village. Along the fences, which marked out the village squares, shrubs were planted and eventually, when the fences are old and pulled down the village would be lined with shrubs and trees. Roads in the vicinity of the village were also planted with shrubs and coconut palms. The idea caught on and most village squares were fenced and lined with shrubs during the course of the patrol. The people of KORAPATA and MUMUNI completed their fences and planting before the arrival of the patrol in their villages. These two villages took a lot of pride in the erection of their fences and the resulting effect was quite attractive and praise-worthy.

There has been some improvement shown in the village housing since the last patrols to the area; this improvement should increase now that the area is receiving regular patrols.



The area is also receiving many visits from D.D.S. & N.A. staff in between patrols, these visits will make the people realise that the usual practice of a big clean-up before the patrol's arrival will have to give way to regular systematic work in the village and become more or less, eventually, part of their daily routine.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

As stated in the Native Affairs sections, the Village Officials have a difficult job to get their orders carried out. Most village constables are satisfactory and endeavouring to do a good job. The Village Constables of WASIDA and SUI villages were severely warned that unless they show some improvement, they will be recommended for dismissal. The village officials were instructed re their duties and the opportunity was taken at TOGAHAU, where five Village constables were present, to give demonstrations of how to investigate and present cases to the Magistrate. The patrol police, interpreter and writer by playing the part of complainant, village constable, defendant and witnesses in a simple hypothetical case showed the village constables how to listen and act on a complaint, obtain witnesses, apprehend the defendant and present case to the Court for Native Matters. The play was then re-acted by the village constable and some councillors - the result was surprisingly good. This method of/the village constables' job is easily understood and appeals to the 'play acting' of the native.

Flag ceremonies were held on most evenings of the patrol - all the children were lined up by the village officials and the school teacher and during the lowering of the flag, the National Anthem was sung. The ceremony is quite impressive and there was no urging required to gather the children together - they loved it. A small talk was given to the children by the writer after the ceremony on the Queen.

CENSUS.

The Census of SANGARA, SAIHO and TOGAHAU Census Sub-Divisions was well attended in all villages. New census books were compiled where necessary. The writer digressed from the usual practice of putting the wife's name on the same line as the husband; the wife's name was put on the line under the husband in the relevant section - this allows for a separate line for notations re the husband and wife on the remarks page. As the books undergo two or three censuses, the remarks page becomes rather hard to follow, because the notations of the husband and wife are mixed together.

E.g. :-

MALE	FEMALE	AGE	REMARKS.
LJI:AJEKA		1920	Lab.Sangara 11/50
	BIRERE:BUSI(W)	1922	Preg.11/49, Preg.11/53

The total of the three census sub-divisions amounted to 8342 an increase of 273 males and females. Births totalled 336 against 117 deaths - a natural increase of 219.

SANGARA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

The total population of the SANGARA people has increased to 429 males and females (total 53/54 census = 398

male and female). Births total 21 against 5 deaths - a natural increase of 16. Most of the inside district absentee labour are employed on SANGARA and AWALA and return to their villages on weekends.

#### SAIHO CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

The total population of 6644 has increased by 196 males and females since the last census (total 6448). Births total 265 against 90 deaths - a natural increase of 175. Inside district labour are mostly employed at SANGARA and AWALA Plantations - a good majority have their wives with them.

#### TOGAKAU CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

The total of this group 1269 has increased by 46 - total 53/54 census was 1223. Births total 50 against 22 deaths - natural increase of 28.

Most of the small children infected were challenged by the writer to have competitive amongst themselves to see who would be the first to clear up his or her mess - medicine to be obtained from the hospital and treatment effected daily in the village - the idea may catch on.

An administration aid-post is situated at TOGAKAU, which is not near a vehicular road and this aid-post is well attended and appreciated.

The Anglican Mission hospital at BAKAKALI under the able control of Sister P. Martin, S.S.M., works in liaison with the SAIHO hospital and extends to the health of the surrounding villages. Sister Purdie maintains an aid-post at SIKOPI village, staffed by a mission N.M.S., this aid-post is not well attended.

Sister Gilbert of the Infant Welfare Centre SAIHO continues her sterling work with the mothers and babies - regular weekly trips are maintained to nearly all villages - accessible by roads, which are for the most part rough and in wet weather, very slippery. Sister Gilbert is very highly thought of by the local natives and Europeans, private, mission and administration.

This patrol advised the people to erect small kutu-type huts in each centre for Infant Welfare Clinics - a very nice hut was erected in KUPA village and fitted with benches and formal. Another was erected in SIKOPI village and KUPA village, on their own initiative, have recently completed their own Infant Welfare Clinic. In other villages, the Rest Houses have been built high to accommodate Sister Gilbert's land rover underneath. It is the writer's opinion that with the assistance of S.S.M. & N.M.S. field staff, each village centre could be encouraged to erect and maintain a small ward at the SAIHO Infant Welfare Clinic (as is done in some districts on the New Guinea side). Mothers carry their small babies from villages fringing each village centre to attend Infant Welfare Clinics.

## HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The majority of villages are situated in close proximity to vehicular roads, which give them reasonable access to the Saiho P.H.D. hospital and Infant Welfare Clinic. Health of the villagers is satisfactory. A native medical orderly, Basil, accompanied the patrol and treated small infections. Several small children were despatched to hospital and admitted (one parent was charged contra Regulation 15(2) of the Native Regulation Ordinance). Some children, who seemed to have visible signs of chest trouble or physical weaknesses were despatched to Saiho for X-ray or check-up by the Officer in charge. Several cases of yaws were sent to Saiho.

A drive was made during the course of this patrol on TIMEA, which is rather prevalent (unnecessarily so as treatment is readily given by the hospitals and aid-posts). Most of the small children infected were challenged by the writer to have competitions amongst themselves to see who would be the first to clear up his or her time - medicine to be obtained from the hospital and treatment effected daily in the village - the idea may catch on.

An administration aid-post is situated at TOGAHAU, which is not near a vehicular road and this aid-post is well attended and appreciated.

The Anglican mission hospital at SASAMBATA under the able control of Sister P. Durdin, O.B.E. works in liason with the Saiho hospital and attends to the health of the surrounding villages. Sister Durdin maintains an aid-post at SAIROPI village, staffed by a mission N.M.C., this aid-post is not well attended.

Sister Gilbert of the Infant Welfare Centre Saiho continues her sterling work with the mothers and babies - regular weekly trips are maintained to nearly all villages accessible by roads, which are for the most part rough and in wet weather, very slippery. Sister Gilbert is very highly thought of by the local natives and Europeans, private, mission and Administration.

This patrol advised the people to erect small rotunda-type huts in each centre for Infant Welfare Clinics - a very nice hut was erected in KOIPA village and fitted with benches and forms. Another was erected in MUMUNI village and HUVIVI village, on their own initiative, have recently completed their own Infant Welfare Clinic. In other villages, the rest houses have been built high to accommodate Sister Gilbert's land rover underneath. It is the writer's opinion that with the assistance of D.D.S. & N.A. field staff, each village centre could be enthused to erect and maintain a small ward at the Saiho Infant Welfare Clinic (as is done in some districts on the New Guinea side). Mothers carry their small babies from villages fringing each village centre to attend Infant Welfare clinics.

## NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

The course of the patrol covered country which is considered by the writer to be very rich potentially regards agriculture projects both European and native. The terrain of the land is mostly flat land interlaced with permanent streams - in most cases readily accessible by road. The land borders the slopes of Mt. Lamington and the soil is of volcanic origin. Towards Mt. Lamington, the native population is comparatively dense but it is considered that adequate land is available for native communal projects.

1. COCOA. Cocoa appears to be the crop in which both natives and European enterprise are mainly interested. Evidence of the local indigenous interest is shown in the 'thirst' for knowledge for knowledge of planting procedure. Many natives are seeking employment at plantations such as SANGARA, AWALA and WARISOTA to learn cocoa methods - a very practical idea. The acting Agricultural Officer at Popondetta, all field officers of D.D.S. & N.A. and plantations personnel are approached for advice by the natives - the Education Department and Mission centres also contribute advice.

Many villages have already registered as Cocoa growers and many are in the process of preparing plots. It is the writer's belief that the varied advice and the seeds which the natives have received will cause confusion in the establishment of the plots and heighten chances of disease spreading. The natives were advised of the need for large plots to ensure the harvesting of sufficient beans for the fermenting process which requires a certain minimum quantity of beans. The natives were also advised that all growers before planting cocoa should approach the District Commissioner and the Agricultural Officer re Registration as a cocoa grower.

The following village groups have some form of cocoa venture.

HANDARITURU.

SORAPUTA.

AGENHAMBO.

KOIPA (various groups such as BARETURU, ISIVITA and KEWANA).

SASAMBATA.

The first four villages have a communal plot (see Cooperatives) supervised by a European to ensure its success and compliance with the Cocoa Ordinance, 1951 and Regulations pertaining to that Ordinance.

2. COFFEE. Some coffee plots are being harvested by the SANGARA people and KOIPA. The old pre-eruption plots of the ISIVITA groups are mainly lying idle due mainly to the fact that most of the owners were killed and the people are loathe to work them because of native superstition - lack of interest also plays its part. Some SANGARA people at IRIHAMBO have planted a new coffee plantation on the vehicular road between BUBUBATA and SANGARA. The KEWANA and PUSAHAMBO groups have planted coffee trees also. Coffee beans are usually sold to A. H. Buntings Ltd., Popondetta, who act as agents. It is believed that the Dept. of Agriculture at Popondetta will in the future handle the hulling and act as agents for the native growers of coffee.

### NATIVE AGRICULTURE (cont.)

3. **RUBBER.** The natives owned groves of rubber planted prewar and worked by the Army during the War are for the most part neglected. Countless seedlings are growing in these groves. There is some activity being shown by native tappers, who tap the trees and sell the latex to Mr. C. Searle of AWALA. The area has a very rich/potential. Mr. C. Searle of AWALA does a sterling job in trying to overcome the apathy of the indigenes towards work on their own trees. There are approx. 10,000 native owned native rubber trees and countless seedlings in the area.

4. **COPRA.** The villages of the TOHAHAU area have very good stands of coconuts - most of which are good bearers and look healthy. The natives in the past two years talked to D.D.S. Staff re their plans to produce copra. They were advised to seek a market and Mr. C. Searle of AWALA offered to buy their produce - whereupon their interest immediately died. Now they are talking and planning rubber production - Mr. Searle has offered them a market again and there is talk of building a smoke-house. It is feared that lack of organization in their ranks and their attitude towards work will cause again a lack of interest. Typical of the OROKAIVA people - these people require a strong, standover type of leader for their communal efforts and there are either too many bosses or none at all.

5. Cash cropping of garden produce - Saiho hospital purchase some garden produce from neighbouring villages and there is a potential source of revenue for village communities if markets were found. Crops such as peanuts would grow well and would as the native became educated, prove helpful to regenerate garden plots and make larger areas of ground available, as shifting cultivation gives way to crop rotation in the distant future.

Seed distribution - unfortunately no seed was available for distribution to villagers. There is a noticeable lack of European garden produce grown and an effort should be made to propagate seeds of European variety amongst the gardens of these people by making available initial quantities of seeds. Maize, tomatoes, pumpkin, watermelon, cucumber, cabbage (European and native) chalets, leeks, beetroot would be most suitable.

Citrus trees grow well in this district - orange trees produce excellent fruit and are popular. SAIROPI village have groves planted in the village - and excellent and eye-pleasing idea. OKARI nuts have been planted along the SAIROPI - AJEKA road and are just starting to bear their first crop of nuts.

Native gardens and food supply. Satisfactory, large quantities of food were purchased by the patrol. Taro is now being harvested (early crop) and sweet potato is plentiful. From discussions with local Europeans, who know the OROKAIVA people it is gleaned that their gardens are not as large as pre-war days, no doubt due to the growing lack of interest and zeal for feasting and dancing.

### EDUCATION.

The education of the area patrolled is in the hands of the Education Department and the Anglican Mission. All villages are in reasonable distance of schools.

The Anglican Mission maintains the St. Martyr's Memorial School for boys near AGENHAMBO. The writer was very impressed by the European teaching staff, who have all been

## EDUCATION (cont.)

masters at large Public Schools in Australia. In time this school should produce a fine type of lad with a rather high standard of education and character. It would be a marvellous idea if competitive sports could be arranged between this school and the Central School at Popondetta. However, the lethargic attitude of the Orokaiva towards sport would have to be overcome. These people are very easily shamed and discouraged if they are defeated in physical feats of strength or skill and will not participate in events if they think that they may lose face.

There are mission schools staffed by Europeans at AGENHAMBO and SASAMBATA, the other mission schools are staffed by native teachers and are situated at SAIROPI, WASITA, SEREMBI and TOGAHAU and IRIHAMBO.

The Education Department conducts a school at SAIHO - this school is very popular.

Once again, the lack of trade schools is noticeable and most unfortunate in the mission education - the Orokaiva could make a good tradesman and they are needed if the district is to go ahead. Most tradesmen have to be recruited from other districts, where other missions emphasize the importance of teaching the native manual skill, along with the usual school subjects. School work is made more interesting if trade subjects are taught.

This patrol was approached by girls desirous of learning sewing and domestics - they showed keen interest and were advised to see the District Education Officer at Popondetta re enrollment in the domestic course at Popondetta.

## REST HOUSES.

Rest Houses were satisfactory in all villages. The village officials were advised to take a pride in the Rest Houses and plant shrubs such as crotens in the precincts of the Rest House and Police Barracks.

Village centres, where Sisters of the Infant Welfare Centre hold clinics either erected special Clinic huts (see Health and Hygiene) for exclusive use by the clinic sisters or they have erected the Rest House high on stumps to allow for the Land Rover to be parked underneath (clinics are held under the Rest Houses in these cases).

The Rest House recently completed at MUMUNI village is an excellent one and great pride has been taken in its erection. Clinics are accommodated underneath this Rest House.

The patrol personnel during the early part of one evening demonstrated and supervised the planting of shrubs, trees etc around the Rest House at KOIPA. The village officials in the remaining villages followed suit and shrubs were planted around their Rest Houses during the course of the patrol.

## CARRIERS.

When required carriers were readily supplied from centre to centre. A truck was supplied from POPONDETTA to transport the patrol along the main trunk roads. This truck was arranged during trips to SAIHO with P.H.D. stores.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The whole area patrolled is interlaced by vehicular roads in varying states of condition. Main trunk roads connecting SAIHO with POPONDETTA and KILLERTON (coast) are in reasonably sound condition and the plantations of SANGARA and AWALA are situated on these roads. SAIHO has connecting vehicular roads with SASAMBATA, AWALA, KUMUSI River at EMBARA Creek junction and JAVENERI (via SAIHO Airstrip and DIVINKOIARI.) these roads are subject to flooding and are very slippery in wet weather - these roads are maintained by villagers.

The vehicular road from the EMBARA Creek Junction with the KUMUSI River to SAIHOPI village via OMBISUSU and AJEKA (site of pre-eruption WIRE Bridge) is in excellent condition but unfortunately the EMBARA Creek crossing is unfordable - the natives of SAIHOPI, AJEKA and OMBISUSU requested that the Administration assist them in making a ford across the EMBARA Creek to allow jeeps to visit their villages. The suggestion (provided funds are available) may be practical in the dry season.

The TOGAHAU people, who are not on a vehicular road, have stated that they have completed their section of a proposed vehicular road to KOIPA village via TUNANA village. They are keen to be connected via the road to the SAIHO - POPONDETTA trunk road at KOIPA. This road would be a practical one as patrols, the Infant Welfare Sister and P.H.D personnel could visit this group of villages by jeep - there are no creeks on route and the road could easily be constructed. It would mean cooperation between the TOGAHAU - TUNANA villages and KOIPA villages to complete the road.

Villages bordering the SAIHO - POPONDETTA trunk road were advised to assist the Administration by keeping the drains near their villages clear, so that water draining from the village squares would not run across or along the road. Grass bordering the road was to be cut and the road borders could be planted with shrubs, coconut and fruit trees. The writer's suggestions were acted on by the people during the patrol. These people could be enthused to become very road conscious. It is suggested that the small children in villages, along this busy trunk route, be instructed re a Road Safety campaign - they have a habit of running wildly to greet trucks and jeeps and may become too enthusiastic and slip under the wheels on the blind side of the vehicles.

All roads with the exception of the SAIHO - HOJAVA road to JAVENERI via SAIHO Airstrip were well cut and maintained. The villagers responsible for the above section were warned of Regulations 118 and 119 of the N.R.O. - the road has since been cut to the regulation width and some small bridges repaired.

The roads connecting IRIHAMBO village and the trunk road from SAIHO to POPONDETTA is very muddy and soft. Mr. G. Pritchard, who has started a cocoa growing project, has his property just past IRIHAMBO village and Mr. Searle of AWALA is working cocoa on the IGORA land near IRIHAMBO village. Both Europeans complain about the state of the road which gives access to their leases from the trunk road.

## COOPERATIVES.

The pre-eruption pseudo cooperatives of the KEWANA group (near ISIVITA) now at KOIPA and the HOHORITA group now at IRIHAMBO have been wound up and by the time this report is received in Port Moresby, final payments will have been effected. Mr. D. Hook, CPO, who has been handling the project is submitting a Special Report on this project for the Cooperation Section.

The people were warned of the Regulations, pertaining to Cooperative Societies Ordinance 1950, and no funds are to be collected under any circumstances without first registering as a Cooperative Society. They are to await the posting of a Cooperative Officer in the Northern District before they can entertain the idea of Cooperatives.

Many commercial projects are being undertaken by these people in the formation and establishment of cocoa and coffee plantations - there are semi-communal plantations also being established by groups of individuals.

A communal project by the villagers of HANDARITURU, AGENHAMBO, SORAPUTA, HOMA and KOIPA (ISIVITA and BARETURU groups) villages in the establishment of a cocoa plantation is being supervised by Rev. Fr. R. Porter of the Anglican Mission, AGENHAMBO. These people put in a certain number of days each week on the project - they are to be registered as Cocoa growers as a Communal venture.

The establishment of coffee plantations is also being undertaken by communal efforts at KOIPA (KEWANA GROUP), IRIHAMBO and PUSAHAMBO villages.

There are approx. 10,000 native owned native rubber trees and countless seedlings in the AWALA - TOGAHAU - SASAMBATA area, which possibly could be worked on a communal basis.

Copra plantations or groves in the TOGAHAU area could also be worked on a communal basis.

There is with the above cash crops (see Native Agriculture) a solid foundation for the formation of a Cooperative Societies and it is thought that if the OROKAIVA'S lethargic attitude towards hard work could be overcome by enthusing him with the desire for more advanced material objects such as sewing machines, bicycles, pressure lamps etc., co-operatives would be a success. The individualism of the proud OROKAIVA would also have to be tempered to insure united efforts in their communal ventures and the success of their cash cropping.

## LAW AND JUSTICE.

The OROKAIVA people having little or no system of internal adjudication of disputes in their social structure rely on the Administration and the mission to adjudicate and advise them in the settlement of disputes. This patrol was constantly plagued with disputes concerning domestic, garden, land, bride price, small debts and pig troubles. All disputes were listened to and settled satisfactorily in most cases. The writer endeavoured to utilise the authority and wisdom of the 'EMBOKITI' (clan Headman with limited authority, which is backed by no sanctions and whose position is hereditary within a certain lineage of the clan) and the man known as 'OTOHU' (a generous and helpful man, diligent, strong and fearless - a man whose



LAW AND JUSTICE (cont.)

behavior lies midway between normally expected and ideally desirable behavior) in the arbitration of disputes. These EMBOKITI and OTOHU men are more often than not the village officials. However, their assistance although helpful in so far as local custom was concerned could not be relied on as they were usually involved in the disputes themselves and stood to gain materially in most cases. (References re terms 'EMBO KITI' and 'OTOHU' extracted from Social Control of ORAKAIVA by Marie Reay).

COURTS FOR NATIVE MATTERS.

Courts were held on this patrol for offences against the following Regulations.

Contra Regulation 69(c) - 2 convicted and adjudged - imprisonment  
" " 69(c) - 1 convicted and adjudged - fine  
" " 71(a) - 4 convicted and adjudged - fine  
1 adjudged not guilty.  
" " 71(c) - 1 convicted and adjudged - imprisonment  
" " 78(1) - 1 case dismissed - lack of evidence.  
" " 101(4) - 1 convicted and adjudged - fine  
" " 115(2) - 1 convicted and adjudged - imprisonment

It will be noted that action is being taken re Regulation 60 concerning false evidence in court, a common occurrence amongst the people, who fabricate evidence to "push courts".

COURT FOR PETTY SESSIONS.

One prosecution in a stealing case.

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

One unsuccessful investigation was held at SAIHO Hospital - lack of evidence to prove theft resulted in no charge being laid. Suspect was warned.

*Chamber  
P.O.*







VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954-1955

TOGAHAU CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

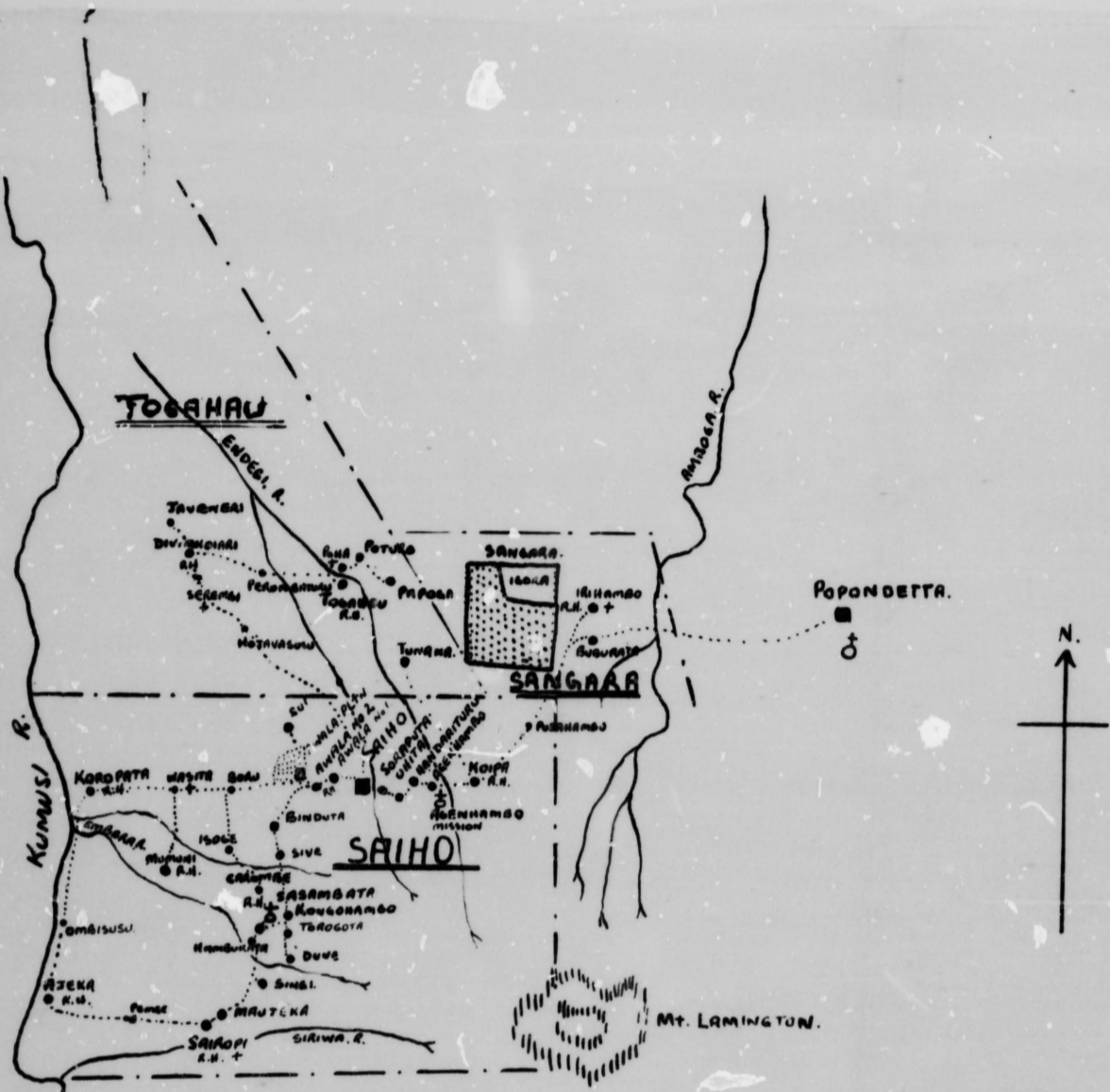
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)	GRAND TOTAL												
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		INSIDE DISTRICT		OUTSIDE DISTRICT		GOVT.		MISSION				MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	CHILD				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M				F				
		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45		10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M	F	
HOJANO	17.12.54	10	3	1										2	1			3	0	8	1	15		1		2	1	13	5	12	0	2	1	0	2	4	3	5	2	26	47	219
SEKEDIKI	17.12.54	5												2				1		7	16	1	1			1		16	5	4	11	5	11	4	6	4	39	42	43	181		
DWINKO	17.12.54	4	1		1									2	1	1	3	3	1	17				3		4	6	7	4	3	29	4	6	4	39	35	45	154				
PEROMBARO	18.12.54	2	5			1								2		1				6	1					2	1	1	11	11	1	2	26	4	7	34	33	27	37	152		
PAPONA	18.12.54	1	2				2							1		1	1			9	4	2				2		15	22	7	2	2	20	6	30	26	17	19		109		
POTURO	18.12.54	2	2																	5	2					4		2	16	4	10	3	12	11	15	12	13			65		
PONA	18.12.54															1	1			3	3					1		10	1	6		6	4	2	3	7	4	7		29		
TOGAHAU	18.12.54	2	1				1							1		1	1	1	2	6	1	3				5		10	35	7	23	2	23	5	25	25	33	35	55	132		
LAGASUSU	18.12.54																	1	1							1		4	8	1	5		5	6	7	4	4	5		20		
DIMASUSU	18.12.54				1									2		3	3	2	2							1		5	12	5	3	1	5	8	10	11	9			41		
MANIEMATI No. 1	18.12.54	4	1		1															3	2					1		3	12	2	13	3	13	5	15	12	7	15		57		
MANIEMATI No. 2	18.12.54	3														1				4	5	1				1		2	11	1	9		9	4	0	1	3	4	9			35
TOGAHAU	18.12.54	1	1																	2								5	11	5	9	1	9	4	7	12	13	10	11			43
TOGAHAU TOTAL		30	16	1		3		2	2					9	5	2	9	11	17	55	10	76	2	2		25	3	107	226	67	45	22	75	273	233	235	28	1269				

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/1955.

Govt. Print.—5439/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)	GRAND TOTAL													
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES				FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M				F	M	F	M	F			
		SANGARA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION:																																							
IRIHAMBO	22.11.54	12	9	2			1								2			4	7	3	3	42	22	18	2	4		3		40	20	19	90	5	90	4.5	78	66	74	78	429



PATROL No. 4. of 1954/55.  
 MAP OF PATROL ROUTE. ....  
 Scale: 1" = 4 miles.  
 Boundary  
 Census Sub-division

M.A. PEMBER 7/50

DS. 30/1/1-

Sub District Office,  
POPONDETTA. F.D.  
4th February 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
Popondetta.

PATROL REPORT NO.4 of 1954/55

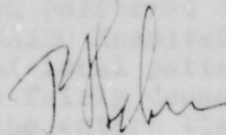
Herewith four copies of the above report forwarded by  
Mr Pember from Kokoda.

Mr. Pember appears to have carried out a very thorough  
patrol and has submitted a very painstaking report. The census  
of this area, especially of those large artificial villages form-  
ed after the Mt. Lamington eruption, is quite a large job on its  
own.

The unrest in these artificial villages and the frequent  
talk of movement back to the old sites is caused mainly through  
land. It is over four years since the eruption and the garden  
land, so freely lent to the evacuees, has decreased and they now re-  
quire new land. The donors are unwilling to have further encroach-  
ments made in their areas and the only alternative is a move back to the  
evacuated sites. The fear of the volcano is still very real and  
although a number of people have been working gardens in the old  
areas there is unlikely to be any concerted move back for some time  
yet. The recent death of a man, struck by lightning, in the old  
blast area, caused far more local comment than it would in a non-  
volcanic area.

The enthusiasm for cacao cultivation also has its effect  
on the land problem. The planting of such a permanent crop as  
cacao will not agree with the loose usufructuary system at present  
practiced by the various Orakaiva groups. All reported cacao plant-  
ings are in the pre eruption group garden areas.

Local plantations have co-operated in the registration  
of these native plantations by referring all would-be purchasers of  
seed to the Government station for provisional registration and  
advice. They will not sell cacao seed unless they receive a chit  
to state the buyer has been registered.

  
P.F. Sebire

a/ADO



DS. 30-1-1-1137.

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

9th February, 1955.

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

PATROL REPORT - POPONDETTA No. 4 of 1954/55.

M.M. PEMBER. P.O.

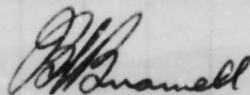
The Report submitted by Mr. Pember is quite good, but took approximately 1 month to materialise. He has taken a keen interest in the problems of the area, none of which are of a serious nature.

The fear of Mt. Lamington is still real amongst these people. Fortunately this is on the wane, and friction which arises occasionally over garden areas will hasten the return of many, to their rightful lands. Already the planting of cash crops and even food gardens indicate that it will only be a matter of time before they return permanently.

Mr. Pember's pains to induce a civic pride amongst the ORAKAIVA has been most noticeable. It is hoped that the fences, when they rot in several months, will be removed. Some, it has been noticed, have entailed considerable work.

The revised method in recording the wife's name in the census book is commendable, and should be instigated throughout the Territory. The natural increase in population of 2.7% over the past 12 months is most encouraging. The Director of Health should be interested in this figure as it has a direct bearing on the work performed by Sister Gilbert (Infant Welfare) and those at SAIHO Hospital. One surprising fact also is the small number of local patients admitted to the Hospital in relation to the fairly dense population. The group are the most healthy in the entire District.

Every encouragement is being given to influence the individual in cash crops, especially the hardier coffee plant. By this it is expected that a sound basis for a co-operative will be established, and eventually the area will become the main producer of coffee in the Territory.



(J.B.C. Bramell.)  
District Commissioner. N.D.

Pepondetta  
Northern District

P/R No. 6 of 54/55

C. J. Normsyle.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,  
POPONDETTA.

7th June, 1955.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT No. 6/1954 - 55

REPORT OF PATROL TO: POPONDETTA, BUNA and ORO BAY  
SUB-DIVISIONS.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: C. J. NORMOYLE, PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED: POPONDETTA AND SOUTH OF STATION.

SUBJECT OF PATROL: ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DURATION OF PATROL: SEVENTEEN DAYS.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: THREE NATIVE POLICE.  
ONE INTERPRETER.

MAP USED: HIGATURU SUB-DISTRICT 1inch  
equals 2 miles.

*C. J. Normoyle*  
C. J. Normoyle  
PATROL OFFICER

PATROL DIARY:

Monday, 9th May.

Departed POPONDETTA at 10am and went to SOPUTA by truck. Crossed GIRUA river and proceeded to INONDA rest house by jeep. Arrived 11.30am. Walked to HOHOTA and inspected village and coffee plantings. Returned to INONDA mission site and surveyed the area. Returned to rest house at 4.15pm.

Tuesday, 10th May.

Left rest house at 7.30am and went to EHE. Arrived 8am and inspected village and coffee plantings. Went on to MGSOV along an unkept road and along river beds into the mountains. Village dirty and there were no latrines. Houses unsatisfactory. Village cleaned under supervision and then returned to INONDA. Arrived at 4.15pm.

Wednesday, 11th May.

Heard court cases then visited INONDA. Departed rest house 12.30pm for BORIO. Tyre puncture enroute. Some time spent in relaying stores to beach. Arrived BORIO at 4.30pm. Village being reconstructed.

Thursday, 12th May.

Inspected BORIO and HARIKO villages at 6.30am. Heard complaints. Left BORIO at 9.15am and went to BUNA. Inspected village and drove to SIREMI. Arrived 1.45pm. Decide to inspect SAMBOGA crossing at BARISARI. Drove to BARISARI and found crossing fordable however built punt. Natives cooperative and enthusiastic. Punt and river approaches completed by 5.45pm. Returned to SIREMI.

Friday, 13th May.

Inspected SIREMI and heard complaints. Drove to ONDAGATARI and KENDETA, inspection of villages. Drove to DOBUDURU and WAUTA. Villages inspected. Went to HORANDA for inspection. Left at 3.15pm and drove to SOPUTA for more petrol and spare tyre for trailer. Returned to trailer near JIROPA plantation and fitted wheel. Returned to SIREMI at 5.30pm.

Saturday, 14th May.

Left SIREMI at 9.30am after heavy rain. Went to BARISARI and inspected village. Crossed SAMBOGA river on newly made ferry and went to GARURO village and inspected it. Went on to the coast to inspect road. Returned to HANAU - inspection. Houses in state of disrepair. Offenders prosecuted. Drove to URIO and PURO for inspection. Heard complaints. Went to EMBI village and arrived at 4 pm.

Sunday, 15th May.

EMBI village inspected. Drove to BUSEKA village and requested people to locate prewar survey pegs on mission lease. Continued to ORO BAY. returned to EMBI during the afternoon.

Monday, 16th May.

Left EMBI at 10am and went to HANAKIRO. Village inspection. Natives tried to make sorcery against patrol. Natives involved arrested. Visited PEROMBATA. Visited Mr. Gray of WARISOTA plantation. Plantation in poor condition. Went on to EMBOGO and arrived at 4.15pm after visiting Department of Works bridge project over ERCORO creek.

Tuesday, 17th May.

Defined mission prewar leases at BUSEKA and visited JENATI, NATATU, BABERADI and BEAMA villages. Returned to EMBOGO.

Wednesday, 18th May.

Despatched some prisoners per Government vessel "KATUNA" to POPONDETTA. Went to ERCORO and spent morning on land matters. Left at 12.30pm and went to INONDA to hear native complaint. Went on to SOPUTA and arrived at 3.30pm. Went on to POPONDETTA. Arrived 4.15pm.

Thursday, 19th May.

POPONDETTA.

Friday, 20th May.

To SANANDA by M.V. "KATUNA" to inspect village.

Saturday, 21st May.

8 am drove to ORO BAY to meet District Commissioner and His Lordship The Bishop of New Guinea to discuss land matters. Returned 6 pm.

Sunday, 22nd May.

AC POPONDETTA.

Monday, 23rd May.

Visited PUHEMO, HOHOTA, SOPUTA, GEWOTO and KAPURAKAMBO villages and coffee plantings.

Tuesday, 24th May.

Remained Government station at request of District Commissioner

**Wednesday, 25th May.**

**Visited URURU, JEGARATA and HEGATA.**

**Thursday, 26th May.**

**Visited KAKENDATTA, HAU and HOPA.**

**Friday, 27th May.**

**Went to DOBODURU, HUVIVI and MONGI villages.**

**Saturday, 28th - Sunday, 29th May.**

**POPCIDETTA.**

**Monday, 30th May.**

**Went to JONITA and AHORA villages.**

**END OF DIARY**

There are twenty Europeans living in the GRO RAY sub-division and they have a lack of public facilities available to them. They have no Post Office or radio and no immediate Government Office. They have no means of signing on labour except by visiting POPONDETTA. In fact all the facilities of a Government Office are denied them.

They have asked that a Government Station be established at GRO RAY and this request is strongly supported by the Mission - apparently they too need assistance.

Because of the fairly large European population of the area, the expansion of public works and their proposed programs, the expansion of the mission and hospitals, the inevitable growth of the non native community when the already alienated land is thrown open to commerce and the present general native position, which position is rather uncooperative, their request does not seem unreasonable. I should say in view of the present native situation at least, we must give the area far greater attention than we have been.

The area South of the SUSA river to GRO RAY, during the war years, was one in which Japan's wealth was expended but little remains of it except the roads, some bridges and excellent airstrips.

It was in the POIT area particularly that the Armed Forces of Australia were engaged in very heavy fighting to root Japanese troops and as a result heavily. The plaques which were left on the beach heads our forces to recall the heroic deeds of our men, are being maintained. Natives in the immediate vicinity and it is suggested that officers continue to have the local natives preserve these memorials.

A recent Japanese memorial war also seen in the area. This was established by a visiting mission.

INTRODUCTION:

Owing to very heavy rains on Friday, 6th May, Saturday and Sunday the GIRUA river became flooded and the patrol had to be postponed until Monday, 9th May, 1955 when a satisfactory crossing of the subsiding GIRUA, at SOPUTA, was effected.

The patrol was able to visit the BUNA - ORO BAY area by jeep and trailer because a jeep ferry was constructed at the SAMBOGA river by the patrol. This construction now enables jeep travel between POPONDETTA and ORO BAY. However this will be discussed further under the heading of Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Patrol Officer Pember was the last officer to patrol the BUNA - ORO BAY region and his patrol was carried out in September, 1954.

The village of MOSOV, situated in the mountains behind INONDA, was visited during this patrol and found to be in an unsatisfactory condition. Steps were taken to rectify this position during the visit. The last visit to this village was by Mr. Patrol Officer Tomassetti in 1949. It appears that the people had visited ERE for census previously and had told other officers that they resided at that village. In any case I feel sure that some misunderstanding had arisen to prevent officers visiting MOSOV.

There are twenty Europeans living in the ORO BAY subdivision and they complain of the lack of public facilities available to them. They have no Post Office or radio and no immediate Government Office. They have no means of signing on labour except by visiting POPONDETTA. In fact all the facilities of a Government Office are denied them.

They have asked that a Government Station be established at ORO BAY and this request is strongly supported by the mission - apparently they too need assistance.

Because of the fairly large European population of the area, the expansion of public works and their proposed programme, the expansion of the mission and hospitals, the inevitable growth of the non native community when the already alienated land is thrown open to commerce and the present general native position, which position is rather uncooperative, their request does not seem unreasonable. I should say in view of the present native situation at least, we must give the area far greater attention than we have been.

The area South of the GIRUA river to ORO BAY, during the war years, was one in which fabulous wealth was expended but little remains of it except the roads, some bridges and excellent airstrips.

It was in the BUNA area particularly that the Armed Forces of Australia were engaged in very heavy fighting to rout Japanese troops and we paid heavily. The plaques which were left on the beach heads of our Forces to recall the heroic deeds of our men, are being maintained by natives in the immediate vicinity and it is suggested that officers continue to have the local natives preserve these memorials.

A recent Japanese memorial was also seen in the area. This was established by a visiting mission.

The nature of the areas visited is one of flatness with coastal swamps and many mosquitoes.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:BUNA SUBDIVISION:-

The native situation in this area is very satisfactory. Here I found the people most cooperative and attending to Government instructions diligently. Their efforts to maintain good housing and generally have healthy villages is commendable. Only one village was unsatisfactory and action was taken to rectify this.

ORO BAY SUBDIVISION:-

South from the BUNA sub-division and across the EMBOGO river lies the ORO BAY sub-division and while working among these people I failed to be impressed by their attitude towards the Administration and the non native population generally.

Indeed at the village of HANAHIRO, (BUNA sub-division) whose people have strong affiliations with the ORO BAY people, sorcery was practised against the patrol.

Certain leaves which had been specially treated were placed in the rest house, on food and in the police quarters so that their odour would affect my police and me. The aim of the magic was to over-power our will to work and thus avoid warnings or prosecutions for failing to comply with the requirements of the Native Regulations Ordinance.

The locating of the treated leaves frightened the police accompanying me. I sought out the three natives responsible, with the aid of the unreliable Village Constable of that village, and arrested them. They were charged, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for their illegal activities.

The village was then inspected and action taken against those offenders who had wilfully neglected Mr. Pember's INSTRUCTIONS. Charges were also preferred against another native for making sorcery against a native at INONDA.

Sorcery was found to be practised extensively in this region with frightening results.

The Anglican mission apparently can not cope with these activities and admit to an increase in the use of sorcery by local natives, over the past six months.

At EMBOGO, DOMBADA, NATATU and BEAMA villages there were noted many "illegitimate" children, mostly between the ages of six months and three years.

This rather unfortunate position would appear to have arisen from a directive of His Lordship the Bishop of New Guinea. In His efforts to adjudicate in domestic affairs and to have natives take only one wife he has probably led the people into a position unique in native society.

In consideration of the Bishop's direction I take firstly the case of the married man who had two wives. Upon becoming a Christian he has given up a wife so that to all outward appearances he now has only one. In the village book it was



found that these discarded women had been removed from the family group but still continued to have children by the original husband and occasionally resided with him.

I have no objection to this ruse to confuse the Bishop but it does have its problems.

The Administration apparently does not recognise a marriage in such cases because the woman has been removed from the husband's family group and the question of the MAINTENANCE OF the woman and child now arises. In some cases the mother and child are being supported while in others nothing is being done for them. Should they be supported as provided by regulation 77 of the Native Regulations Ordinance?

Secondly there are those men who want two wives but will not marry the second woman for fear of antagonising the mission. However the second woman and the already married man enjoy intimate "garden" life with the result that many single girls have illegitimate children and are not being supported except by the girl's parents. How will the mother and child fare when the parents die?

It has become popular in this area for single girls to have children.

No claims for maintenance were made to the patrol and as the whole matter is apparently involved in some mission policy it was decided to accept the position just as it is. However I make mention of the matter as a warning to officers who may be asked by the people to assist in solving what may become a serious social problem. For instance, how will the illegitimate children fit into kinship groups and clans and how also will they affect land ownership?

So far the children have been wholly accepted in the community and I feel that we should also be content with the present position, however we should be ready with some solution should the necessity arise.

Department of Works personnel in the ORO Bay area have been commissioned to undertake very extensive road works, construction of bridges and wharfs, have complained of continuous interference with their activities by natives. On occasions stones have been placed near culverts by the department to be used in construction but when the time arrived for their use it was found that they had been thrown into the river. Chipping hammers, nuts bolts etc. are being stolen.

While I was in the area a valve of a welding plant was stolen and this act completely held up work. Upon my arrival at the bridge site I was confronted with this complaint by the work's supervisor so I suggested to the people of two villages close by that the part be returned by the following morning - it was. It was found on bridge planking in the center of the bridge where the day before I had seen men working. The return of the part enabled work to continue.

Petty actions such as those mentioned above are causing unnecessary delays in the Works' programme which delays are directly affecting the Administration financially. Their Works' activities are influenced by our allocation of funds for that Department's estimates. When their work is held up

to lose money.

Frequent appearances of government officers in the area are necessary to hear such complaints and to show natives that we are concerned with the works in progress. This can be done conveniently by jeep transport.

POPONDETTA SUBDIVISION:-

The native affairs in this area was found to be very satisfactory.

The people are cooperative and appreciative of any assistance rendered. They have been in close contact with government officers for a long time and seem to have benefited by their association.

MISSIONS AND NATIVE EDUCATION:

The Anglican mission is established at ERORO, ORO BAY and is the only mission in that area. Their influence on the people is not great nor has it made for much improvement in their village life. This is probably due to the fact that its workers do not understand the native well and therefore cannot wholly gain their confidence. This of course is not meant to suggest that they have no followers, on the contrary, they have many, most of whom are full supporters of their faith. However the mission's work, to me, is unfortunately unimpressive.

The only education in the area is carried out by the mission. While this is a satisfactory arrangement they are finding it difficult to get good attendance at their schools. I am afraid I could not ascertain why this should be so. Perhaps there is something wrong with the mission's education system or perhaps the people realize that after fourth standard only about two per cent of the pupils pass on to higher education as there is no provision to deal with more. Or perhaps the people, by their nature, make for difficulties.

HEALTH:

The health through out the areas visited was satisfactory but could be much better if medical patrols worked in the regions. I am convinced that the only way to make this country healthy is by taking medical services to the natives, just as Infant Welfare are doing. Natives are reluctant to leave their villages, their gardens and society generally, to go to hospital, because their gardens are left to the mercy of wild pigs and their domestic animals, which mean wealth to them, are not well cared for. They stand to lose much and will therefore risk disease.

They feel that if they contract disease they will soon get well. In most cases they realise too late that this will not be so and their efforts to get to hospital are to no avail.

While at Mumeng I wrote at some length on this point

in one of my patrol reports, and therefore feel that enough has been said about it.

At SIREMI village however, many sores were seen. These people usually attend the medical aid post at BUNA. Village Constable TOKI complains that his people have been refused treatment at BUNA and he states that N.M.O. HENRY PEKATA at the aid post will not treat his people. I should be grateful if you could have the Medical Assistant at SAIHO institute a complete investigation of these allegations.

The mission at ERORO have a large hospital attached to their establishment and is, I believe, doing good work but I feel that it lacks discipline. At the time of my visit I found that faecal material littered the surrounding area while latrines were in evidence.

Over the next three years some £160,000 is to be spent on a tuberculosis hospital in the area and this hospital is to be built by the Administration for the mission. Land negotiations are in progress for a site for the proposed hospital.

The present site favourable to the mission joins their mission lease and while this does have certain administrative advantages it does seem a pity that it could not be placed nearer to the EMBI airstrip (8,000 ft. in length and a sealed runway) where native land has already been alienated to the Administration and where isolation rules governing such a hospital would not be breached. I would suggest that when the hospital is established EMBI airstrip will play a most important part in its administration.

A leper was found to be residing in HUVIVI village and he was sent to SAIHO native hospital.

#### LAND:

I was very surprised to find, during my visit of the POPONDETTA and BUNA sub-divisions, an immense area of native land alienated to the Administration.

In the POPONDETTA area some 33,000 acres have been acquired from natives and approximately half of this has already been leased to non-natives.

In the BUNA area some 25,000 acres have been alienated, the majority of which lies between the SAMBOGA and EMBOGO rivers, and I have not included WARISOTA coconut-cocoa plantation in this acreage.

The areas purchased are in the main grassland regions which have little value to the natives except for hunting purposes and while the acquisition is not wholly detrimental to their welfare it is felt the total alienated area, at present, is rather excessive.

I believe much correspondence has been written on this matter and feel that since we have purchased the land then we must make the best possible use of it reasonably soon. If R. A. Colyer does not intend using the land then it should be made available to other settlers. Some thought has been given by the Administration to the further alienation of extensive areas especially south of the SAMBOGA River (particularly one area

of 12,700 acres) but while I strongly support Colyer's scheme for the production of KENAF I feel I must act on behalf of the natives in the area and advise of excessive acquisition. I would very strongly advise against further alienation because the present large and unused areas in hand have not been turned to use and because this action will adversely affect native welfare. It is understood that other officers have made similar recommendations and it is felt that the matter should be finalised with the understanding and assurance that further large scale purchase will cease -- temporarily at least.

Natives of this sub-district are becoming very cash crop conscious and further alienations of their land will rather limit their activities in this direction. Alienations will also place extensive restrictions on their land use and hunting rites and generally upset their social activities.

If we force the issue and resume land then considerable unrest among the natives can be expected. Even now I doubt whether the people fully appreciate the vastness of the alienations. This area cannot be considered a second Markham Valley with seemingly unlimited arable land available.

There can be no doubt that Colyer's enterprise will be of great benefit to this country in the export of fibre and the development of the Northern District, but I feel that the thousands of acres already available to them must suffice for their immediate requirements, indeed their requirements for quite some time to come.

In the whole sub-district there seems to have been a rather liberal acquisition of lands for the Anglican Mission - mostly small blocks of about five acres on which the mission is granted free rent. (Sec. 36 of the Lands Ordinance 1911-1940).

Most of these blocks are now not used by the mission because there is either too small a population to support them or the population has moved away from the area, or again because the mission has acquired a better site. Whatever the reason, the mission has abandoned many such blocks and I feel that ownership should revert to the Administration for disposal or return to the natives if the block is left idle for three years.

Again, I wish to stress that I have no desire to hamper the missions in their efforts at extension as I believe them to have a very desirable influence over the community and to do valuable work among the people but feel that these people will need land in the near future and if the mission has no use for the alienated land, it should be returned.

Returning to the subject of the already alienated land of approximately 60,000 acres I feel that perhaps a better way of leasing the above land could have been by a direct leasing of the land from the natives by the Administration, rather than an outright purchase. Our fees from the prospective settler or settlers would have been adequate for remuneration to the native owners. In over alienated areas I feel that this system of land tenure is rather desirable. This system need not have any limitations with regard to acreage, etc., and would enable us to watch closely the native requirements.

During the patrol a five acre block of land was surveyed and purchased from natives at INONDA for the Anglican mission.

Two prewar mission blocks were located in the ORO BAY area so that their position could be fixed on the District Commissioner's map at POPONDETTA.

The application for land in the ORO BAY area by the mission has been withdrawn by them because they intend applying for a much larger block (approx. 150 acres) on which a new hospital is to be constructed.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES:

In the areas visited there are about 200 miles of roads however the patrol only used seventy five miles of these.

#### POPONDETTA SUB-DIVISION:-

Roads in the POPONDETTA sub-division are in fair condition but the necessity for drains from the center of the road is obvious because of the erosion which is taking place.

In the entire length of the POPONDETTA road, about 20 miles, there are only about ten drains taking water from the center of the road to the side drains and this omission results in the water, after rain, following the vehicle tracks and eroding deeply along them. In many places the foundation of the road has been exposed and this will adversely affect the road's condition.

I have had experience in road construction at Mameng in the building of the BUANG and WATUT roads and know that the control of water on the roads governs that road's condition. It is therefore suggested that steps be taken to cut more drains on this important road.

It is now possible to drive a vehicle from the Government station at POPONDETTA to ORO BAY by proceeding via URURU mission and HOHOTA and fording the GIRUA near INONDA. Then via wartime roads to BARISARI where I have constructed a jeep ferry made of 44 gallon drums to effect crossing of the SAMBOGA, thence by wartime roads to ORO BAY.

The roads in the BUNA - ORO BAY area are in excellent condition and most are sealed. Some wartime steel bridges are still in good repair while other bridges are maintained by local village natives.

The Department of Works has completed a large bridge over the ERORO creek and is at work on one over the EMBI creek and one over the EMBOGO river. Both should be completed within two months.

There is at present a steel bridge over the EMBI creek which is used by vehicle traffic and will, I believe, support 15 tons weight. In view of this it seems unnecessary that the Administration should require another bridge constructed only two hundred yards from the one already in use. However I am not informed as to the works' plan for the BUNA - ORO BAY area so perhaps two bridges are required over the small creek and the expenditure on the second bridge is necessary.

The jeep ferry at BARISARI was constructed by the natives of BARISARI, who incidently operate it. Because of their effort to open the POPONDETTA - ORO BAY road it is felt that they should receive some remuneration for their diligence. It is suggested that five pounds (£5-0-0) cash be paid to the village from our road vote. Their effort deserves recognition.

This ferry can only be considered as a temporary means for crossing the SAMBOGA river as I feel that a bridge will eventually have to be built for heavier traffic and that this bridge should be built near my present crossing. This is the narrowest part of the river - even narrower and shallower than at INONDA. At this point in the river the banks are quite steep and natives confirm that since they can remember the river has always flowed in its present bed and was not affected by the LAMINGTON eruption.

Held at this office is a wartime photo of the area on which I have marked the possible bridge site. The photo is officially referred to as "Training Photomap No. 5401 EMBI" and was made by the 5th Air Force Missions 117F, 241, LAL 72 and compiled and reproduced by 1 Aust. Mob. Litho. Sec. (A.I.F.) Aust. Svy. Corps Sep. 1944. The grid reference to the crossing is 496.4 - 536.5.

It is considered that a bridge should be constructed here.

A £30,000 wharf is to be built at ORO BAY however this will not be commenced before the next financial year.

It is suggested that should a station be established in the above region then the prisoners of that gaol could be detailed to assist the Department of Works as is done at Mumeng and Oomsis where prisoners are used to maintain the WAU - LABU road. This would probably reduce labour costs.

There are many wartime airstrips in the area but the two most important are the INONDA and EMBI'STRIPS which are sealed. Both are more than 7,000 feet in length. I should imagine that these all weather 'strips are important emergency landing grounds and would be most important in the event of hostilities.

At MORANDA there is an airstrip of some 9,000 feet in length and is of marsden matting set in tar but pit grass has grown through the tar and matting. However it would take little to make it serviceable.

#### AGRICULTURE:

##### POPONDETTA SUB-DIVISION:-

Coffee is the widest produced cash crop in this sub-division and is bringing high cash returns to the local natives. The actual amount of money received by the natives is obtainable from the District Commissioner who will, no doubt, include it in his comments on this report.

Village groves are extensive and further plantings are being undertaken.

The following is a list of growers.

VILLAGE	No. TREES	GROWER	CONDITION	PRODCNG.	REMARKS
URURU	12,000	BONGAKI	GOOD	YES	GOOD YIELDS
JEGARATA	1,100	WALLACE	FAIR	NO	UNSHADED
MONGI	1,889	PENGITA	GOOD	YES	GOOD YIELDS
"	556	"	FAIR	NO	UNSHADED
HUVIVI	11,152	TUMBARI	GOOD	YES	GOOD YIELDS
"	964	"	FAIR	NO	UNSHADED
DOBADURU	8,224	ASARI	GOOD	YES	GOOD YIELDS
HAU	1,622	GOVIRO	FAIR	NO	NEW PLTNS.
HOPA	136	AHOKA	FAIR	NO	NEW PLTNS.
KAKENDETTA	12,199	JEGA	GOOD	YES	GOOD YIELDS
PUHEMO	9,384	OMBARI AND WOWOTE	GOOD	YES	GOOD YIELDS
GEWOTO	1,125	JIMMY	GOOD	NO	SHADED
KAPRAKAMBO	2,279	"	"	YES	GOOD YIELDS
ERE	170	OGAITA	POOR	NO	UNSHADED

Producers JIMMY and TUMBARI complain of high labour costs.

JIMMY employs local labour as casuals for three days' work per week and pays £2. 0. 0 per adult male, £1. 0. 0 per adult female and 10/-d. per child for the week. The natives employed in such work mostly come from GARARA village on the coast.

He also has in his employ four natives from the OPI River area who are paid 20/-d. per month and rations and who work from 8.00 a.m. until 4.00 p.m. daily with holidays as enjoyed by administration casual workers.

TUMBARI says that from a £75. 0. 0 return on one batch of coffee he actually paid out £52. 0. 0 in wages.

It appears evident to me that while the crop is satisfactorily marketed through A. H. Buntings Ltd., Popondetta, its production lacks system. I feel that some of the main growers would benefit by visiting some district where native organisation on the above lines has reached satisfactory requirements.

Coffee is the main crop in this sub-division and plantings should be extended. I would suggest this in preference to cocoa growing because the natives know so much more about coffee. They have been dealing with it for some fifteen years at least.

Cocoa on the other hand is a new crop to these people and they know nothing about it and as the Department of Agriculture advises, there are no really good European plantings in the area from which the natives could learn. I have seen the SANGARA Rubber Estate and I was not favourably impressed by it.

In my suggestion for coffee extension in preference to cocoa I do not mean to suggest that natives be discouraged from planting cocoa. New settlers to this area intend growing cocoa and I feel that it would be wrong to differentiate between native and non native growers. I feel that those interested natives wishing to plant cocoa should do so under strict supervision, should be made to comply with the requirements of good cocoa growing by us and we should have a liaison with the Department of Agriculture for expert advice should it be needed.

The Administration cannot afford to expend time, money, materials and man hours on people who are not going to follow its advice.

The only cocoa growing in the area is at SOPUTA where JIMMY has 660 cocoa trees planted and a 200 plant nursery. At GEWOTO he has 750 trees.

#### BUNA SUB-DIVISION:-

Coffee is being grown at SANANDA by SOROVI who started with some 640 plants but his crop has been reduced by half because of the lack of shade.

Coffee is also grown at NATATU by native EMBOGO, 184 trees, and at BOHOTA by HAMENO who has 216 trees, some of which are bearing.

Eighty-nine trees were seen at WAUTA and the area is a village planting and bearing.

As I stated in my ASIGI report the greatest single factor which is detrimentally affecting coffee plantings and extensions is the almost complete absence of shade in the young groves in all the areas visited. Efforts were made to try to have the natives realise the importance of shade, but because of language difficulties and because I have no reliance in my interpreter I doubt whether I was successful to any great extent. There seems to be a popular belief among the natives that coffee and cocoa can be grown satisfactorily without shade. I hasten to point out that this is quite fallacious. One inexperienced planter in New Britain eager to disprove facts about cocoa completely cut out shade in his plot and the result was 100 per cent loss of trees.

<sup>AGRICULTURAL</sup>  
The Papua and New Guinea Journal, Vol. 9, October, 1954, No. 2, page 51, gives an excellent example of a young cacao tree suffering from severe exposure.

I feel that the natives should not be left to grow coffee as they please but should be directed to plant shade. If natives decide to grow a certain crop, we as a government are bound to give guidance and in doing so we must have co-operation in return.

I also feel that every village should be encouraged to plant cash crops. The disinterested people should not be forced to join the scheme because once the benefits are realised there will be an automatic desire to participate.



Anyway, slow progress along these lines will enable the Administration to formulate its policy well and implement it accordingly.

In all such undertakings as these the biggest hurdle to overcome is the use of a lingua franca without which the peoples' confidence cannot adequately be gained.

MOTU is not a good medium of communication because of its limited vocabulary and not many local natives are able to understand it. The use of interpreters here is extensive and I cannot believe that their understanding of simple English is sufficient for accurate translation. Interpreter JACOB is unreliable.

After enjoying the happy position of being able to communicate directly with natives and be fully understood by them in New Guinea to a position of long and inaccurate translations which lead one to be misunderstood often, here, one sometimes feels disheartened and annoyed with the whole situation.

Until we have a true lingua franca, and I hope it will be English, in PAPUA, our task of good government will remain difficult and require much patience.

In the furtherance of native agriculture in this District one finds a number of officers of several departments all eager to help in crop extension but all without any true plan and certainly without a uniform one.

Besides the Administration offering help one finds the mission and commerce all plying the natives with ideas of what should be done with their cash crops. From what I have seen of coffee extension, the system of native labour and the general handling of the coffee here I should say that all efforts in the past with regard to the promotion of cash coffee crops has been half hearted and of little worth. Further, I suggest that all these eager people trying to help the natives are only making for deep confusion with the result that the natives will not know to whom they should turn for sound advice.

It is recommended that the whole business of native cash crops be made the responsibility of one or two men who should first of all ascertain the potentialities of the District for certain crops, report upon them fully, formulate a policy and implement it accordingly. If this is done now I feel sure that in two years time the ground work for extensive undertakings will have been completed.

I speak from experience when I make my recommendations for at Mumeng I implemented a gold scheme for the natives of the WATUT river which, in their first year, returned some £500. Other undertakings were coffee extension in the BUANG areas, reforestation of PATEP mountain with some 3,000 pine trees, the construction of roads, a rice project, the laying of the foundation for a native sugar trade - sugar made by local natives and the introduction of trout for the BUANG river.

I feel that these few things were accomplished because I knew what would be good for the natives, had their

confidence and went about those tasks with the full support of my District Commissioner. Those tasks which I commenced have been continued and extended by my successor so that the Mumeng area, in a few years' time, should be a wealthy one.

I believe that many such schemes have been undertaken in other parts of the Territory and I only make mention of this to stress a point about which I feel strongly.

It is suggested that the growing of SISAL and MANILA HEMP by the BUNA - ORO BAY natives would perhaps be a sure crop for introduction and mean a form of revenue for them. The advantage of such a crop would be the easiness with which the plants grow and the fact that when R. A. Colyer establishes his project there would be a ready and near market for the crops. However, failing this ~~and~~ if markets were unsure, and provided there is sufficient land available, cocoa would be an excellent crop to introduce into the area and it is recommended that seed be obtained from KEREVAT for distribution. I believe pods are approximately sixpence each there while pods of poor stock here are sold by private people for approximately two shillings and sixpence each.

The means of communication already in the area would make for easy transport of the crop to either ORO BAY or BUNA. This area has a potential but no action should be taken to get natives interested because the availability of seed is not known nor are the accurate boundaries of crown land defined. If these two points can be cleared then the undertakings should be extensive and under constant supervision. I have no doubt that a very large native industry could be well established in the above areas with the co-operation and the efforts of the local natives.

At HANAU coconut extension is under way and 460 palms have been planted. The area is in the charge of GARURO.

I think that it is general throughout the areas visited that coconut groves are being slowly extended.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Village officials are doing their duty well in all villages visited, except the ORO BAY area where it was found that their office means little in the village. If there is no sign of improvement by the next patrol then it is suggested that action be taken to remove from office those natives who are not doing their job.

#### REST HOUSES

Rest houses were found to be in very good order and are located at the following villages:- INONDA, EMBI, WAUTA, BUNA, BORIC, HENAHAMBURI, HONDAGAPATAPI, GARURO, HANAKIRO and NATATU.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

General Nil.

Specimens Nil.

CONCLUSION:

Because of the Acting Director's keen interest in this District I have written fairly fully on conditions as I found them and I have expressed my beliefs as to what is required for greater native activity in commerce. These I believe are in accordance with my District Commissioner's ideas for proposed crop extension.

While this patrol was only one of routine nature I feel that now the position regarding native affairs has been some what clarified we may expect considerable help from the Director in any proposed undertakings for this District

C. J. Normoyle  
PATROL OFFICER

The provision of a... is really not an... as Mr. Normoyle... and it can be seen that... the natives are not prepared to accept... that a... Christian marriage... In the area... of the... but not... as there is no... authority in the... territory... and... be... with... The... have... place in the... community and the... I have not yet... found a... child for... adoption.

Patty... of... material... to take... place, especially... in the... set of... is... doubted.

Ref. DS. 30.1. 4.  
Sub-District Office,  
POPOHETTA.

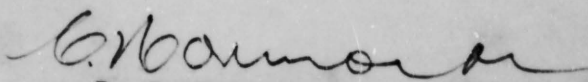
15th June, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPOHETTA.

Subject: PATROL REPORT No. 6/1954-55.

In view of the Assistant District Officer's absence on patrol I am forwarding the above report which is addressed to him, direct to you for your comments and action please.

The report has been written with the aim of satisfying recent requests from the Acting Director regarding potential native cash crops in the areas visited and has been submitted in accordance with instructions from the Assistant District Officer.



C. J. NORMOYLE,  
Patrol Officer.

DS.30-1-1-1606.

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

24th June, 1955.

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

PATROL REPORT - POP. No. 6/54-55.

The report and sketch map submitted by Mr. Normoyle indicates that the census divisions of Popondetta, BUNA and ORO Bay were covered in their entirety. The use of a jeep and routes followed shows the extensive road net-work of the area for vehicular traffic. It favours quick communication and accessibility to most parts, which is essential to commercial development by both native and European.

No doubt the Europeans at ORO Bay would gladly accept the establishment of a Government Station at ORO Bay, especially as personal benefits would be gained. At present the European population comprises those members of the Anglican Mission at ERORO, one planter at WARISOTA, a trader at ORO Bay and Department of Works personnel (fluctuating from 1 to 7) who are engaged in bridge building. A Post is definitely not warranted at this stage. The report omits the fact that a bi-weekly plane service includes EMBI airstrip, 20 minutes by jeep from ORO Bay. It is also possible to reach Popondetta by jeep in less than 2½ hours. ERORO Mission has a telradio, but is inoperable for want of a charging plant. However, portion of the Administration land at ORO Bay, known as Base "B" has long since been ear-marked and reserved for a Patrol Post. There seems no reason why more attention should be given to the area patrolled than any other part of the District, or sacrifice one for the other.

The sorcery incident at HANAKIRO was committed by three irresponsible natives who must have had a conscience towards their non compliance with previous orders. It so happened that houses in this village were the worst found during the entire patrol. The food was not presented to the patrol in the first instance for the purpose of sorcery. The act was done as an afterthought.

The problem of illegitimacy is really not as serious as Mr. Normoyle points out, and it can be seen that the natives are not prepared to accept entirely that a Christian marriage bars them from a second wife. In the eyes of the Mission it does, but not so lawfully, as there is no machinery in the present Territory law whereby a native can be charged with bigamy. The progeny finds its place in the community and the parental line respected. I have not yet found a neglected child for want of adoption.

Petty thefts of Work's material are bound to take place, especially when left unprotected in the open. Any act of sabotage is sincerely doubted.

(2).

The European Medical Assistant at SAIHO will be informed of the allegations against Henry PERATA, N.M.O.

The establishment of a Tuberculosis and Hansenide Hospital at ERORO has been made the subject of separate correspondence. In this there are a number of factors which need clarification as regards land. My presence in the area during the patrol's sojourn was to negotiate for a suitable hospital site. This was accomplished. EMBI as a possible site has already been suggested to Bishop Strong; to which he is not in favour. He wants the hospital close to St. Margaret's Hospital at ERORO, so both may be controlled by Dr. Biggs of the Anglican Mission. As the project involves a considerable amount of money, a complete survey has been called for by a competent medical authority, through the Director of Health.

The views of Mr. Normoyle concerning land alienation are supported. Fortunately the areas which have been acquired mainly consist of grasslands, at present, of little use to the native with his usual methods of agriculture. These may be of value to him should cash cropping be intended in the years to come. The areas lend themselves to kenaf, but the growing of this crop and its treatment is beyond the reaches of the native.

The native derives his sustenance from the limited timber areas, and any further alienation of these should not be considered. The native owners realise their value and importance and naturally, refuse to sell.

Excessive land alienation has already caused recommendations for Native Reserves at EMBI and BORIO in addition to 1600 acres of SANGARA Crown Lands.

I am not in agreement with the suggestion of leasing land in preference to outright purchase. The title to such lands would not be secure enough for capital investment and would restrict development of permanent crops. The Department of District Services and Native Affairs have the right and machinery to control land purchases, which is sufficient if wisely administered.

The Anglican Mission in the Northern District is only interested in land where their Stations exist among the populated areas. I do not doubt for one moment that the Mission would hesitate to forfeit areas of no further use to them which they acquired in the past. It is suggested that the Director of Lands be asked to approach the Mission in this regard.

The existing bridge over EMBI creek could be brought before the notice of the Department of Works as it may have been overlooked in their initial survey of the ORO Bay region.

The data supplied on native cash crops is most interesting, and has been called for with the view of establishing the potential of native plantations in the District. Practically all of these areas were planted pre-war but little had been done with them until mid 1953. Originally the natives were forced to plant coffee, and due to this have shown strong resentment towards the system, neglecting the plantations so that they have become over-run with bush.

The major problem during the past 2 years has

(3).

been in inducing the natives to restore the plantations and work them. In this I have been highly successful, and in some parts feverish activity is taking place. The latest crop figures are not to hand, but it is expected that for this year it will be double that of the previous year. In many instances new plantings are being established by those who have no plantations. Some are on a family basis, and lack the necessary shade. Repeated advice is received lightly and therefore they must learn the hard way, by experience.

The key note for coffee production is activity and incentive on behalf of the native and sound technical advice. The seed of the former has been sown and could be lost with mismanagement.

The major factor to be born in mind is that for the first time in the history of the Northern District, the natives have been encouraged to develop their plantations which have been idle for so many years.

It is envisaged that in the normal course of events a Coffee Co-operative will ensue, but first a sound basis for such a society must be gained.



(J.B.C. Bramell.)

District Commissioner. N.D.

30-1-1-211

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

15th August, 1955

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - POP.No.6/54-55.

Your memo 30-8-243 of 8/8/55, refers.

The contents of the abovementioned memo have been noted, and matters pertaining to the illegitimacy of children and their welfare in the ERORO area will be re-investigated by Mr. Normoyle in his follow-up patrol to that area next November - December.

As regards the 5 acre blocks, I have already advised the Director of Lands on this matter. A copy of a letter touching on the subject, addressed to the Director of Lands, was forwarded to Headquarters for your information. The memo referred to is DS.34-2-2-1480 of 23/5/55.

In this memo, it was not mentioned that Block DA.1533 is the area on which the present ERORO Mission station is situated. It is fully built on, in fact some of the buildings overlap the area onto native owned land. I doubt whether the Mission require the other 5 acre Block DA.1312, nor would any of the natives be interested as it has been used for many years as a local native cemetery. I have no recommendations to furnish concerning these 2 blocks, but have mentioned in my remarks on Popondetta Patrol Report No.6 that other leases held by the Anglican Mission in the Northern District be investigated concerning their forfeiture to the Crown, if not being used. Not until the Department of Lands supplies the information of Leases at present held by the Anglican Mission can any concrete recommendations be made.

*J.B.C. Bramell*

(J.B.C. Bramell.)  
District Commissioner. N.D.



Popondetta  
Northern District

P/R 7 of 54/55

P.F. Sebise.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub District Office,

POPONDETTA, N.D.

5th. AUGUST 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7. OF 1954/56.

**REPORT OF PATROL TO:-** SANGARA, SAIHO and TOGAHAU DIVISIONS.

**OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL:-** P.F. SEBIRE, s/Assistant District Officer

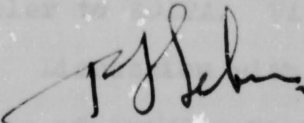
**AREA PATROLLED:-** NORTH WEST TO WESTERN SLOPES OF MT.  
LAMINGTON SYSTEM.

**OBJECT OF PATROL:-** ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION AND TO ENCOURAGE  
NATIVE PLANTATION ACTIVITY IN AREA.

**DURATION OF PATROL:-** THIRTY SEVEN DAYS.

**PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:-** ONE I/CPL AND TWO CONSTABLES R.P.&.N.G.C  
ONE INTERPRETER.

**MAPS USED:-** HIGATURU SUB DISTRICT PATROL MAPS -  
2 miles to one inch.

  
P.F. Sebire

s/ADO

PATROL DIARY:-

2nd June 1955:- Departed Popondetta by truck, jeep and trailer for IRIHAMBO. No rest house but a new structure converted for use of patrol.

3rd June 1955:- From IRIHAMBO inspected old coffee plantations at ANDEMBA and AMBOGO. These plantations were damaged in the Mt. Lamington eruption and their rehabilitation is in progress. Across Ambogo River and inspected plantations at HUISATA, SOMBO and TUNANA. Whole area, including tracks, badly overgrown. Returned by ANDEMBA and AMBOGO plantations to IRIHAMBO.

4th June 1955:- Inspection of IRIHAMBO; by back road to BUMBURATA; inspection; along main road to new joint plantation (coffee) of IRIHAMBO-BUMBURATA. Discussion with leading men of the project. Returned to IRIHAMBO by bush track.

5th June 1955:- Sunday.

6th June 1955:- Mr. W. Fielding, District Agricultural Officer, and party joined the patrol at IRIHAMBO. With him to ANDEMBA and AMBOGO plantations. Instruction and demonstration of how old overgrown trees can be pruned to increase yield and aid harvesting.

7th June 1955:- With Mr. Fielding to old HIGATURU area to ascertain work necessary and potential of old plantations. HIGATURU and HUISATA hopeless. SOMBO and TUNANA paying propositions.

8th June 1955:- By jeep and trailer to KOIPA. Visited new coffee plantations of KOIPA and PUSAHAMBO. Discussion with people of proposed new plantations (cacao) in area of ISAVITA No.1. Decided easiest approach at present through KONGOHAMBO and old ISAVITA No.2.

9th June 1955:- Departed KOIPA by jeep and trailer for SASAMBATA rest house. On way Mr. Fielding inspected and advised on new cacao plantation being organized by the Martyr's School (Anglican) near MISSEK. ~~Inspected sites of new plantations of GARCUMBI and ISOGE villages.~~  
 MISSEK ~~rest house~~ ~~of AWALA~~ ~~near~~ ~~SASAMBATA~~ ~~rest~~  
 9th June 1955:- ~~Inspected sites of new plantations of GARCUMBI and ISOGE villages.~~  
 House inspected sites of new plantations of GARCUMBI and ISOGE villages.

ages.

~~PATROL DIARY~~

DIARY(cont.)

10th June 1955:- From SASAMBATA R/H on foot through KONGO-HAMBO to old ISAVITA No.2. area (pre eruption) inspecting new plantation clearings at KONDATA and KENDATA. Then via old sites of OINGATA, SIGORITURU, TARAMATURU and BOSISETA to ISAVITA NO.1 area. Inspected new cacao plantations of ISAVITA, TAMBORE-KOROPATA-TAMBORE and BARAWATURU. Very satisfactory progress. Discussion with people on plantings and re-opening of old jeep road from AGENAHAMBO Mission. Deptd BARAWATURU via KOMBETURU fer, PERETEAMBARI inspecting new cacao plantings at latter. Returned to SASAMBATA.

11th June 1955:- Transported Mr. Fielding and party to POPONDETTA visiting plantations and proposed plantations of SIVI, BINDUTA and AWALA No.2. Visited Mr. Searle of Awala Plantation. Seeds of crotalaria and tephrosia (from POPONDETTA) distributed for planting at FUSAHAMBO and KOIPA.

12th June 1955:- Sunday.

13th June 1955:- Dance and small feast, in honour of the Queen's Birthday. Discussions with officials and representatives of the surrounding villages, who had organized the dance at the SASAMBATA Rest house.

14th June 1955:- Visited and inspected village areas of KONGO-HAMBO and TOROGOTA. Later, by jeep, inspected villages of BINDUTA and SIVI. Long discussions with people re future cacao plantations. In afternoon visited, by jeep, and inspected villages of GAROMBI Nos 1&2 and ISOGI. Heard minor disputes at SASAMBATA, mainly pig-garden trouble.

15th June 1955:- Leaving jeep at SASAMBATA rest house departed on foot for SAIROPI: Visited and inspected village of SASAMBATA and their patch of new cacao: To HAMBURATA where inspected village and large area proposed for cacao plantation: Crossed AMBALA River and up new road to new SINGI village: On to SAIROPI.

16th June 1955:- Inspection of villages of SAIROPI and MAUJETA.

DIARY(cont):-

16th June 1955(cont):- Sanitation poor; advice given on how to cope with stony ground. In afternoon inspected numerous new, satisfactory pits. Heard numerous complaints, minor.

17th June 1955:- Departed SASAMBATA; inspection of small village of PEMBE and excellent new cacao site and nursery just outside village. To AJEKA; inspection and discussion with officials and people about re-opening of the Ambala Crossing-AJEKA jeep track and its extension on to PEMBE and SAIROPI. Very little improvement of the latter stretch necessary. Dept. AJEKA and inspected large new area proposed for cacao. Along the Kumusi River pumice flats to OMBISUSU; inspection. Along old jeep track to Ambala Crossing and on to KOROPATA.

18th June 1955:- Inspection of KOROPATA and out to inspect new area being prepared for cacao near the old village site. Heard minor complaints. Dept. KOROPATA via WASATA hamlets and Mission; along WASITA-ISOGI-GAROMBI road to SASAMBATA Rest House. Picking up jeep and trailer at SASAMBATA proceeded by SIVI-BINDUTA road to AWALA rest house. Afternoon dance by AWALA and IRIHAMBO people at AWALA.

19th June 1955:- From AWALA by jeep to MUMUNI village; inspection; discussion with officials and people re cacao production. Visited and inspected WASITA hamlets of POPONDETTA, KEMANA and BURU.

20th June 1955:- From AWALA by jeep to SUI and on by foot to TUN- and; inspected and discussed future cacao plantings. Small area already cleared near village. Returned to SUI and inspected hamlets of SUI Nos. 1&2 and HURIREPA. SUI people have a small area under cacao close to Awala Plantation. Returned to AWALA; hearing complaints. Dept. AWALA by jeep and trailer for HUJAVASUSU village and rest house. Inspection of village. Little improvement and no development of small area cleared for cacao.

21st June 1955:- From HUJAVASUSU by jeep; visited and inspected villages of SEREMBI, JAVANERI and DIVINIKAIORI; then on to inspect the IOMA Road as far as HURATA (IOMA Sub District).

DIARY (cont):-

1st June (cont):- On return met party from PERIMBATURU and TOGAHAU villages. Discussed the opening up of the existing road to their villages from DIVINAIKOARI for jeeps. Returned to HOJAVASUSU.

22nd June 1955:- From HJAVASUSU along SAIHO road for re-allocation of road marks. Departed HJAVASUSU Rest House for DIVINAIKAIORI and, leaving the jeep and trailer there departed by foot for PERIMBATURU. On arrival Village Constable requested that the inspection of the village and court work be delayed while the people did the road work to open the road for the jeep. After three hours of furious activity it was possible for me to bring the jeep and trailer from DIVINAIKAIORI through to PERIMBATURU and, later in the afternoon to drive the jeep to TOGAHAU. There work had commenced on the road to PAPOGA. Returned to PERIMBATURU. Long discussion in evening with village officials and people re future cacao plantations.

23rd June 1955:- Inspection of PERIMBATURU village and new clearing for plantation. Visited work at cutting at ENDEHI River Crossing (DIVINAIKAIORI work). Patrol departed by jeep and trailer for TOGAHAU. Inspection of proposed track from TOGAHAU across ENDEGI Creek to POHA Mission and POTURU hamlet. Returned TOGAHAU. Discussion with people re extension of the road and proposed cacao plantings.

24th June 1955:- By foot to POHA Mission, POTURU and PAPOGA. Inspection of villages and newly cleared cacao areas. From PAPOGA through to the ASIGI area villages of HONJETA and KANARI, for inspection of proposed jeep track to link the DIVINAIKAIORI PAPOGA road to the SANGARA-KANARI-GIRIGIRITA road, opened for jeeps after Mr. C. J. Nermoyle's patrol of the ASIGI area. Returned to TOGAHAU. In afternoon inspection of TOGAHAU village and visit to, and inspection of, TUNANA. Discussion on cacao and opening of TOGAHAU-TUNANA-KOIPA road for jeeps. Returned TOGAHAU.

DIARY(cont)

25th June 1955:- At TOGAHAU Courts for Native Matters and number of minor complaints. Discussion with officials and people of surrounding villages re future development of plantations and roads. Departed TOGAHAU; via PERIMBATURU, DIVINAIKAIORI, and SAIHO to KOIPA.

26th June 1955:- Sunday.

27th June 1955:- Service and repairs to starter of jeep at POPONHETA. Return to KOIPA and on to inspect work on AGENAHAMBO-old ISAVITA road. Inspected AGENAHAMBO cacao plantation, just behind the Mission. Via AWALA and KORAPATA to AJEKA to test and inspect re-opened jeep road. Two small cuttings blocked road through to PEMBE and SASAMBATA. Returned to KOIPA.

28th June 1955:- Departed KOIPA by jeep for AGENAHAMBO Mission and then via POPOTA, TIMBEKI to BARIWATURU (all pre eruption sites). Inspection of new cacao plantings at old sites of BARIWATURU, ISAVITA and TAMBORE. By foot to old sites of KORAPATA, TAMBORE and EGATURU. Returned by jeep to AGENAHAMBO and KOIPA. At night dance and feast in honour of patrols visit given by Simion Andosa, hereditary leader of old ISAVITA No.1.area. Long discussion re plantation development.

29th June 1955:- Inspection of KOIPA village groups. By jeep for inspections of AGENAHAMBO, HANDARITURU and SORAPUTA villages. Then via SAIHO and DIVINAIKAIORI to TOGAHAU and up new stretch to POPOGA. Advice given on the section travelled and also for the proposed extension to HONJETA. Returned via TOGAHAU and SAIHO to KOIPA, transporting some patients to SAIHO Hospital.

30th June 1955:- From KOIPA by jeep to SAIHO and on via Babala River Crossing to AJEKA. Test drive along new stretch to PEMBE and SAIROPI. Advice on road work. Returned to KOIPA. Heard numerous minor complaints from Koipa and AGENAHAMBO.

1st July 1955:- From KOIPA by foot along the track to TUNANA to advise on problems in construction of the jeep road from KOIPA-

DIARY(cont)

1st July(cont):- to TOGAHAU. Work commenced on both ends by people from KOIPA, AGEMAHAMBO, TUNANA and TOGAHAU. Most of TUNANA is already fit for jeep. Returned to KOIPA. Departed, in heavy rain, by jeep and trailer, for IRIHAMBO.

2nd July 1955:- Inspection of IRIHAMBO village. Sanitation poor and a badly designed village. Improvement of village commenced but halted by heavy rain.

3rd July 1955:- Sunday.

4th July 1955:- From IRIHAMBO by jeep to KOIPA and TUNANA and then by foot to TOGAHAU. Assisted with difficulties encountered on the cutting near TOGAHAU. Heard minor complaints. Returned to KOIPA and IRIHAMBO. Long discussion with officials and elders re village improvement and plantation development.

5th July 1955:- Long discussion with IRIHAMBO and BUMBURATA people and land rights to land on which the coffee of ANDEMBA, AMBOGO, HUISATA, SOMBO and TUNANA. Visited ANDEMBA and AMBOGO plantations to inspect recent pruning activity. Trailer load of shot coconuts returned to IRIHAMBO village for planting. Mr. W. Fielding and Mr. R. McCormac of D.A.S.F.F. visited the patrol; discussion of plantings in the area patrolled.

6th July 1955:- To SASAMBATA AREA by jeep to enquire into report of delay of one new planting at KONDATA. On foot visited new clearings of FERETIMBARI. KONDATA and KENDATA. KONDATA planting dispute settled. Excellent progress in the three areas. Returned to SASAMBATA and then by jeep along GAROMBI-ISOGI road and WASITA to MUMUNI. Court for Native Matters. Re-inspection of area. Returned to IRIHAMBO. Court for Native Matters and hearing of minor complaints.

7th July 1955:- By jeep to KOIPA and TUNANA and by foot to TOGAHAU advising on road construction. Two disputes settled. Returned KOIPA; numerous complaints and one C.N.M. case. Returned to IRIHAMBO.

8th July 1955:- At IRIHAMBO C.N.M. cases. Discussions with



DIARY (cont):-

8th July 1955 (cont):- village people re village improvement, Departed by jeep and trailer for POPONDETTA.

END OF PATROL

Follow up Visits:-

14th July 1955:- By main road as far as AWALA and return.

15th July 1955:- To KOIPA and TUNANA by jeep and by foot to TOGAHAU to advise on road construction.

18th July 1955:- To AJEKA visiting villages en route.

5th Aug. 1955 :- To KOIPA, TOGAHAU, PAPOGA, HONJETA and KENARI by completed jeep link with GIRIGIRITA road. Returned through SANGARA Plantation.

END OF DIARY

INTRODUCTION:-

On reading through the patrol notes the accent seems to have been mainly on Native Plantation development in the early part and on the opening or re-opening of jeep roads in the latter. Fortunately it was possible for Mr. W. Fielding, District Agriculture Officer, to join the patrol for a week after the first few days. This was a week of concentration on Native Plantations, old established, newly planted and proposed. The advice and assistance in their projects was appreciated by the people and it was from ISAVITA, where the greatest development of cacao can be expected, that the idea of opening up the old jeep road, giving access to their plantations, first came. This road will greatly assist officers in the very necessary checking on these new plantations. The other areas, carried on the wave of plantation enthusiasm and, at the time of writing this report, the only village in the patrolled area over 15 minutes walk from the jeep track is the new one of SINGI, 1½ hours from SAIROPI.

The need to re-visit many of the areas to assist with road construction problems has extended the patrol longer than was anticipated but the revisiting seems to have kept alive interest in both the road construction and the plantation activity. Mr. W. Fielding is at present using the KOROPATA - AJEKA - SAIROPI road

INTRODUCTION (cont):-

for lining and planting of shade in the new plantations both in that area and on the KOKODA side.

The areas patrolled were the census divisions of SANGARA, SAIHO and TOGAHAU, these being grouped around the north-western and western slopes of the Mount Lamington system. The people are the true ORAKAIVA and very proud of it.

SANGARA division contains the survivors of the old (pre eruption) villages of the SANGARA group of which HIGATURU Govt. Station was the centre. SAIHO division contains the survivors of old (pre-eruption) ISAVITA Nos. 1 & 2. As much of the plantation activity of these groups is in the area evacuated after the eruption and extra map, of larger scale, showing pre-eruption village sites, is supplied. A few villages, at present occupied, are marked on this map for purpose of orientation with the patrol map.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

Throughout the area patrolled the native situation was found to be, in general, very satisfactory. The wave of plantation enthusiasm seems to have re-vitalized most of the groups.

SANGARA DIVISION:- The two villages of BUMBURATA and IRIHAMBO are all that remain from the old, heavily populated, SANGARA area. Many of these people survived because they were absent at work when the Mount Lamington eruption devastated their villages and a large percentage of the village males have been away to work at one time or another. The village becks carry a large number still absent at work, usually clerks, medical orderlies and mission teachers. BUMBURATA seems to have rehabilitated itself very well but the IRIHAMBO people have not been so fortunata. After the eruption their new village was built on both sides of the road near IGORA plantation and half the village was later found to be on IGORA land. They reluctantly moved back to the eastern side of the road but did not construct the village to any definite plan; small quarrelsome groups building lines of houses of their own. This practice not only fosters animosities but also makes

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

any organized maintenance of the village very difficult.

Quite a number of the IRIHAMBO people have the attitude of professional "survivors of the eruption". A typical example of this attitude occurred during a discussion on village improvement some one suggesting that the BUMBURATA people should help. Slow reorganization of the village is now taking place.

The SANGARA people have also inherited the native coffee plantations of ANDEMBA, AMBOGO, HUISATA, SOMBO and TUNANA and have very recently brought them into production. The trees are badly overgrown and harvesting of them is difficult and wasteful. The small labour force available means loss of a large percentage of the crop. The present method of pruning back portions of each plantation should decrease the need for labour in the next few years without hampering production of coffee.

SAHQ-

This group contains the remnants of the old ISAVITA No.1&2 groups, (No.1 being mainly resident at KOIPA and No.2 at and around KONGOHAMBO) and a number of villages that were only slightly affected by the volcano. The two refugee groups at KOIPA and KONGOHAMBO were formed into two large unwieldy villages, for the most part, live and cultivate on land on loan. As I pointed out on a previous report this handing out of land to victims of the volcano was considered to be a noble thing at the time but over the years the soil has become exhausted and it looks as if more land will be necessary. Friction between groups and host has been inevitable and the need for more land is increasing the friction. The only solution seems to move back to the old areas. In many cases this has been gradually taking place. The form of garden activity and a garden house at or near the old site. Some of these garden houses are quite substantial affairs and appear to be well lived in. The main residence is at KOIPA or KONGOHAMBO THE NEW HOUSES BEING MORE communal property, and families working the gardens use them in turn. The cacao plantations being started near the old villages will be the main factor in bringing these people back to their own land

NATIVE AFFAIRS(cont):-

The evicted people are also those making the greatest effort in the new plantations. In re-visits made by this patrol to the new plantations of PERATIAMBARI, KONDATA and KENDATA (ISAVITA No.2) it was found that an amazing amount of thorough clearing had been carried out in a short time. ISAVITA No.1 plantations progressed well between visits of the patrol.

Another problem that the 'host' villages have to face is that of the pig. The usual practice is for a village to keep its pigs in a recently vacated village and form the new living village close to the gardens then in use. KOIPA and KONGOHAMBO look like becoming the 'vacated village' and the pigs are everywhere, and are not helping the hosts gardens or new plantations. Complaints from these villages and from SASAMBATA Mission (Backing on to KONGO) HAMBO) are numerous. The only solution is the fence.

Another group to break from the KONGOHAMBO-SASAMBATA area is SINGI village. Originally living in the same village with DUVE they have moved to a site, on their own ground, just off the old SAIROPI road. From a small hamlet of six houses sighted by a patrol last December it has grown <sup>into</sup> a well designed village with 20 well constructed houses surrounded by large garden areas.

The greatest improvement in the area is the village of AJEKA. From the dilapidated village of a few years ago it has developed good housing and an efficient latrine system. The house they built for the Borkhine BOAR they received from the Lamington Relief Fund is better than some of the village houses sighted in 1952. They have also done a good job in the re-opening of the <sup>road</sup> road to KOROPATA and the extension to SAIROPI. Quite a large area for cacao is planned and, judging by past improvements, a good plantation should soon be established.

KOROPATA is another village with improved spirit. Two areas for cacao have been opened up and the people cooperated well with AJEKA and OMBISUSU in reopening the AJEKA road. The WASITA group and to a lesser extent, the AWALA group are hardly villages in the true sense, mainly providing 'living out' housing for workers at Awala Plantation and P.H.D. Saine.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont):-

However interference with family life is slight and, with the assistance of 'week-end villagers' cacao plantations are being established.

MUMUNI is a bit of a back water as it is off the main road and not on the route of patrols to other areas. They are not an energetic people but now have the best rest house seen in the area, good sanitation and have made great strides in an attempt to confine all their pigs to one large area. The development of their intended cacao plantation is uncertain but I think that continued interest in the form of regular and frequent visits by officers of D.N.A. and D.A.S.F. should ensure its success.

TOGAHAU DIVISION:- Leaving the enthusiasm of the ISAVITA groups, & the AJEKA, KOROPATA and WASITA people it was somewhat of a let down to arrive at HOJAVASUSU. A five day visit in April this year, in connection with the rehabilitation for use (unfortunately abortive) of the SAIHO air strip, had resulted in extensive repairs to their rest house but there was small improvement in the village. This is one place where prosecution for failure to clean roads and village has not worked. The laxness in the village could be caused by the drop in prestige of the Village Constable following his intercourse and near marriage to his step-daughter. This union, regarded as practically incestuous by the local people, was in compliance with the requests of his wife (the girl's mother) who was trying to keep the girl (and her garden labour) in the village. The girl is now married to AWALA village but the V.C.'s position has not improved, nor has his village. If the position has not improved by the time of the next patrol a replacement should be sought. Their small cacao clearing will need to be fostered.

SEREMBI, DIVINIKAIORI and JAVANERI villages are an improvement on HOJAVASUSU but are still a bit lethargic regarding development. They have quite good cacao clearings under way but will need a lot of encouragement.

PEREMBSTURU and TOGAHAU villages have an entirely different spirit. Both have good plantation clearings under way and flung themselves into jeep road development; in fact the

NATIVE AFFAIRS(cont):-

the DIVINIKAIORI-PAREMBATURU-TOGAHAU ~~jeep~~ road was the first new stretch that it was possible to use a jeep on. RAPOGA and TUNANA villages in the same area are equally enthusiastic about plantation and road development.

On going through the TOGAHAU Division census books (post eruption) this area seems to have been the swan-song patrol of a number of officers. The books bristle with glowing proposals the people have for the near future and so another patrol passes never to revisit. Desultory work must have been carried out on some of these ideas and resulted in quite good stretches of road blocked for jeep traffic by gullies and river crossings. There is concentrated effort in all these villages at present and continued short visits seem to be the way to keep interest alive and the jeep road has provided the means.

Although numerous complaints were heard, and disputes settled, throughout the patrolled area, very little came within the sphere of the Court for Native Matters. Frequently the only role required was as adjudicator or witness for a debt settlement. A few cases of marriage trouble could have been easily settled by the new amendment to the adultery law. From what I have seen in the area this amendment will do much to straighten out the confusion caused in the conflict between the mission marriage rules and the polygamous habits of the people; it will also cut down on husband-wife assault cases.

MISSIONS AND NATIVE EDUCATION

The Anglican Mission is the only one represented in the area. They have stations at IRIHAMBO, AGENAHAMBO, SASAMBATA, SAIROPI, WASITA, DIVINIKAIORI and TOGAHAU (POHE). Schools at AGENAHAMBO and SASAMBATA are European staffed. Across the Endehei River from AGENAHAMBO is the Martyrs School run for the more advanced pupils of the Mission Schools. Not only are they taken up to Standard 8 but practical instruction is given in cases growing as well as in other crops. Four of the boys are already employed

MISSIONS AND NATIVE EDUCATION(cont)

by D.A.S.F. Extension Service, while they are waiting a vacancy at Keravat Agricultural Station, and are reported to be doing very well.

A number of people in the area expressed that their main reason for not wanting to return to their pre-eruption sites was that their children were going to the present schools and they did not wish to move too far away. I was assured by members of the Anglican Mission, and in turn assured the people, that any move back to the old ISAVITA area would cause re-opening of the Mission station there.

SAIHO is the only school in the area run by the Administration but a number of pupils also attend the POPOH-DETTA Administration School.

Unfortunately a number of boys join schools, either Administration or Mission, too late and age forces them to leave before they attain much of a standard. They return to village life and, having been excused from village duties for so long it usually takes them a long time to settle down to village routine. A large number of these unfortunates were noticeable in SAIROPI where they form a hard core of resistance to change, not through any conservative ideal but because change means work. As follow up reading matter is necessary for the newly literate so some sort of manual training, preferably agricultural, is necessary for these older, partially educated boys. As it stands at present their only solution is the labour recruiter, the method a group of SASAMBATA school boys took last May.

HEALTH:-

The area patrolled has a fair health service. The Sisters from Infant Welfare regularly visit the centres of SASAMBATA, MUMUNI, DIVINIKAIORI, and KOIPA and the large numbers of healthy children about these centres are a credit to this service and especially to Sister Gilbert, who is at present on a well earned leave.

HEALTH(cont)

P.H.D. Saiheis in a central position for the area and they maintain an Aid Post near TOGAHAU.

In the Mission field Sister P. Durdin O.B.E. runs the hospital at SASAMBATA and although I have had reports that people of the area do not fully avail themselves of the service I doubt the ability of even such a capable person to cope with any more.

A few short medical patrols through the HOJAVA-SUSU-DIVINIKAIORI-BAPOGA area and the KOROPATA-AJEKA AREA (jeep roads in the dry season) would greatly assist the health of the people there. Since the closing down of the Mission Aid Post at AGENAHAMBO it seems necessary that some sort of medical service be opened in this area, preferably at MOIPA. As the old area of ISAVITA becomes occupied an extension of medical services there will be necessary.

Sanitation in many of the villages, especially the larger ones was found to be poor on arrival. The necessity for deep pit construction, and the method of building up in stony areas was carefully explained during the patrol and the majority of the villages are now supplied with efficient deep pit latrines.

LAND:

The SANGARA group are the only people affected by the alienation of land and they have more in their own area at present than their depleted population can cope with. A large return to the village of people working outside is unlikely but even then there is sufficient land in the old devastated area.

There are going to be troubles at a later date over rights to land in the group; some survivors of the blast have inherited rights to quite large areas - some of it including pino-plantations originally planted by group effort. When the owners are in the village and can participate in the harvest and profits there is no friction but many are absent from the village and will start to complain as soon as returns come in. I do not



**LAND(cont):-**

I do not think that the people working the coffee realize how large the returns will be even with a fall in the price of coffee. The plantations were originally intended to supply the tax money for the group and, at pre war prices, there does not seem to have been much straight profit to the people.

Rules of inheritance in the whole area seem to be very elastic, sometimes male or female inheriting from <sup>either</sup> the male or female line. Most of the 'Ebo Dumbo' or leaders of the SANGARA-NIGATURU group died in the eruption and the survivor AJIMBA, now resident at IRIHAMBO, controlled too small a group to have much say in the land disputes but his information is useful. At KOIPA the younger and more active SIMION ANDOZA is the main man of the old ISAVITA No.1 group. Land shortage here is felt only by the people who lived close to the mountain and they, naturally, are in the minority. Such are the POPONDOTA people who claim that their land is still un-usable and have been given land for cacao growing close to the TAMBORE-KOROPATA plantation.

In the case of AGENAHAMBO land right is so vague that there is likely to be a lot of trouble in the future about the plot of cacao planted by the village people on native ground at the back of the Agenahambo Anglican Mission Station. Mr. E. Porter of the Mission suggested that the only solution appeared to be to apply for the area as a mission agricultural lease.

The ISAVITA No.2 area is under the leadership of HARI. At KONGOHAMBO he appears to be an elderly hanger on at the Sasambata Mission but as soon as we entered the old area he emerged in his true role. The reported trouble over KONDATA turned out to be HARI exercising his old right of being consulted on matters of cultivation, planting, harvesting, dancing etc.

Land in the remaining areas gives little trouble so far. All the new plantations are being worked on a community basis, ~~and~~ even keeping a roll book of work performed. Individual ownership may appear later but at this stage it appears unlikely. Combined effort for clearing and preparing the new plantations is the best method to cope with the present enthusiasm

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

During the patrol there was great activity in opening and re-opening jeep tracks throughout the area. In this they were <sup>no</sup>doubt influenced by the work carried out by the ASIGI people who opened up the Sangara Plantation-KANARI-GIRIGIRITA road a short time ago.

The first suggestion came from the ISAVITA No.1 people who wanted to open up the old jeep road between ISAVITA and AGENAHAMBO. They realize the need for constant supervision and help in their new cacao ventures and also the later need for transport of their produce. Regarding the latter the people know of bags of coffee being carried down for sale by this and the previous patrol. The ISAVITA No.1 road is a fair track but will not be a wet season road.

The ISAVITA No.2 people have cleared quite a bit of the track leading from KONGOHAMBO up to the new plantations at and near KENDATA and it should be ready for jeep traffic soon and be a passable track in the wet.

The two small bridges on the SASAMBATA-ISOGI-WASITA road have been repaired and this is a better jeep route to SASAMBATA Mission (as long as the Sohu Creek crossing near Awala Plantation is maintained) than the present road from AWALA.

The next suggestion came from AJEKA; they wanted to reopen the old Wairope Road linking them with the Saihe Road and run a new extension up through PEMBE to SAIROPI. The AJEKA-Ebala Crossing section of this road was reopened late in 1952 but the wet season washed out the Ebala Crossing and the road fell into dis-repair. The present Crossing is lower down near the junction with the Kumasi River, and although it will be washed out when the big rains come, it has stood up well to some unseasonable heavy falls during the patrol. The grades on the hills on the OMBISUSU side of the Crossing have been lessened. This road will not only bring the new plantations of this area (and the Kokoda Kumasi area) within easy distance but will also shorten the carry distance for the MANAGALASI Patrol. It also leaves SINGI village as the only

ROADS AND BRIDGES(cont.)

village, in the area traversed by the patrol, more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours walk from a jeep road.

On the 21st June an inspection of the HOJAVA-SUSU-DIVINIKAIORI-JAVANERI road to HURATA (IOMA Sub District) was made and it was found that numerous small culverts were in poor repair and some bridges becoming dangerous. This is mainly due to the poor placing of the hardwood bearer logs and the full weight of the vehicle being taken by the soft wood logs used for decking. The principle of placing the bearers to take most of the weight was demonstrated and the last vehicle through the area reports a slow improvement. This road forms an important link ~~with~~ on the way to IOMA and just after the patrol had passed through was used for shipment of emergency rations to that post.

On the return from HURATA a party of PEROMBATURU people with V.C. SEGENI were encountered and the subject came up of the few improvements necessary to make the DIVINIKAIORI-PEROMBATURU-TOGAHAU ROAD fit for jeep traffic. By three o'clock on the following day it was possible to drive a jeep and trailer through to PEROMBATURU and a jeep to TOGAHAU. TOGAHAU and PAPOGA villages carried on the road and by the 29th June it was possible to drive to PAPOGA where the road is now being extended to link with the KANARI-GIRI-GIRITA road.

Meanwhile the KOIPA, AGENAHAMBO, TUNANA and TOGAHAU people had started on the KOIPA-TOGAHAU link and by the 30th June a jeep was driven from the KOIPA end to just beyond TUNANA and by the 15th July the only block to TOGAHAU was a small bridge near TOGAHAU due to be completed 3 days later. This is the most important of the jeep tracks opened this patrol. The DIVINIKAIORI-TOGAHAU-KANARI road travels through a large population with a number of new plantations but it runs across the fall of the country and would be out in the wet season. The KOIPA-TOGAHAU road runs ~~with~~ the slope between the Endeji and Endeji Rivers and has one creek (very small) and one culvert in approximately 6 miles.

The Infant Welfare Sisters are very interested

ROADS AND BRIDGES (cont):-

in the new roads and a large population has been opened up for the operation of this very necessary service.

I would like to stress at this stage that the newly opened tracks are not in the highway class and, while being very useful for inspection trips by jeep and motor cycle they would not stand heavy vehicles or continuous use in wet weather. With a little assistance the KOIPA-TOGAHAU track could be developed into an all weather road for light traffic.

AIRSTRIPS:-

A week before the end of April 1955 was received that funds were available for the clearing of the SAIHO Airstrip for a test landing on the 30th April. This was done, about 800 yards of usable surface being cleared. Due to weather and unservicability of aircraft the test was not carried out and the strip now has 2 - 3 feet of grass over it. With the use of a mechanical cutter (tractor driven) the grass could soon be brought under control as there is a growth of short grass in the old cleared area, and the strip would be available for the landing of light aircraft (up to Anson) for the dry part of the year. Some of the clearing party told me that a tractor had bogged down on the strip when it was in use before. The road between SAIHO Hospital and the airstrip would need extensive alteration before it would give all-weather access. At present a jeep could be blocked by a fall of rain. Another factor against the re-opening of the airstrip is that the owners do not wish to seal the ground.

AGRICULTURE:-

Most of the agricultural effort throughout the area falls, at present, into two classes; rehabilitation of old coffee plantations in and around the blast area and the planting of new areas, mainly with cacao. An Appendix, listing plantations old and new, is attached to the report. The numbers and names of these plantations are repeated on the patrol map.

SANGARA Division contains the old coffee plantation areas and they are being cleared and harvested as well as the

AGRICULTURE(cont):-

limited labour available will allow. Overgrown trees, 20-25 feet high, make harvesting difficult without damage to the trees. In many cases the women and children gather only the ripe cherries that have fallen to the ground. Wastage is large in overgrown areas. Cutting back of large areas of the plantations would soon bring the crop within easy harvesting height and still leave more bearing trees than the present population can handle. Some 50 coffee trees heavily pruned at ANDEMBA in early June were observed to be shoot-well on a revisit early in July. In some of the old plantations shade will have to be thinned out and there would be far less damage if it was done in a stumped area. The coffee is bearing heavily for such neglected trees but this is very likely explained by the enriching of the soil by the eruption as is the accelerated growth and yield of the banana and coconut.

Labour is also wasted in the treatment of the crop by primitive methods; in most cases seen the process was mainly by hand; pick one day, treat the next. Treatment carried out in the village instead of on the plantation means a lot of extra carrying.

A few of the new coffee plantations, KOIPA, PUSAHAMBO and BUMBURATA, are planted with self sown seedlings from ANDEMBA and AMBOGO. The seedlings, about 1½ - 2 feet high, are removed and re-planted, bare roots, in the new area usually without a vestige of shade, and, despite all, they flourish. Use of shade is being encouraged in all areas.

In the new cacao areas too much tare and too little shade are the main faults noticeable. A few have patches of *Crotalaria*. *Tephrosia* and *Lucuma Glauca* but none have a definite system of shade throughout their plantings. Their first object appears to be to get the cacao in the ground, its first shade to come from the ubiquitous and soil exhausting Taro, planted a few months before. At ISAVITA Plantation circles of corn had been used as shade but the corn had ripened and died leaving the plant exposed. All ISAVITA plantings seem to be influenced by the advice of too many people

AGRICULTURE (cont):-

Some of the European cacao plantings in the area are not a very good example for the natives to follow. A fair comment on such plantings is contained in the request of a native for cacao, coffee and rubber seeds to plant his  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

The worst pest so far encountered in the Native plantation development is the European plantation labourer. Such self confessed experts, whose experience is very likely limited to a rubber or grass knife, return to their villages and can do more damage in their week ends off than any other cause.

Rubber:- Near most of the old village sites there are groves of neglected rubber. The majority of these are not being tapped with the exception of a few fairly close to Awala Plantation. The latter are usually worked by one or two men and the buckets of latex carried to Awala for coagulation. Further removed villages usually coagulate in buckets or bark containers and the blocks are carried in at the end of the week, often with the morning's bucket of latex. Except in villages close to Awala I cannot see that the return can be worth the effort involved. Mr. Searle of Awala is going to lend the KONGOHAMBO people a small hand roller and the rubber will be coagulated and rolled in that area for transport to Awala. This will cut down on some of the labour involved but it is still a long way from the ISAVITA No.1 rubber. It is doubtful if much rubber will be tapped in this area until the cacao areas are cleared and planted.

Going through the three crops it looks at present as if rubber is the one least likely to succeed. Apart from the small return very few of the village people participate in the work or the profit. The day after day work on rubber does not conform to the pattern of village life and the ex-tapper, who usually looks after the village grove, most likely returned to his village because of dislike of plantation routine. The community effort of clearing and planting for coffee or cacao and the small amount of cleaning and pruning necessary is more the type of agriculture they are used to; as for the gathering and treatment of the crop coffee seems to fit the way of life better, the whole

## AGRICULTURE(Cont):-

family participating as a unit.

Another factor against the village rubber is the standard of work of the tapper. I am informed that most of them were considered good tappers when employed on plantations but from what I have seen of their work on their own trees it is not hard to imagine why they are ex-tappers. It could be that they are schooling others in the work or that, being tappers, plantation clearing and tree hygiene is beneath their dignity. It is doubtful if many of the trees will heal, even if they do not become diseased.

The hardest part of the native plantation encouragement work in this area is to convince the people that the soil must be looked after and not treated as it is in their short term policy gardens. They can see examples at such places as ANDEMBA of properly organized plantations that were later neglected and are still bearing well at 30 or more years of age. Such soil management is regarded as another European eccentricity and in their own unsupervised plantings there are inter-plantings of taro, sweet potato, corn, sugar cane, water melon and, quite frequently, the gross feeding banana is used as shade. Bread fruit trees are left in most new clearings. This is why it is so important that as soon as word is received that a certain area has been cleared no time is lost in lining the area and organizing the planting of crotalaria and permanent shade.

Livestock:-

Each village group of the SANGARA and ISAVITA areas received a young Canadian Berkshire bear recently from the Mount Lemington Relief Fund. Four have died, 3 pneumonia, 1 struck by lightning (story verified) but all others seem to be doing well. In many of the villages there is already stock, obtained from the Chirima Valley, carrying a percentage of Berkshire blood and some of the first crosses should be quite reasonable. The SASAMBATA people have quite a stock of these ex-Chirima sows and were advised to sell some of the coming litters to people of the areas, such as TOGAHAU, who did not receive pigs.

Village Officials:-

With few exceptions the Village Constables of the area patrolled are doing a good job. Some are getting a bit old but are still capable of carrying on. Recommendation is being made for INTEPA IJARIPA (ROBINSON) to replace the present Village Constable EWARI of IRIHAMBO village. This sorcery ridden old man has no authority in the village at all.

The appointment of a Village Constable for the recently moved SINGI group is a necessity. After the eruption these people lived in a delapidated village with the DUVE line; Since the move both villages have improved. The V.C. of DUVE is doing an excellent job in his own village but the new village is too far removed for him to handle. As far as I could find out the most likely nomination is JUNGAHO EVOVO of SINGI.

The next census patrol to SUI village may be able to find a replacement for the present V.C. I could find little of promise but there were a number away from the village.

Once again the relative positions and function of Village Constable and Village Councillor were explained but all still appear to be convinced that the Councillor is the Constable's second in command. These two officials often lead opposing factions in the village and on two occasions when I returned to a village to inspect new road work I found two roads being worked in the one direction, one under leadership of the Councillor and one under the Constable.

The most noticeable mistake of the V. Constable is to shout his orders and directions from the middle of the village square and later anyone can complain that they did not hear the order. Most carrier trouble in this area has been traced back to the Constable's mistake.

REST HOUSES:-

With the exception of IRIHAMBO rest houses rest houses were found to be well built and well situated for the purpose of the patrol. At IRIHAMBO the rest house was one of the houses that was pulled down when ~~the~~ half the village had to move



REST HOUSES(cont):-

off plantation land. The rest house was not rebuilt. However on the arrival of the patrol, the framework of a new house was quickly made into quite a satisfactory rest house. The framework of a new rest house was seen to be under way on a recent re-visit to the area.. A new rest house is in course of construction at old ISAVITA No.1, close to the old site of BARIWATURU village. This was stated to be for the use of patrols inspecting the new cacao plantations in the area but could be a pointer to a move back.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:-

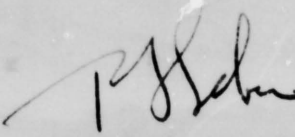
General:- Nil.

Specimens:- Nil.

CONCLUSION:-

This patrol covered the main population area of the sub-district and, as previously stated, was well over the estimated time. Although I considered that a fair amount had been achieved during the patrol's visit I have never left an area feeling that so much remained to be done. At that stage no useful purpose could be served by remaining but frequent visits (1-3 days) by both DNA and DASF officers are very necessary between now and the next patrol.

Since the Lamington eruption these people have seen little continuity in their visitors; in the past year there has been a complete change, with the exception of yourself and the Department of Education, of all officers of the Departments in the area. Continuity of aim and advice is vital for these people at their present stage and it would be unfortunate if the present staff shortage in our own Department prevented this.

  
P.F. Sebire,

a/A.D. Popondetta.

**NATIVE PLANTATIONS**

No.	LOCATION	CROP	DATE PLANTED	NO of TREES	AREA	CONDITION	ORGANIZER	DEVELOPMENT & REMARKS
1	IRIHAMBO (old site) 1,250ft.	Coffee	1923 appx.	1,150	4 acres	Damaged by eruption but bearing well.	Amos HIROPA IRIHAMBO	Needs new planting in damaged areas and pruning of old trees but no labour.
3	HUISATA (old site) 1,200ft	"	"	300	2 acres	Badly damaged by eruption	↔	Badly overgrown with <i>Lucasna Glauca</i> and not considered worth while at present.
2	SOMBO (old site) 1,100ft	"	"	4,600	6 acres	Blocks cut out by eruption.	Robinson HIROIPA BUMBURATA	Much of the shade, <i>Albizzia</i> , blown out & trees badly overgrown, badly needs pruning.
4	ANDEMBA (old site) 1,075ft	"	"	5,000	6½ acres	Areas on west badly damaged by eruption. Trees cut back about 1947.	Peter John IRIHAMBO	A lot of effort put in here cleaning up and pruning being carried out. Pruned trees shooting well.
5	AMBOGO (old site) 1,1025ft	"	"	4,000	6½ acres	Areas destroyed by eruption but remainder producing well.	Oliver OJARI- EMBO IRIHAMBO	Heavy upward growth harvesting difficult. Pruning very necessary.
6	BUMBURATA IRIHAMBO	"	June 55	100	2 acres	Poor, planted in dry weather.	BUMBURATA IRIHAMBO joint effort	With only limited labour force they also wish to have an emergency plantation in case of further eruption activity.
7	AGENAHAMBO (behind Mission)	Cacao	Aug. 54	1,056	3½ acres	Good shade, ground kept too clean.	Rev. Porter	Joint effort by AGENAHAMBO people under Mission supervision on Native Land.

LOCATION, GROUP, DATE PLANTED, NO OF TREES, AREA, CONDITION, ORGANIZER, REMARKS.

	LOCATION	GROUP	DATE PLANTED	NO OF TREES	AREA	CONDITION	ORGANIZER	REMARKS
8	BARINAWUM (old ISA-VITA area) 1700 ft.		Jan. 1954	575 & 137 in nursery	4 acres	Lacks shade, good extending, growth	REX TOROAMBO KOIPA	Suffering from advice from too many sources. Shade improving.
9	ISAVITA (Old area) 1800ft		From Nursery Xmas 1954.	144	4 acres	Shade being planted extending now,	Isaac ANDIRI KOIPA	To much varied advice.
10	TAMBORE (old site) 1700 ft		as above	259	2 1/2 acres	Little effective expanding shade	Kipling SORRIA KOIPA	Actually a divided plantation run by TAMBORE-KOROPATA-POPODOTA people
11	PEROTEAMBARI (ISAVITA NO2) 1600 ft		Not planted	--	4 acres	expanding rapidly	Village Const.	Greatest amount of work in a short time found here and at KONDATA and KENDATA. All should develop well.
12	KONDATA (old site) 1700ft		"	--	4 1/2 acres	--	Village Const.	" " " "
13	KENDATA (old site) 1900 ft		"	--	5 acres	--	Village Vonst.	" " " "
14	SASAMBATA 1275 ft.		July 1954	21	1 1/2 acres	No effective shade	KORIPA SASAMBATA	Shade being planted and plantation being extended after long period of no attention.
15	HAMBURATA 1225 ft		Not planted	--	Clearing commenced should be 3 acres plus	--	V. Constable SASAMBATA	Adjacent to village and should develop well.

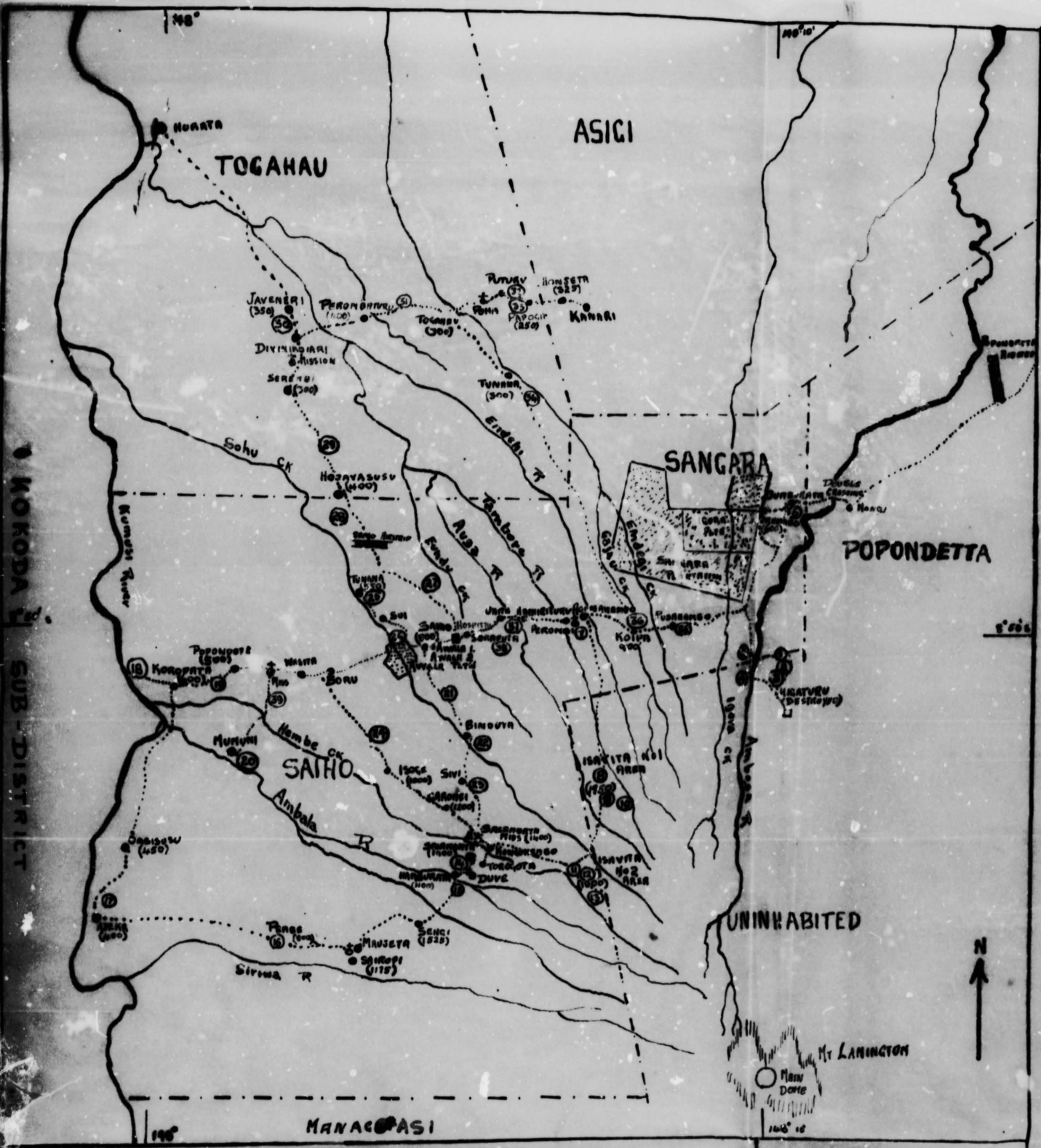
15-1-54

NO.	LOCATION	CASE	DATE PLANT.	NO. OF TREES	AREA	CONDITION	ORGANIZER	REMARKS
16	MUMUNI 800 ft. (adjacent Awala Rd.)	Cases	489 in nursery planted June 1955		2 acres	--- Natural shade	HAURA of PEMBE	Fenced with black palm. Lined and plant- ed with shade.
17	AJEKA 800 ft	"	---	---		Started should be three acres plus.	V.C. IJI	Clearing, should de- velop well if it impro- ves as much as the vil- has.
18	KOROPATA (old site) 600 ft.	"	66	---	2 acres	Too much taro planted in area	V. Constable	Clearing and expanding Rows of Laccena planted and taro being replan- ted in another area.
19	KOROPATA (near R/H) 600 ft	"	---	---	1 1/2 acres	Cleared 1 1/2 acres. Too much taro	V. Constable.	Clearing and expanding.
20	MUMUNI 650 ft	"	---	---		started clearing	V. Constable	May develop slowly; will need plenty of encouragement.
21	AWALA NO. 2. (Sasambata Rd.)	"	---	---	1 acre	--- Clearing	V. Constable	Clearing and expanding. Crotalaria planted.
22	BINDUTA 1125	"	---	---	1 acre	--- Clearing but in evidence.	V. Constable	Started clearing.
23	SIVI 1350 ft	"	---	---	2 acres	--- Clearing & burning off.	V. Constable	Started Clearing. Good prospects.
24	ISOGE 825 ft	"	---	---	3 acres	--- Clearing	TUPOTA of ISOGI	Very good prospects; will appreciate assist- ance.
25	TUNANA (Awala)	"	---	---	3 acres	--- Almost ready. For lining	V. Constable	Started clearing; May develop with encourage- ment.

No.	LOCATION	PROP.	DATE OF PLANT.	No. of TREES	AREA	CONDITION.	ORGANIZER.	REMARKS.
26	SUI 500ft (adjacent Awala Ptn.)	CASAS	Feb. 1955	40	1/2 acre	Natural shade.	Councillor of SUI	Any improvement will be slow. Short distance from Awala plantation will be an advantage as I doubt their ability to produce sufficient for fermentation.
27	AWALA No. 1 (Hojevasusu Rd.) 450 ft	"	"	"	2 acres	Cleared but taro interplanted	V. Constable	Should develop if encouraged with fre- quent visits.
28	HOJAVASUSU 400 ft	"	"	"	1 1/2 acres	Cleared.	V. Constable	Disappointing but may improve when neighbouring plant- ations develop.
29	SEREMBI 300 ft	"	"	"	2 acres	Cleared but not stumped.	V. Constable	Little drive be- hind work but sho- uld develop later.
30	JAVAMERI 350 ft.	"	"	"	1 acre	Clearing	V. Councillor	Little drive.
31	PEROMBATURU 400 ft.	"	"	"	1 1/2 acres	Clearing but taro in evidence.	V. Constable & ex. S/Major MUMURIPA	Expanding.
32	TOGAHAU (near POTURU) 300 ft.	"	"	"	2 1/2 acres	Clearing & burning off.	V. Constable	Very satisfactory development.
33	PAPOGA 250 ft.	"	"	"	1 1/2 acres	Clearing	V. Constable	Expanding slowly.
34	TUNANA 300 ft.	"	"	"	3 acres	Almost ready for lining	V. Constable	Expanding rapidly

No.	LOCATION.	CROP	DATE OF PLANT.	NO. OF TREES	AREA	CONDITION	ORGANIZER	REMARKS
35	FUSAHAMBO 800 ft.	Coffee	Dec. 1954	957	3 acres	No shade origin- ally but coming on now.	Emanuel KIONKI of FUSAHAMBO	Planted with seed- lings from AMBOGO plantation; very satisfactory develop- ment.
36	KOIPA 900 ft.	"	Nov. 1954	596	3 acres	Shade now im- proving.	Peter WINEPA	Seedlings from AM- BOGO. Expanding well.
37	HAFARITURU 900 ft	Cacao	--	--	clearing	--	V. Const.	Developed during patrol and no re- visit to check pro- gress yet.
38	SORAPUTA	"	--	--	"	--	V. Const.	" " " " Should do well.
39	WASITA (Mumuni Rd)	"	--	--	2 ac felled & waitin firing	--	V. Const	Should develop with frequent visits.

Note:- In many of the above plantations, that are still in their early stages, it will be seen that the Village Constable is marked as being the organizer of the undertaking. This seems to be the usual form and the real organizer does not emerge until - or is not delegated - until either the nursery or the plantation is planted. In some of the new plantations, especially the KONGOHAMBO area, the clearing of the new ground is on a community basis and attendance books are kept on organized work days.



**Native Plantations**

① TUNANA	⑩ KOROPATA	⑲ HANBIRATURU
② SONRO	⑪ PEROMBURU	⑳ SORAPUTA
③ HUISATA	⑫ KONDATA	㉑ WASITA
④ ANBORA	⑬ KONDATI	
⑤ ANBORA	⑭ SASANATA	
⑥ BUMBURATA	⑮ HAMBURATA	
⑦ AGUNANBORA	⑯ PARBE	
⑧ BARIATURU	⑰ ATANA	
⑨ ISAVITA	⑱ KOROPATA	
	⑳ HONANUSU	
	㉑ MUVUNI	
	㉒ SERENI	
	㉓ AMBA No 2	
	㉔ JAVANERI	
	㉕ PEROMBURU	
	㉖ TOGAHAU	
	㉗ PAROCA	
	㉘ TUNANA	
	㉙ TUNANI	
	㉚ TUNANI	
	㉛ PUSANABO	
	㉜ SUI	
	㉝ AMBA No 1	
	㉞ KOIPA	

**Legend**

- Passes Route
- Census Divisions
- Villages
- Mission
- Rest House (near village)
- Altitude (feet) (900)
- Plantations European
- Plantations Native

Scale 2 miles = 1 inch

*T. H. Schick*  
July 1955

Northern District  
Popondetta

Special Report of 57/55.

G. P. Jensen - Minit.



Territory of Papua and New Guinea

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

6th June, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

SPECIAL REPORT  
PATROL TO SASAMBATA & MANAGALASI AREAS.

Introduction

The writer accompanied by four members of the Royal Papuan & New Guinea Constabulary and an Interpreter departed from Popondetta on the 23rd May, 1955 for a Routine Administration Patrol of the Managalasi Census Division. In addition instructions were received to compile a census of Native Cash Crops in the area adjacent to SASAMBATA.

The Patrol had been in the Sasambata area for three days, when it was recalled, the writer having been transferred temporarily to IOMA Sub-District.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the Patrol could not be completed, however, some information re. Native Cash Crops in the Sasambata area was gathered. It is believed that the writer will be instructed to complete this patrol on the return to IOMA of that station's O.I.C., at present on Sick Leave.

Native Affairs

Two major items were brought to the Patrol's attention.

The first of these concerned the large number of able-bodied males, who had departed recently to seek, successfully, employment as Indentured Labourers. This particularly concerned the composite village of KONGOHAMBO, SASAMBATA No. 1 & 2 Villages and GAROMBI Village.

A check of two of the larger hamlets of KONGOHAMBO revealed that of 117 able-bodied males some 76 were employed away from their village, 43 inside & 33 outside the District.

The natives of these villages were advised to refrain from seeking employment for the time being, and the consequences of a village being over-recruited were pointed out to them.

The second of the matters brought to the attention of the Patrol was the growing tension between the refugee peoples of KONGOHAMBO, and the surrounding SASAMBATA Villages. This ill-feeling was clearly shown during a Court for Native Matters concerning the killing of a KONGOHAMBO pig by natives of GAROMBI.

A KONGOHAMBO Village Constable stated, that the way things were going, he was afraid that some of his people would start fighting with the SASAMBATA people. It was pointed out to all the natives in no uncertain terms, that any action of this nature would incur the severe censure of the Administration.

Native Affairs (cont.)

The KONGOHAMBO people have apparently outworn their welcome, and the ever-occurring destruction of gardens by their innumerable pigs has exasperated the SASAMBATA natives.

The peoples of KONGOHAMBO evinced a desire to return to their own land. A meeting of all the people of this composite village was called, and the matter discussed with them. A site for a new village has already been selected. This is to the Eastward of the present village and is on their own land.

A point raised during the discussion was that the people desired to remain together, and not split into small separate villages. The small minority, who desired to remain on the present site, stated that they too would go to the new village site because of their desire to stay together, if the Administration thought it best for them to return to their own lands.

As the site selected for the new village may be within the prohibited area, the Patrol instructed the natives, that they were to remain on the present site pending further instructions in the matter.

It is recommended that the natives of KONGOHAMBO be permitted to move to the new site on their own lands for the following reasons:

- (a) Their desire to do so;
- (b) All have gardens & hunt on their own land, some no doubt, living in garden houses.
- (c) The increasing ill-feeling between the natives of KONGOHAMBO and the surrounding SASAMBATA Natives.

Miss. White, Teacher in charge of the Anglican Mission School at SASAMBATA, has informed the writer that, if permission is granted for the Kongohambo people to return to their own land, she will arrange to establish a school in their new village, although the new site is within one hour's walk of the Mission station.

All villages in the area with the exception of SASAMBATA No. 1 were clean & well kept. The SASAMBATA No. 1 Village Constable stated that as over 30 of his able-bodied males were away working, he had insufficient man-power available to keep the village in good condition.

Court For Native Matters

Only one action was brought to the attention of the Court under the provisions of the N.R.O.. Innumerable small disputes were brought forward and thrashed out in the presence of the Patrol. It appeared that the litigants desired an impartial observer and official witness rather than a Magistrate. All these small disputes were eventually settled amicably.

Health

The Sister in charge of the Anglican Mission Hospital at SASAMBATA complained of the lack of attendance at the General Hospital and Infant Welfare Centre.

All neighbouring villages were warned of Section 115 of the N.R.O., and advised of the folly of not taking their children to the Welfare Centre, and their sick to hospital. Village Constables were reminded of their duties in this regard.

MT. Lamington Relief Fund-PIGS

Pigs, Berkshire Boars, from the above mentioned fund have been allotted to the villages of GAROMBI - 1, KONGOHAMBO - 2, SASAMBATA - 1, SIVE - 1.

All pigs were inspected and found to be in good health, and were all housed in large well constructed pig pens.

The Village Constables of KONGOHAMBO & SASAMBATA complained that their villagers were not assisting them to feed the pigs. These natives were told that they were to assist in feeding the pigs, as they were communal property, and that they were for the entire village's benefit.

Native Cash Crops

During the Patrol's brief stay in the area information was gathered concerning all native operated cash crops.

The Natives of this area have long had some interest in cash crops. There are many stands of pre-war rubber, but the present interest of these people is directed towards cacao and coffee.

At present they are endeavouring to commence planting, clearing, etc., without any clear idea of the requirements. It is therefore recommended that an early visit be paid to the area by an Agricultural Officer.

All holdings are operated in single village units, and natives were advised to continue this method of operation in their new endeavours.

A detailed analysis of Native Cash Crops in this area is given in Appendix "A".

The writer was informed by Village Constables that Mr. Searle of AWALA Plantation intended to install some rubber processing equipment at KONGOHAMBO for their use. Owing to the writer's sudden recall, he was unable to interview Mr. Searle in this regard.

Roads & Bridges

All roads & bridges were found to be in good condition. The road to SASAMBATA Mission is suitable for vehicles with conventional drive.

Conclusion

With the natives of this area attempting to commence plantations of Cacao & Coffee, it becomes apparent that frequent visits to the area will be necessary to guide their faltering footsteps, and to ensure that their efforts are not wasted.

*G. P. Jensen-Muir*  
G.P. Jensen-Muir  
Patrol Officer.

NATIVE CASH CROPS SASAMBATA AREA

Village	Crop	Name of Area	Size in yards	Landowner	Trees		Condition	Owner	Extension	Remarks
					Age	Number				
1 Garombi	Rubber	Kongohambo	164 x 73	Terabu	Pre-war	477	Fair	Village	50 x 74	Extension not cleared
2 Garombi	Rubber	Garombi	90 x 40	Kerau	Pre-war	214	Poor	Village	--	Overgrown
3 Sasambata	Rubber	Ongawata	130 x 40	Ambure	Pre-war	202	Good	Village	--	Lot 46
4 Sasambata	Rubber	Sasambata		Boruga	Pre-war	131	Poor	Village	--	Abandoned
5 Sasambata	Rubber	Soragei	75 x 65	Aierei	Pre-war	245	Fair	Village	--	Not working
6 Pretembari	Cocoa	Hondeta	41 x 74	Owunei	1952	411	Good	Village	50 x 20	Banana shade
7 Sive	Cocoa		30 x 40					Village		Shade only Java trees. Clearing at present, not sighted.
8 Sasambata No. 1	Cocoa			Nurepa				Village		Lot 40

Number	Location	Organiser	Working	Production	Buyer	General Remarks
1	On road to Wasita, 160 yards NW of Garombi Village	V.C. AGI	Yes	2 buckets per day	Mr. Searle, Awala.	Some semblance of order in layout. Called No 2 Plantation by natives. Altitude 1010'
2	40 yards North of Sasambata Rest House.	V.C. AGI	Yes	1 bucket per day	Mr. Searle, Awala.	Some trees dying off, alt. 1025' Called No. 1 plantation by natives. No order in layout of trees.
3	West boundary of Sasambata No. 1 Village.	V.C. AMBURE	Yes	2 small buckets p.d.	Mr. Searle, Awala.	Trees well layed out, scrub cleared. Altitude 1060'
4	East boundary of Sasambata No. 1 Village.	-	No	Nil	-	Very badly overgrown, abandoned, some natural sowing apparent.
5	East boundary of refugee village of Kongohambo.	V.C.	No	Nil	-	Trees well layed out, some natural sowing. Intend to commence tapping, Mr. Searle intends placing portion of Rubber treating plant here. Natives at present building shed for this.
6	ENE of refugee Village of Kongohambo, 25 minutes walk.	ERWOWO	Yes	Not bearing	-	Trees well spaced, ground cleared. Banana shade only. Trees 2' to 3'6" Owned by individuals from five Hamlets.
7	On road Sive-Sasambata	V.C.	Yes	Not bearing	-	Shade trees only, height 2-3 foot

Northern District

Pepondetta

Special report of 54/55

D. J. Hook.

**TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA**

File DS.30/1-1.

Sub-District Office,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

8th January, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

SPECIAL REPORT - POPONDETTA  
OF 1954/1955

Personnel: Mr.D.J. Hook, Cadet Patrol Officer.

DIARY.

- 18/11/54 To JEGARATA and SOPUTA where list of original contributors to these Societies were compiled.
- 22/11/54 Compiled list of original contributors to KEWANA Co-operative at KOIPA this day.
- 27/11/54 To MONGE and compiled list of original contributors to this Society this day.
- 29/11/54 To SOPUTA and JEGARATA where final payment of these societies funds were made.
- 2/12/54 To KOIPA and revised previously compiled list of KEWANA Co-operative.
- 6/12/54 To MONGE where final payment of societies fund were made.
- 14/12/54 Left POPONDETTA 12 noon on start of short Co-operative patrol. To AHORA by jeep arriving 2.30.p.m. Then a one hour walk to HAMBURATA camped.
- 15/12/54 Compiled new list of subscribers to HAMBURATA Co-operative and held Court of Native Matters. Departed at 10.30.am. for HUHURU. arriving at 11.45.am. Heard petty complaints and compiled list of original subscribers to HUHURU Co-operative Inspected AID POST and camped.
- 16/12/54 Held Court for Native Matters. Departed 11.20 am. by short cut to BEURU. Passed through old villages destroyed by flooding of the AMBOGO after the eruption. Rested at old village of UEGAHAMBO and rested for half an hour. Then on to BEURU arriving 3.30 pm. Court for Native Matters held. Departed 5 pm. for GONA arriving 7.15.p.m. Camped.

- 17/12/54 Left GONA 7.30 a.m. A one hour hold up at the mouth of the AMBOGC arriving BAKUMBARI 10.10 a.m. Court for Native Matters held. List of original subscribers to BAKUMBARI Co-operative was compiled during afternoon. Camped.
- 18/12/54 Left BAKUMBARI 7.45 a.m. arriving at GONA village at 9.15 a.m. Left GONA at 9.30 a.m. and arrived GONA Mission Station 10.35 a.m. Left Mission Station 10.50. arrived KILLERTON at 11.40 a.m. Boarded truck and arrived POPONDETTA at 12.20 p.m. Reported to District Commissioner.
- 5/ 1/55 To KOIPA by jeep concerning winding up of KEWANA Co-operative.
- 6/ 1/55 Final payment of KEWANA Co-operative monies made this day at KOIPA.
- 7/ 1/55 By jeep to AHORA. during morning. Walked on to HAMBURATA where members of the HAMBURATA and HUHURU Co-operative were collected together. Made final payment of all monies belonging to the members of these Societies. Returned to POPONDETTA arriving 6.15 p.m.
- 10/ 1/55 Left POPONDETTA by truck for Killerton arriving 11.30 a.m. Then on through BASABUA, KUROU, GONA to BAKUMBARI arriving at 3.p.m. Co-operative matters dealt with and returned arriving at KILLERTON 8.p.m. Then returned by jeep to POPONDETTA arriving 8.40 p.m.
- 11/ 1/55 To Killerton by jeep where final payment of Bakumbari Co-operative money was made. Returned to Popondetta during afternoon.

19.42-1-1-776 of 22/11/54 refers. In the case of the HAMBURATA Society the loss was accounted for by the previous purchase of shovels, axes and other tools. In the case of the KEWANA, BAKUMBARI and HUHURU Societies the loss is probably due to these societies' Share Registers being lost. In the later instances new lists of names had to be compiled and even though these lists were checked by the District and other officials, a number of false claims had been presented, thus causing the loss. These explanations satisfied the natives concerned and no misappropriation of their money had been carried out by the Administration.

In cases where the District extended the total amount held in S.M.S.A. for these Societies, payments were made as a percentage of the original contributions. These percentages of



SPECIAL REPORT.

INTRODUCTION.

The object of this report is not to cover a specific patrol but covers the amount of days spent in the field whilst winding up the JEGARATA, SOPUTA, MONGE, KEWANA, HOHORITA, BAKUMBARI, HUHURU and HAMBURATA pseudo co-operative societies.

CO-OPERATIVE.

The above mentioned societies were to have been wound up by a Co-operative Officer who was to have been posted to this area for this purpose. As such an officer has not become available it fell to the lot of this department to clean up a rather difficult situation. This situation was brought about by the fact that in all except the SOPUTA, HOHORITA and MONGE Societies the amount finally disbursed was less than the original amount contributed. The Government was held responsible for these losses in many cases, therefore much time has been spent in explaining to the members of these societies how it is that these losses occurred.

In the case of one the Jegarata Society the loss is covered by the Mission receipts and this matter was referred to the Right Honorable Bishop Hand during his last visit (Memo DS.42-1-1-776 of 26/11/54 refers). In the case of the HAMBURATA Society the loss was accounted for by the previous purchase of shovels, axes and other tools. In the case of the KEWANA, BAKUMBARI and HUHURU Societies, the loss is probably due to these Societies Share Registers being lost. In the later instances new list of names had to be compiled and even though these lists were checked by the chairmen and other officials, a number of false claims must have been presented, thus causing the loss. These explanations satisfied the natives concerned that no misappropriation of their money had been carried out by the Administration.

In cases where the claims exceeded the total amount held in N.M.T.A. for that Society, payments were made at a percentage of the original contribution. These percentages of

payment ranged from 82% in the case of KEWANA Society to 21% for the JEGARATA Society.

It can therefore be seen that a great deal of office work was also put into the winding up of these Pseudo Co-operative, as it was felt that all payments should be made as fairly as was possible so as to give the members of the various societies no reason to complain.

LAW AND JUSTICE:

During the five day patrol from 14-12-54 to 18-12-54 which was primarily to collect a list of names of original contributors to the HAMBURATA , HUHUNU and BAKUMBARI Societies, Complaints brought up to the patrol were dealt with, The cases heard in the Court for Native Matters are set out hereunder.

Case No.138/54-55. Neglecting to Build a new house. TOTIEMBO - sentence 1 month I.H.L.

Case No.134/54-55. Neglecting to Build a new house EGIMBARI and and PURINA sentence 1 month I.H.L.

Case No.135/54-55. JASIXA sentence 3 weeks I.H.L. HAHEMBO not guilty.

Case No.133/54-55 Neglected to take his two children to hospital VATARI - sentence 1 month I.H.L.

Case No.132/54-55. Refuse to do the work on the road. UHEMBO - sentence 2 weeks I.H.L.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

There has been very little change in Native affairs in this area since the last patrol some three months ago. Even so it could be mentioned that there is quite a shortage of food in the area. This shortage is not unusual as it is the lean period which comes about every year. Unfortunately due to lack of rain

17th January, 1955.

during October and November some quite large areas of newly planted taro were killed by the sun. These gardens have been replanted and are now flourishing but it is expected that they will not be producing until <sup>as</sup> early this year due to the early set-back.

Many small plots of coffee are being planted in this area and the natives interest in the producing of cash crops appears to be more sincere than previously noted.

The I.F.C. IONA has been authorized to pay the final balance of the latter Society, and it is now his duty to wind up this society.

*D.J. Hook.*

( D.J. Hook. )

Cadet Patrol Officer, N.D.

The position of all Co-operative Societies, to date, is summarized herewith.

1115-10-0 was paid on 10/1/55. D. No. 42-1-1-1016 of 18th January, 1955 refers. The affairs of this society are now

**Attached.**

**Summary of position of Co-operative Societies,**

**to date.**

1115-1-10 was paid on 10/1/54. D. No. 42-1-1-1022 of 25th November, 1954. refers. The affairs of this society are now completely wound up.

1115-5-7 was paid on 1/1/54. D. No. 42-1-1-1022 of 25th November, 1954. refers. The affairs of this society are now completely wound up.

1115-15-4 was paid on 5/1/54. D. No. 42-1-1-1022 of 25th January 1955. refers. The affairs of this society are now completely wound up.

1115-1-0 was paid on 7/1/54. D. No. 42-1-1-1022 of 25th January 1955. refers. The affairs of this society are now completely wound up.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

17th January, 1955.

WINDING UP OF PSEUDO CO-OPERATIVE  
SOCIETIES, POPONDETTA SUB-DISTRICT.

Further to D.S.42/1/1-942 of 5th March 1954.

The Pseudo Co-operative Societies mentioned in the above memo by the District Commissioner, Popondetta, have all been completely wound up with the exception of the SIAI - KORIBATA Co-operative. The O.I.C. IOMA has been authorised to pay the final balance of the latter Society, and it is now in his hands to wind up this Society.

The position of all these Pseudo Co-operatives as at this date, is summarised herewith.

BAKUMBARI 222-12-9 was paid on 10/1/55. D.S. memo. 42-1-1-1018 of 15th January, 1955 refers. The affairs of this society are now completely wound up.

JEJARATA 222-9-10. was paid on 29/11/54. D.S. Memo 42-1-1-792 of 30th November, 1954. refers. The affairs of this society are now completely wound up.

MOUGE 2115-5-7. was paid on 6/12/54. D.S. Memo 42/1-1-832 of 6th December, 1954 refers. The affairs of this society are now completely wound up.

KEWANA 2113-15-4. was paid on 5/1/55. D.S. Memo 42-1-1-979 of 8th January 1955. refers. The affairs of this society are now completely wound up.

HUHURU 2195-5-0. was paid on 7/1/55. D.S. Memo 42-1-1-983 of 8th January 1955 refers. The affairs of this society are now completely wound up.

SIAM - KORISATA The O.I.C IOMA has been authorised to pay £299-11-11. and also holds all Share Registers. DS.Memo 42-1-1-605 of 8th November 1954 refers. Everything is now ready for the final payment.

SOPUTA £197 -17-0. was paid on 29/11/54. D.S. Memo 42-1-1-607 of 1st December 1954 refers. The affairs of this Society are now completely wound up.

HAMBURATA £13-4-2 was paid on 7/1/55. D.S. Memo 42-1-1-982 of 8th January refers. The affairs of this Society are now completely wound up.

HOHORITA £270-13-4. paid into N.M.T.A. List of original subscribers has been compiled - money to be distributed as soon as possible.

*D.J. Hook.*

( D.J. Hook, )  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

DS.42-1-1-1037

Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

17th January, 1955

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

SPECIAL REPORT

by

Mr. D.J. HOOK, CPG.

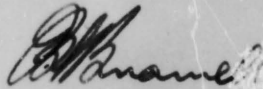
Mr. Hook in his Report explains why this additional burden was placed on the District's field staff. It prevented a scheduled patrol of an area due to be visited. However, opportunity was taken during the winding up of the numerous Pseudo Societies to attend to a number of village affairs on the spot. These may not have been done should the complaints, etc. have had to be taken to District Headquarters.

Instructions were given to Mr. Hook that the Society affairs were to be wound up in such a manner that no complaints or repercussions would be received at a later date, and that the subscribers were to be left satisfied, by making a fair distribution. This, I feel sure, was successfully accomplished by the officer.

Although 16 days were spent in the field it was only necessary to camp out during 5 of them.

The Report, although short, is factual and sufficient to cover nearly two months of tedious work. The Registrar of Co-operatives should appreciate the effort.

Three copies are forwarded.



(J.B.C. Bramell.)  
District Commissioner, N.D.