NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Northern

STATION: Popondetta

VOLUME No: 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1954

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: POPONDETTA.
ACCESSION No. 496
VOL. No: 3 : 1953/54 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 9

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1-1953/54	1 - 19	ANTHONY. Q.P. P.O.	GONA - DAWARI - LAWABUIA - ASIGI - HUHURINDI. C.D.	maps	2/7/53 - 1/8/53
[2] 2 "	20 - 37	" "	BUNA - ORO BAY + POPONDETTA CENSUS DIVISIONS.	"	28/4/53 - 17/9/53
[3] 3 "	38 - 53	" "	HIGATURU - MANAGABI CENSUS DIVISIONS	"	12/10/53 - 27/10/53
[4] 4 "	54 - 71	" AND HOOK. D.S. "/C.P.O.	TOGAHAU - SAIHO and SANGHATA CENSUS DIVISION	map	19/11/53 - 21/12/53
[5] 5 "	72 - 88	" Q.P. — P.O.	GONA - DAWARI - HUHURINDI - ASIGI - LAWABUIA. C/D.	"	10/2/54 - 2/3/54
[6] 6 "	89 - 105	HOOK. D.S C.P.O	HIGATURU AND MANGAGABI CENSUS DIVISION.	"	10/2/54 - 27/2/54
[7] 7 "	106 - 114	ANTHONY. Q.P. "	TOGAHAU - AND SANGHATA CENSUS DIVISION	"	6/4/54 - 12/4/54
[8] 8 "	115 - 132	" " "	BUNA, ORO BAY AND POPONDETTA CENSUS DIVISION.	"	4/5/54 - 26/5/54
[9] 9 "	133 - 149	HOOK. D.S. C.P.O.	SAIHO CENSUS DIVISIONS.	map.	18/5/54 - 2/6/54
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PATROL REPORTS NORTHERN DISTRICT 1953/54.

POPONDETTA

Patrol No.	Officer Conducting Patrol	Area Patrolled.
Pop 1-53/54	Q.P.Anthony	GONA, DAWARI, IAWABUIA, ASIGI and HUHURINDI Census Divisions
" 2-53/54	Q.P.Anthony	BUNA, ORO BAY and POPONDETTA Census Divs
" 3-53/54	Q.P.Anthony	Higaturu MANAGLASI
" 4-53/54	Q.P.Anthony D.J.Hook	TOGAHAU, SAIHO, and SANGARA Census Divs
" 5-53/54	Q.P.Anthony	GONA, DAWARI, HUHURINDI, ASIGI and part LAWABUIA Cens Divs
" 6-53/54	D.J.Hook	HIGATURU MANAGALASI
" 7-53/54	Q.P.Anthony	TOGAHAU and SANGARA Census Divisions
" 8-53/54	Q.P.Anthony	BUNA, ORO BAY and POPONDETTA Cens Divs
" 9-53/54	D.J.Hook	SAIHO Census Division

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. 1 of 1953/54

Patrol Conducted by Q.P.ANTHONY, P.O.

Area Patrolled GONA, DAWARI, IAWABUIA, ASIGI and HUHURINDI Census Sub-Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans D.J.HOOK, C.P.O.

Natives Interpreter - 1 R.P.& N.G.C. - 5

Duration—From 2 / 7 /1953 to 1 / 8 /1953

Number of Days 31

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 21 / 3 /1952

Medical ... / 5 /1951

Map Reference BUNA Revised 2nd Edition & Northern District Census Group Map.

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision.

2. General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7/8 1953.

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 ... ... £

Patrol File Name

Village Popul

Year 1953-54

VILLAGE Census Group	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIG	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child. Birth		In	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F
Gona.	27-1-8-53	27	43	·	·	2	·	·	1	1	1	·	1	12	13	·	2[illegible]	16
Dawari.	"	46	60	6	·	2	1	3	2	·	·	·	·	9	13	·	35	45
Iawabuia.	"	4	2	·	1	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	3	2	·	10	12
Huhurindi.	"	19	14	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	·	·	·	10	12	·	15	22
Asigi.	"	20	10	1	·	3	·	·	1	1	1	·	·	5	5	1	16	25
Grand Totals.		116	129	9	2	8	4	4	5	4	2	·	1	39	45	1	78	120

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30

Sub-District Office,
POPONDETTA, N.D.

11th August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
POPONDETTA, N.D.

PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1953/54.

Patrol Personnel: Europeans - Q.P.Anthony, P.O.
D.J.Hook, C.P.O.

Natives - Interpreter - 1
R.P.& N.G.C. - 5

Area Patrolled: GONA, DAWARI, IAWABUIA, ASIGI and HUHURINDI Census Sub-Divisions.

Duration: 2.7.53 - 1.8.53

No. of Days: 31

Last Patrol by D.D.S.& N.A.: 21.3.52 - 29.4.52

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?: No.

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

Objects of Patrol:
1. Census Revision.
2. General Administration.

PATROL DIARY.

Thursday, 2nd July, 1953:

Departed POPONDETTA Station by truck for Cape Killerton where camp was established.

Friday, 3rd July, 1953:

Revised census SURIRAI, thence along beach to KANAUNJE, BASABUA, BEPORO, TARABASUSU, GOMBE and BANUMO. Census revised and general Administration matters attended to. Arrived GONA 1745 hrs.

Day's Walk: 5½ miles (approx.)

Saturday, 4th July, 1953:

GONA, JENATI and NAPOPO censused and villages inspected. Back along beach to hamlets of KUROU, JINJI and FUWAGA.
Invitation to dinner at GONA Anglican Mission accepted during evening.

Day's Walk: 9 miles.

Sunday, 5th July, 1953:

Departed 0730 hrs for BAKUMBARI and arrived 0930 hrs. Evidence of frantic preparation for arrival of patrol. Census taken at BAKUMBARI and EGASUSU, patrol remaining overnight.

Day's Walk: 7 miles.

Monday, 6th July, 1953:

Crossed OMBEGA River by canoe. Walked for 15 minutes, canoed up PORERI Creek for 45 minutes and after a further 10 minutes walk, arrived at FUFUDA. Census taken, and the village, which is a new one, inspected. Sundry disputes settled and patrol embarked for 2½ hour trip down PORERI Creek to the mouth.
Walked along beach, crossed new mouth of KUMUSI River and arrived KURERERDA, where census was taken and Administration matters attended to.

Day's Travel: 11 miles.

Tuesday, 7th July, 1953:

Crossed old KUMUSI and KATUNA Rivers and after 2½ hours walk along beach arrived at new KATUNA village, which was censused and inspected. Routine matters attended to during afternoon.

Day's Walk: 8 miles.

Wednesday, 8th July, 1953:

KATUNA to OURE 2½ hours walk along beach. Census revised during afternoon.
Village children staged a dance for the benefit of the patrol during the evening.

Day's Walk: 8 miles.

Thursday, 9th July, 1953:

Ten minutes walk to OPI River, thence by canoe upstream for one hour to KOIRA Village. Census taken. On foot for 20 minutes to MOMONGA hamlet which is built on a small hill beside the river. By canoe upstream for one hour to TODINASI where census was taken. Inhabitants of nearby BARU hamlet have all moved to DEWATUTU nearer the coast.

Returned to OPI River and canoed down it for 2½ hours, arriving at KOIRA at 1550 hrs. Minor disputes settled and other routine matters attended to.

Day's Travel: 10½ miles.

Friday, 10th July, 1953:

Departed by canoe for SIABE, arriving four hours later. After a 1½ hours walk, patrol arrived at AURE, where the villages of SIABE, AURE, VIRU and WAI'ITUTU have combined into one. Census taken and villages inspected.

Court for Native Matters held during afternoon. Slept night at Rest House.

Day's Travel: 11 miles.

Saturday, 11th July, 1953:

Departed 0745 hrs for JITAMI. Passed through WAI'ITUTU Mission Station which is in charge of a native priest and arrived at JITAMI after a 35 minute walk. The village is perched on the summit of a 500 foot hill and is reached only after a steep climb.

After checking census, proceeded on to BEGABARI, where census of BEGABARI, TATAI and TAUTUTU was taken. Returned in one hour to JITAMI where a REST House was provided for the night.

Day's Walk: 5½ miles.

Sunday, 12th July, 1953:

Stand down.

Monday, 13th July, 1953:

One hour's walk from JITAMI to DEWATUTU, passing through old village of SIVARIRI. Census revised and villages of BDTANA and DEWATUTU inspected. Good Rest House and Police Barracks provided.

Day's Walk: 3 miles.

Tuesday, 14th July, 1953:

Walked to KAINDI in half an hour. Censused KAINDI, JINENA and AMBASI. A ¾ hour walk to JINENA to inspect village. Returned to KAINDI and slept the night there.

Day's Walk: 4 miles.

Wednesday, 15th July, 1953:

Moved northwards along beach for 1¼ hours to BINDARI. This is a new village 300 yards south of the old village of AIVI. Census taken, complaints heard, village inspected and other routine matters attended to. Rest House provided.

Day's Walk: 4½ miles.

Thursday, 16th July, 1953:

Along beach for 2 hours to IWAIA, the most northerly village in the Sub-District. The country here is hilly with high cliffs facing the sea.

The village is situated at the head of the small, sheltered harbour of Robinson Bay, with high promontories flanking it on either side.

Census taken. Slept night here.

Day's Walk: 7 miles.

Friday, 17th July, 1953:

Patrol rested here today before commencing return trip down the coast.

Minor riot occurred in village during night and Court for Native Matters held.

Saturday, 18th July, 1953:

Embarked 0630 hrs on two large canoes. However, after an hour's paddling, a heavy swell from the south-east forced the patrol to go ashore and continue on foot.

Passed through BINDARI, KAINDI, AMBASI and JINENA, crossed OPI River by canoe and arrived OURE 1230 hrs.

Day's Travel: 20 miles.

Sunday, 19th July, 1953.

A four hours walk along the beach brought the patrol to KURERED A. Several complaints heard and disputes settled.

Day's Walk: 16 miles.

Monday, 20th July, 1953:

Left KURERED A and embarked at mouth of KUMUSI River for trip upstream. Arrived 6¼ hours later at BATARI on the right bank. Census taken and complaints heard.

Day's Travel: 12½ miles.

Tuesday, 21st July, 1953:

Departed 0715 hrs for DOWAI'IA. Called at hamlet of GANANA and arrived DOWAI'IA 1145 hrs. Census checked and Court for Native Matters held.

A large and well-constructed Rest House provided for the night.

Day's Travel: 8½ miles.

Wednesday, 22nd July, 1953:

Canoed upstream for 4¼ hours to DEUNIA, a large and well-kept village on the right bank. Census taken and sundry disputes settled.

Day's Travel: 8 miles.

Thursday, 23rd July, 1953:

Left river and started south across undulating, forested country, reaching SAGERI three hours later.

Several children with bad cases of yaws sent to TOGAHAU Hospital for treatment. Several civil claims heard. Slept night in Rest House.

Day's Walk: 9 miles.

Friday, 24th July, 1953:

Very pleasant walking through undulating, light forest country. Two hours brought the patrol to the twin villages of GIRIGIRITA and HEHERETA where census was checked.

One Hour's walk to ONGOHO where the hamlets of ONGOHO, SOTAKAIARI, WEKI, IVISUSU, OIERI and UNDAHARI were censused.

One civil claim and several complaints heard.

Day's Walk: 10½ miles.

Saturday, 25th July, 1953:

Left camp 0815 hrs for inspection of outlying hamlets, returning to ONGOHO 1100 hrs. Departed ONGOHO 1245 hrs, passing through JAJAU, AJASE, ONJETA and MANININDA, all of which were censused at KANARI where the patrol arrived at 1350 hrs in heavy rain.

Fifty minutes walk to IWORE arriving 1700 hrs. Slept night in Rest House.

Day's Walk: 9½ miles.

Sunday, 26th July, 1953:

Stand down.

Monday, 27th July, 1953:

Censused IWORE, HEGAU, HUO and BARU. Villages inspected and numerous minor complaints heard. Walked to SEHORO in 2½ hours. Took census SEHORO and EHU. Court for Native Matters held in afternoon.

Const. JAUPA reported from POPONDETTA with extra tobacco required by patrol.

Day's Walk: 9 miles.

Tuesday, 28th July, 1953:

Passed through EHU and HORAU, crossed several large grass areas and reached HUHURU after 3½ hours walk. Censused HORAU, HUHURU, BARADARI and SENANI. During afternoon Village Constable EVIA laid complaint under N.R.O. Court for Native Matters held and

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Tuesday, (cont.)

twenty-nine HORAU and SENANI natives convicted.
Rest House and Police Barracks provided for the night.

Day's Walk: 12 miles.

Wednesday, 29th July, 1953:

Morning spent in hearing numerous complaints, settling disputes, and in general discussion with big men regarding village affairs. Again slept at HUHURU.

Thursday, 30th July, 1953:

Mr. Hook sent ahead with carriers to HAMBURATA to establish camp. Self inspected villages of SENANI, HUHURU, BARADARI and HORAU. Two hours to HAMBURATA, passing through HAUGATA.
During afternoon census and routine matters attended to.

Day's Walk: 9 miles.

Friday, 31st July, 1953:

Walked from HAMBURATA to AHORA in one hour. AHORA and OMBA censused. 40 minutes to BEURU in afternoon. BEURU and GINDATA censused. Returned to AHORA and slept the night.

Day's Walk: 9 miles.

Saturday, 1st August, 1953:

Departed AHORA 0630 hrs, arrived POPONDETTA 3 hours later and reported to District Commissioner.

Day's Walk: 10 miles.

Wednesday, 5th August, 1953:

To Cape Killerton by truck. Census revised at GARARA and village inspected. Returned to POPONDETTA.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1953/54.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS:

Owing to the recent acute shortage of field staff in this district, the areas covered by this patrol had not been visited for a minimum of sixteen months and in some areas two years. This break in patrolling resulted in the general lowering of village standards and a perceptible wane in civic enthusiasm throughout the various communities. However, this situation was soon rectified and little Government prodding is needed for the villages to maintain the required standards of hygiene, sanitation and housing.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The area may be divided topographically into three distinct regions.

1. The flat to undulating grasslands, broken by light forest, bounded by the KUMUSI River in the north, the sea to the east, and extending to the foothills of the Owen Stanley Range.

2. The flat, uninhabited swamps between the KUMUSI and OPI Rivers.

3. The hilly, coastal strip between the OPI and MAMBARE Rivers.

Travelling either on foot or by canoe presents little difficulty in the dry season, but after heavy rains most of the area becomes an almost impassable swamp.

CENSUS:

An apparent decrease of one hundred as compared with the previous figures may be explained by the fact that the last patrol made a repetitive error, in which deaths and migrations out were added in with the totals. The final figures were thus most inaccurate, and in actual fact an increase in population of approximately one hundred and fifty was noted

A total of 5007 people was censused, of which number 70% are situated on the coast.

The census sub-divisions of GONA, DAWARI, IAWABUI'LA, ASIGI and HUHURINDI have settled down very well, and the fact that each group is more or less distinct and compact facilitates the taking of census in this area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The attitude of the native people towards the Government remains good. They realise the value of the various benefits available to them, but their natural lethargy in many cases prevents them from taking advantage of these benefits. For example, several times people requiring medical attention had to be sent to aid posts only a few hours walk away.

The only case of bad feeling between villages was encountered between KURERERDA and KATUNA. An old dispute regarding fishing rights in a nearby lagoon had been revived, and the patrol was asked to adjudicate. It appeared that the original owner of the lagoon had direct descendants in both villages, all of whom were claiming the

NATIVE AFFAIRS: (cont.)

right to take fish from the lagoon. The villagers themselves were unable to find a satisfactory solution to the problem, but eventually one, agreeable to all, was hit upon.

Other complaints were of a minor nature, mostly concerning domestic troubles, gardens, pigs, dogs or small money matters.

The percentage of males absent from the village at work was high, but their absence in no way disrupted normal village life. The impression gained was that the main attraction for the young men was not so much the wages they were paid as labourers, but the glimpse of the outside world that signing on gave them.

VILLAGES:

The small hamlets along the coast are gradually combining into bigger villages, which makes it much easier for the village officials to control their respective communities. On the other hand, the villages of the HUHURINDI and ASIGI groups are splitting up into hamlets of three or four houses each and scattering over wide areas. This policy was discouraged as far as possible, as it tends to breed animosity between groups and destroys the community spirit, apart from making the area most difficult to administer. The number of families living permanently in garden or bush houses is also growing, and it was pointed out that while this mode of living was pardonable during the making of a new garden, it is entirely unnecessary for the remainder of the year. Every village seen had gardens that were easily accessible.

The standard of villages in general was well below par. Houses were dilapidated, sanitation was unsatisfactory and hygiene was poor. In some instances legal action was taken, and instructions were left to cover the complete renovation of all unsatisfactory villages.

In several places new villages had either been completed or were in the course of construction, but because of the apparent inability of the owners to construct either a neat or strongly-built house, some of these villages will very shortly be in a state of antiquation. Hints on house design and construction were given where needed.

Villages seen were mostly built on the square principle, with latrines and rubbish pits built outside the square. Houses generally consisted of two rooms and a small verandah, while cooking was done in the open.

New villages recently completed are GARARA, GONA, KUROU, FUFUDA, KATUNA, BINDARI, IWAIA, and HORAU, while BAKUMBARI is under construction. A new village site for OURE was marked out by the patrol, as the old site was subject to flooding after heavy rain.

In the hilly region north of the OPI River, several villages are built on the peaks of steep hills. Flat ground is scarce and difficulty is experienced in complying with the regulations regarding village standards. Unfortunately, alternative sites are unavailable, as the surrounding country is flat and swampy. The necessity of doing the best they could under the circumstances was impressed on the villagers. The importance of an hygienic method of rubbish disposal was emphasised.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Village Constables in most instances are performing their duties satisfactorily. In three cases, BAKUMBARI, EHU and BATARI, the barest minimum of work is being done in order to comply with the law. These three V.C.s were warned of the imminence of dismissal if considerable improvement was notvforthcoming. The V.C.s of DOWAI'IA, HUHURU, AURE, and KOIBA are outstanding types and left little to be desired.

In three cases, new appointments have been recommended. In one instance the present Village Constable is looking after four scattered villages and some five hundred people and cannot control them properly, while in the other two cases, villages under the same V,C. are anything up to three hours apart. Particulars of prospective appointees are being prepared.

A total of thirty Village Constables and approximately one hundred Village Councillors are controlling the five sub-divisions visited.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

Roads are a constant bone of contention with the people who have to maintain them. The villagers see no reason why a pad one foot wide should not be sufficient for inter-village communication. The patrol had little cause to complain about the state of the tracks it used, but in practically every case there was evidence of frantic road repairing in preparation for the arrival of the patrol. It is apparent that tracks are left to their own devices for eleven months of the year and cleaned only when a patrol is imminent.

Most of the country seen was ideal for the making of roads. There was no heavy rain forest, in which the falling of big trees across the track makes extra work, but the roads crossed grassland and light forest and took little work to maintain.

Wherever possible, the people were encouraged to widen the roads to make them suitable for jeep traffic. Jeep roads could be made right through to the KUMUSI River by the village people, as the country is very flat, and apart from a few small creeks and gullies there are no natural obstacles. The advantages of jeep roads were fully explained in all instances, especially with the regard to the possible extension of the area now covered by that excellent institution, the Infant Welfare Centre, SAIHO.

The last patrol encouraged the building of a jeep road from SANGARA Plantation to KANARI village. A half-hearted attempt was made but soon petered out, and the project was abandoned. An attempt was made by this patrol to revive interest in the road, but whether or not the villagers stir themselves to action remains to be seen.

The old army road between POPONDETTA and AHORA, a distance of ten miles requires very little work to open it to either jeeps or trucks. Deep drains down either side make it an all-weather road. All other roads and tracks in the ASIGI and HUHURINDI Sub-divisions become impassable during the wet season.

Bridges in the district patrolled are practically non-existent, consisting solely of logs felled across small creeks and gullies. The rivers are wide, slow-flowing streams with low banks, which make it impossible to construct the common type of lawyer vine suspension bridge. Administration employed ferrymen are stationed with canoes at the larger rivers.

HEALTH & HYGIENE:

The native health situation could be described as only being average. A good season in the gardens was responsible for the absence of any number of nutritional diseases. Malnutrition in infants was conspicuous by it's absence, only two cases being sent to SAIHO for treatment.

The usual cases of yaws, scabies, boils and the odd tropical ulcer were sent to one or other of the Government or Mission aid posts for treatment. These aid posts, although doing excellent work, do not provide an adequate coverage of the area, and it is some years since a medical patrol visited the northern parts of the Sub-District. Providing staff was available, an ideal location for a Medical Assistant would be at either AURE or KOIRA at the mouth of the OPI River. The population here is fairly dense and centralised.

The incidence of the skin diseases, Tinea Cruris and Tinea Imbricata, was high. People with these diseases are not prepared to undergo the fairly lengthy treatment required to clear them up.

Sanitation and hygiene in the villages was not impressive, and latrines and rubbish pits in all but a few cases were inadequate. Time after time the importance of sanitation and hygiene has been emphasised to these people, but the fear of prosecution rather than the fear of disease is the main spur to any little effort they make. Enlightenment in this matter should follow education eventually.

Finally, no health report in this Sub-District would be complete without a word of praise for the Infant Welfare sisters at SAIHO. They are doing an excellent job.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE:

The right amount of rain at the right time was responsible for a good season and a plentiful supply of food.

The villages near the KUMUSI and AMBOGA Rivers have built their new gardens on land that is not affected by the flooded rivers which, incidentally, have now found their own beds.

As is the case through the whole Sub-District, taro is the staple crop, followed by coconuts, sago, bananas of several varieties, yams, sugar cane and sweet potatoes. Along the KUMUSI and OPI Rivers, sago is used as an auxiliary crop between seasons, before and until the taro is ready.

The region north of the OPI River is very poor agriculturally. The ground is rocky with a very light covering of topsoil, which means that the soil loses fertility quickly and necessitates frequent moving of gardens. These people rely mainly on coconuts for their diet.

Farther south the soil is better with fertile ground being found along the river flats of the KUMUSI and AMBOGA Rivers.

Some time ago attempts were made to establish rice growing in this area as a co-operative crop. However, two poor seasons with resultant poor crops caused enthusiasm to diminish rapidly, until now only a negligible amount of rice is being grown, and that for family use. Two small hand hullers were seen, but the natives complained that there was a lot of wastage with broken grain, even though the hullers had been properly set.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE: (cont.)

Large numbers of poultry are kept by these people, but due to constant in-breeding and lack of proper feeding they have degenerated into the usual run of village fowl. Numbers of small hen eggs were purchased bt the patrol.

Pigs were numerous and in good condition. Inquiries were made regarding sickness among village pigs, but no symtoms of either anthrax or pneumonia were reported. Pigs and poultry provide the people with their only fresh meat.

Fish are plentiful along the coast and also in the inland swamps. They are caught in nets, cane fish traps and are also poisoned. Fish in the KUMUSI River have not returned since the eruption of Mt. Lamington, as the river is shallow and still contains a percentage of volcanic mud.

CO-OPERATIVES:

The three co-operativex societies on the coast have retained their identity, but have reached a period of stagnation. None of them are in production, and it is felt that a co-operative officer is needed to reorganise the societies and put them on a firm basis. Most of the villages along the coast have their own smoke-houses, and a considerable amount of copra at least could be produced with encouragment from thexright quarter.

A small amount of coffee is being produced at KAPURA on the Cape Killerton road, and production could also be increased here.

EDUCATION:

All the children in the area visited are within reasonable distance of a mission school. Those who live too far away to attend daily, live with friends in the village where the xx school is situated, and go back to their own villages in the weekends.

The Anglican Mission has ten schools in the area, nine of which are in charge of native teachers. Attendance throughout was very good, the parents apparently realising the value of an education for their children.

LAW & JUSTICE:

All legal matters on the patrol came within the juridiction of the Court for Native Matters. All were of minor importance and were treated accordingly. In addition many civil claims were attended to and settled out of court.

REG. NO. 118 (2)	Convicted and fined		19
REG. NO. 71 (a)	Convicted and sentenced		4
" " 101 (4)	"	"	2
" " 71 (a)	"	"	1
" " 101 (13)	"	"	29

Listed above are particulars of all Court for Native Matters cases taken.

MISSIONS:

The Anglican Mission has been established in this area for many years now, and is carrying on the good work.

There are ten mission schools, nine of which are in charge of native teachers. At GONA there is a well-equipped hospital and school run by a trained staff who are doing invaluable work. In addition there is a native medical orderly stationed at AMBASI.

Churches in charge of native priests are situated at BAKUMBARI, KATUNA, OURE, AMBASI, BINDARI, IWAIA, HUHURU and BEURU. These native priests and teachers have mostly been educated at DOGURA, and in the case of the teachers, although their ability is not all it could be, they are the best available for the imparting of learning, and we cannot afford to "look a gift horse in the mouth."

REST HOUSES:

Accommodation provided for both the European and native members of the patrol was excellent throughout. Rest Houses at GONA, DOWAIA and DEUNIA were first-class, and could have housed ten people in comfort. Those at IWAIA, BATARI and BINDARI were rather dilapidated, but new ones are in the course of construction.

CARRIERS:

No shortage of carriers was experienced at any stage. The practice was to inform the Village Constable the previous night as to how many were required. The patrol averaged twelve carriers a day.

Apparently previous ~~and~~ patrols had each used a different rate of pay for carriers, and as this caused a little bickering and discontentment, a suggested standard rate in trade tobacco was drawn up and written in the back of village registers.

Q. Anthony. P.O.

(Q.ANTHONY. P.O.)

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

Reg. No. 5058. L-Cpl. ORERE:

Conduct and discipline good, but did not over-exert himself at any stage. Has not the ability for further promotion.

Reg. No. 1287. Const. JAUPA:

A steady, experienced policeman, but is too old for hard patrolling. Was troubled with a bad knee.

Reg. No. 3345. Const. AVETIPA:

Gave an excellent account of himself. Has experience and ability, but these virtues nullified to some extent by certain rascally tendencies.

Reg. No. 6234. Const. SERE:

A first-class patrol policeman. Has stamina and is a hard worker.

Reg. No. 7039. Const. EVARE:

Young, inexperienced, and not over-endowed with brains, but is a cheerful and willing worker and should develop.

Q. Anthony. P.C.

(Q.ANTHONY. P.O.)

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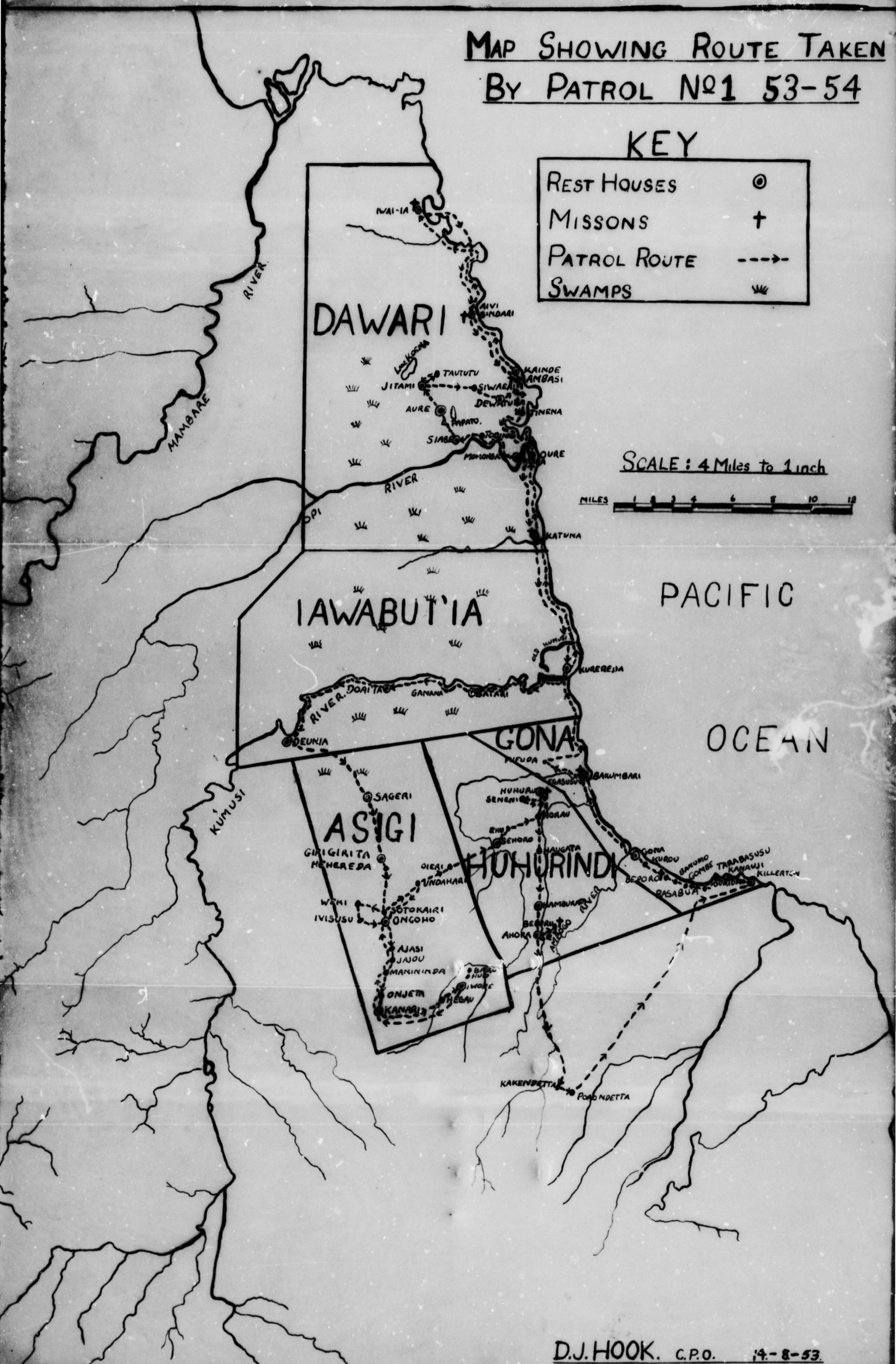
Compolice

MAP SHOWING ROUTE TAKEN BY PATROL Nº1 53-54



D.J. HOOK. C.P.O. 14-8-53.

30/8/189

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 30/1-1-238,

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA,

21st August, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1953/54.

It is pleasing to note that, at long last, a Patrol has been accomplished in the Popondetta Sub-District. Advantage was taken of the dry season which enabled contact with all villages so as to acquire a complete, and up-to-date Cencus of people, dwelling south of the Mambare River.

I feel that concern should not be given to over-recruiting in the area patrolled as only 24% of able bodied men are absent from their villages. Half this number are working outside the District.

It is intended to have the Popondetta/Ahora Road surveyed and re-opened, thus extending the area of activity of the Infant Welfare Clinic.

The suitability of AURE or KOIRA as an Aid Post will be passed on to the Medical Officer at Saiho. Already three Aid Posts, as well as the Mission Hospital at GONA exist in the area, but these appear inadequate. A special Medical Patrol is indicated, and this subject has been raised with the Medical Officer.

The KAPURA natives have started to produce coffee after years of disinterest, also those of KAKANDETTA. Planatations are being cleaned and every encouragement in production and marketing is being given, as well as instruction.

Patrol Officer Anthony is in his report, concise and straight to the point. I feel that his report does not include every detail of his work, some of which he may consider not worthy of mention. However, it is a satisfactory patrol and informative report.

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

JBCB/EH

30-8-189

Ist September, 1953

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

Subject: Patrol Report No.I/53-54.

It is not quite clear what real advantage accrues to a people in having a jeep road if they have no jeeps.

Unfortunately a Village Constable has little real incentive to be one in that so little real responsibility is vested in him.

Most Reports evince a paternalistic enthusiasm to ignore Circular Instruction No.40/46-47. It seems probable that more occassions for animosity would arise amongst people living in close proximity than from those in hamlet groups.

An anthropological bio-statistician needs to live amongst a people for at least a year to discover whether or not the absence of a percentage of males was adversely effecting that group. Normal village life would still go on for some time even if 100% of the ablebodied males left - the older men would have a much better time, that's all.

The Report demonstrates that Mr. Anthony is approaching his work with vigour and zeal.

(A.A. Roberts),
Actg.Director.D.D.S.& N.A.

PIH

ation Register

Area Patrolled Gona, Dawari, Iawabuia, Asigi, Hunurindi.

ATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Fxcluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
8	56	80	42	47	14	12	5	29	4	117	286	99	288	25	288	4·5	305	291	350	361	1540
42	34	47	14	59	1	3	1	17	·	151	298	142	314	34	314	4·2	403	360	387	452	1744
11	13	9	2	6	3	·	·	8	·	18	63	27	64	5	64	4·0	60	61	72	80	301
27	34	12	3	22	·	2	·	7	·	43	181	51	147	21	147	4·1	136	134	222	169	707
17	25	7	3	34	2	·	·	10	1	52	153	50	154	17	154	3·9	165	129	184	180	715
145	162	155	64	168	20	17	6	71	5	381	981	369	967	102	967	4·1	1069	975	1215	1242	5007.

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		
Tobacco, trade	20 lbs	2 lbs	-	15 lbs	2 lbs	1 lbs		Nil.
Rice	40 lbs	40 lbs	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Cartridges, 12 gg.	50 rds	50 rds	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Boxes, patrol	2	-	-	-	-	-		2
Bucket, canvas	1	-	-	-	-	-		1
Tent fly, canvas	1	-	-	-	-	-		1
Sugar	2 lbs	2 lbs	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Tea	1 lb	1 lb	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Salt	½ lb	½ lb	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Kerosene	1 gall	1 gall	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Billycan, large	1	-	-	-	-	-		1

TOTAL COST OF PATROL - £12 - 0 - 10

Govt. Print.—3963/4.52.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. 2 of 1953/54

Patrol Conducted by Q.ANTHONY, P.O.

Area Patrolled BUNA, ORO BAY and POPONDETTA Census Sub-Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans D.J.PENHALE, C.P.O.

Natives Interpreter - 1 R.P.& N.G.C. - 5 N.M.O. - 1

Duration—From 24/8/1953 to 17/9/1953

Number of Days 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 13/3/1952

Medical ... 13/3/1952

Map Reference BUNA Revised 2nd Edition & Northern District Census Group Map.

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision.

2. General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19/10/1953

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 ... ... £

Renewal Fee Noted. 8/11

Village Popul

Year 1953 - 54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS													MIGI	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
SUB-DIVISION																		
BUNA.	AUG. 1953.	48	62	1	·	6	·	3	3	·	2	2	1	40	36	·	61	95
ORO BAY.	SEP. 1953.	11	10	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	1	·	·	7	1	·	5	5
POPONDETTA.	SEP. 1953.	36	15	1	·	1	2	1	1	·	·	·	·	9	5	1	21	28
GRAND TOTALS		95	87	2	·	7	2	5	4	·	3	2	1	56	42	1	87	128

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30

Sub-District Office,
POPONDETTA, N.D.

21st September, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
POPONDETTA, N.D.

PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1953/54.

Patrol Personnel: Europeans - Q.P.Anthony, P.O.
D.J.Penhale, C.P.O.

Natives - Interpreter - 1
R.P.& N.G.C. - 5
N.M.O. - 1

Area Patrolled: BUNA, ORO BAY and POPONDETTA Census Sub-Divisions.

Duration: 24.8.53 - 17.9.53

No. of Days: 22

Last Patrol by D.D.S.& N.A: 13.3.52 - 18.5.52

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?: No.

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

Objects of Patrol:
1. Census Revision.
2. General Administration.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday, 24th August, 1953:

Left POPONDETTA Station by truck for URURU. Carriers recruited and departed URURU 1200 hrs for INONDA via HOHOTA, arriving 1445 hrs.

Day's Walk: 9 miles.

Tuesday, 25th August, 1953:

Revised census at INONDA and adjacent small hamlets. Back to HOHOTA for census and inspection. Returned to INONDA in afternoon.

Day's Walk: 3 miles.

Wednesday, 26th August, 1953:

Departed INONDA 0830 hrs. Arrived WAUTA 1030 hrs in steady rain. Censused and inspected WAUTA and DOBUDURU. Routine business attended to. Held discussion with village men during evening.

Day's Walk: 6½ miles.

Thursday, 27th August, 1953:

Censused HORANDA and URIO people at WAUTA. Walked to ANGO and checked census of ANGO, PEROMBATA and HENAHAMBURI people. Inspected villages and walked to SIREMI. Censused SIREMI, VIVISIONI and WARISOTA. Civil claims heard in evening.

Day's Walk: 9 miles.

Friday, 28th August, 1953:

Censused and inspected KENDATA, HARAWARI and HONDAPATARI. Departed 1430 hrs for BARISARI, arrived 1520 hrs.

Day's Walk: 3¼ miles.

Saturday, 29th August, 1953:

Censused and inspected NAHIHINDA and BARISARI. Attended to general Administration matters. Departed BARISARI 1115 hrs, arrived HANAU 1150 hrs. Village inspected and census revised. Departed HANAU 1300 hrs for EMBI via BORO. Arrived 1630 hrs. Censused and inspected village.

Day's Walk: 14 miles.

Sunday, 30th August, 1953:

Stand down. Compiled new book for EMBI village to replace old, tattered one.

Monday, 31st August, 1953:

Departed 0800 hrs. Inspected BORO, URIO and HORANDA. Returned EMBI 1255 hrs. BORO Village Register lost by V.C. so village re-censused. Discussion with villagers in evening.

Day's Walk: 8 miles.

Tuesday, 1st September, 1953:

Departed for ORO BAY 0800 hrs. Census taken at HANAKIRO, then across Hydrographer's Range to KOPUKE, arriving 1345 hrs. Census taken and other routine matters attended to. Departed 1420 hrs, arrived ERORO Mission 1500 hrs and BABERADA Rest House 1645 hrs.

Day's Walk: 12 miles.

Wednesday, 2nd September, 1953:

Checked census at BABERADA, JENATI, BUSEGA and NATATU. On to ORO BAY in afternoon. Slept night in Government Station.

Day's Walk: 2½ miles.

Thursday, 3rd September, 1953:

Inspection of Administration and leasehold land, including improvements and natural features of area known as "Base B." Discussions with Mr. Stuart regarding same. Invitation to dinner at ERORO Anglican Mission accepted during evening.

Friday, 4th September, 1953:

Half hour walk to BEAMU at head of Bay. Village inspected and census checked. Disputes and complaints heard.

Day's Walk: 2 miles.

Saturday, 5th September, 1953:

Commenced detailed survey of "Base B" including prospective sites for business leases.

Sunday, 6th September, 1953:

Stand down.

Monday, 7th September, 1953:

Completed survey of "Base B." Departed for 1300 hrs, arrived 1500 hrs. Censused and inspected DOMBADA and EMBOGO. Heard complaints. Court for Native Matters held in afternoon. Slept night in Rest House.

Day's Walk: 6 miles.

Tuesday, 8th September, 1953:

Started walking 0940 hrs. Reached GARURO 1120 hrs where census was taken. Complaints heard and disputes settled.

Day's Walk: 6 miles.

Wednesday, 9th September, 1953:

Departed GARURO 0630 hrs. At BOREO 0800 hrs. Census checked. On to BUNA at 0900 hrs arriving 1105 hrs. Censused and inspected village.

Day's Walk: 11 miles.

Thursday, 10th September, 1953:

Left BUNA 0930 hrs, arrived SANANANDA 1010 hrs. Census revised and complaints heard. Forty minute walk to CAPE KILLERTON, thence by truck to POPONDETTA. Reported to District Commissioner.

Day's Walk: 5¼ miles.

Friday, 11th September, 1953:

By truck to KAPURA. Censused and inspected KAPURA, GEWOTO, SOPUTA and HIHONTA.

Monday, 14th September, 1953:

By truck to MONGE. Censused and inspected village.

Tuesday, 15th September, 1953:

By truck to BUMBURATA. Inspected village and had discussion with village men.

Wednesday, 16th September, 1953:

By truck to PUHEMO. PUHEMO, HUVIVI, DOBUDURU, KAKANDETTA, HOPA and HAU censused and inspected.

Thursday, 17th September, 1953:

By truck through URURU Anglican Mission Station to JEGARATA. Revised census and inspected both villages. Returned to POPONDETTA.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1953/54.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS:

The BUNA and ORO BAY Sub-Divisions had not been patrolled for sixteen months when this patrol entered the area. However, the villages and roads were in a remarkably good condition and the people appeared altogether more conscientious than their neighbours to the north.

Several short visits have been made to the ORO BAY district recently although it was some time since the census was revised.

The villages in the POPONDETTA Sub-Division have been subjected to fairly concentrated administration by virtue of their close proximity to the station, and the fact that they are all situated on the main road.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The country from the SAIHO-KILLERTON road to the Hydrographer's Range is extremely flat, the only high ground of any sort being the Range itself which runs east and west from the Owen Stanleys to the coast. There is very little swamp even in the wet season, the only area being that behind the EMBI Airstrip.

The main rivers are the SAMBOGA, EMBOGO and ERORO which find their sources in the Hydrographer's Range.

CENSUS:

In the POPONDETTA Census Sub-Division an increase of 111 was noted. Of this number, 58 people, representing one village, have migrated from the GONA Sub-Division. In actual fact the natural increase was 53. The BUNA area shows an increase of 64, while the ORO BAY figure has risen by 8. The total increase for the three Sub-Divisions was 183.

The population in all areas is evenly distributed in hamlet groups, with the exception of ORO BAY where it is rather more dense.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The native peoples' attitude towards the Government was quite good throughout. They displayed their confidence by bringing numerous small disputes and problems to the patrol for settlement and invariably accepted the decisions without a murmur and in good faith.

An old dispute regarding fishing rights in a nearby creek broke out when the patrol was at SIREMI. It appeared that many years ago a man from ANGO married a girl from SIREMI, and the girl's father, who owned the creek, gave it to the couple as a wedding present, and told them to keep it in their family forever. However, the couple died childless and immediately the two villages disputed ownership of the creek.

The ANGO people were not present at the hearing so the SIREMI men were told to collect all interested parties and go up to POPONDETTA where the matter would be threshed out.

Several cases of suspected sorcery were reported, but the evidence in all cases was only hearsay and was treated accordingly. Sorcery is prevalent in the BUNA and ORO BAY districts.

The people around EMBI and ORO BAY were most eager to learn more about the proposed opening up and developement of that area, and what their own future would be in relation to the opening up. They were not clear as to the Government's reason for buying the large tracts of land around EMBI, but discussions were held in most villages and the reason explained to them. In some cases they were worried that eventually all the land would be purchased, but these fears were quickly put to rest.

VILLAGES:

These on the whole were good. The tendency here differs from that farther north in that the small hamlets are combining with each other to make larger villages. This is being done of their own volition and at no instigation from the Government, as per Circular Instruction No. 40 of 1946/47.

Every case of animosity encountered arose amongst people living in seperate hamlet of village groups, and not amongst people living in close proximity. This is the case throughout the Sub-District and should be sufficient argument for the encouragement of larger villages.

The villages were in an excellent state of cleanliness, with one or two exceptions, and as there had been no patrol through the area for sixteen months, this could possibly be due to the fact that at last they are realising the advantages of a healthy and orderly method of living.

Housing was also of the required standard, again with one or two exceptions. The open square principle of village layout is observed in this area and it is certainly more pleasing to the eye than some of the straggling lines of houses seen in other parts of the Sub-District.

In two instances it was noticed that the people had diligently erected a pigproof fence of arc mesh around the village, but as all the pigs were inside the fence it was pointed out that it served no useful purpose. Village officials were advised to have the pigs put outside the fence.

All houses are built of sago and bush timber which is readily available in most places, but one or two villages had only small stands of sago which were rapidly becoming worked out. This necessitates long trips into the swamps and definitely hinders their house construction. Unfortunately sago is the only practicable house building material in the area, apart from kunai which could be used for roofing.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

These men on the whole are doing their duties satisfactorily. Among their ranks are a number of quite progressive young men who came to the patrol with several laudable ideas for the betterment of village welfare. One of these ideas, suggested by the V.C. of BARISARI, was that a certain day could be set aside each month on

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: (cont.)

which the village officials could come to POPONDETTA to report on village conditions and discuss matters in general. Provided it was done properly, it could become an excellent means of administration.

One recommendation for the appointment of a new Village Constable was made, in this case to replace one who had resigned.

A total of twenty-eight Village Constables and approximately eighty-five Village Councillors control the three Census Sub-Divisions through which the patrol passed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Roads for the most part were ex-Army roads which have fallen into a state of disrepair. They are kept open by the villagers under instructions. Most of the roads were built up with metal and drained down either side, and most of them are still suitable for vehicular traffic.

Bridges over the larger creeks and gullies are also of Army construction, but are in very poor condition and dangerous to traffic. With the construction of new bridges, the whole area would be accessible by vehicle.

The larger rivers are not bridged, and the SAMBOGA River in particular is a constant obstacle for traffic between POPONDETTA and ORO BAY. In the dry season it is fordable, but after heavy rains it becomes impassable.

On both the GIRUA and EMBOGO Rivers there are vehicular punts manned by Administration ferrymen who are always available to ship vehicles across the rivers.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

Health in the area was good, with surprisingly little sickness.

There are Government Aid Posts at BUNA and INONDA staffed by Native Medical Orderlies who are doing a good job, while at the ERORO Creek Anglican Mission Station there is a hospital, at present in charge of Sister Henderson. These three medical centres are so distributed that no village in the area is more than four hours walk from medical attention.

The only two people ordered to SAIHO Hospital were two women, one with a bad tropical ulcer and one with a badly infected toe. The woman with the ulcer had had treatment previously, but on return to her village the ulcer had broken out again, whereupon she gave up all hope of trying to clear it up.

Very few mosquitoes were seen, except at INONDA where they were bad. Anopheline mosquitoes were not in evidence and the malaria incidence was very low.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE:

At the time of this patrol, food was very short as the gardening season was just finishing. Small quantities of taro, sago, bananas, sweet potatoes, pawpaws and yams were supplied to the patrol, but generally a sufficient quantity of food was difficult to obtain.

In all villages the people were out making sago to tide them over the lean season between crops. During this lean season the main food items are coconuts, sago, the fruit of the pandanus and various other foods that are obtainable from the bush.

The gardens of the OROKAIVA are generally planted and worked by each family which has it's own plot of ground, but in the ORO BAY district it is quite common for the villagers to make a communal garden in which all the people work and share out the produce. In the places where wild pigs are numerous, it is often necessary for a fence to be built around the garden to keep them out, but in spite of this precaution considerable damage is caused by wild pigs.

The first enthusiasm for rice-planting has waned, and no rice has been planted for several months. At WAUTA there are a number of drums of rice which were harvested and allowed to go bad as there were no facilities for either hulling or marketing it. The WAUTA people have planted a small area of coffee which appears to be doing quite well.

Near the site of old WARISOTA village several men have planted an area of rubber, which is kept cleared and is also growing well.

The people of EMBI and BORO are very keen to start a cocoa plantation. However, they were advised to wait until an agriculture or co-operative officer was available to advise them on the matter as there are regulations governing the registration of cocoa plantations which may cause them some embarassment if they go ahead of their own accord.

BARISARI village stated their intention of planting a large coconut plantation on the coast near the mouth of the SAMBOGA River. This project was encouraged and advice was given to them regarding the distance apart each nut should be planted.

EDUCATION:

The education coverage appears adequate for the time being at least. The Mission operates schools at URURU, MONGE, BARISARI, EMBI, ERORO and BUNA. The URURU and ERORO schools are in charge of Europeans teachers, while the others are run by native teachers.

The Government Central School at POPONDETTA provides a good coverage of the POPONDETTA Sub-Division.

No village is more than three hours walk from a school.

LAW AND JUSTICE

All legal matters encountered on the patrol came within the jurisdiction of the Court of Native Matters. The following are the only two cases heard.

Regulation No. 118 (2) Convicted and Sentenced 1

Regulation No. 101 (a) Convicted and Sentenced 1

In addition, many disputes and civil claims were settled out of court.

MISSIONS:

The only mission body operating in the area is the Anglican Mission. Influence is strong, particularly inx the areas around ORO BAY and POPONDETTA.

Native priests operate at MONGE, BARISARI, EMBI, and BUNA, while URURU and ERORO have Europeanx staffs. The patrol was received cordially.

REST HOUSES:

These were provided at every overnight stop, and most were in good condition. The EMBI Rest House is shocking, but a new one is forthcoming.

Whilst at ORO BAY the patrol lived in the iron building which was purchased from the Mission some time ago and which was used as a European residence when a patrol post was operating there.

CARRIERS:

No trouble was experienced in obtaining carriers, except when a village was so small that sufficient carriers were not available. In these cases additional men were recruited from the nearest village.

LAND MATTERS:

One of the tasks required of this patrol was to make a rough survey of the 33 acre block of Administration land at ORO BAY known as "Base B," and to determine what natural features and improvements are on it.

An area of swamp covering approximately 2 acres is situated on the western boundary of the land. This swamp, together with the leases required by Messrs. Stuart and Prichard and A.H. Bunting, Ltd., and the area of foreshore 150 links from high water mark, represents approximately 40% of the block. With the proposed opening up of the EMBI and ORO BAY districts, a Government Station will be necessary at OROX BAY, and after that has been built the amount of suitable building land available will be very small. Roads and wharfage area must also be taken into consideration.

The BEAMU people who own the land are unwilling to sell any more around the Bay.

LAND MATTERS: (cont.)

There is a line of concrete blocks along the northern boundary, some sixty yards from the beach. These blocks would be the best place for a station to be built. Administration European residences could be built on the point.

A rough sketch plan of the block has been forwarded to the Secretary for Lands.

CO-OPERATIVES:

The co-operative societies in this Sub-District at the present moment have reached the stagnation stage.

There is only one official co-operative in the three Sub-Divisions visited by the patrol, but there are several small unofficial societies operating which produce copra on a communal basis and share out the profits.

The co-operative society at ORO BAY has approximately £1,200 in the bank. They still retain their identity, but produce only a little copra which they sell in SAMARAI. A long discussion was held with some of the office-bearers and members, in which they requested that their money be returned to them until such time as the society was placed on a sound footing.

During this patrol the DOBUDURU-BARISARI co-operative was wound up and final payments made. This action immediately spread alarm through the prospective co-operative areas of BUNA and ORO BAY, and the patrol was inundated with requests for discussions and explanations. The general attitude was one of bewilderment and then suspicion. The people at ORO BAY explained that they had been more or less talked into forming a society in the first place, and then left to struggle along as best they could until the organisation collapsed.

In the ORO BAY case, one Father Clint of the Anglican Mission, who apparently knew little of the machinations of co-operatives, took charge, and after a period in which little was achieved, left them to their own devices. As a result, any ill-feeling in this instance is directed towards the Mission rather than the Co-operative Section over the failure of the society.

There are several groups who are still anxious to start or join a co-operative society, but some of the difficulties were explained to them such as the shortage of trained officers and educated natives, and the impracticability of trying to run successful co-operative with the aid of only a few semi-literate mission students. They saw the point, and appeared quite willing to shelve the whole idea until such time as the staff position allows a permanent co-operative officer to be stationed in the district.

The whole BUNA-ORO BAY area was smitten with the co-operative fever some time ago, but the collapse of the BUNA and ORO BAY societies has made the smaller groups very wary.

It has already been proved that these people are not nearly ready for an economic venture of this type. Firstly, they must be educated to a much higher standard to enable them at least to "coast" for periods without European guidance. Secondly, they must be impressed with the necessity for hard work, about which they know nothing. Thirdly, it must be proved, either by the current Resources Survey or by agricultural experimentation, just what cash crops can be grown profitably. Ignorance of this last factor has already resulted in the failure of a rice crop.

CO-OPERATIVES: (cont.)

It would appear that the only way out of the present chaotic situation is to complete the winding up process of all remaining societies and compel them to shelve the idea, at least until these factors in the preceding paragraph have been resolved. It would be impossible to estimate how much damage would be done to Administration prestige if a similar situation was allpwed tc develop. The present one has not enhanced it's popularity.

G. Anthony P.O.

(G.ANTHONY, P.O.)

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R.P.&NG.C. REPORT.

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

Keen, intelligent and semi-literate, but is young and has not developed drive.

Reg. No. 2684. Const. SARA:

Quiet, but steady and reliable. Carried out his duties well. A good constable.

Reg. No. 6682. Const. OROMETCH:

Entirely devoid of brains. However, an honest worker and quite useful.

Reg. No. 7192. Const. LOMEKI:

High-spirited and a little cheeky, but with plenty of hard work should make a good man.

Reg. No. 6170. Const. OVIVI:

Had to be pushed occasionally, but otherwise satisfactory.

Q. Anthony P.O.

(Q.ANTHONY, P.O.)

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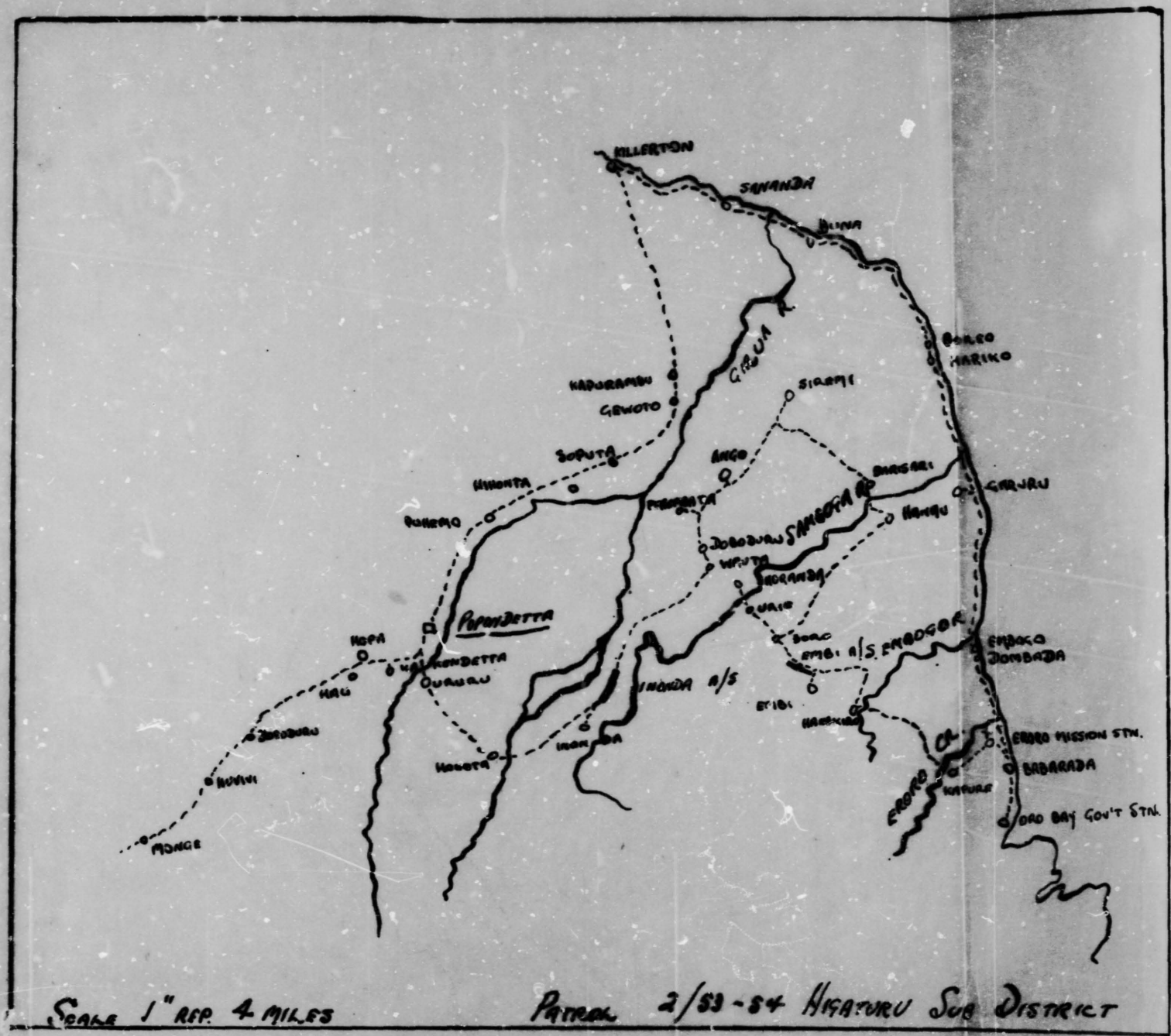

SCALE 1" REP. 4 MILES

PATROL 2/53-54 HIGATURU SUB DISTRICT

30/8/193'

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File:30/1-1-412,

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA,

19th October, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1953/54, by P/O Q. ANOTHONY.

Mr. Anthony's opening statement proves his previous finding that the Popondetta sub-district has been sadly neglected over the past two years. This position is being hastily remedied and it is expected within the next two months, that every village will have been visited at least once since the beginning of the financial year.

The location of the once moving population and their numbers will also be tabulated. Although there has been a natural increase, migrations do not permit at present accurate details as to where this increase is taking place.

It is interesting to note that not only are commercial firms concerned in the future development of the area patrolled, but the natives also. They are even anxious to know what part they may play in the intended Agriculture advancement of the area.

At this time of the year, the end of the dry season, food shortages take place throughout the entire Northern District. All natives rely on their sago resources.

The only method of avoiding this lean period is to introduce into the native diet, if possible, the all season banana from the Baniara District, the yam and taitu from the islands. Rice can be stored effectively over many months, if unhulled.

Impressing the native to look ahead, and provide himself with food lines to carry him over the lean period has yet to be overcome. Talking alone is not good enough. Re-introduction of compulsory planting appears the only outlet.

A rice hulling plant is in operation at Tufi and a further one will be established at Popondetta as soon as the machinery is repaired.

The Co-operative Society mentioned in the Report is that of the PONGANI Co-operative Society. The winding up of this Society will take place during November next.

Mr. Anthony has conducted this patrol in his usual efficient manner and furnished a report of facts without trimmings.

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

JBCB/EH

DS.30-8-193

27th October, 1953

The District Commissioner,
POPONDETTA.

Patrol Report No.2/53-54.

Receipt is acknowledged.

Sir Hubert Murray said " To my mind, the most obvious, and possibly the only, solution (for the apathy engendered by culture-contact) is to encourage, or if necessary compel the native to work for his own benefit (cash cropping) ".

Bio-statistical work in the D'Entrecasteaux Group indicates that the population therein appears to be on the increase too, so that Sir William McGregor's ambition to "civilize a people without exterminating them " may be fulfilled.

Concerning land purchases, it is the duty of Officers to explain to the people their rights under the Ordinance, especially when such advice is required. Commander Erskine's guarantee of "the security of the native lands " can be said to be written into the Constitution of Papua. If they choose to sell it to the Administration it is their own business, but no one will force them.

A Circular Instruction reads:

"Villages need not be fenced. Pigs in villages act as scavengers and their action is beneficial. Natives should be allowed to keep their pigs as they please".

Mr. Anthony continues to do conscientious work and he is maintaining a high standard of reporting.

(A.A.Roberts),
Actg.Director.DDS&NA.

ation Register

Area Patrolled BUNA, ORO BAY, POPONDETTA.

ATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
58	88	47	13	56	6	14	·	18	3	146	442	115	404	27	404	·	384	373	540	510	1964
3	3	35	16	16	2	4	·	14	6	77	151	65	178	13	178	·	214	174	194	231	906
21	30	57	9	15	·	·	·	25	16	67	228	52	215	20	215	·	221	208	263	248	1062
80	121	139	38	87	8	18	·	57	25	290	821	232	797	60	797	·	819	755	997	989	3932

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		
Tobacco, trade	32 lbs	4 lbs	-	16 lbs	12 lbs	-		Nil.
Rice	80 lbs	80 lbs	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Cartridges, 12 gg.	100 rds	100 rds	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Boxes, patrol	2	-	-	-	-	-		2
Tent fly, canvas	1	-	-	-	-	-		1
Sugar	5 lbs	5 lbs	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Tea	1 lb	1 lb	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Salt	1 lb	1lb	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Kerosene	4 galls	2 galls	-	-	-	-		2 galls
Billycan, large	1	-	-	-	-	-		1
Lamps, hurricane	2	2	-	-	-	-		2

TOTAL COST OF PATROL - £21 - 7 - 7

Govt. Print.—3963/4.52.

DS.30-8-195

Cleared
12/12/68

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. 3 of 1953/54

Patrol Conducted by Q.P.ANTHONY, P.O.

Area Patrolled Higaturu MANAGALASI.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans D.J.HOOK, C.P.O.

Natives R.P.& N.G.C. - 5 N.M.O. - 1

Duration—From 12/10/1953 to 27/10/1953

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../9/1952

Medical ..../2/1952

Map Reference Northern District Patrol Maps.

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision.

2. General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11/11/1953

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Village Popul

Year 1953-54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIG	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
SUB-DIVISION.																		
MANAGALASI.	OCT. 1953	35	29	·	·	·	1	6	3	3	3	3	·	47	36	·	78	75

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30

Sub-District Office,
POPONDETTA, N.D.

30th October, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
POPONDETTA, N.D.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1953/54.

Patrol Personnel: Europeans - Q.P.Anthony, P.O.
D.J.Hook, C.P.O.

Natives - R.P.& N.G.C. - 5
N.M.O. - 1

Area Patrolled: Higaturu MANAGALASI.

Duration: 12.10.53 - 27.10.53

No. of Days: 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?: No.

Last Patrol by D.D.S.& N.A: September, 1952.

Last Patrol by P.H.D: February, 1952.

Map Reference: Northern District Patrol Maps.

Objects of Patrol:
1. Census Revision.
2. General Administration.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday, 12th October, 1953:

By truck to SAIHO. Invitation to AWALA Plantation accepted during afternoon. Night spent at SAIHO.

Tuesday, 13th October, 1953:

Left SAIHO 0720 hrs, arrived SASEMBATA 0835 hrs. Conducted on an inspection of the Mission Station by the Sisters. Departed 1015 hrs for Sairopi, arrived 1255 hrs.

Day's Walk: 11 miles.

Wednesday, 14th October, 1953:

Left SAIROPI 0720 hrs and continued over hilly country, reaching MATUNORU, the first MANAGALASI village, at 1025 hrs. Census was checked and village inspected during afternoon.

Day's Walk: 8¼ miles.

Thursday, 15th October, 1953:

A one hour walk to ENJORO on the KUMUSI River. Village inspected, census taken and complaints heard. Returned to MATUNORU and slept night in Rest House.

Day's Walk: 5½ miles.

Friday, 16th October, 1953:

Departed 0730 hrs, and followed MAWAMA River up to hamlet of JAPA where census was checked at 0900 hrs. Continued 1000 hrs to summit of high ridge and arrived GORABUNA 1120 hrs. Census checked and village inspected during afternoon.

Day's Walk: 8¼ miles.

Saturday, 17th October, 1953:

Most of day spent hearing numerous minor complaints and settling disputes and civil claims.

Sunday, 18th October, 1953:

Stand Down.

Monday, 19th October, 1953:

Two and a half hours walk to GORA, passing through hamlets of KERO and KAVOJA. People of these two places assembled with the GORA people at GORA for census. Government Aid Post inspected.

Day's Walk: 6¾ miles.

Tuesday, 20th October, 1953:

Left for inspection of KERO and KAVOJA. Villages clean but housing poor. Returned to GORA and inspected village. Afternoon spent in hearing complaints and settling disputes.

Day's Walk: 3½ miles.

Wednesday, 21st October, 1953:

Broke camp at GORA 0710 hrs. Climbed to top of range approximately 4000 feet. Descended to NATANGA, arriving 0945 hrs. During morning AMBUA and HOWAJA censused. NATANGA, JORORA and KIARA checked during afternoon.

Day's Walk: 7 miles.

Thursday, 22nd October, 1953:

Remained at NATANGA for hearing of numerous complaints. Court for Native Matters held. Mr. Hook to NATANGA II and JORORA during afternoon for inspection of villages.

Day's Walk: 5½ miles.

Friday, 23rd October, 1953:

Two hours walk to UMBUWORA, passing through settlements of KIARA I and II, AMBUA, HOWAJA and ARAPORA. UMBUWORA and adjacent hamlets censused.

Day's Walk: 7 miles.

Saturday, 24th October, 1953:

Routine Administration matters attended to in morning. Inspection of UMBUWORA, SAGAMAISA and GORISA during afternoon.

Day's Walk: 6 miles.

Sunday, 25th October, 1953:

One and three quarters hours walk back to NATANGA. Remainder of day spent resting.

Day's Walk: 7 miles.

Monday, 26th October, 1953:

Left NATANGA 0705 hrs and arrived GORA 0925 hrs where a one hour rest was taken. Two hours and ten minutes later arrived at small settlement of BOFU where a Rest House and Barracks were provided for the night.

Day's Walk: 15 miles.

Tuesday, 27th October, 1953:

Left Bofu 0730 hrs. Walked along bed of KIREBO River, then across river flats to INONDA, arriving 1205 hrs. Two hours forty minutes rest taken, then on to the SOFUTA River Crossing, arriving 1700 hrs. By truck to POPONDETTA.

Day's Walk: 23 miles.

END OF DIARY.

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PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1953/54.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS:

Despite the fact that no patrol had been into the MANAGALASI for some twenty months prior to this patrol, the native situation had not deteriorated to any extent.

The people appear to have fully recovered from the fright they received from the eruption and are once again living normal lives.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The bulk of the population of the Higaturu MANAGALASI dwells in an irregular shaped valley between the Hydrographers' and the Owen Stanley Ranges.

The KUMUSI River, which is fed by the watersheds of both ranges, flows down the valley to the west and across the coastal plains to the sea.

The country is mountainous, covered with dense rain forest and bisected by many small streams.

Although no aneroid barometer was carried, it was estimated that the highest point reached by the patrol was in the vicinity of 4,000 feet.

CENSUS:

An epidemic of pneumonic influenza about last May caused ninety deaths in the area. This figure represents 5.4% of the total population.

A decrease of 71 brought the total population figure down from 1666 to 1595. This drop should be only temporary however, as the natural increase was 19, if the epidemic deaths are disregarded.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The people of the MANAGALASI are considered the most backward group in the Sub-District. They are aware of this fact themselves and are most anxious to do something about it.

Enquiries were made by them as to the possibility of opening schools and Medical Aid Posts throughout the area. They pointed out that Government patrols first entered the MANAGALASI about thirty-five years ago, but the people have shown little improvement since then.

This urge for self-betterment can be attributed to two causes. Firstly, a very high percentage of the able-bodied males have been away as labour and have seen the improved conditions in which natives of other districts live.

NATIVES AFFAIRS: (cont.)

Secondly, they are rather tired of the scorn and derision which is levelled at them by their socially superior OROKAIVA neighbours. They know that most of it is true but claim they have not been given the opportunity to raise themselves to a similar level.

It was pointed out to them that they had not been forgotten, but that medical and educational facilities did not just materialise. These things required time, and evidence that the Government was now looking their way was shown to them in the form of two new Aid Posts at GORA and TAHAMA. They were also reminded that Father Kendall of the Anglican Mission had recently been through this area with a view to establishing mission stations.

Although at present only 27.6% of all able-bodied males are absent at work, it is felt that recently the area has been over-recruited. The village officials complained that with most of the potential fathers away, the young women tended to marry into adjoining language groups and fewer children were born in the MANAGALASI during the two years absence of the men.

The patrol was inundated by a flood of minor disputes and quarrels. In all instances village officials and old men were encouraged to adjudicate in small matters themselves. It was carefully explained to them that that was one of reasons they were made village officials.

VILLAGES:

Villages for the most part were clean, but in nearly all cases the housing was very poor. It was apparent that the only reason villages were maintained at all was to satisfy Government regulations regarding cleanliness and hygiene, as the entire population spends nearly all its time in its bush or garden houses. These dwellings are filthy hovels in which pigs, poultry, dogs and people conglomerate in an unhygienic mass. No amount of talking or legal action will induce them to forsake these hovels and erect substantial houses, and even if they do, they return to the old ones as soon as the patrol has passed through.

All houses in the village are constructed of sago and bush timber. Sago is rather scarce in the MANAGALASI, with the result that if a man is ordered to replace his old and insanitary house, he merely pulls it down and re-erects it five yards away, using the original materials. It was pointed out that if new materials were used and the house was well-built, it would last for probably four years.

With regard to villages and housing, it is pleasing to note that some of the young men who have been away to work are gradually overcoming thexstubborn, anti-progress ideas of the old men. Fortunately this is being accomplished without undue friction in the community. Already a handful of these men have built themselves good houses and are maintaining them in a clean and hygienic condition.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

A total of nine Village Constables and thirty

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: (cont.)

Village Councillors control the villages of the Higaturu MANAGALASI. In addition, a number of officials from the TUFI MANAGALASI reported to the patrol with their problems and disputes.

V.C.GORARI of NATANGA is undoubtedly one of the best Village Constables in the Sub-District. He was most helpful and of great assistance to the patrol as well as acting as interpreter on several occasions. He is an ex-A/C, and has a good idea of the aims and work of the Government. Unfortunately, he is now an old man and has recently been very ill, so a younger man has been recommended as his assistant. This man will help GORARI and learn from him until the old man dies, when he will take over.

The other village officials encountered were all satisfactory and were quite the equals of their OROKAIVA colleagues as far as drive and initiative are concerned.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Roads without exception were good. In fact, although running through difficult country some of the tracks were better than those of the lowland people.

Between the villages of MATUNORU and GORABUNA the track follows the KUMUSI or MAWAMA River. In the wet season it would be a most difficult journey along the rocky riverbed, and in view of this, instructions were given to have a track cut along the bank above flood mark.

Bridges were non-existent, apart from an occasional log felled across a stream.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

As previously mentioned, an epidemic of pneumonic influenza swept through the MANAGALASI about May of this year, causing ninety deaths. This is the third epidemic of this kind in two and a half years. As soon as the sickness starts, the people flee into the bush, and consequently much valuable time is lost in reporting the outbreak.

Yaws are very bad in this area, especially amongst children. People suffering from minor complaints are still reluctant to go to an Aid Post for treatment if it is more than a few minutes walk away. All cases of yaws, scabies, boils, tropical ulcers and small sores were sent to the GORA or TAHAMA Aid Posts for treatment.

The Aid Post at GORA is the only one in the Higaturu MANAGALASI. It was established last July by E.M.A. Race, and is in charge of N.M.O.SIMEON, who is doing a fine job. Already the people near GORA are health-conscious.

Several cases of gonorrhea were brought back to SAIHO Hospital for treatment.

Hygiene and sanitation in all cases were entirely inadequate. Where possible, talks were given on the prevention of disease and the importance of proper sanitary facilities.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE: (cont.)

The incidence of Tinea Cruris and Tinea Imbricata was much higher in the MANAGALASI than amongst the lowland people. People suffering from these skin diseases were not very worried about it and did not seem to care whether they were cleaned up or not.

The patrol was accompanied by N.M.O.JEGOPA who did a creditable job and performed his duties most ably at all times.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE:

All garden areas visited were producing a bumper food crop. After the eruption the villagers were advised to double the size of their gardens, with the result that for the last three seasons they have had a surplus of food.

Because of its scarcity, little sago is eaten, and in the off season the people are largely dependent on the bush for their food. Items such as the fruit of the pandanus, okari nuts, wild cabbage, breadfruit, wood grubs and bush turkey eggs provide the bulk of their diet until the gardens start bearing again.

The people whose gardens were affected by the eruption, from ENJORA to GORA, stated that yams would not grow in the areas affected by pumice falls. Recently they tried introducing yams from the OROKAIVA. These have now struck and apparently are growing well.

Several men expressed the desire to try growing European vegetables such as tomatoes, beans, cabbages and potatoes, and enquired as to whether seed was available from the Government. The next patrol into the area would possibly do well to take seed with it and distribute small quantities to those willing to try growing vegetables.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

Two rather interesting customs were noted in the MANAGALASI.

One was the habit of some of the young, unmarried men wearing their hair in long pigtails down their backs. The hair is cut short, and various types of bark fibre are woven into it and worked into a type of tube, anything up to a dozen of which hang down the back to the waist. These tubes taper from about a one inch diameter to a point, and are made of the same type of grass fibre used by the Rigo natives in plaiting their decorative armlets.

As far as could be ascertained, the custom involves no initiation ceremony, but as soon as the young man marries, the practice of dressing the hair in this manner ceases.

It was noticed that many of the single girls wore a type of harness, which was passed behind the neck, crossed above the breasts, passed under the arms and fastened at the back. On closer inspection, it was found that this harness consisted of one inch lengths of thin bamboo threaded onto a string and wound into a rope, which was made up of about thirty to forty of these bamboo strings.

The reason for this custom was to advertise the wearers eligibility for marriage.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL: (cont.)

Unfortunately, both these customs are dying out, and are scorned by the returning contract labourers as being uncivilised.

The MANAGALASI people practise a rather individual pattern of tattooing. The males are tattooed at the age of twelve or thirteen years on the chest. The pattern uses the breasts as the focal points from which radiate a series of lines in the form of a spider web. Many different geometrical designs are used, but the basic one is quite distinctive, and enables the MANAGALASI to be recognised anywhere.

LAW AND JUSTICE:

Although the number of small complaints and disputes brought before the Magistrate was astronomical, only two cases warranted a charge being laid in the Court for Native Matters.

Two men were convicted and sentenced under N.R.O. 78 (1), and one man was convicted and sentenced under N.R.O. 71 (a).

A case of suspected murder in the Tufi Sub-District was reported to the patrol, and the parties concerned were despatched to Tufi for investigation.

EDUCATION:

Educational facilities in the area are extremely limited. Some of the MATUNORU children go to school in the OROKAIVA village of SAIROPI, but this entails a walk of over three hours for them.

There were no schools in any of the villages visited, but every village expressed its' desire to have a school established.

Father Kendall of the Anglican Mission went through part of the MANAGALASI during August, and plans are under way to open a station and school at GORA. The GORA people are quite enthusiastic.

MISSIONS:

Mission influenced is not very pronounced, but the people are receptive to the idea of Christianity, judging from the warm welcome that was accorded Father Kendall on his recent visit.

Land has been made available by the GORA villagers, and the clearing of ~~xxxxxx~~ building sites has already commenced.

REST HOUSES:

These followed the usual design adopted throughout the Sub-District. All were of native material, and were adequate for the needs of the patrol.

CARRIERS:

No difficulty was experienced at any stage in obtaining carriers. Payments took the form of trade tobacco, and the rate of pay was increased where the terrain made carrying conditions more difficult.

In ~~and~~ attempt to standardise the rate of pay, entries were made in various village registers showing a suggested scale.

A. Anthony P.O.

(A.ANTHONY, P.O.)

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

Reg. No. 7301. L-Cpl. ANGEL:

A quiet but dependable N.C.O. who carried out his instructions well. Conduct, discipline and bearing excellent.

Reg. No. 1661. Const. KOIKOIPA:

An experienced constable and steady worker. Was sent ahead to warn people of patrols' arrival. Did so most satisfactorily.

Reg. No. 3335. Const. MONOPA:

Lazy at times and somewhat irresponsible. Not very intelligent and needs to be driven.

Reg. No. 6165. Const. BAGUMO:

Has average ability and works hard. Good man on patrol.

Reg. No. 5059. Const. JAVAEMBO:

Is inclined to be cheeky, but works satisfactorily if he is supervised.

Q. Anthony. P.O.

(Q.ANTHONY, P.O.)

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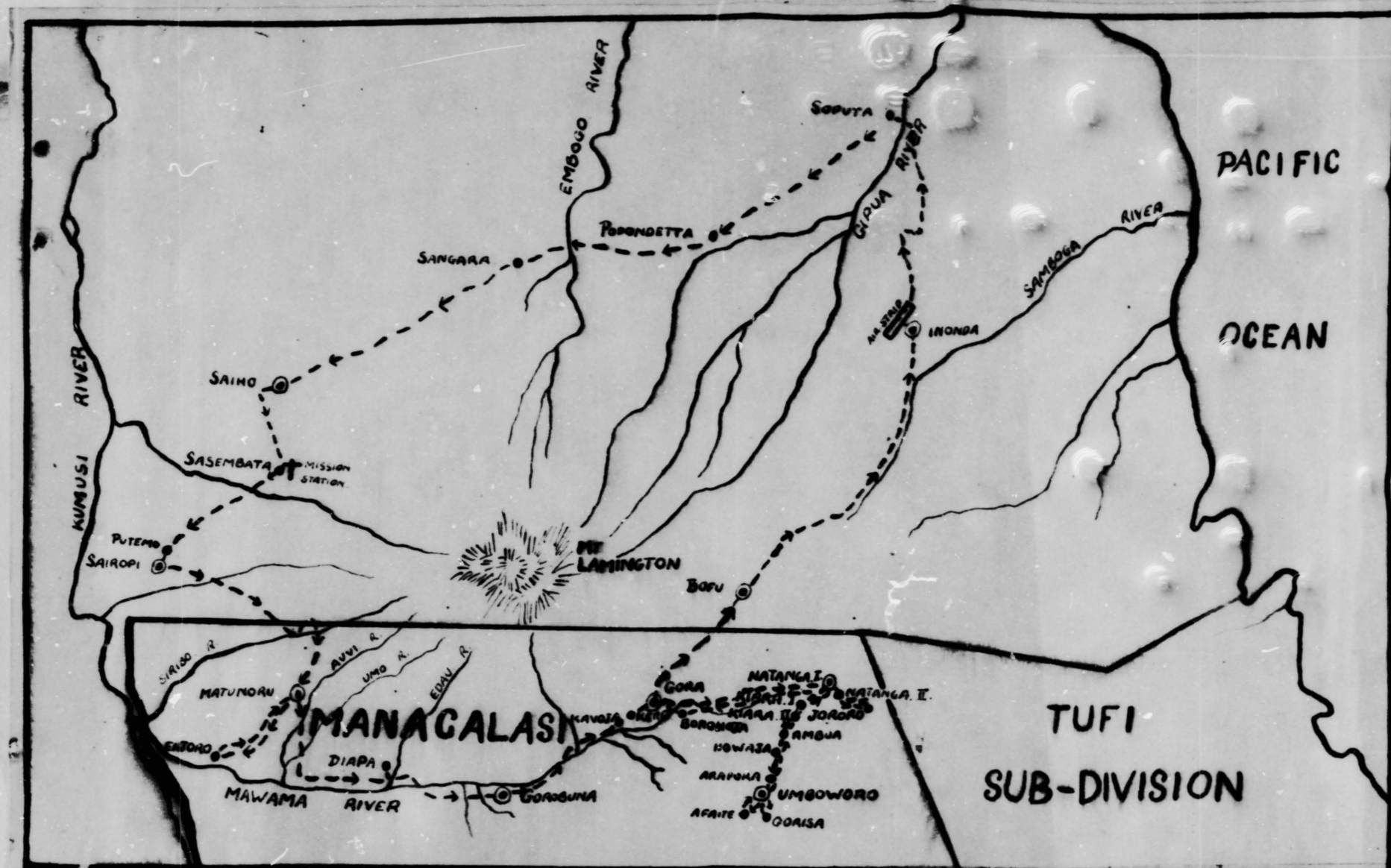

MAP SHOWING ROUTE TAKEN BY PATROL No 3. 1953-4.

KEY

●	REST HOUSES
- - →	PATROL ROUTE

MILES 1 2 3 4 6 8

SCALE: 1. inch to 4. miles.

D.J. HOOK. C.P.O.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File: 30/1-1[illegible]0.

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA,

11th November, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/53-54,
POPONDETTA SUB-DISTRICT, by Q.ANTHONY P/O.

Shortages of field staff appears to have been the reason why the area covered by this patrol has not been visited for 20 months.

Unfortunately the outbreak of pneumonic influenza was not reported to the Health Authorities until it had passed nor was it known to Services before this patrol took place. The action taken by the inhabitants, in isolating themselves, could not have been bettered. However, the establishment of the Aid Post at BORA will go far to combat any future occurrences of this nature.

It is hoped, with constant patrolling, a Medical Post and opening of the Mission Station with school, will in time, raise the status of these people. The position concerning schools is being taken up with the Mission and Education Department.

Conditions prevailing in the MANAGALASI, although by no means perfect, give no cause for alarm.

Mr. Anthony has conducted his patrol efficiently and submitted a clear picture of the area.

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

JBCB/EH

DS 30-8-105 F

23rd Nov 1953

The District Commissioner,
POPONDETTA

Patrol Report No.3/53-54. POPONDETTA. Sub-District.

The Report of Mr. Patrol Officer Anthony's Patrol to the Higaturu Managalasi, accompanied by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Hook, has been received with thanks.

Mr. Anthony hassubmitted a neat and well-written Report of his observations and field work.

Although the native situation has remained fairly stable, it is evident that these villages require more frequent attention from patrols and would benefit and make more progress if visited once every six months.

Copies will be made of the sketch map and forwarded to your office.

DDK
(A.A.Roberts)
Director.DD&NA.

PA

ation Register

Area Patrolled: HIGATURU MANAGALASI

ATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK				STUDENTS															
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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
17	33	14	5	62	10	·	·	28	9	144	275	137	302	26	302	·	404	367	334	362	1595.

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		
Tobacco, trade	16 lbs	3 lbs	-	8 lbs	5 lbs	-		Nil.
Rice	40 lbs	40 lbs	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Cartridges, 12gg.	25 rds	25 rds	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Boxes, patrol	2	-	-	-	-	-		2.
Bucket, canvas	1	-	-	-	-	-		1.
Tent fly, canvas	1	-	-	-	-	-		1.
Sugar	5 lbs	5 lbs	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Tea	2 lbs	2 lbs	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Salt	1 lb	1 lb	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Kerosene	2 galls	2 galls	-	-	-	-		Nil.
Billycan, large	1	-	-	-	-	-		1.
Meat, tins	24	24	-	-	-	-		Nil.

TOTAL COST OF PATROL - £13-14-10

Govt. Print.—4974/8.53.

PERSONAL FILE NOTED. 1/2/54

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....NORTHERN..... Report No.....4....of...1953/54.....

Patrol Conducted by.D.J.HOOK...C.P.O...in conjunction with Q.P.ANTHONY..P.O. for first nine days.

Area Patrolled....TOGAHAU....SAIHO....and SANGARA....Census Sub-divisions.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Q.P.ANTHONY...P.O...for first nine days.

Natives....Interpreter. 1.....R.P.& N.G.C. 4

Duration—From..19./.....11/1953...to...21/...12/19.53.

Number of Days.....31.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...APRIL)1952...
and OCTOBER)
Medical ..../...../19.....

Map Reference.....Buna..Revised..2nd..Edition..&..Northern..District..Census..Group Map.

Objects of Patrol.....1...Census Revision.....

.....2. General Administration.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

30/12/1953

J.R.Brannell
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

Northern District,
Sub-District Office,
POPONDETTA.

28th December, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 HIGATURU
OF 1953/1954.

Personnel: Mr. Q.P. Anthony, Patrol Officer;
Mr. D.J. Hook, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Cpl. JIKI
Const. NAJIRO
Const. KENOTANA
Const. TOTIEMBO
) Royal Papuan & New Guinea Constabulary.

Interpreter JACOB.
Native Medical Orderly. ABEL.

Area: TOGAHAU, SAIHO and SANGARA census sub-divisions of the Northern District.

Duration: 19th November to 21st December, 1953; (incl. 2 days at POPONDETTA).

No. of Days: 31.

Last Patrol by D.D.S.&N.A.: April 1953.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany: No.

Map Reference: Buna Revised 2nd Edition; Northern District Census Groups Map.

Objects:
1. Census Revision;
2. General Administration.

DIARY.

Thursday, 19th November, 1953.

Departed POPONDETTA by jeep during morning, police and interpreter having gone ahead by truck. Established camp at KOIPA. Inspected village during afternoon. Visited the Anglican Mission Station at AGENEHAMBO at night.

Friday, 20th.

Collected village books from various village constables and commenced census revision of KOIPA people. Listened to disputes. Camped.

Saturday, 21st.

Commenced survey of land for site applied for by the Anglican Mission (Martyrs' Memorial School). Heard numerous petty disputes during afternoon. Camped.

Sunday, 22nd.

Restday observed. Visited Awala Plantation during evening.

Monday, 23rd.

Court for Native Matters (Magistrate: Mr.Anthony) sat during morning. Continued land survey during afternoon.

Tuesday, 24th.

Completed survey. Inspected AGENEHAMBO village and checked census. Routine administration matters attended to.

Wednesday, 25th.

Departed from KOIPA 7.30 a.m. by jeep to SOROPUTA (20 mins.). Censused and inspected SOROPUTA and UHITA villages. Civil claims heard in the C.N.M. Returned to KOIPA, camped.

Thursday, 26th.

Left for TOGAHAU by jeep at 7.45 a.m., police and carriers proceeding on foot. Picked up N.M.O. at the SAIHO Native Hospital and drove to DIVINUKOIARI, passing HOJAVA, SEREMBI, KOGORO Mission. Continued journey on foot, passing through PERUMBATURU and reaching TAGAHAU a little before noon. Revised census of TOGAHAU, POHA, PAPOGA, POTURU, TUNANA, EGASUSU, IJIKASUSU, HOMAPEMATI No.1 and HOMAPEMATI No.2 people. Camped at TOGAHAU.

Friday, 27th.

Having been recalled by the District Commissioner, Mr. Anthony left for POPONDETTA by jeep. I set out to inspect all surrounding villages. Crossed ENDEGE Creek and visited POHA, POTURA, PAPOGA and the other villages already censused. Camped.

Saturday, 28th.

Departed TOGAHAU 7.30 a.m. and reached PERUMBATURU

8.20 a.m. Inspected village and revised census. Walked to DIVINUKOIARI. Settled petty disputes by arbitration and carried out routine admin. tasks. Camped.

Sunday, 29th.

Restday observed.

Monday, 30th.

Left for JAVINARI village (10 mins.) and carried out inspection. Returned to DIVINUKOIARI and inspected village. Took census of both villages. Listened to complaints. Camped.

Tuesday, 1st December, 1953.

Departed from DIVINUKOIARI by jeep 7.15 a.m. and drove to HOJAVO. Revised census and inspected village. Left HOJAVO 10.40 a.m. and reached SAIHO 11.15 a.m. Moved on to AWALA and checked census and inspected village. Listened to disputes. Returned to SAIHO 6 p.m. Stayed with the Education Officer, Mr. Moody.

Wednesday, 2nd.

Visited AWALA No.2 village and took census of SIVE people. Inspected village and listened to disputes. Travelled by jeep to SUI, arriving there 1.55 p.m. Checked sensus of SUI and surrounding hamlets. Inspected all hamlets. Settled minor complaints. Returned to SAIHO 5.50 p.m.

Thursday, 3rd.

Returned to POPONDETTA to replenish supplies and obtain village books held there. Arrived back at SAIHO 6.30 p.m. Camped. (Heavy rain, as also during previous two days).

Friday, 4th.

Departed SAIHO by jeep 8 a.m. for SEREMBI but found ENDEGE Creek impassable. Proceeded to KOROPATA and arrived there 9.30 a.m. after passing through ORAHAMBO, BORU, WASITA and POPONDOTA. Heard disputes and complaints. Sent persons concerned in an adultery case to POPONDETTA. Mr. McCarthy, War Historian, and Mr. Penhale, Cadet Patrol Officer, arrived at KOROPATA 8 p.m. Took them by jeep to SAIHO and returned to K. to camp.

Saturday, 5th.

Revised census of KOROPATA people during afternoon, after having vainly waited for the expected arrival at WASITA Mission of the Bishop of New Guinea. Camped.

Sunday, 6th.

Restday observed.

Monday, 7th.

Revised censusof POPONDOTA people and inspected village. Moved on to WASITA and took census of that village and BORU. Inspected these village during evening and settled minor disputes. Held discussion with villagers. Camped.

Tuesday, 8th.

Departed 8.30 for MUMUNI and arrived there 9.35 a.m. Checked census and inspected village. Left for KOROPATA 1.10 p.m. Jeep broke down on routem patrol thus having to return to MUMUNI. Camped.

Wednesday, 9th.

Effected temporary repairs on jeep and left for WAIROPI villages 1105 a.m. Reached AMBARA 11.30 a.m. and continued from there on foot. Passed through OMBISUSU, arriving at AJEKA 12.50 p.m. Revised census and inspected village; heard disputes. Departed for OMBISUSU and reached it 40 mins. later. Inspected and took census, returning to MUMUNI by 7.20 p.m.

Thursday, 10th.

Inspected TARA villages. Numerous minor disputes settled during afternoon. One group of people concerned in an assault case sent to POPONDETTA. Camped.

Friday, 11th.

Left MUMUNI 7.3o a.m., crossed EMBARA Creek and reached SAIROPO 9.45 a.m. Heard minor disputes and discussed village matters with people during evening. Camped.

Saturday, 12th.

Inspected SAIROPI and MAUJETA villages, as well as their rice fields. Attended to routine admin. duties and listened to minor disputes. Camped.

Sunday, 13th.

Departed SAIROPI 7 a.m. and arrived SASEMBATA 8.50 a.m. Restday observed. Visited Sasembata Mission during evening.

Monday, 14th.

Censused KONGOHAMBO during morning. Inspected K. and censused and inspected DUVE after lunch. Camped.

Tuesday, 15th.

Left KONGOHAMBO 8 a.m., arriving HAMBURATA 25 mins. later. Revised census and inspected village, returning to SASEMBATA 10.05 a.m. and censused and inspected village. Checked census for GAROMBI and ISOGE during afternoon and inspected those villages. Camped.

Wednesday, 16th.

Heard numerous civil disputes and sent two to POPONDETTA for hearing by the C.N.M.

Patrol was contacted by Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. Jackman, with whom I discussed village ventures in area, particularly cocoa growing. Sent carriers to SAIHO after lunch and continued hearing minor disputes until 6 p.m., departing then for SAIHO by jeep. Camped at SAIHO.

Thursday, 17th.

Contacted the A.D.O. at POPONDETTA by 'phone and requested a truck to take police and carriers and patrol gear to POPONDETTA. Left for SEREMBI by jeep 8.40 a.m. and revised census there and inspected village. Heard minor disputes. Returned to POPONDETTA 8.30 p.m. Reported to A.D.O.

Friday, 18th to Sunday, 20th.

At POPONDETTA.

Monday, 21st.

Left POPONDETTA by jeep for SASEMBATA 8 a.m. arriving there 2½ hrs. later. Checked ceusus of TOROGOTA people and inspected village. Mr. Cass, Education Officer, accompanied me and visited the Sasembata Mission School. Returned to POPONDETTA which was reached 6.30 p.m.

End of Diary.

INTRODUCTION.

Most of this area had not been patrolled for about eighteen months, hence many of the villages were not up to a satisfactory standard as regards housing and sanitation for a people who have been under Government control for more than fifty years.
This patrol took the steps necessary to rectify this state of affairs.

Wet weather hampered the Patrol's progress by jeep in many places, particularly where creeks had become flooded, so that more walking was done than usual in this area.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The area patrolled can be described as flat, undulating grass country with patches of forest. It is segmented by the KUMUSI and EMBARA river, as well as by numerous creeks, These make vehicular travel and walking difficult during the wet season. The larger waterways cannot be bridged as, since the volcanic upheaval in 1951, they constantly change courses. The soil in the area consists of a thin layer of volcanic deposits, about 9" deep, under which there is a deep layer of sand.

CENSUS.

Of the 8069 people censused, about 80% live in the thickly populated area near Mt. Lamington. Survivors of the 1951 eruption have helped to swell the population of KOIPA to 1,048, the village being situsted on a new site. Another large village is KONGOHAMBO (pop.712).

An increase of 130 people since the date of the last census (May 1952) is mainly made up by figures of the SAIHO Census Sub-Division. It can be put down to an increased birthrate, most likely brought about by the desire of the people to offset the population loss by the Mt. Lamington disaster and by the reduction of infant mortality due to the work of the Infant Welfare Centre at SAIHO. The population of the TOGAHAU and SANGARA Census Sub-Divisions has remained stable.

Of 1287 males between the ages of 16-45 capable of working, 547 are employed inside the district and 166 in other districts. The proportion of able-bodied males working outside the district is thus approx. 12.9 %. Those working within the district account for 42.5 % of all able-bodied males available.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The OROKAIVA people seem to have little civic pride. Their natural lethargy does not help Administration officers to rectify this deplorable state of affairs. Village books contain numerous insturctions by previous patrolling officers concerning village

sanitation and housing, but these have not always been obeyed satisfactorily.

Most of the men have at one time or other been away from home as labourers, and money has definitely found a permanent place in the life of these people. Almost every marriage payment nowadays includes a sum of money.

Large feast houses are being built in several villages in preparation for dances and feasts which will commence in about a month's time. There is an abundance of taro and other native crops, but a shortage of meat. This shortage of meat (pigs) is, according to native informants, due to a large number of pigs having been slaughtered for feasts last year. No doubt, some livestock was also killed to feed survivors of the volcanic disaster. Feasts play a large part in the life of the OROKAIVAS.

The KOIPA people want to return to their old village site. The present KOIPA village consists of them and numerous Natives from villages destroyed by the volcanic disaster. The majority of these belong to the ISIVITA tribe. They have only little garden land in the vicinity of KOIPA. This is causing many land disputes, quarrels over damage done by village pigs, etc. The ISIVITA people want to build a new village on their own land, and there is no doubt that the KOIPAS would like to see them go.

A similar situation has arisen at KONGAHAMBO where there is also a minority group of ISIVITA people. KONGAHAMBO is in fact a village made up of ISIVITA people on SASEMBATA land. It would seem that the SASEMBATA people now want the KONGAHAMBO area to be vacated by the ISIVITAS. The latter have told me that they would like to make a village on their own land.

No decision was made in these matters, and the people were told that the District Commissioner would be informed.

VILLAGES.

The housing standard of most villages is poor. Exceptions are MUMUNI and KONGAHAMBO which show some evidence of civic pride. All other villages and hamlets showed signs of frantic cleaning up, grass cutting, housing repairs and latrine constructions having been started when it was learned that this Patrol was on its way.

Numerous instructions were issued to village officials and individuals to cut grass back at least 50 yds. behind the houses, maintain and/or erect new houses, dig adequate latrines and rubbish pits, maintain roads and dispose of rubbish. All instructions were entered

in the village registers.

Several hamlets in the DIVINUKOIARI area are commencing amalgamation into larger units. This will assist village officials to control the people in their charge.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Most of the village constables and councillors are doing a fair job among a rather difficult crowd. V.C. BOI of SEREMBI is at present serving a sentence in the POPONDETTA Gaol for adultery. His fellow villagers hope that he will be replaced and suggested the appointment of councillor OMENA-GOVIRO. OMENA speaks Police Motu and seems to be a suitable man.
TOROGATA has been without a village constable for over a year, the previous appointee having taken employment outside the district. The people will present a suitable man to the District Commissioner for appointment or otherwise.
Village Constables at AWALA No.1, MUMUNI and KONGOHAMBO are doing a fair job whereas the man at WASITA is a weak reed. He was warned that he would court dismissal if the next patrol did not find great improvement in his village.

Village councillors appear to support their V.C.s in carrying out instructions given by patrolling officers. They do not seem to carry out their major function, that of adjudicating minor civil disputes and acting as an agent between the people and the Administration, to any great extent. I went to some trouble explaining the responsibilities and authority of their office to them.
Councillors at KONGAHOMBO were accused of lack of co-operation by their V.C. However, I think that the V.C. seems to consider them mainly as a kind of foreman and, as this village is about the best and cleanest in the area, his complaint does not warrant being taken seriously.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

The major road in the area is the motor road Port Killerton-POPONDETTA-MONGI-SANGARA-SAIHO-EMBARA. There are minor vehicular roads to almost all other villages visited, usually in fair condition except during the wet season. The extension of the major road past DIVINUKOIARI to TOGAHAU is made difficult by the UPEMU Creek which is too deep to be forded (except in very dry weather) and would require an engineer-built bridge. The present use of this road does not warrant the expense.
In accordance with patrol instructions, the EMBARA River crossing was inspected and an attempt made to find a more suitable place for a new crossing. No such place was however located by this Patrol. The banks on both sides of the river consist of loose, constantly shifting sand which makes bridge building impossible. Village constables of AJEKA and OMBESUSU complained that a number of

men had left, and others intended leaving, their villages because they did not want to maintain the motor road to the KUMUSI and SAIROPI, i.e., its sections passing through their villages.

HEALTH & HYGIENE.

The Native Hospital and Infant Welfare Centre at SAIHO and the Mission Hospital at SASEMBATA and Mission Aid Posts at SAIROPI and POHA seem to be doing a fine job as almost no people requiring medical treatment were seen by the Patrol. Apart from a few very minor dressings, the N.M.O. accompanying the Patrol had no work to do.

The people were again informed that they must not take babies away from the Infant Welfare Centre without permission by the sister-in-charge. This was done at the request of the sister-in-charge; it appears that several mothers have foolishly gone home with their babies before the latter had been discharged from the Centre.

Villagers were also told why drainage is an important factor in the control of malaria and enteric diseases. Numerous orders for the construction of new latrines and rubbish pits were given.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE.

There are ample supplies of good native food in all villages. Taro, the main staple, is about to be harvested. October-November, the lean months during which the new taro crop is still growing, see quite a lot of sago making. A number of yam gardens were also observed, also patches of sweet potatoes, sugar cane and pumpkins. Certain European vegetables like onions and cabbages are now established in the area.

A few small rice fields, the remnants of the abortive co-operative scheme in the SAIHO area, mainly around SAIROPI, SASEMBATA and WAIROPI, were seen. The padi is said to be sold to the Anglican Mission at SASEMBATA.

Several Natives sell latex to Awela Rubber Estate, mainly off trees planted in pre-war days. The manager of the estate, Mr. Searle, is encouraging latex tapping and planting of new trees. It is the practice for individual natives, usually men who had been tappers on plantations, to tap a number of trees belonging to fellow villagers. The proceeds from the sale of latex is divided on a basis of 50% to the tapper and 50% to the owners of the trees.

There are a few coconut palms in the DIVINUKOIARI area, and the owners want to make copra. They were advised to contact Bunting & Co.Ltd., POPONDETTA, as that firm is already buying copra from Natives in the district. The palms appear rather small, and it does not appear that this inland area is a good coconut growing area.

A number of men at KONGAHAMBO are growing cocoa. The seed was supplied by Mr. Searle of Awala Estate. It was pointed out to them that they must plant a minimum of 500 bushes and that these must be kept free of weeds and in all other respects comply with the provisions of the Cocoa Ordinance. The growers were instructed to report to the District Commissioner for registration as cocoa growers. At present, sweet potatoes are being grown as an intermediary crop.

At KOIPA, the people have commenced growing a few coffee bushes.

The people of the area have been made familiar with the requirements of the Cocoa Ordinance, and they have repeatedly asked when an Agricultural Officer would be posted to the area.

Many of the dogs in the area have recently died of distemper.

Pigs are said to have been greatly diminished by a virulent disease about six months ago. The medical officer at SAIHO suggests that this may have been anthrax.

Betelnut palms in several villages are being attacked by a grub which is eating the nuts.

Co-operatives.

The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. Jackman, contacted the Patrol at SASEMBATA and advised the people that he was about to wind up the Isivita Co-operative Society and that any people concerned in this venture should visit KOIPA to attend the winding up. In addition, he suggested that they let the Patrol know of any other "co-op." collections of cash, savings bank accounts, etc., so that these could also be wound up. The DIVI-NUKOIARI people want to form a co-operative society to market copra. They were informed that, at present, numerous pseudo-co-operative societies were being wound up in the district. They were advised not to collect money to form a society.

There does not seem to be any co-operative activity in the area.

Education.

Almost all children receive their education at mission village schools or at the Mission Schools at SASEMBATA and AGENEHAMBO where there are European teachers. About 50 pupils attend the Administration School at SAIHO. The Education Officer, Mr. Cass, accompanied the Patrol to SASEMBATA where he inspected the Anglican Mission school.

LAW & JUSTICE.

Numerous minor complaints, mainly concerning dogs, pigs, petty debts and domestic strife were settled by arbitration. Four cases were forwarded to the C.N.M.

at POPONDETTA. Three cases were heard on patrol by Mr. Anthony, M.N.M. These seven cases consisted of 2 assault cases, 2 adultery cases, 1 case of disobeying a lawful order, 1 case of using obscene language and 1 stealing case.

MISSIONS.

The only mission in the area is the Anglican Mission whose headstation is at AGENEHAMBO. The mission has teachers in most villages and also operates aid posts and one hospital. The three schools with European staff are St.Barnabas at AGENEHAMBO and the Martyrs' School, about two miles from AGENE-HAMBO, and at SASEMBATA.
The Patrol surveyed a block of land applied for by the Martyrs' School.

RESTHOUSES.

Resthouses in the area are adequate, the best being at DIVINUKOIARI. A resthouse will be built at AWALA and the one at KOIPA is to be repaired. The TOGAHAU Resthouse also requires improvements.

CARRIERS.

The European personnel and interpreter carried out part of this Patrol by jeep, part on foot. Carriers and police walked throughout, except from POPONDETTA to KOIPA and from SAIHO to POPONDETTA (return trip). Plenty of carriers were available throughout.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Marriage among the OROKAIVAS is a complicated ceremony. The young couple make love in absolute secret. On no account must there be any suspicion that they are courting. Then, on a pre-arranged night, they elope ~~during the night~~. When the parents discover it, or if any other person sees the elopment, they start a hue and cry in which eventually the whole village joins. If the young man is caught eloping, he is given a hiding and his girl sent back to her parents. If the couple manage to get away, they go to live in another village until found there by the girl's parents. The parents having located them, they may let the girl stay with her husband provided that they approve of the marriage. If the parents do not approve, they take their daughter back. Having been accepted by his wife's parents, the bridegroom presents them with bundles of betelnut. A large bundle means a large pig, a small bundle a small pig, two bundles two pigs, etc., and the number of pigs thus indicated constitute the bride price, they are a form of I.O.U. On the day of the actual marriage ceremony, the young man brings the bride price which has been contributed to by some of his relatives. This payment consists of the promised pigs, head dresses, food, native valuables and money. These are presented to the girl's parents and the wedding is thus completed. If the girl

marries a man from a distant village, the bride price is usually high as she and her husband will not be able to help her parents in their gardens, building houses, etc. If the girl marries a man from the same village, then the bride price is much less as the bridegroom and she will be available to assist her parents at various tasks.

When a young couple separate after a short period of married life, then the bride price is returned to the husband. If a divorce takes place after several years of marriage, the bride price is not returned.

There is very little tatooing among the OROKAIVAS, the only part of the body receiving such adornment being the face. Tatoos do not have special significance; they are merely made to beautify.

Large scars are seen on almost everyone in the villages, from the very young upwards. These are the results of wounds inflicted as a sign of mourning over the death of a near relative.

D.J. Hook. CPO.

(D.J. Hook)

CADET PATROL OFFICER

Attached:-
Report on RP&NGC personnel accompanying patrol.

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

Reg. No.1001. Cpl. JIKI.

Disipline: Fair. He is inclined to be slack.

Appearance: Generally respectable.

General Ability: Rather senile and has little authority in spite of his rank. He is experienced but has little initiative.

Reg. No. 6031. Const. KENOTANA.

Disipline: Very good.

Appearance: Smart and clean.

General Ability: Not over-endowed with brain but shows keeness and carries out orders well.

Reg. No. 7315. Const. NAGIRO.

Disipline: Fair, is rather spirited and needs continual checking.

Appearance: Good.

General Ability: Young and inexperienced with a tendancy towards frivolity but he is cheerful and keen to learn.

Reg. No.5066. Const. TOTIEMBO.

Disipline: Good.

Appearance: Average.

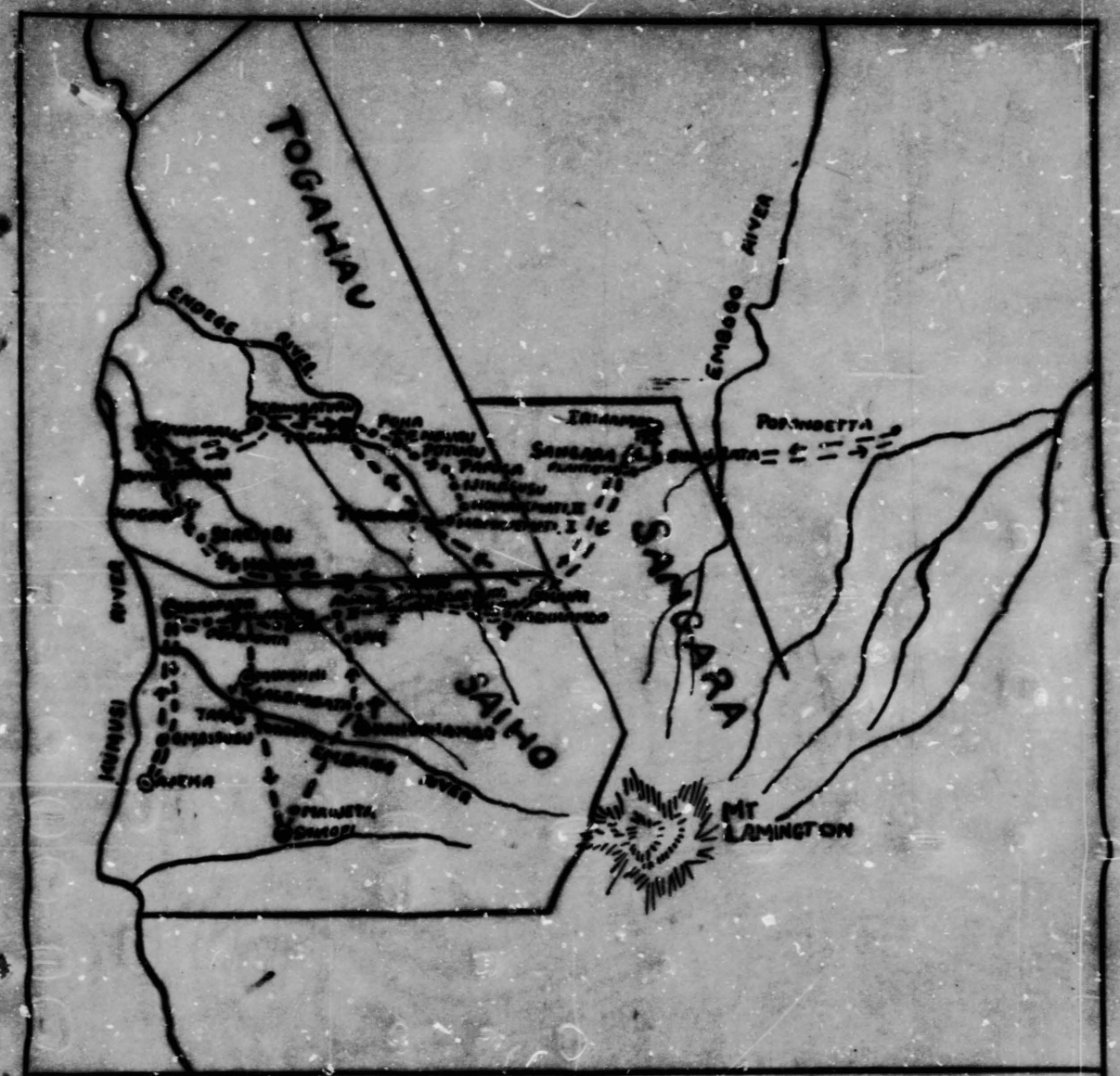
General Ability: Keen and has initiative. Gave a good account of himself throughout the patrol.

D J Hook C.P.O.

(D. J. Hook.)

CADET PATROL OFFICER.

30-8-195



MAP SHOWING ROUTE TAKEN BY PATROL No 4 1953-4

SCALE: 1 inch to 4 miles

KEY

⊙	REST HOUSES
†	MISSIONS
	PATROL ROUTE

D.J. HOPE, CER.

30/8/198

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File: 30/1-1-695,

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA,
30th December, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT No 4/53-54, POPONDETTA, N.D.
by
D.J. HOOK, C.P.O.

The patrol was originally commenced under the leadership of Mr. Anthony, P.O. After nine days Mr. Anthony was recalled and posted to MENYAMYA. This provided an excellent opportunity for Mr. Hook to earn his spurs on his first solo patrol. Previously, he had undertaken two earlier instruction patrols, when his progress was closely watched and found most satisfactory.

The report has been well presented and a clear sketch map of the route traversed has been provided.

Points of interest resulting from this patrol are as follows:-

(1) The ISIVITA people have been informed that they are at liberty to shift and re-construct a new village on their own land. The Administration would assist them in the setting out of this village and advise as to the drainage and health problems of the proposed site.

(2) Recommendation for the replacement of V.C. BOI of SEREMBI Village by Councillor OMEN-GOVIRO will be made.

(3) It is pleasing to note that SAIHO Hospital has had a marked effect medically on the OROKAIVA group. More centres of this nature are called for, throughout the District. Failing this, slow moving medical Patrols by E.M.A.'S would be the alternative.

(4) Due to neglect, the rice hulling machine placed at SAIHO has now been removed, repaired and set up at POPONDETTA. It is open for use by any native rice grower. None have, as yet, taken advantage of the offer.

(5) Local natives are becoming most enthusiastic over Cocoa growing. A "get rich" quickly idea lies behind it all, with the minimum amount of work. Interested natives have been asked to curtail their efforts for a month or so until the expected Agriculture Officer arrives to put them on the right track and provide sound advice.

Mr. Hook should be commended on his initial effort as I have hopes of far greater progress by this young and enthusiastic Officer.

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

JBCB/EH

30/8/198 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30-1-2

Department of Agriculture,
Stock and Fisheries,
PORT MORESBY.

10th February, 1954.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
12 FEB 1954

MEMORANDUM for -

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

Extract from Patrol Report.

Receipt is acknowledged of an extract from patrol report, Popondetta No. 4/53-54, your file D.S. 30-8-198 refers.

It is noted that the people of Koipa village have commenced planting coffee bushes, and are requesting that an Agricultural Officer be posted to the area.

Within the near future, possibly before the end of February, an officer of this Department will proceed to Popondetta on posting, and will be able to assist the native people by advising them on coffee planting procedure.

Noted 13/2/54

F C Henderson

(F.C. HENDERSON.)
Acting Director.

P/P.

Copy to :- District Commissioner,
Popondetta,
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

DS 30-8-198

15th Jan, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

Patrol Report POPONDETTA No. 4/53-54.

The Report of this Patrol of the TOGAHAMU, SAIHO and Sangara Census sub-divisions commenced by Mr. Anthony, but necessarily carried out in the main by Mr. Hook, is acknowledged, with thanks.

It is considered that Mr. Hook, on this, his first Patrol on his own, has displayed a promising grasp of field work and has been at pains to do it thoroughly and also has done well in compiling an informative account of his observations and activities while on Patrol.

It is satisfactory to see that in each sub-division visited and particularly in the SAIHO sub-division, births show a substantial increase over deaths. Food supplies appear to be ample at present in these villages and general health good.

It would seem, however, that these areas in other aspects require more regular patrolling, if that is possible with the staff at present available to you.

Your decision regarding the ISIVITA people and comments on other matters have been noted.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director, DNGNA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. 5 of 1953/54

Patrol Conducted by G.P.ANTHONY, P.O.

Area Patrolled GONA, DAWARI, HUHURINDI, ASIGI and part IAWABUIA Census Sub-Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

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

Duration—From 10/2/1954 to 11/3/1954

Number of Days 30

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/8/1953

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

Map Reference BUNA Revised 2nd Edition & Northern District Census Group Map.

Objects of Patrol 1. Routine Village Inspection.

2. Medical Check.

3. General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/4/1954

E.W. Bramell
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 .... £.....

Forward this Record

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30/1-1

Northern District
Headquarters,
POPONDETTA.

20th March, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
POPONDETTA, N.D.

PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1953/54.

Patrol Personnel: Europeans - Q.P.Anthony, P.O.

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

Area Patrolled: GONA, DAWARI, HUHURINDI, ASIGI and part IAWABUIA Census Sub-Divisions.

Duration of Patrol: 10.2.54 - 11.3.54

No. of Days: 30

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?: No.

Last Patrol by D.D.S.& N.A: 2.7.53 - 1.8.53

Map Reference: Sketch Map Attached.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Routine Village Inspection.
2. Medical Check.
3. General Administration.

PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday, 10th February, 1954:

Left POPONDETTA by truck for CAPE KILLERTON. Villages of GARARA and SURIRAI inspected and complaints heard. Slept night at KILLERTON.

Thursday, 11th February, 1954:

Left KILLERTON at 0815 hrs. Passed through and inspected KANAUNJE, BASABUGA, GOMBE, BANUMO, BEPORO and TARABASUSU. Camp established at GONA. GONA and KUROU visited during afternoon. Invitation to dinner at GONA Anglican Mission accepted during evening.

Friday, 12th February, 1954:

Departed 0800 hrs. Inspected old and new BAKUMBARI villages. Arrived at Rest House 1000 hrs. Complaints heard.

Saturday, 13th February, 1954:

Left BAKUMBARI at 0800 hrs for HOMBEGA River. Embarked in canoes and continued upstream for 1¾ hours to FUFUDA. Inspected village and heard complaints. Back to coast by canoe, thence along beach for 2½ hours to KUREREDA, arriving 1500 hrs. Court For Native Matters held.

Sunday, 14th February, 1954:

Stand Down.

Monday, 15th February, 1954:

KATUNA was reached after a 1¾ hour walk. Village and medical inspection.

Tuesday, 16th February, 1954:

Left KATUNA 0730 hrs and arrived at OURE at the mouth of the OPI River at 1000 hrs. Inspected village and gardens washed out by rains.

Wednesday, 17th February, 1954:

Broke camp 0800 hrs. Upstream for 50 minutes to KOIRA. Continued up river and on foot to MOMONGA and TODINASI on the tops of steep ridges. Returned to KOIRA at 1200 hrs.

Thursday, 18th February, 1954:

Departed 0745 hrs for AURE by canoe and on foot. Inspected villages of AURE and SIABE, and reached AURE Rest House at 1050 hrs. Complaints heard and disputes settled.

Friday, 19th February, 1954:

~~Saturday~~ Left at 0800 hrs for new village of JITAMI. Arrived 0840 hrs. On for half an hour to hamlets of BEKABARI, TATAI and TAUTUTU. Inspected and returned to JITAMI.

Saturday, 20th February, 1954:

Departed JITAMI 0745 hrs. Arrived at DEWATUTU 0900 hrs. Continued for 15 minutes to BOTANA, inspected village and returned to DEWATUTU.

Sunday, 21st February, 1954:

Stand Down.

Monday, 22nd February, 1954:

A 35 minute walk to AMBASI where camp was established. Inspected village and continued for another 45 minutes to villages of WADEURO, JINENA and KAIKDI. Returned to AMBASI.

Tuesday, 23rd February, 1954:

Departed 0800 hrs for BINDARI. Arrived 0900 hrs. Carried out village and medical inspection, and routine administration duties.

Wednesday, 24th February, 1954:

Departed 0800 hrs per canoe for IWAIA village at the head of Robinson Harbour. Arrived 1000 hrs.

Thursday, 25th February, 1954:

Left at 0745 hrs by canoe for AMBASI. Disembarked and continued on foot through KAIKDI and WADEURO, arriving at JINENA at 1200 hrs.

Friday, 26th February, 1954:

Left JINENA at 0800 hrs. Crossed mouth of OPI River by canoe and arrived OURE 0900 hrs. Court for Native Matters held and sundry disputes settled.

Saturday, 27th February, 1954:

At 0800 hrs left OURE by canoe in heavy rain, and reached KATUNA at 1030 hrs. Thence on foot to KURERERDA, arriving 2½ hours later.

Sunday, 28th February, 1954:

Stand Down.

Monday, 1st March, 1954:

Departed 0630 hrs by canoe. KUMUSI River in flood and un-navigable. Continued past BAKUMBARI and reached GONA at 1115 hrs. Disembarked and walked inland, arriving at HUHURU 1350 hrs. Inspected villages of HUHURU and BARADARI.

Tuesday, 2nd March, 1954:

Twenty minutes walk brought the patrol to HORAU and half an hour later SENANI was reached. Both these villages were inspected and at 1100 hrs camp was established at SEHORO.

Wednesday, 3rd March, 1954:

After 1½ hours walk, arrived at ONGOHO at 0900 hrs. Inspected the village and the nearby hamlets of WEKI, IVISUSU, ONDAHARI, SOTAKAIARI, OIERI and GAREPA. Afternoon spent hearing numerous petty complaints and disputes.

Thursday, 4th March, 1954:

Left ONGOHO at 0745 hrs. for GIRIGIRITA. Arrived 0845 hrs. Inspected GIRIGIRITA and HEHERETA and held Court for Native Matters.

Friday, 5th March, 1954:

Departed 0745 hrs. Walked through flooded low-lying swamp in heavy rain, arriving at SAGERI at 1015 hrs.

Saturday, 6th March, 1954:

Left flooded SAGERI 0800 hrs. Passed through GIRIGIRITA, HEHERETA, ONGOHO and KANARI, and reached IWORE at 1400 hrs.

Sunday, 7th March, 1954:

A half hour walk to the hamlets of BARU 1 & 2 and HUO. Returned to IWORE.

Monday, 8th March, 1954:

Departed at 0750 hrs and inspected small settlements of KANARI, AJASE, JAJAU 1 & 2, HONJETA and MANINHINDA. Arrived at SEHORO at 1140 hrs.

Tuesday, 9th March, 1954:

Departed SEHORO 0745 hrs. Visited and inspected hamlet of HAUGATA. Arrived at HAMBURATA on bank of AREHE Creek at 0915 hrs.

Wednesday, 10th March, 1954:

One hour's walk to AHORA, arriving 0830 hrs. Continued for 45 minutes to villages of BEURU and KENDATA. Inspected all villages.

Thursday, 11th March, 1954:

Left AHORA at 0730 hrs for POPONDETTA, arriving 1000 hrs.

END OF DIARY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1953/54.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS:

This patrol was one of purely routine nature and was used to consolidate work done by Patrol No. 1 of 1953/54 carried out in July, 1953.

The report must of necessity be short, as the situation is practically unchanged as reported by the last patrol.

It was originally intended to travel up the KUMUSI River by canoe, but as the river was in heavy flood it was found to be impossible to negotiate, so the patrol returned along the coast and moved inland from GONA.

Considerable improvement was noticed in most villages since the last patrol, particularly with regard to housing.

The party travelled approximately 210 miles on foot and 40 miles by canoe, passing through four language groups. An area of approximately 800 square miles was covered, containing 5,000 people. A total of 84 villages and hamlets was visited and inspected.

The weather was unfavourable throughout, heavy rains making foot travel difficult.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The area may be divided topographically into three distinct regions.

1. The flat to undulating grasslands, broken by light forest, bounded by the KUMUSI River in the north, the sea to the east, and extending to the foothills of the Owen Stanley Range.

2. The flat, uninhabited swamps between the KUMUSI and OPI Rivers.

3. The hilly, coastal strip between the OPI and MAMBARE Rivers.

Travelling either on foot or by canoe presents little difficulty during the dry season, but after heavy rains most of the area becomes an almost impassable swamp.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

No appreciable change was noted in the natives' attitude towards either the Government or the Mission.

As regards the non-compliance with sections of the Native Regulations relevant to

NATIVE AFFAIRS: (continued.)

roads, housing and villages, it was found that the slightest lenience on the part of the patrolling officer was construed by the natives as weakness, and unless a firm attitude was adopted, instructions were simply ignored.

The people of the DAWARI and IAWABUTA Census Sub-Divisions expressed some concern regarding rumours that they are to be included in the IOMA Sub-District. For the people south of the OPI River, POPONDETTA is much more accessible than IOMA, as it is only one day's walk at the most. They were assured that no change would take place, at least for the time being.

The native situation on the whole is quite satisfactory, with village life running smoothly. The patrol met with no untoward incidents.

VILLAGES:

As mentioned previously, villages and housing have shown a marked improvement since July. GONA and KUROU maintain their reputation for being among the best villages in the Sub-District.

The coastal villages in general are much cleaner than the inland ones, probably because the sea is used as a means of refuse-disposal.

Because of the frequency with which village sites are changed, there is always a number of new villages in the course of construction. These include BAKUMBARI, OURE, JITAMI, JAJAU and BEURU, all of which have moved to new sites. An epidemic of some sort or a bad season in the gardens is generally responsible for these moves.

Most of the villages at the mouth of the OPI River are perched precariously on the tops of steep hills. Flat ground is scarce, and difficulty is experienced in complying with the Regulations regarding village standards. The necessity of doing the best they could under the circumstances was impressed on the villagers.

The ASIGI people are still living in small one or two house hamlets scattered thruogh the bush. They think that because they do not live in villages they will be exempted from complying with the N.B.O. They were advised to abandon this way of living and build villages, even if they were only small ones.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

On the last patrol to this area, three new Village Constables were appointed for the villages of BINDARI, JINENA and OIERI. Their work was watched with interest and found to be most satisfactory.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: (continued.)

A more recent appointee, SOROPU of GIRIGIRITA, was also found to be working well.

The recent increase in Village Constables' pay from One Pound to Three Pounds per annum appears to have given them a little more incentive, judging by the number of men who now want to become Village Constables.

A total of thirty-three Village Constables and approximately ninety- five Village Councillors are controlling the area patrolled.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Roads, with few exceptions, were in very poor condition. This situation was brought about by the fact that the wet season is in full swing, and the flat, low-lying country provides no drainage or run-off for the waters of the Owen Stanley watershed. In the majority of cases the natives made commendable efforts to rectify matters by building up and draining tracks, but the many miles of roads coupled with the sparseness of the population put the task beyond them.

The worst stretch encountered was the eight miles between GIRIGIRITA and SAGERI where the track for most of the way was under four feet of water. In several places long detours has to be made as the water was over the heads of the party. The road was unrecognizable as the one which had been used seven months ago.

When the track led through grass areas it generally became a morass, owing to the layer of black, glutinous topsoil.

The patrol walked for a considerable distance along the beach, but the conditions here were no better than in the inland swamps. A series of very high tides made the sand very soft and walking was difficult. Fortunately, calm seas made it possible to use canoes along parts of the coast.

From the above facts it can be seen that travelling through this area in the wet season presents difficulties. It would be quite possible, and much more advisable, to make the required twice-yearly visits at the beginning and end of the dry season, which extends from May to November. Although roads never become impassable during the wet season, walking time is increased by as much as one hundred per cent, which means that less time can be spent in the villages.

Bridges as such are practically non-existent, consisting solely of logs felled across small creeks and gullies. As there is only one little-used vehicular road in the area, large bridges are unnecessary. The rivers are wide, slow-flowing streams with low banks, which make it impossible to construct the common type of lawyer

ROADS & BRIDGES: (continued.)

vine suspension bridge. Administration employed ferrymen are stationed with canoes at the larger rivers.

HEALTH & HYGIENE:

No epidemics or unusual outbreaks of disease were reported to the patrol, although the wet weather brought it's usual sprinkling of pneumonia cases. Malnutrition is non-existent, apart from an odd case among the very small infants, this indicating that the diet is adequate.

Sanitation and hygiene in the villages was not impressive, and latrines and rubbish pits in many cases are still insufficient in number. Time after time the importance of a clean and sanitary way of life has been emphasised to these people, but the fear of prosecution rather than the fear of disease is the only spur to any little effort they make. According to them all disease emanates from sorcery, and nothing will convince them otherwise. Even explanations as to the cause of malaria were greeted with slightly disbelieving smiles.

The patrol was accompanied by N.M.O. BASIL from SAIHO Hospital. This man proved to be lazy and incompetent, and several times had to be reprimanded for neglecting his duty. On one occasion a rather unhygienic-looking bunch of betelnut was discovered in his medical box amongst the sterilized syringes and bandages.

It is considered that an N.M.O. on a patrol such as this is of little use, as the most he can do is to dress a few small sores or administer one dose of cough mixture. For a medical patrol to be really effective, several days would have to be spent at each population centre, so that courses of injections or dressings could be completed.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE:

What promised to be a good season in the gardens was spoilt to some extent by very heavy rains which fell just as the taro crops were maturing. The very young taro was not affected, but the older crop mostly went rotten in the ground.

The villages at the mouth of the OPI River were hardest hit, as their gardens are built on steep hillsides and large areas of them were washed out. However, food was sufficient in all villages, taro being supplemented by bananas, coconuts, fish, sago and sweet potatoes, as well as many less important bush foods.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE: (continued.)

Great interest was shown by the natives when they learnt that an Agricultural extension officer had been posted to POPONDETTA. Many people made enquiries about growing cocoa, and all interested parties were advised on the requirements of the Cocoa Ordinance, and were told to go to the Agricultural officer at POPONDETTA for further advice regarding the planting and growing of cocoa.

There are several large areas of coffee in the Sub-District, including one of approximately thirty acres near ONGOHO. This coffee was planted before the war at the instigation of Sir Hubert Murray, and although the trees are bearing well, the owners are too lazy and disinterested to carry the produce to POPONDETTA, despite the high price. The KAKANDETTA people near the Station have recently started working their prewar coffee plantation, and are making good profits.

Livestock in the villages consists of pigs and poultry, both of which are plentiful, and provide a little of the much-needed protein in the diet.

The fishing season is in full swing along the coast and fish are plentiful. During the South-east season the offshore wind makes the sea too choppy for the small canoes of these coastal people, but the North-west monsoons bring long, easy swells that do not swamp the frail craft used for fishing.

CO-OPERATIVES:

The only co-operative still operating is the GONA Villages Co-operative Society. Although business is rather slack at the moment, the society intends to start growing cocoa under the guidance of Father John L. Wardman of GONA Anglican Mission.

Most of the coastal villages are producing copra on a communal basis. The system appears to be working.

EDUCATION:

All the children in the area visited are within reasonable distance of a mission school. The Anglican Mission has eleven schools in the area, ten of which are in charge of native teachers, whose own education, unfortunately, is sadly lacking.

REST HOUSES:

The Rest Houses at GONA and SAGERI were first-class. Those at HEHERETA and ONGOHO were rather dilapidated, but new ones are in the course of construction.

LAW & JUSTICE:

All legal matters on the patrol came within the jurisdiction of the ~~the~~ Court for Native Matters. All were of minor importance and were treated accordingly. In addition, many civil claims were attended to and settled out of court.

REG. NO.	101	(4)	Convicted & Sentenced	10
" "	101	(13)	" " "	2
" "	78	(1)	" " "	1

Listed above are particulars of all Court for Native Matters cases taken.

MISSIONS:

The position regarding the Anglican Mission remains unchanged. Relations between the mission and the Administration are as harmonious as could be expected.

However, on two occasions when instructions had not been carried out, the excuse given was that "The Bishop said we must build the church first, and we can do the Government work afterwards."

Apart from odd instances like the above, co-operation between the two bodies appears to be satisfactory.

CARRIERS:

These were always forthcoming. A daily average of twelve carriers was used, and at no stage were they required to carry for more than three hours.

Q. Anthony P.O.

(Q.ANTHONY.)
(PATROL OFFICER.)

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

Reg. No. 6608. L-Cpl. WAGIAP:

Could exercise his authority a little more, but apart from that he worked well. He is a willing and intelligent N.C.O.

Reg. No. 6271. Const. DEORU:

Carried out his duties ably and efficiently. Never has much to say, but is a trustworthy and reliable constable.

Reg. No. 6655. Const. BIRU:

Provided he rids himself of his "know-all" tendency, this man is a potential N.C.O. Is literate and highly-intelligent. A good worker.

Reg. No. 7203. Const. GIBRANG:

This man is not hampered by brains, but nevertheless works well under supervision. An average constable.

The detachment on the whole acquitted itself well. The discipline of the men was sound, and their conduct and appearance gave no cause for complaint.

Q. Anthony. P.O.

(Q.ANTHONY.)
(PATROL OFFICER.)

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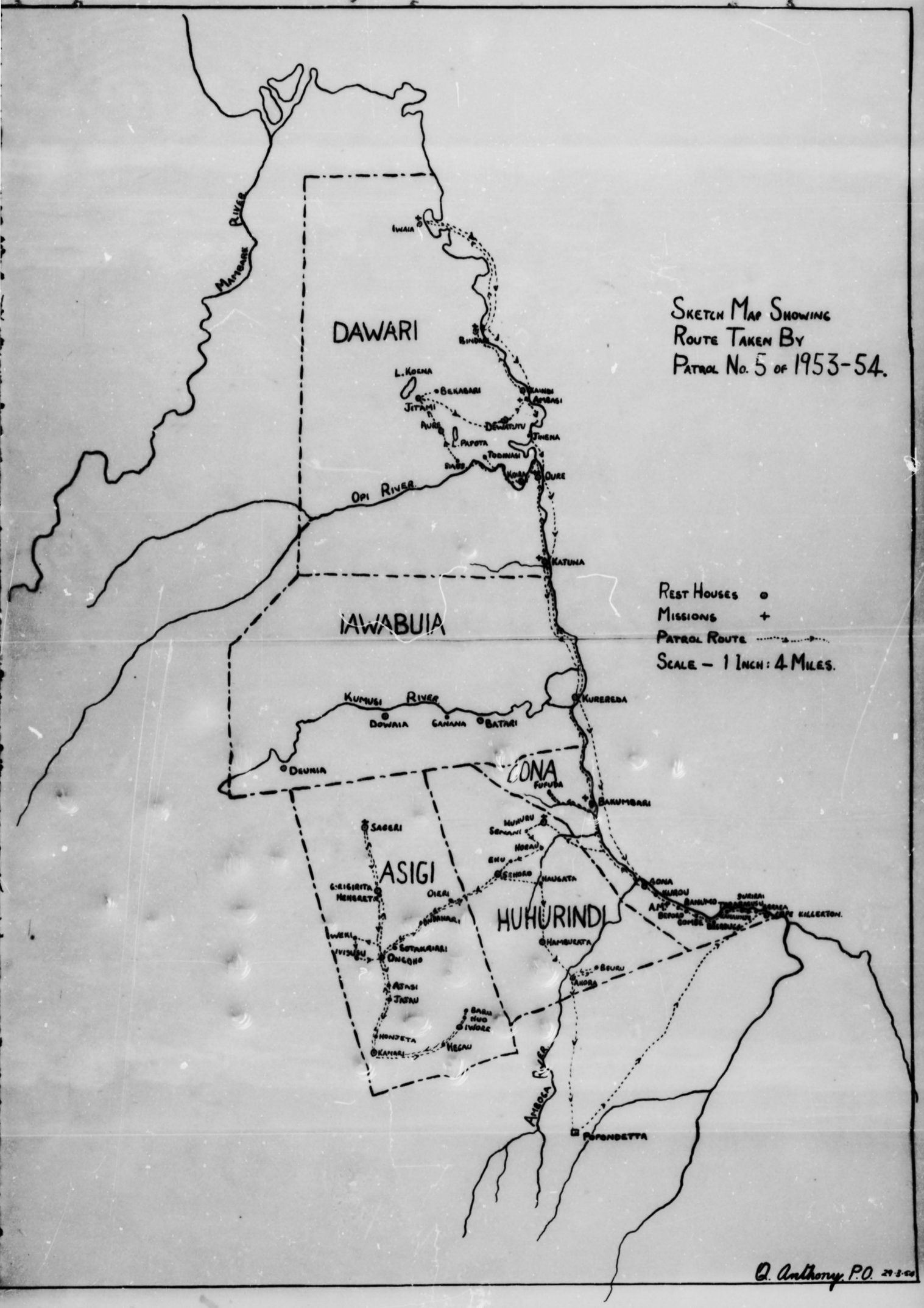

SKETCH MAP SHOWING
ROUTE TAKEN BY
PATROL No. 5 OF 1953-54.
REST HOUSES
MISSIONS
PATROL ROUTE
SCALE – 1 INCH: 4 MILES.
DAWARI
IAWABUIA
ASIGI
CONA
HUHURINDI
MAMBARE RIVER
OPI RIVER
KUMUSI RIVER
AMBOKA RIVER
IWAIA
BINDARI
L. KOENA
BEKABARI
JITAMI
AMBASI
DEWATUTU
JINENA
L. PAPOTA
TODINASI
OURE
KATUNA
KURERERA
DOWAIA
GANANA
BATARI
DEUNIA
FUFUDA
BAKUMBARI
SAGERI
HUHURU
SEMANI
HOBAU
EHU
EGHORO
HAUGATA
ONA
KURUU
BAHUMO
DURIBAI
AMP
BEFORE
COMBE
MERRIMAN
KILLERTON.
EGIGIRITA
HENGRETA
OIERI
HUDAHARI
IWERI
VVISHIU
SOTAKAHARI
ONEGHO
ATASI
JATAU
HAMBUETA
BEURU
TAMORA
BARU
HUO
IWORE
HONDETA
HEGAU
KAHARI
POPONDETTA
Q. Anthony, P.O. 29-3-56

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File: DS. 30/1-1831,

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA,

8th February, 1954.

Mr. Q.P.Anthony, P/O.,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL No. 5/53-54.

Please prepare to,undertake a patrol, leaving Thursday next, into the OPI area visiting villages as covered by Patrol No.1/53-54.

The patrol will take the form of general inspection and administration which will enable more time to concentrate on any local problems of the area.

Mr. Kennedy has patrolled a number of villages in the area on the KUMUSI River on his return to IOMA. It appears that due to this, some of the natives have received the impression that their villages will be absorbed into the IOMA sub-district. Possibly this may eventuate should IOMA be shifted to the MAMBARE River mouth. In the meantime assure them no change will be taking place.

You will be accompanied by the following:-

L/Corporal WAGIAP,
CONSTABLE DEORU,
" BIRU,
" GIBRANG,
INTERPRETER JOCAB & 1 N.M.O.

Please provide me with a list of items ex store you require for patrol purposes.

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

JBCB/EH

30/8/202

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File: DS. 30/1-1-1086, Vol 4

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA,

2nd April, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 5/1953-54,
POPONDETTA.

Mr. Anthony has conducted this routine patrol in his usual efficient manner. His report is concise and straight to the point.

It is unfortunate that the area patrolled becomes more or less isolated during the wet season and future patrols will only be made during the periods recommended, i.e. May and November.

The remarks made concerning Native Medical Orderlies accompanying patrols is true in many cases. The Medical Officer will be informed of BASIL's capabilities

extract for D.A.S.P. 7/4/54

It is hoped that an Agricultural Officer will soon be posted to this district for the sole purpose of advising native 'cash crop' growers, as to the correct method. Practically every day, someone is seeking information or guidance. A residence is being erected for such an officer.

It would be appreciated if four (4) sun print copies could be made of the attached map, and returned to this office.

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

JBCB/EH

30-8-202

7th April, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA

PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1953/1954 - POPONDETTA

The above Report submitted by PATROL OFFICER G.P. ANTHONY is acknowledged, with thanks.

It is evident that MR. ANTHONY, despite difficulties encountered in moving through parts of the area traversed, has carried out a sound and thorough patrol. The Report has been well set-out and neatly typed. The sketch map will be copied for you as requested.

The considerable improvement in most of the villages visited since the last patrol is noted, and further steady improvement can be expected after this one, especially if the people know another visit will be made towards the end of the year.

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries hope by the end of this year to have three of their staff operating in your District. It is expected however, that the two officers additional to the one already there, will not be available until towards the end of the year.

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

30/8/202

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

FILE NO. G/1-2-2B

Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries,
PORT MORESBY

23rd April, 1954.

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

SUBJECT: Appointment of Agricultural Officer to Northern Division.

REFERENCE: Your memo. 30-8-202 of 7th April, 1954.

I am in agreement with the District Commissioner as to the need for the suggested posting, but shortage of suitable staff prevents compliance at present.

Every effort will be made, however, to have an officer posted to the District before the end of the current calendar year.

Noted
DC advised re
reply to Report
28/4/53

W.L. Conroy
(W.L. CONROY)
for Director

PA

Cleared
Aby 12/2/68

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. 6 of 1953/54.

Patrol Conducted by D. J HOOK C.P.O.

Area Patrolled HIGATURU MANAGALASI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans M.CHERVANKA E.M.A.

Natives RP & N.G.C.- 5. N.M.O.- 1. INTERPRETER - 1.

Duration—From 10 / 2 /1954 to 27 / 2 /1954.

Number of Days 17.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../10../19.53.

Medical ..../...2../19.52.

Map Reference NORTHERN DISTRICT PATROL MAPS.

Objects of Patrol GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9/3/1954

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Northern District,
Sub-District Office,
POPONDETTA.

1st March, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO.6 HIGATURU
OF 1953/1954.

Personnel: Mr.D.J. Hook, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Mr M. Chervanka, European Medical Assistant.

L/Cpl. GADIA)
Const. DOWEHA) Royal Papuan & New
Const. TUMANE) Guinea Constabulary
Const. TSUBANUF)
Const. AEOLA)

Interpreter NIMINI
Native Medical Orderly. ROGER.

Area Patrolled: HIGATURU MANAGALASI

Duration: 10th February - 27th Feburuary 1954.

No of Days: 17.

Last Patrol by D.D.S. & N.A.: October 1953.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany: Yes.

Map References: Northern district Patrol Maps.

Objects of Patrol: General Administration.

DIARY.

Wednesday 10th February, 1954.

Departed Popondetta 12.30. noon by truck with police and gear. Arrived SAIHO 2.15.p.m. Camped the night.

Thursday 11th.

Departed SAIHO 7.30 a.m. accompanied by Mr.Charvanka E.M.A. and one N.M.O. Arrived SASEMBATA at 8.55 a.m. No carriers available as people were waiting at the church for expected arrival of Bishop Hand so patrol had lunch at R.H. After lunch obtained sufficient carriers and departed SASEMBATA at 12.30 a.m. Arrived SAIROPI 2.30 p.m. Settled minor complaints during afternoon. Camped.

Friday 12th.

Medical inspection carried out SAIROPI and MAUSETA villages inspected this morning. Departed SAIROPI 12.30 a.m. along good track but with numerous leaches. Arrived MATUNORO 3.20 p.m. Camped.

Saturday 13th.

Left for inspection of ENJORO village during morning. Heard petty disputes and complaints and during evening held discussion with villagers.

Sunday 14th.

Restday observed. Bishop Hand called in at Rest House during morning on his way to GOROBUNA. Carriers arrived from GOROBUNA this evening making up required number for tomorrow.

Monday 15th.

Departed MATUNORU 6.55 a.m. arrived EWA river and then MAWAMA (KUMUSI) which was in flood hence the crossing of all personnel took 20 minutes. Later recrossed this river. Arrived DIAPA 10.15 a.m. medical inspection and village inspection carried out. Left for GOROBUNA 11.15 a.m. Arrived 1 p.m. Medical inspection and minor disputes heard. Discussion with village people during evening. Camped.

Tuesday 16th.

Inspected GORABUNA and medical inspection 14 carriers from GORA arrived during morning. Departed for GORA 11.55 a.m. Passed through KAVOJA then KERO and arrived GORA in pouring rain at 2.25 p.m. Inspected Aid Post. Camped.

Wednesday 17th.

Inspected KAVOJA and KERO during morning. Settled numerous minor complaints and attended to other routine administration duties. More rain and very cold night.

Thursday 18th.

Medical inspection and inspection of GORA and BORUHOI villages. Settled petty disputes and discussed local matters with village official in Rest House during evening.

Friday 19th.

Broke Camp and left for NATANGA 7.45 a.m. Climbed to a hight of about 4,000 ft then down to NATANGA at 10.20 a.m. Allowed village people to go to DEA for meeting with bishop, hence could do nothing this afternoon. Camped.

Saturday 20th.

Settled petty disputes by arbitration and sent note of patrol progress back to District Commissioner. Inspected JOJOKA village and medical inspection of all village held at NATANGA. During afternoon inspected NATANGA and heard complaints one C.N.M. case sent to Tufi for court action. Held discussion with villagers.

Sunday 21st.

Numerous petty disputes settled by arbitration and three men to be taken to Popondetta for trial.

Monday 22nd.

Departed NATANGA 7.50 a.m. Walked over fairly flat country. Passed through and inspected KIARA, AMBUA, HOWAJA, BODOIM, ARAPA and arrived UMBUWORO 10a.m. Medical inspection of all villages and UMBUWORO village inspected. Settled petty disputes and held discussion with villagers during evening. Camped.

Tuesday 23rd.

Settled minor disputes and inspected GORISA and SAGAMASA villages during morning. Departed UMUWORO 2.30 p.m arrived NATANGA in heavy rain at 4.25 p.m. Camped.

Wednesday 24th.

Heard minor complaints and one C.N.M. case sent to Popondetta. Left NATANGA 11.40 a.m. Arrived GORA 2.20 p.m New applicant for V.C. found. Camped.

Thursday 25th.

Departed GORA 7.45 a.m. and arrived BOFU 9.50 a.m. where carriers were waiting to change over. Rested, then 11.20 a.m. left for INONDA arriving at 3.15 p.m. Camped.

Friday 26th.

Medical inspection and minor administrative duties attended to. Camped.

Saturday 27th.

Departed INONDA 7.30 a.m. some stretches of road not cut at all. Arrived SOPUTA 9.50 a.m. Waited until 11.a.m for truck and arrived Popondetta 11.55 a.m. Reported to District Commissioner.

End of Diary.

INTRODUCTION.

In the four months since the previous patrol there have been some very great improvements in the MANAGALASI. On the other hand a few villages have deteriorated even more than before. In these cases the necessary steps were taken to bring about a rectification of this state of affairs.
Travelling was difficult due primary to a great amount of heavy rain which caused the flooding of the KUMUSI river and the deterioration of the mountain tracks.
A great food shortage in the MANAGALASI at this time of year made food purchasing difficult but sufficient supplies were carried by the patrol to offset this shortage of local foods.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Higaturu MANAGALASI consists of a number of small villages spaced out in a semicircle around the southern side of Mt. Lamington. It is fairly mountainous and heavily wooded country, most of the villages being situated at about 2,000 to 3,000 feet separated from each other by hills.
To the west is the KUMUSI river which divides the MANAGALASI off from the Owen Stanley Ranges. This river is of little use to these people as the water is very muddy and not suitable for drinking and no evidence of it being used for irrigation was seen. However a number of fairly large rivers and numerous small creeks flow through the MANAGALASI and each of these affords an abundant water supply.

The vegetation varies from thick moss forests up in the mountains to a comparatively thinly wooded area in the valleys, where there are small areas of grassland.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The cry is still going up in the MANAGALASI for schools, medical aid posts and churches. Great pains were taken by the patrol to explain to these people that these things do not simply materialise but involve a great amount of money as well as enerjetic work on the part of the villagers to improve their roads,villages, sanitation, etc. thus making it easier for these organisations to operate effectively. There are at present two aid posts in this area and Bishop Hand of the Anglican Mission has recently opened one school and made preparations for the opening of another in the near future.

This desire for self-betterment has developed a greater sence of civic pride amongst these people.This is shown by the fact that the previous patrol found mostly old and insanitary houses whereas most of these have now been destroyed and completely new villages have been constructed in there stead. These new villages are an improvement on most OROKAIVA villages I have seen, consisting of large well built houses, good sanitation facilities and with the village surrounds well kept.

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont.

A number of minor disputes were brought to the patrol to be settled by arbitration . The decisions arrived at seemed to be acceptable to both parties but it was impressed on the village officials, that these petty disputes are something which they must try to settle for themselves and if unable to arrive at a satisfactory solution, they then bring the matter up to a patrol officer for guidance. At present the patrols are settling all these petty disputes .

The MANAGALASI people have always been popular as labourers hence almost every able-bodied male has at some time or other been away to labour. This fact has broadened their outlook and shown them how backward their villages are in relation to other places they have seen. It has also given them a realisation of the value of money. Nowadays money is almost always included in bride prices, also personal belongings are now valued in pounds and not so much in beads and shells as was the case before.

A rather large number of people have signed on as labourers recently and many more have intentions of doing so. The main reason for this sudden desire is, that last May 1953 a large number of deaths occured in the MANAGALASI due to pneumonic influenza. Lately one or two young men and women have died of what was probably the same illness Hence the people have decided that the MANAGALASI villages are unfit to live in and that those that stay will suddenly be struck dead whilst in there prime. It was carefully explained to them by Mr Chervanka and myself that this sickness of which they were so afraid, had killed people all over the Territory and that the MANAGALASI has as healthy a climate as elsewhere. In this way the mass migration was discouraged to some extent but the fear is still present .

This migration to labour has so drained the young men from the villages that there are some villages which I feel cannot aford to lose any more able-bodied males without it having repercussion on the village life. These villages are listed below and the figures shown are arrived at by the number of carriers available in each village and include V.C.s and Councillors, thus it should be fairly accurate although census was not checked.

MATUNORO	- 15	able-bodied	males.	Population	-148
ENJORO	- 6	"	"	"	82
JAPA	- 4	"	"	"	49
GORABUNA	- 22	"	"	"	162
GORA, KAVOJA, KERU	- 36	"	"	"	345

These are the present figures but many more may try to leave the area if more sudden deaths occure to renew their fear.

There are no feasts or dances in the MANAGALASI at this time of year due to an acute shortage of food. This shortage they say is due to the fact that as soon as the rain begins all ripe taro and other root crops rot in the ground, hence just prior to the rain all crops are rooted out and much dancing and feasting takes place, then they all tighten their belts and sit back for about four months waiting for the new gardens to produce.

VILLAGES:

In the four months since the last patrol, there have been astounding changes for the better in the MANAGALASI villages. UMBUWORO and the surrounding hamlets have all built completely new houses with new latrines and rubbish pits as well as making a real attempt to get the village surroundings looking respectable.

The NATANGA people have rebuilt their village on a new site which is on a much more suitable piece of ground, overlooking the old village which has now been completely demolished.

The Villages of KAVOJA and KERO intend combining and building a new village nearer the Mission school at GORA. The new site was inspected and seems to be quite suitable although clearing has not yet begun. They were encouraged to make this move as soon as possible and then to demolish the old village. It was impressed on them that they must comply with the Native Regulations with regard to villages, from the start.

These new houses have been constructed of fresh materials, much of it having been obtained from quite a great distance from the villages and have not, as has been their custom in the past been made of the remanents of the old houses.

The GORA people alone have made no attempt to improve their village in spite of the many orders given them by the last patrol. In fact this village has deteriorated even further than before. The offenders were brought back to POPONDETTA for trial and the Village Constable, recommended for dismissal.

As usual there were signs of franctic preparations for the patrol in the form of road clearing and rubbish pits being dug, but in spite of this, it was obvious that a great deal of work has been done of late and that a new feeling of civic pride is arising in the MANAGALASI.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

On the whole the Village Constables in the MANAGALASE have been doing a fair job and seem to have the support of the village people in most cases.

V.C. GORARI of NATANGA has held his position for fourteen (14) years and his village Book shows a concession of very good remarks. Lately, although ageing, he has been the driving force in the building of the new village and his influence has greatly aided administration work in this area. He gave great assistance as an Interpreter as he has a sound knowledge of Government aims.

The other Village Constables are doing a good job with the exception of V.C. DORINA who has made no attempt to enforce the orders given by the previous patrol to improve his village. He is weak and incompetent as well as being unpopular in the village. The village people suggested the appointment of HEREVARA-JORUTE who seems to be an intelligent and influential type.

The Village Councillors are keen supporters of their Village Constables but are still unable to act as arbitrators in minor civil disputes although they have constantly been encouraged to do so.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

Road maintenance in the MANAGALASI does not involve very much work, due to the fact that most tracks run through wooded country with little or no grass. Hence once a track has been cleared it takes a number of months before small saplings begin to grow up which can soon be cut down. At the time of the patrol there was some very heavy rain which washed away the top soil off the steep track leaving a layer of clay, thus making the walking rather difficult. The villagers were told to build steps on the steep hills to improve travelling conditions during the wet seasons.

The road from MATUNORO to GORABUNA crosses the KUMUSI River three times. These crossings were made difficult due to the fact that the river was in flood, bringing down large stones which caused minor injuries to the carriers and police. It was suggested to the villagers that they cut a new road along the east bank of the river which would make only one crossing necessary. They wish to start on the new road immediately and close the old, as the present road makes travel difficult for the men and impossible for the women and children if unaided, whilst the river is in flood.

Bridges in the true sense are non-existent but large trees felled across creeks and ditches are a good substitute and call for little maintenance.

HEALTH & HYGIENE:

The Government Aid Post at GORA is functioning well under N.M.O. SIMION who is doing a good job in the treating of yaws, tropical ulcers and other minor complaints. Even so, many natives will not stay for the full treatment but go to the Aid Post once and then return at long intervals for treatment. The people concerned were told that this behaviour is merely a waste of medicine and has no effect on the patient.

In spite of these people(s cry for medical posts, there were a large number of people (mostly children) with bad cases of yaws and ulcers who had not gone to any Aid Post because of the inconvenience. These cases were discovered during the medical inspection which was carried out by Mr. M. Cervenka, (E.M.A.) They were given the necessary dressings and sent to the Aid Post.

There is a very high percentage of people with TINEA CURIS and TINEA IMBRICATA in the MANAGALASE, but these people are unwilling to undergo the treatment as it takes time and the Tinea causes them very little inconvenience.

HEALTH & HYGIENE: Contd..

Some difficulty was experienced in getting the single men and girls to submit to a Venereal inspection as they have a custom which states that unmarried people display their genitals they will die. This fear was broken down and the inspection was carried out without any trouble. This custom seems not to have affected the morals of these people as the number of illegitimate children is rather high.

The result of this Venereal inspection was that Mr. Cervenka, E.M.A, discovered that about 80% of the adult women in the villages inspected, had what he suspected was Granuloma or actue Gonorrhea, but until further examinations are made, he is unable to state definitely. Further information on this matter will be presented by Mr. Cervenka in his report.

It was impressed on the villagers the necessity for building good houses, latrines, rubbish pits and drainage systems in the village. They were told that many unnecessary deaths were caused due to these factors being neglected and not as they had believed, due to the climatic conditions in the MANAGALASI.

As was previously mentioned there are still a number of deaths occuring amongst the younger men and women, due to what is probably pneumonic influenza. The speed at which this illness strikes and the fact that the young healthy people are just as liable to contract it as the older people has caused great alarm in the area.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE:

As has been stated previously the patrol found the MANAGALASI people in the middle of their lean period with regards to food. They told me that the reason they could not plant their garden to allow for this period was due to the climatic conditions. Towards the end of the year the yams ripen and are dug up, some being eaten, some being stored for replanting and some set aside for the feasts. Then the taros are dug up and the feast begins. About this time the leaves drop off the OKARI nut trees and new shoots appear, this is the sign for the new gardens to be planted. When all the feasting is over, hasty preparations are made and the new gardens planted.

These new gardens take at least four months before they begin to produce and so during this period, the diet consists of bananas, breadfruit, wild cabbage and pumpkins all of which are in short supply.

There were complaints from some villages that since the Mount Lamington eruption, taro will not grow due to the volcanic ash which came down. They are so sure of this fact now that those villages surrounding the mountain do not even attempt to plant this crop. The villages which were not affected by the disaster still get the same good taro crops.

During the period when the gardens are producing there is an abundance of food but they have

FOOD & AGRICULTURE: Contd.

no way of preserving it for the lean period. The main staples are taro and yams. Sago is very rarely eaten due to the shortage of this palm in the MANGALASI, but bananas, sugar-cane, pumpkin, bread-fruit and coconuts are in abundance during the time of plenty. There is no evidence of European vegetables being grown in the villages although N.M.O. SIMION is having great success with them at GORA Aid Post.

Those villages with Citrus fruit trees find that they produce a bumper crop each year. At the time of the patrol there was an abundance of oranges, but in spite of the shortage of other foods these people do not eat many.

One outstanding factor in village life in this area is the abundance of pigs and dogs and the absolute lack of any sign of fowls, whereas in the OROKAIVA villages half a day's walk away there is an abundance. The patrol encouraged the purchase of some fowls from the OROKAIVAS and this suggestion was welcomed as they had not for some reason thought of doing this, before.

EDUCATION:

Until recently there have been no schools in the HIGATURU MANAGALASI and the only school students were those from MATUNORO who walked the three miles to SAIROPI Mission school where they boarded and returned home at the week ends, and those from JORORA who crossed to KURUWU Mission school in the TUFI Sub-district. Thus, the MANAGALASI children in the HIGATURU Sub-district have not received any education and until recently they have felt that they have been neglected. This situation is now changing as last month an Anglican Mission school was opened at GORA and preparations are now being made to open another school at UMBUWORO as soon as possible.

There is great enthusiasm at the prospect of having their own schools, as these people know they are illiterate and backward as compared to their OROKAIVA neighbours, thus they have developed an inferiority complex which is not helped by the fact that the OROKAIVAS in their turn rather dispised the MANAGALASI people for their backwardness. They now feel that this situation will soon change and it has to be impressed on them that they would not become educated in a matter of a couple of years, but that education was something that comes about slowly and that at first there will only be enough schools for a few.

LAW & JUSTICE:

Numerous minor civil complaints were settled during the patrol by arbitration, these concerned payments for pigs, dogs etc and are matters which the village officials were encouraged to attempt to settle themselves.

LAW & JUSTICE: Contd.

One case of using obscene language was brought up to the patrol from the TUFI Sub-district and was despatched to TUFI for hearing in the C.N.M.

Three cases were sent to POPONDETTA for trial in the C.N.M. These consisted of one case of stealing, one case of disobeying a lawful order and one case of neglecting to clean a road.

MISSIONS:

The only Mission with any influence in the MANAGALASI, is the Anglican Mission and this has only recently begun to settle in the area. There is now one Mission school under a native teacher, established at GORA, which was opened by Bishop Hand who made a patrol into the MANAGALASI a few days ahead of me. Due to the Bishop's discoveries on the patrol it has been decided by the Anglican Mission to open a school at UMBUWORO also, as soon as possible.

RESTHOUSES:

The Rest houses in the MANAGALASI are spaced out about half a day's walk apart and are quite adequate. They are all of a fair standard, the best being at NATANGA, but as this village has now been moved, the people wish to build a new Rest house nearer their village. The Rest house at MATUNORO is to be repaired.

CARRIERS:

Due to the fact that a medical patrol also accompanied this patrol a larger number of carriers were needed than usual. The patrol, began with 28 carriers and as insufficient men were available in the one village, carriers had to be sent for from the next village. Towards the end of the patrol, only 22 carriers were required, as the villages were larger, no difficulty in obtaining sufficient carriers was experienced then.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

A very interesting custom which has recently died out in the MANAGALASI is the tatooing ceremony.

When a group of boys get to the age of about twelve or thirteen they dig a trench near the village about 4 feet wide by 4 feet deep. The length of the trench depends on the number of boys who will undergo the ceremony. The trench is then covered with wood and soil piled on top of this. At one end of the trench, an opening is left.

ANTHROPOLOGY: Contd.

The boys then go out and make a garden and when this is completely planted up they return and crawl into the trench. The opening is shut and they are left in complete darkness with only room enough to sit down and turn around in. They stay in this pit for about two months, their food being brought to them each day by the women of the village. If any boy gets afraid he may leave the pit and by doing so, misses out on being tatooed and thus is not recognised as a strong man in the village when he grows up.

After remaining underground for the required period during which time their skin has become quite pale, they are brought out one at a time and tatooed by the old men of the village. The tatooing takes about four days starting from the chest down to the stomach, then the back is tatooed and lastly the limbs.

When every boy has been completely tatooed they all return in a body back to the pit where they were imprisoned, for another couple of months. Then a huge feast is prepared and all surrounding villages come in to dance. The newly tatooed boys then dress themselves up and come into the village where they lead the dancing.

The tatooing now being over the boys once more enter the normal village life, but as more important people than those who have not been tatooed.

D.J. Hook

(D.J. Hook)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Attached:-

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

R.P & N.G.C. REPORT

Reg.No 6398 L/Cpl. GADIA.

Disipline: Very good. Always respectful.

Appearance: Smart and clean.

General Ability: Keen and intellegent. Has the makings of a good N.C.O. but needs to get over his self-consciousness.

Reg.No.6277. Const. DOWEHA.

Disipline: Good.

Appearance: Smart.

General Ability: Young, alert and active. A good policeman.

Reg.No.6233. Const. TJMANE.

Disipline: Good.

Appearance: Average.

General Ability: A very good patrol pol policeman and is reliable. Inclined to be strong willed and needs controling.

Reg.No.7213. Const. TSUBANUF.

Disipline: Very good always. respectful.

Appearance: Good.

General Ability: Avery steady man but needs to develop more drive.

Reg.No.8103. Const. AEOLA.

Disipline: Very Good.

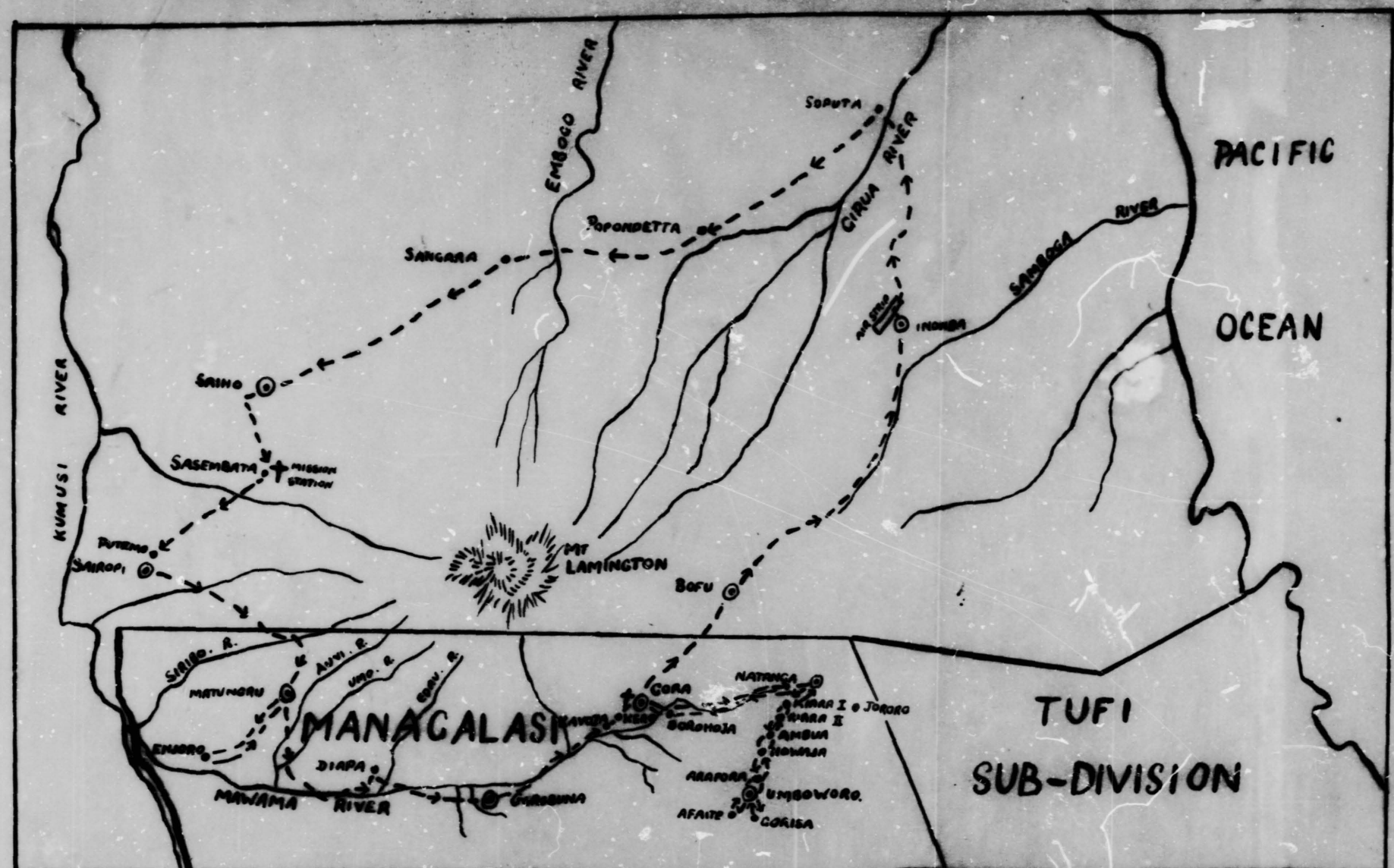
Appearance: Average.

General Ability: A good policeman with a knowledge of a wide variety of languages. Gave a good account of himself.

D. J. Hook.

(D. J. Hook.)

CADET PATROL OFFICER.



MAP SHOWING ROUTE TAKEN BY PATROL No 6 1953-4

KEY

⊙	REST HOUSES
- - -	PATROL ROUTE
✝	MISSIONS

MILES 1 2 3 4 6 8

SCALE: 1. inch to 4. miles.

D.J. HOOK. C.P.O.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File: DS. 30/1-1-832,

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA,
8th February, 1954.

Mr. D.J.Hook, C.P.O.,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL No. 6/53-54.

Please make preparations to leave on a patrol into the POPONDETTA/MANAGALASE area visiting villages covered by Patrol No.3/53-54. As you are already acquainted with the MANAGALASE, there is no need to follow the exact route of that patrol, if you consider there maybe a better one.

The patrol will be restricted to one of routine inspection. Should any action be needed against natives not complying with orders given by the earlier patrol, have offenders despatched to POPONDETTA.

You will take the following personnel:-

L/Cpl GADIA,
Constables AROLA, DOVEHA, ~~KOIKOTPA~~ SUBUNUF and TUMANE,
Interpreter NIMINA and 1 N.M.O.

Any patrol equipment you require maybe drawn from the store.

It is expected that your departure should take place not later than next Thursday, 11th February, 1954.

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

JBCB/EH

30/8/201

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File: DS. 30/1-1-961,

Headquarters,
Northern District,
PORGERA,
16th March, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT No.6/1953-54
by
D.J. HOOK, C.P.O.

This Patrol undertaken by Mr. Hook was his second solo patrol since arriving in the Territory some eight months ago. As this officer has not been delegated any powers, the patrol took the form of routine inspection and provided a means by which the E.M.A., Mr. Cervenka could successfully attend to his duties. A medical patrol in this area was long overdue.

It is pleasing to note that the MANAGALASI people feel that there is some interest being displayed in their welfare and in turn they are showing a civic pride towards themselves.

I do not consider that Mr. Hook's mthod of calculating the able bodied men of the villages, by those available for carrying, should cause at the moment any grave concern. However the position is being closely watched. Already a number of MANAGALASI villages of the TUFI Sub-district have been closed to recruiting for twelve months.

The findings of E.M.A. Cervenka's survey is being followed with interest. He suspects the greater percentage of women are suffering from granuloma or acute gonorrhea. This appears strange as the male population is not affected.

Attempts have already been made to encourage the Education Department to open an Administration School in the MANAGALASI. The problem lies with the shortage of teachers. Although being aware of this, the Anglican Mission were informed that the Administration had the early intention of establishing a school. It had the desired effect - the Mission provided one almost immediately.

The initiation ceremony for youths of this area is of interest if not already recorded.

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

JBCB/EH

30-8-20I

18th March, 1954

The District Commissioner,
POPONDETTA

Patrol Report No.6/53-54. POPONDETTA

The Report of Mr.D.J.Hook, Cadet Patrol Officer, of his Patrol of the Higaturu Managalesi, is acknowledged, with thanks.

Mr. Hook has obviously given much thought and care to his Report which is well set-out and neat. His field work appears to have been carried out in a thorough and painstaking manner.

I am glad to see that a systematic medical Patrol by Mr. Centyvenka was undertaken at the same time as it was much needed after the considerable elapse of time since the previous one.

There has been a distinct improvement in village living standards at most places since the last Patrol and it is hoped that the good work in this direction will continue. The people appear to have reached the stage where they are looking for a lead to progress beyond being simply subsistence producers. Gradual progress in establishing economic enterprises should go hand in hand with similar progress in living conditions.

The opening of an Anglican Mission school at GORA and later at UMBUWORO is noted.

(A.A.Roberts),
Director,DDS&NA.

PRA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. 7 of 1953/54.

Patrol Conducted by Q.P.ANTHONY, P.O.

Area Patrolled TOGAHAU and SANGARA Census Sub-Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives R.P.& N.G.C. - 2.

Duration—From 6 / 4 /1954 to 12 / 4 /1954

Number of Days 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 19 / 11 /1953

Medical Unknown. / /19

Map Reference Sketch Map Attached.

Objects of Patrol 1. Routine Village Inspection.

2. General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

28/ 4 1954.

J.R.M. Bramell
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 ... ... £

Noted 7/6

Personal File

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30/1/1

Northern District
Headquarters,
POPONDETTA.

13th April, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1953/54.

Patrol Personnel: Eurppeans - Q.P.ANTHONY, P.O.

Natives - R.P.& N.G.C. - 2

Area Patrolled: TOGAHAU and SANGARA Census Sub-Divisions.

Duration of Patrol: 6.4.54 - 12.4.54.

No. of Days: 7.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?: No.

Last Patrol by D.D.S.& N.A: 19.11.53 - 21.12.53.

Map Reference: Sketch Map Attached.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Routine Village Inspection.
2. General Administration.

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday, 6th April, 1954:

Departed POPONDETTA by jeep for IRIHAMBO. Inspected village and paid visit to Soil Survey Camp.

Wednesday, 7th April, 1954:

Fifteen minutes walk to BUMBURATA. Inspected village and returned to IRIHAMBO. By jeep to SAIHO. Inspected village of AWALA. Night spent at SAIHO.

Thursday, 8th April, 1954:

By jeep to DIVINIKOIARI, passing through HOJAVASUSU and SEREMBI. Inspected all villages. Complaints heard.

Friday, 9th April, 1954:

By jeep to JAVENERI. Back to DIVINIKOIARI and then a one hour's walk to TOGAHAU, passing through PEROMBATURU.

Saturday, 10th April, 1954:

On foot to hamlets of POHA, POTURO and PAPOGA. Inspected same and returned to TOGAHAU. Discussions with village people during evening.

Sunday, 11th April, 1954:

Half-hour walk to new village of TUNANA. Inspected and returned to TOGAHAU.

Monday, 12th April, 1954:

One hour walk to DIVINIKOIARI. Thence by jeep to SAIHO and returned to POPONDETTA.

END OF DIARY.

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PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1953/54.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS:

This short patrol was carried out in the form of consolidation work after Patrol No. 4 of 1953/54. A general review of the housing and village situations was made and other routine administrations duties carried out.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The people of the TOGAHAU group expressed a keen desire to start growing some kind of a cash crop, preferably cocoa, but once again they had to be told to wait until a competent officer arrived to instruct and advise them. It was suggested that in the meantime they concentrate on copra production on an individual basis. As there are considerable numbers of coconuts in the area, the suggestion was received with enthusiasm, and a large smoke house is already under construction.

Several of the village elders requested discussions during the evenings to discuss village affairs and life in general. These discussions proved most fruitful, and enabled several knotty problems to be straightened out. On one occasion the talk turned to the early history of the area and the entry of the first Europeans into the OROKAIVA district. One very old man who was a small boy at the time, gave a clear picture of events and people during the early part of the century, and it is felt that much interesting and perhaps unrecorded data could be brought to light in this manner for the benefit of the newly-formed Historical Society. There are very few really old people left now, and the opportunity of obtaining this data at first hand may soon be lost.

The native situation overall is now settled and satisfactory.

VILLAGES:

Most villages, although improving, are still well below the required standard. Housing is fair, but the people are always reluctant to cut their fifty yards mark or keep the village clean.

The IRIHAMBO people, whose village is at present bordering on the SANGARA Crown Land, wish to combine with BUMBURATA at a new site some half a mile to the east. They will still be on their own land and any complications that might arise regarding boundary disputes will thus be avoided.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

None of the officials seen appeared to be outstanding types. Two in fact had to be reprimanded for neglect of duty. More frequent contact should reveal the most suitable men for appointment as Village Constables in future.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

As the wet season is dying a very slow death, the roads were still rather boggy, and difficult in places for jeep travel. The party was able to reach DIVINIKOLARI by vehicle however, and the TOGAHAU area is easily accessible from there. Foot tracks were well cut and bridges in fair condition.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

All people visited by this patrol are within easy walking distance of SAMO Hospital.

Two small babies suffering from malnutrition were sent to the Infant Welfare Centre, and other natives with sores or illnesses were treated at TOGAHAU where there is a Government Aid Post. Health in general was good.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE:

Extensive rains have caused good growth in the gardens and there was a plentiful supply of food.

The OKARI season has just started and large quantities of the nuts were presented to the patrol for sale. This nut, which tastes very much like an almond, is preserved by threading on a string and smoking over the fire. The nuts can thus be stored away and eaten during the off-season. Unless preserved they deteriorate very rapidly.

A number of assorted bush foods are being eaten at this time of the year in conjunction with garden products.

Q. Anthony

Q.P.ANTHONY.
(PATROL OFFICER.)

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

Reg. No. 1661 Const. KOIKOIPA:

An experienced constable who knows what is required of him. Conduct and bearing good. Steady and reliable.

Reg. No. 5066 Const. TOTIEMBO:

This man worked well and gave a good account of himself. Not very bright, but his conduct and bearing is good.

Q. Anthony

Q.P.ANTHONY.
(PATROL OFFICER.)

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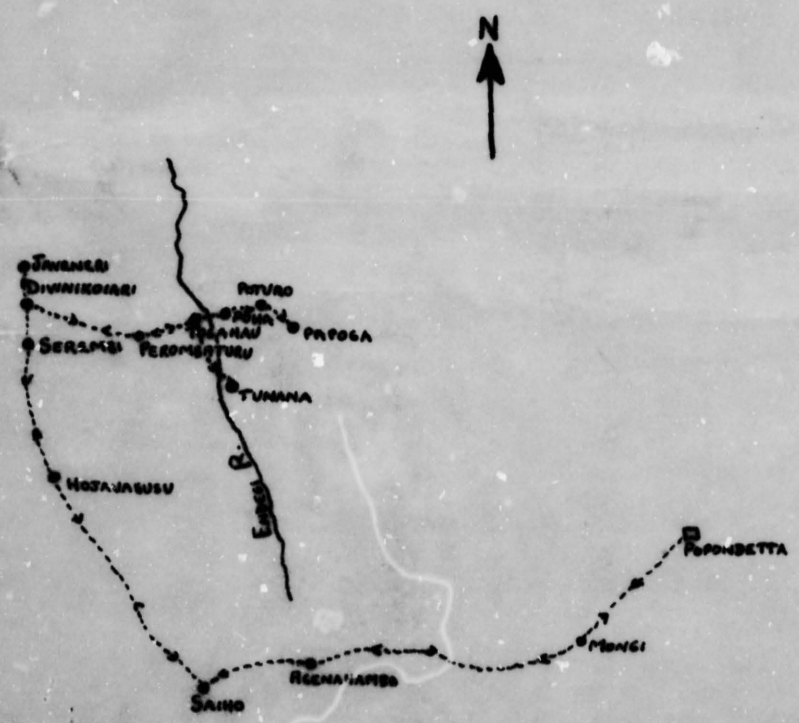

Sketch Map Showing
Route Taken By
Patrol No. 7 of 1953-54.

Scale: 1 Inch = 4 Miles.
Route
Rest Houses

G. Rutledge, Ad. 26-6-53

30/8/206

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File: DS. 30/1-1-1204,

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA,

28th April, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT No. 7. 1953/54
by
Mr. Q.P. Anthony, P.O.

The short patrol undertaken by Mr. Anthony was intended only as a 'follow-up' patrol of routine inspection and check on previous instructions given.

It does not call for further comment.

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

JBCB/EH

DS 30-3-206

6th May, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

Patrol Report No.1/53-54. POPONDETTA

The Report of Mr.Q.F.Anthony's short follow-up Patrol of the TOGAHAU and SANGARA Census sub-divisions has been received.

It is good field administration to check on instructions given during a previous Patrol and has the effect of keeping the carrying out of desirable improvements moving.

As well as starting the people producing copra, it is a good thing to get them to plant up more palms as a food asset and marketable asset for the future, at such villages where the palm will thrive. In some Districts it has been done by persuading them to adopt a programme of each family planting, say ten palms for each birth, marriage or death which takes place in the family. Sometimes when the nuts are readily available and the patrol party has time, a working team is organised and fifty or so nuts planted as a start, while the Patrol is still at the village.

Digressing somewhat from this Patrol could you please tell Mr. Kennedy when you are next writing to him, not to type the original of his Patrol Reports on heavy or semi-absorbent paper. The lower copies, from which extracts are taken and sent to other Departments, are rendered very indistinct by so doing, and in some instances have had to be re-typed.

note
[illegible] 8/5/54

(A.A.Roberts),
Director.DDS&NA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. 8 of 1953/54

Patrol Conducted by Q.P. ANTHONY, P.O.

Area Patrolled BUNA, ORO BAY and POPONDETTA Census Sub-Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives R.P.& N.G.C. - 4 INTERPRETER - 1

Duration—From 4 / 5 /1954 to 26 / 5 /1954

Number of Days 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / 9 /1953

Medical UNKNOWN. / /19

Map Reference Vide P/R No. 2 of 1953/54.

Objects of Patrol 1. Routine Village Inspection.

2. General Administration.

Patrol Report File

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16/6 1954.

B.W. Bromwell
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30/1/1
Northern District
Headquarters,
POPONDETTA.
27th May, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8 OF 1953/54.

Patrol Conducted By: Q.P.Anthony, P.O.

Patrol Personnel: Europeans - Q.P.Anthony, P.O.
Natives - R.P.& N.G.C. - 4
Interpreter - 1

Area Patrolled: BUNA, ORO BAY and POPONDETTA Census Sub-Divisions.

Duration of Patrol: 4.5.54 - 26.5.54

Number of Days: 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? : No.

Last Patrol by D.D.S.& N.A: September, 1953.

Map Reference: Sketch Map Attached.

Objects of Patrol:
1. Routine Village Inspection.
2. General Administration.

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday, 4th May, 1954:

Departed POPONDETTA 1000 hrs. Passed through and inspected village of HOHOTA. Arrived at INONDA Airstrip at 1430 hrs.

Wednesday, 5th May, 1954:

Half hour walk to INONDA village. Inspected INONDA, KOROGOBATA, HIRIJU, AJORO and OSETA.

Thursday, 6th May, 1954:

Left 0715 hrs for WAUTA. Arrived 0930 hrs. Inspected WAUTA and DOBUDURU. Court for Native Matters held. Inspection of INONDA Airstrip.

Friday, 7th May, 1954:

Several disputes settled, then walked to HORANDA and URIO, inspecting same. Retraced steps to WAUTA, then on to HENAHAMBURI, arriving at 1300 hrs after a three hour walk. Inspected village.

Saturday, 8th May, 1954:

Left for PEROMBATA 0720 hrs. Back to HENAHAMBURI and on to SIREMI. Visited hamlets of KENDATA and HONDAGAPATARI and returned to SIREMI 1500 hrs.

Sunday, 9th May, 1954:

Stand Down.

Monday, 10th May, 1954:

Waited for torrential downpour to cease. Moved off at 0840 hrs. Reached BARISARI 0930 hrs. Inspected combined village of BARISARI-NAHIHINDA and held court during afternoon.

Tuesday, 11th May, 1954:

Again waited for rain to stop before moving to EMBI, two hours away. Inspected EMBI village and Airstrip.

Wednesday, 11th May, 1954:

One hour walk to visit LORO village. Held a discussion with people re a new site for the village. Returned to EMBI.

Thursday, 13th May, 1954:

Moved off at 0730 hrs. Passed through WARISOTA Plantation and arrived at HANAKIRO at 0900hrs. Supervised general cleanup of village and surroundings.

Friday, 14th May, 1954:

One and a half hours to KOPURE. Moved on through EORO Anglican Mission Station and reached BABERADA forty minutes later. Inspected BABERADA, JENATI, BUSEGA and NATATU.

Saturday, 15th May, 1954:

Moved off at 0715 hrs and established camp at ORO BAY. Inspected BEAMU village. Discussed native labour problems with Department of Works foreman.

Sunday, 16th May, 1954:

Stand Down.

Monday, 17th May, 1954:

Left ORO BAY 0745 hrs. Swam heavily flooded EORO Creek and reached DOMBADA at 0915 hrs. Visited EMBOGO, and together with village people pegged out site for new village.

Tuesday, 18th May, 1954:

Departed at 0715 hrs for GARURO. Arrived 0945 hrs. Further investigations re trade store robbery in January. During afternoon a half hour walk to inspect HANAU and GARURO. Returned to Rest House.

Wednesday, 19th May, 1954:

Left GARURO 0700 hrs. One and a half hours brought the patrol to BORIO.. Inspected villages of BORIO and HARIKO. Held discussions and heard complaints.

Thursday, 20th May, 1954:

At 0730 hrs set off along the beach for BUNA. Passed through JIROPA Plantation and site of prewar Government Station and reached BUNA at 0915 hrs. Village inspected and a long and involved land dispute heard during afternoon.

Friday, 21st May, 1954:

A one and a half hour walk through SANANANDA to CAPE KILLERTON. Thence by truck to POPONDETTA, arriving at 1300 hrs.

Monday, 24th May, 1954:

Visited the villages of PUHEMO, HIHOTA, SOPUTA, GEWOTO and KAPURAKAMBO by jeep. General administration duties carried out.

Tuesday, 25th May, 1954:

The day was spent visiting the villages of IRIHAMBO, BUMBURATA, MONGI and HUVIVI.

Wednesday, 26th May, 1954:

General inspection of DOBUDURU, HAU, HOPA, KAKANDETTA, HEGATA and JEGARATA. Conducted on a tour of the KAKANDETTA and URURU village coffee project. Returned to POPONDETTA.

END OF DIARY.

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PATROL REPORT NO. 8 OF 1953/54.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was the second visit made to the BUNA-ORO BAY area during the present financial year. It took the form of general administration and village inspection, and provided an opportunity of obtaining an overall picture of the progress made since the last patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The attitude of the BUNA and POPONDETTA Census Groups typifies that of the Sub-District as a whole. This attitude could be defined as one of extreme neutrality or indifference towards the Administration and in many instances towards the Missions. This fact is evidenced by a complacent, almost resigned acceptance of the law and the inevitability of their own progress.

It is thought that these groups have now reached the stage when little more progress can be achieved by merely patrolling, and that they could now be provided with the means of obtaining a cash income per medium of a small organised industry of some kind. An easily marketable cash crop would appear to be the logical answer.

The ORO BAY group, known as the NOTU people are quite definitely anti-European, a fact which is borne out by their treacherous behaviour during the war. Their sullen, un-co-operative demeanour was quite noticeable in several villages. However, with careful handling the attitude of the next generation could be reversed. Most of the men convicted for treason after the war from this particular district have either died, were hanged or were killed in the Mt. Lamington eruption. In fact, many of the people in the Sub-District have expressed the belief that the eruption was sent by God to punish those men who helped the Japanese.

A large number of enquiries were made by village natives regarding enlistment in the R.P.& N.G.C. and P.I.R. This sudden enthusiasm could be attributed to the fact that the OROKAIVA have become very unpopular with employers of native labour, and in consequence are finding it rather hard to obtain work. OROKAIVA are generally accepted as local labour, but as a rule they prefer to work outside the district.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: (cont.)

Inm all villages in the HIGATURU Sub-District the dancing and feasting season is in full swing. Huge supplies of food have been accumulated on platfosms and specially constructed houses. Work in the gardens has practically ceased and every night the people turn out with their drums and finery to indulge in what may be termed their "national pastime." The general idea is that the dancing and feasting continues until all the food is finished. However, the festive season does not seriously affect their food supplies as special gardens are planted some months beforehand in preparation for the feasting.

The incidence of crime, and even the number of minor misdemeanours was very low, this fact being attributable in the main to the firm attitude taken by a previous officer. This particular type of native, like the soldier of the Prussian Army, appears to be much more amenable, and even more contented when subjected to rigid discipline, provided of course that the freedom of the individual is not interfered with too much.

The inability, or perhaps the unwillingness to settle their own small problems by adjudication was evidenced by the large numbers of petty disputes and complaints that were brought before the patrol for settlement. The general confidence displayed in the Administration is gratifying.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:

As previously mentioned, the supplies of native foodstuffs were abundant because of the feast season. By July the gardens will be nearly finished, and the people will start making sago and gathering coconuts to see them through until the new gardens start producing again. The clearing and planting of new gardens generally takes place in August and September, according to the state of the season.

An enquiry was made by one of the village men regarding the purchase of some European type pigs. Several of these pigs, owned by the O.I.C. IOMA, have been the subject of much discussion and admiration in the district, and offers to buy some have been numerous. Prospective buyers were advised to wait until the Department of

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK: (cont.)

Agriculture became more established in the area, so that help and advice could be given.

The item most lacking in the diet of the people here is protein, and their health cannot be improved to any great extent until their meat supply is increased, either by improving the quality and quantity of their own livestock or by introducing new lines. The DOBUDURU and EMBI grass plains would appear to be suitable for a hardy type of lowland beef cattle. The American troops grazed small flocks of sheep on these plains during the war, and until recent years, several Army mules were roaming wild there.

The interest in cocoa growing is increasing. A number of natives have registered as cocoa growers and many more have made inquiries both to the District Office and to the patrol, and advice has been given where possible by officers of District Services.

Interest in coffee production has also revived, especially in the POPONDETTA Sub-Division where several prewar plantations have been cleaned up. Work is carried out on a small scale individual basis but lacks organisation, and consequently the output is not very high.

MEDICAL & HEALTH:

Three medical centres cater for the native population in the area visited. Government Aid Posts are in operation at INONDA and BUNA, both staffed by a Native Medical Orderly. The Anglican Mission have a hospital at EROROO Creek which is staffed by a doctor, a European sister and several semi-trained native medical orderlies. The distribution of these three centres is such that no native has more than a three hour walk to receive medical attention.

Because of the wet weather experienced during the recent wet season, mosquitos were rather prevalent, with the resultant increase in the incidence of malaria. In most villages the cause of malaria was explained to the people, however this explanation was greeted first by surprise and then by disbelief. They are still firmly convinced that all illness is caused by sorcery.

Both the Mission and the Administration medical staff experience great difficulty in getting the

MEDICAL & HEALTH: (cont.)

natives to come to hospital when they need attention. Even after they have been admitted it is quite a job to prevent them from running away again.

There is very little serious illness in the area, and the multitude of small sores and ailments are being capably handled by the Medical Orderlies on their Aid Posts.

EDUCATION:

Education in this area is entirely in the hands of the mission. There are village schools at INONDA, BARISARI, EMBI, and BUNA, all in charge of a native teacher. There is a school at ERORO Creek staffed by a European with native assistants. School hours are somewhat spasmodic, as the teachers spend considerable TIME away from the school visiting friends or making gardens, and the pupils are left to their own devices. In all the schools that the writer inspected, the attendance was less than fifty per cent of the names on the rollbook. Schooling is very elementary, in most cases the teachers themselves are only semi-literate.

When the time comes for Administration schools to be established in the area, it is felt that they will be enthusiastically received, as the natives realise that education means financial advancement and increased status in the community.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

Roads for the most part were ex-Army roads which have fallen into a state of disrepair. They are kept open by the villagers under instructions. Most of the roads were built up with metal and drained down either side, and most of them are still suitable for vehicular traffic.

Bridges over the larger creeks and gullies are also of Army construction, but are in very poor condition and dangerous to traffic. A Department of Works team is at present at ORO BAY engaged in the construction of a series of bridges from ORO BAY to the Samboga River. When these are completed, the whole area will be accessible by vehicle, except for the crossing of the GIRUA River at SOPUTA.

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Although they are a difficult crowd to handle, the BUNA-ORO BAY Groups have their villages well laid out and in quite good condition. A brief summary of each village and village constable appears hereunder.

HOHOTA: Situated 4½ miles S.S.E. of POPONDETTA. The village was built after the eruption when several of the inhabitants were killed at the old site which was nearer Mt. LAMINGTON. The people now wish to rebuild the village on a new site about a mile to the west of the present one. Village Constable EJIRO is satisfactory.

INONDA: Situated 1½ miles W.S.W. of the western end of INONDA Airstrip. In poor condition owing to the fact that wartime scrap has been used in the construction of the houses. This state of affairs is being rectified. Village Constable BOBOREPA is a weak type with little control over his people, and will probably be replaced.

WAUTA: Situated 3½ miles N.W. of HORANDA Airstrip. A neat and well laid out village of 21 houses on the prewar DOBUDURU site.
Village Constable AIKO is doing a good job.

DOBUDURU: Situated 1 mile N.W. of WAUTA, on the edge of a large grass patch. Not a very impressive village. The condition is reflected in the apathy of the inhabitants.
Village Constable EKO is lazy and needs continual urging.

HENAHAMBURI: Situated 5 miles east of SOPUTA. A large village, being the amalgamation of ANGO and HENAHAMBURI. In good condition.
Village Constables BORARI and JIPURI appear satisfactory.

SIREMI, KENDATA, HONDAGAPATARI: These are three small hamlets situated close to each other about 5 miles east of HENAHAMBURI. Houses and environs are neat and well-kept. Village Constables TOKI and WAWAZA are both young men with plenty of drive, and control their people well.

BARISARI: Situated on the north bank of the SAMBOGA River 4 miles from the mouth. It is one of the best villages in the Sub-Division and is the largest with a population of 240. The village contains 38 houses. Village Constable HUNGOROPA is keen and a good worker.

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS: (cont.)

HORANDA: This is a small village situated on the main SOPUTA-ORO BAY road and 1 mile north of the SAMBOGA River. It consists of 9 houses all in good condition. The village is controlled by the WAUTA V.C.

URIO: Another small village situated on the main road 1½ miles S.E. of HORANDA and on the south bank of the SAMBOGA River. It is passably clean and in a pleasant situation. The people are controlled by the BORO Village Constable.

BORO: This small village is situated on the edge of a large tract of kunai 1½ miles S.E. of URIO. The people are desirous of moving to a new site a few hundred yards away as the present one is very hot and depressing.
Village Constable BAGIMO is an elderly man who served in the P.I.B. during the war. He is not very intelligent but was quite helpful to the patrol.

EMBI: Situated ½ a mile south of the S.E. end of EMBI Airstrip. This village of 14 houses was rebuilt after the was 150 yards from the old site. It is well laid out and in good condition.
Village Constable IGOANI was gaoled for collaboration with the Japanese but has apparently seen the error of his ways. However, he is singularly unintelligent and lacking in drive.

HANAKIRO: Situated in the foothills of the Hydrographers' Range on the WARISOTA Plantation boundary. This village has changed its' situation several times since the war. The inhabitants now wish to return to the small hamlet sites which they occupied before the war. The village was in poor condition, with many houses in a state of disrepair, and is affected by the flooding of the nearby EMBOGO River.
Village Constable WOWORA has little control over the people, a fact which was evidenced by them dilapidated state of the village and the neglected condition of the roads.

KOPURE: Situated 2 miles E.S.E. of HANAKIRO on the other side of a small range of hills, this village is the best in the ORO BAY area. Complete with pig-proof fence, it is built on the site of an old Army workshop. There is a vehicular road connecting it with ERORO Anglican Mission and ORO BAY.
Village Constable JOSEPH is a new appointee and is doing an excellent job. Although of serious mien, he appears to have the welfare of the villagers at heart.

ERORO GROUP: This group consists of BUSEGA, JENATI, NATATU and BABERADA all of which are on the beach about 2 miles north of ORO BAY. As is the case with coastal villages, these are cleaner than most, although the housing needs to be improved.
Village Constable ELIJAH has been ill for some time and has been conducting village affairs from his bed in the nearby ERORO Hospital. His work is satisfactory.

DOMBADA: Situated on the beach 1 mile south of the EMBOGO River mouth. Another good village with housing, sanitation and hygiene satisfactory. This village has been beautified by planting brightly coloured flowers and shrubs, an example which could be followed by other villages.
Village Constable GERARI has been suffering from a tubercular spine for many months and has asked to be relieved. Recommendation has been forwarded for the appointment of one YAYADA to replace GERARI.

EMBOGO: Situated 300 yards north of DOMBADA on ground that becomes swampy after heavy rain. A meeting was called and the people advised to choose a new and better site for the re-erection of the village. This proposal was readily accepted and a new area was marked out closer to the beach.
Village Constable IWUGA is one of the best officials in the area. Younger than the average, he is keen and conscientious.

GARURO: A tiny hamlet of four houses situated in a flat grass area 2 miles S.W. of the SAMBOGA River mouth.
Village Constable SIMBIRI rather unintelligent and of not much assistance. Too old for the job.

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS: (cont.)

HANAU: Situated 2½ miles east of BARISARI south of the SAMBOGA River, this village is an offshoot of BARISARI. Two years ago it was moved ½ a mile east to the present site which is flat and depressing. Like most of the neighbouring villages it is in the centre of a large tract of kunai.
Village Constable ARORA never has much to say and needs constant shaking up. A young man with little standing in the village.

BORIO & HARIKO: These two small villages with a total population of 100 are situated 400 yards apart on the coast about 4 miles north of the SAMBOGA River. Both are new villages recently moved from their old positions a short distance away.
Village Constable WAUSI was cooking for several years for both Sir Hubert Murray and Leonard Murray, and consequently has a better than average knowledge of the workings of the Administration.

BUNA: Situated ½ a mile north of the prewar Government Station and with a population of 210, this well laid out village is the best in the Sub-Division. This is probably due to it's previous close proximity to BUNA Station.
Village Constable GUGUNA is to be recommended for dismissal as he is lazy, insolent and incompetent.

SANANDEDA: Situated on the coast 2 miles south of Cape Killerton, this village is subject to flooding after heavy rains. The inhabitants are eager to move to a better site. Village is well laid out and clean.
Village Constable FISARI appears to be carrying out his duties satisfactorily, although he is an elderly man.

The villages in the POPONDETTA Census Sub-Division are all situated on or near the main road and were of a high standard except for SOPUTA and HIHOTA which were in a disgraceful condition. Action was taken to bring about an improvement. KAKANDETTA village was in it's usual good condition.

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS: (cont.)

Village officials are performing their duties satisfactorily. The one exception is KASARI of SOPUTA. This man is weak and incompetent and will be recommended for dismissal. His house was the worst in the village and set a very poor example for the rest of the people.

MISSIONS:

Mission stations operated by native priests are situated at INONDA, HENAHAMBURI, BARISARI, EMBI, BUNA and MONGI. Stations staffed by Europeans are located at ERORO Creek and URURU.

Mission influence is very strong in the area. Natives seem to be very fearful of the consequences should they do anything which might displease the mission. This fact was evidenced at SIREMI which is shortly to be provided with a native priest and teacher. The village people told the writer that they could not keep their pigs in the village as the new priest wanted to plant his sweet potatoes in the village and had said that if the pigs ate his potatoes he would make big trouble. If a village native had made that statement he would have been told very promptly what to do. The people were told that they could keep their pigs where they liked, and if the priest wanted to grow potatoes in the village he must have them fenced.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL - GENERAL:

Because this district has been under Administration influence for some fifty years, any fresh anthropoligical data is becoming more and more difficult to collect.

Sorcery is very prevalent and offers the best field for material such as this.

An interesting sorcery case was brought before the C.N.M. in which the accused was alleged to have obtained the bark of a certain tree and buried this bark in the middle of a well-used track. The victim subsequently walked over the buried piece of bark, and a few days later broke out in boils. A cure was effected by the sorcerer digging up the bark, muttering certain incantations over it, and throwing it in the river.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL - GENERAL: (cont.)

While the writer was examining the piece of bark, several minute pieces crumbled away and fell on the ground, whereupon the onlookers displayed much agitation and started to talk excitedly. An old man then came forward with a broom and carefully swept up all the pieces on to a banana leaf and threw them in the river. It was explained that were this not done I would most certainly break out in boils. As it was, the villagers expressed their horror that I had been foolish enough to handle the bark.

In one village a device was noticed that was supposed to improve the quality and quantity of certain coconut palms. This device consisted of two forked sticks three feet high, which were stuck in the ground about five feet apart. Four cross pieces were lashed to the forks, and attached to each cross piece was a tuft of shredded coconut husk. The writer was assured that this contraption would ensure a much improved type of coconut.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL - SPECIMENS COLLECTED FOR TERRITORIAL MUSEUM:

NIL.

REST HOUSES:

Rest House accomodation was quite good throughout. A tent was carried by the patrol and used at EMBI and BORIO where new Rest Houses were in the course of construction. These new buildings, when completed, will be paid for with trade tobacco.

Q. Anthony. P.O.

(Q.P.Anthony.)
PATROL OFFICER.

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

Reg. No. 1061 Cpl. JIKI:

An experienced N.C.O. well versed in local matters. However, he has not much drive and needs constant backing. Is really too old for patrolling.

Reg. No. 5158 Const. DIBURETA:

This man is a hard working constable who performs his duties cheerfully. Has only average intelligence and ability.

Reg. No. 7350 Const. TATAGE:

This constable shows signs of developing well.. He is intelligent and willing and his conduct and bearing are good. His work was at all times satisfactory.

Reg. No. 8687 Const. MAMANA:

Young and irresponsible. He had to be reprimanded several times for neglect of duty. With constant supervision, hard work and plenty of patrolling, hex might improve to the stage of " average constable."

Q. Anthony. P.O.

(Q.P.Anthony.)
PATROL OFFICER.

30/8/2/2

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File: DS. 30/1-1-1,552,

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA,

16th June, 1954.

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

Patrol Report : POPONDETTA No.8/53-54
by
Q.P. ANTHONY, Patrol Officer.

This condensed and precise report is in keeping with this officer's usual high standard of work. His summing up in 'Native Affairs' of this community is most factual and points more and more to why a suitable Agricultural Officer, with a knowledge of cash crops, should be assigned to the District.

Opportunity to assist, and win over the confidence of these people must be done as soon as possible. An avenue may be through agriculture. Seeing that there is an abundance of food, they could devote a great part of their unoccupied hours in establishing plantations etc. without any hardship to themselves. Whether those prone to laziness, which I should imagine make up the major percentage would adapt themselves, remains to be seen.

Pigs intended to be purchased from the Mount Lamington Relief Fund will go far to improve the local stock. The whole district will eventually benefit from their distribution.

Although no organised medical patrol by a European Medical Assistant has taken place for a number of years, health is remarkably good in this area.

The standard of education is definitely poor and no improvement can be expected until Administration Schools are established.

Note
Encl
25/6/54

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

30-8-212

23rd June, 1954

The District Commissioner
POPONDETTA

Patrol Report POPONDETTA No.8/53-54.

The above Report submitted by Mr.Q.P.Anthony, Patrol Officer of his Patrol through the BUNA, ORO BAY and POPONDETTA Census sub-divisions, is acknowledged.

It is evident that this routine Patrol was carried out in a thorough manner and the Report gives a clear indication of the present situation in these areas.

It is to be hoped that the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, will be able to keep to their earlier decision to increase the members of their staff in your District by the end of this year.

The sketch map said to have been attached to the Report must have been mislaid as it was not received here.

Mr. Roscoe, Assistant Director, Department of Education is to visit parts of your District in the near future and the opportunity should be taken to discuss educational matters with him, and inform him of the poor standard of educational facilities in the Northern District, and the need for the establishment of government schools there as soon as practicable.

(A.A.Roberts),
Director.DDS&NA.

Note
Thorea
25/6/54.

Cleared
12/12/68

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. 9 of 1953/54.

Patrol Conducted by D.J. Hook C.P.O.

Area Patrolled SAIHO. Census Sub-Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. - 3 . 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 18 / 5 /1954 to 2 / 6 /54

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / 11 /19 53

Medical / /19

Map Reference Buna Revised 2nd Edition & Northern District Census Group Map.

Objects of Patrol General Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

28/ 6 /1954

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File. 30/1-1.

Northern District.
Sub-District Office,
POPONDETTA.

4th June, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO.9 HIGATURU
OF 1953/1954.

Personnel: Mr.D.J. Hook, Cadet Patrol Officer.

L/Cpl. WAGIAP)
Const. AWTIPA) Royal Papuan & New Guinea
Const. MAVART) Constabulary.

Native Medical Orderly. [illegible] CELOT.

Area Patrolled: SAIHO Census Sub-Division.

Duration: 18th May to 2nd June, 1954.

No of Days: 15,

Last Patrol by D.D.S.&.N.A: November 1953.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany: No.

Map Reference: Buna Revised 2nd Division Northern District Census Groups Maps.

Objects: General Administration.

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday 18th May 1954:

Departed Popondetta 1.p. by Jeep. Police followed in truck. Established camp at Koipa.

Wednesday 19th:

Inspected villages of AGUNAHAMBO and then KOIPA. Returnied to Rest House and had discussion with villagers. Heard numerous petty disputes during afternoon.

Thursday 20th:

By jeep to SOROPUTA, UHITA and HANDARITURU and inspected these villages. Discussion with villagers on return. Offenders against N.R.O. despatched to POPONDETTA for trial in C.N.M.

Friday 21st:

Saw start of large dance at KOIPA and present of foodstuffs accepted. Departed KOIPA 9.30 and inspected hamlets of HOMA and PERUMBA then to AWALA. Hamlet of AWALA inspected. Visited Dr.Chlumecky at SAIHO at night. Camped.

Saturday 22nd:

Inspected AWALA No.1. and AWALA No.II. then heard numerous disputes at Rest House. One case of stealing despatched to POPONDETTA. Inspected SUI No.1. and hamlets of SUI No.II. TUNANA and HURETETA. Visited AWALA Plantation during evening and returned for discussion with villagers at Rest House.

Sunday 23rd:

Heard disputes during morning and visited SAIHO after lunch.

Monday 24th:

Sent carriers and Police on to KOROPATA and one case of alleged stealing despatched to POPONDETTA. New Rest House paid for. Departed by jeep arriving KOROPATA 10.a.m in heavy rain. Inspected village and sent offenders against N.R.O. to POPONDETTA. Camped.

Tuesday 25th:

Inspected village of BORU, WASETA and POPONDOTA this morning. Attack of malaria and remained in bed this afternoon.

Wednesday 26th:

Heavy rain and attempt to reach WAIROPI abandoned as EMBARA river impassable. Returned to KOROPATA and departed by jeep to MUMUNI arriving 12.30.pm. Inspected MUMUNI and hamlet of TARA during afternoon. Listened to ~~the~~ disputes. Camped.

Thursday 27th:

Departed for SASEMBATA by jeep. Police and carriers went on foot to SAIROPI. Left jeep at SASEMBATA Mission Station and departed on foot for SAIROPI. Arrived 4.10 pm. Camped.

Friday 28th:

Inspected villages of SAIROPI and MAUJETA during morning. Roads in good condition. Heard minor disputes and held discussion with villagers during evening.

Saturday 29th:

Left SAIROPI at 8.30 am for inspection of the WAIROPI villages. Passed through PEMBE and arrived at AJEKA 10.40 am, where ~~m~~ patrol met Mr.Penhale C.P.O. from KOKODA. Inspected AJEKA village and left for OMBISUSU at 12.30 pm. Returned through AJEKA to SAIROPI .

Sunday 30th:

Departed for SASEMBATA at 9.30 am. Inspected HAMBURATA village en route, arriving SASEMBATA 11.40 am. Camped.

Monday 31st:

Left for inspection of surrounding villages Inspected KONGOHAMBO then TOROGOTA then on to SASEMBATA and DUVE. Heard petty dispute during afternoon and held discussion with village officials at Rest House.

Tuesday 1st;June 1954.

Arbitrated in more disputes and despatched cases for trial in C.N.M. to POPONDETTA. Sister Gilbert arrived at Rest House for Infant Welfare inspection. Inspected GAROMBI and ISOGE villages. Afternoon sent Police to AWALA and inspected villages of SIVE and BINDUTA then on to AWALA Rest House. Camped.

Wednesday 2nd:

Left by jeep for POPONDETTA ~~p~~ Police followed by truck. Reported to District Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was of a routine nature and its aim was to check on the orders previously given by Patrol No.4 of 1953/1954.and to deal with general administration matters.

The standard of the villages as regards housing and sanitation, have improved since the last patrol, although in a few cases it was necessary to despatch offenders against N.R.O. 101. to POPONDETTA for trial in the C.N.M.

No difficulty was experienced in travel as weather conditions were very favourable for a jeep patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

A large number of petty disputes were brought up to the patrol to be settled by arbitration. The fact that these decisions and suggestions, concerning these cases, were accepted readily shows that these natives have a feeling of trust towards the Administration ; as they can take their troubles to it and have them dealt with fairly.

On the other hand there is a feeling of resentment in some cases at the idea of having to improve the village conditions, when told to by a patrolling officer. It was carefully explained to them that these orders are not some Government whim,but are given to help them. In spite of this explanation, I feel that they still only comply with these orders because of fear of punishment, should they neglect to do so, rather than from any desire to better their living conditions. Thus it is only rarely that any attempt is made to do more than is required of them by law and because of this the standards of the villages only rise accordingly with the standards set by the patrolling officer. It is therefore necessary in this area to set a high standard for villages and to punish offenders against N.R.O. 101. accordingly. In this way the realization that better living conditions are advantageous may be forced upon them, thus installing some civic pride amongst these villages, where it is so lacking at present.

The OROKAIVAS are now not recruited as labourers due to their natural lethargy and other bad traits. Hence a large number of able-bodied males who previously would have gone away to labour are now living in the villages without employment. This state of affairs has resulted in a shortage of money amongst the villagers who used to obtain a cut from the wages of any relative who went to labour. In this way money previously gained a permanent position in village life and the present shortage of it has caused these people to look for some other means of acquiring money besides labour. This I feel is the reason for the sudden enthusiasm over cocoa growing in this area. THey have gained the idea that this crop will pay far bigger dividends in a much shorter time than any other crop and requires very little work to maintain. It was explained that they would have to wait at least three years before any income would be obtained and that during this period continual cultivation would have to be carried out. There were numerous questions, concerning the availability of seed, how to plant cocoa etc. from some who seemed reasonably enthuiastic. These questions were answered to the best of my ability but those interested

were told to see Mr. Otterspoor, the Agriculture Officer at POPONDETTA and to gain all necessary information needed to comply with the Cocoa Ordinance, before making any attempt to plant the crop.

At SAIROPI village the people wish to begin their own trade store out of money gained from the sale of rice. The idea was discussed with them at length and due to the fact that nobody in the village had any knowledge of store proceddings this idea was discouraged and the numerous difficulties in running a store profitably were pointed out. Other ways of spending their money, such as the purchase of machinery to enable them to grow and hull more rice, were suggested. At present due to bad management they are only making a total profit of approximately £15 per annum. In spite of what was told them they still seem to have a desire to continue with their plan when funds are sufficient. In the event of their starting this store, they were advised to report to the District Commissioner.

In most cases the desire to begin business is merely with an aim to getting rich quickly. Once they realise the work necessary to make a sucess of these enterprises, the present feeling of enthusiasm is likely to wane in the majority of cases, although men such as EWOWO of KONGOHAMBO, who is growing cocoa, and PHILAMON of KOIPA who has plans laid for coffee growing, should continue their plans with the necessary encouragement.

All villages visited were in the throes of their annual feasts and dances. Each village had a large feast house and an abundance of food , mainly taro and coconuts (pigs are still in short supply.) Villages for miles around are invited to these feasts which often last for a number of days.

Some of the members of the ISIVITA tribe now living in KOIPA village submitted a list of names of those wishing to return to their own land now that permission has been granted by the District Commissioner. The total population of this new village will be approximately ninety but this is likely to increase once the village is established, as more of the ISIVITA people will be wanting to return to their own land once there are villages there.

At KONGOHAMBO the names of those wishing to return to their old village of KENDATA (on ISIVITA land) were collected.

The whole population of DUVE village consisting of 330 ISIVITA people, have been living on the SASEMBATA peoples' land since the erruption. The SASEMBATA people will now not allow these DUVE people to hunt or cut timber on any SASEMBATA land. This fact has caused a strong feeling of animosity between these two villages so the DUVE people have decided to return to their own land and build two new villages there. Half the people of DUVE will make a village at GOSARA and the other half will make a new village of SINGI. The SASEMBATA people told me that the sooner the DUVE people got off their land the better. This feeling of animosity was patched up to some extent, by getting the two groups together at the Rest House and talking the matter over but it will not be completely rectified until the DUVE people move to their own land.

VILLAGES.

As previously mentioned the standard of the villages Patrolled have improved since the last patrol into the area six months ago, on which numerous orders were given with regard to maintainance of villages, in an attempt to get them up to a satisfactory standard. These orders were carried out fully in most cases and have resulted in a raising of village standards of hygiene.

In spite of this slight improvement, it cannot be said that the standard of the villages, (as regards general appearance and sanitation) is good, when it is considered that these people have been under government administration for about 50 years.

The reason for this state of affairs is mainly due to the lethargic nature of these natives and the lack of civic pride in the majority of the villagers. It is only in a few indiv individual cases that any attempt is made to build better houses and sanitation facilities, the majority content themselves with doing the bare minimum of work, that is necessary to get the villages satisfactory for a patroling officer's inspection. They thus keep themselves out of trouble for another six months until the next patrol goes into the area, when once more they will have to frantically clean up the village for its arrival. More frequent checking up patrols into this area seem necessary to improve this state of affairs but staff shortages make this impossible.

MUMUNI and KONGCHAMBO are still amongst the best villages in the area and KOIPA and AWALA are also in good condition with some evidence of civic pride being displayed. In KOIPA especially there are a few good houses which are being maintained in a hygienic condition, and follow the design of European houses built of native materials which are in the area. Unfortunately these houses are very few and far between as even in this area very few people live for any length of time in the village but spend most of their time living in dirty little hovels in the gardens. Their house in the village is merely maintained to satisfy officers when inspecting the village and hence no real attempt is made to make it a comfortable dwelling place.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Village Constables and Councillors are doing a reasonable job in spite of the lack of co-operation from many of the villagers. The WASITA Village Constable, OJA, has taken notice of his warning given during the previous patrol and his village was found to be in a much improved condition.

In a few cases the Councillors make an attempt to arbitrate in petty village disputes but as their advice and decision are not complied with, they feel they are wasting their time. In spite of this fact they are keen supporters, and a great help to their Village Constables.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The condition of the roads have improved since the previous patrol as corduroy was put in many places on the roads and drains dug where necessary. The favourability of the weather was another factor in making the raods better for vehicular travel, as only one day of heavy rain was experienced.

The EMBARA river was in flood, due to heavy rain in the mountains and was impassable, even on foot. Hence this route to WAIROPE was cut off and the patrol had to visit this village via SAIROPI. The road from the EMBARA river, through WAIROPI to SAIROPI village, is in excellent condition and is being maintained well by the villagers who however feel rather disappointed that it is never used as a vehicular road due to the present impossibility to cross the EMBARA river by vehicle. If this road were opened up by some form of crossing over the EMBARA, it would mean that WAIROPI and especially SAIROPI would not be nearly as isolated as at present. The present route to SAIROPI is via SASEMBATA and involves a difficult two hour walk over hilly country. Hence the D.D.S. patrols and an occasional Mission patrol, are the only visits to the area. With this EMBARA to SAIROPI road opened, there would be no difficulty of having a visit by Infant Welfare into the area occasionally. This visit would then only involve a one hours drive from SAIHO over good flat road covering approximately fourteen miles. There is also a fair amount of rice grown in this area which now has to be carried to SASEMBATA for transport to the hulling machine at URURU Mission. The opening of this road would possibly encourage the planting up of large areas of rice by these people. However as previously stated there is at present no way of crossing the EMBARA river which is the only obstacle.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

This area is well supplied with medical facilities. At SAIHO, which is in a central position and easily accessible to all surrounding villages is the Native Hospital and Infant Welfare Centre. There is also a Mission Hospital under Sister DURDIN at SASEMBATA and a medical Aid Post at SAIROPI. The N.M.O. LANCELOT accompanying the patrol had little to do as only minor dressings were needed, although one very bad case of yaws was discovered at WAIROPI in a child and this was despatched to SAIHO Hospital for treatment.

It was impressed on all villagers that good hygienic conditions are essential in all villages. Orders were given concerning the buildings of latrines, rubbish holes, etc., and all these orders were entered in the village books.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE:

There was an abundant supply of foood in the whole area visited as this is the time of year when the bulk of the taro crop is uprooted and taken to the villages where it is stacked on posts in preparation for the annual feasts

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (Cont)

to begin. Some taro are left in the gardens to tide over until the new gardens are producing. Yams, sugar cane, sweet potato and sago are also eaten as a variation in the diet, as well as some European vegetables such as shallots and Chinese cabbage which have become very popular and are very little trouble to grow.

Rice is still being grown in the SAIROPI and WAIROPI areas and those villagers concerned seem keen to continue growing this crop, which seems to be bearing fairly well at present. When ripe this rice in hand picked and put into bags, after which it is carried to SASEMBATA mission station. It is then taken by truck to URURU mission, where it is hulled and purchased by the mission. These villagers asked if they could use the government hulling machine at Popondetta and they were informed that permission had already been granted by the District Commissioner, for any native to use the machine.

As previously mentioned there is a great desire for cocoa growing in this area and these people are still making enquiries as to when an Agricultural Officer who would patrol occasionally into the area wild be posted here. Those people interested in planting cocoa were advised to wait until such an officer comes to this area, or at least until they have seen Mr Otterspoor at Popondetta and made enquiries concerning the planting and cultivation of this crop.

There is still a great shortage of pigs in this area and even in large villages such as KOIPA with a population of over 1,000 only five pigs were slaughtered for the annual feasts. This shortage of pigs in possibly due to the custom these people have of castrating all the boars and leaving the sows to mate with a bush boar if they are lucky enough to find one. This lack of proteins in the diet is not helped by the fact that bush pigs, wallabies and other wild animals and birds are now in short supply due to the large number of shotguns in this area. Some villagers (who do not own shotguns) complained that it is now almost impossible to kill a wild animal without a gun. Hence there is a feeling of hostility towards shotgun owners and many attempts are made to stop them from hunting on village land, as well as attempts to get the guns.

The epidemic of distemper in dogs and suspected anthrax in pigs reported during the previous patrol, is now completely finished and no animals have died of these diseases for the last six months.

EDUCATION.

There are mission schools ate AGENAHAMBO and SASEMBATA under European teachers as well as the Administrations school at SAIHO under an Education Officer. There are also mission schools under native teachers at SAIROPI and WASITA. Thus this whole area is evenly supplied with schools and there

EDUCATION (Cont)

is no excuse for any child not attending one of them. Some cases of children not attending school, were reported by the mission teachers, and in these cases the parents were reprimanded.

The standard, in these missions schools under native teachers seems rather low, as much of the teaching is done by "Pupil Teachers" who seem to be only semi literate themselves.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

As the officer conducting this patrol is not a magistrate, all breaches of the Native Regulations Ordinance were sent to Popondetta for trial in the C.N.M.

There were numerous petty disputes brought up to the patrol to be settled by arbitration. These complaints concerned domestic troubles and complaints over pigs, dogs etc.

There are always more petty disputes brought up to a patrol in this area than in other areas visited. This is due to the fact that there is a much larger population in this area and many of the people living here are squatting on other people's land, their own land being in the area evacuated after the Lamington disaster. Hence land problems are usually at the bottom of these disputes.

REST HOUSES.

The rest houses in this area are good. The KOIPAS have built a new rest house in place of the old delapidated one and at AWALA a new rest house has been built on a new site between AWALA No 1 and AWALA No. II both these rest houses are strongly built and it is pleasing to note that so much trouble has been taken in the building of these houses.

The KOROPATA rest house is in a very bad state of repair and the villages have elected to rebuild it. The villagers of MUMUNI have also decided to build a new rest house in place of the present one. The SASEMBATA rest house is to be repaired.

CARRIERS.

There were only a small number of patrol personnel, and as most villages could be reached by jeep a few carriers were needed. Hence no difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient carriers, at any time.

MISSIONS.

The only mission in this area is the Anglican Mission with its headstation at AGENAHAMBO where it has two schools under European teachers. It also operates aid posts and a hospital. The mission has a very strong hold over the people in this area except for the people of AWALA village who give them very little support, they do not seem to have the usual fear of the mission that is prevalent amongst most of the people in this area. These AWALA people are rather difficult to handle but their present attitude towards the government is very pleasing, as is shown by the excellent rest house recently built and also the improvement ~~shown~~ seen in the village.

(D. J. Hook)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Attached:-

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

R. P & N. G. C. REPORT

Reg.No.6608 L/Cpl. WAGIAP.

Disipline: Very good.

Appearance: Smart with good bearing.

General Ability: Intelligent but is lacking in drive and will not exercise his authority.

Reg.No/3345 Const AVETIPA.

Disipline: Very good at all times always respectful.

Appearance: Average.

General Ability: A semi-literate and intelligent policeman. Is experienced and has drive. Would make a good N.C.O.

Reg.No.7360 Const MAVARE.

Disipline: Good.

Appearance: Average.

General Ability: Rather slow thinking and has little initiative. Needs driving.

D J Hook

(D. J. Hook)

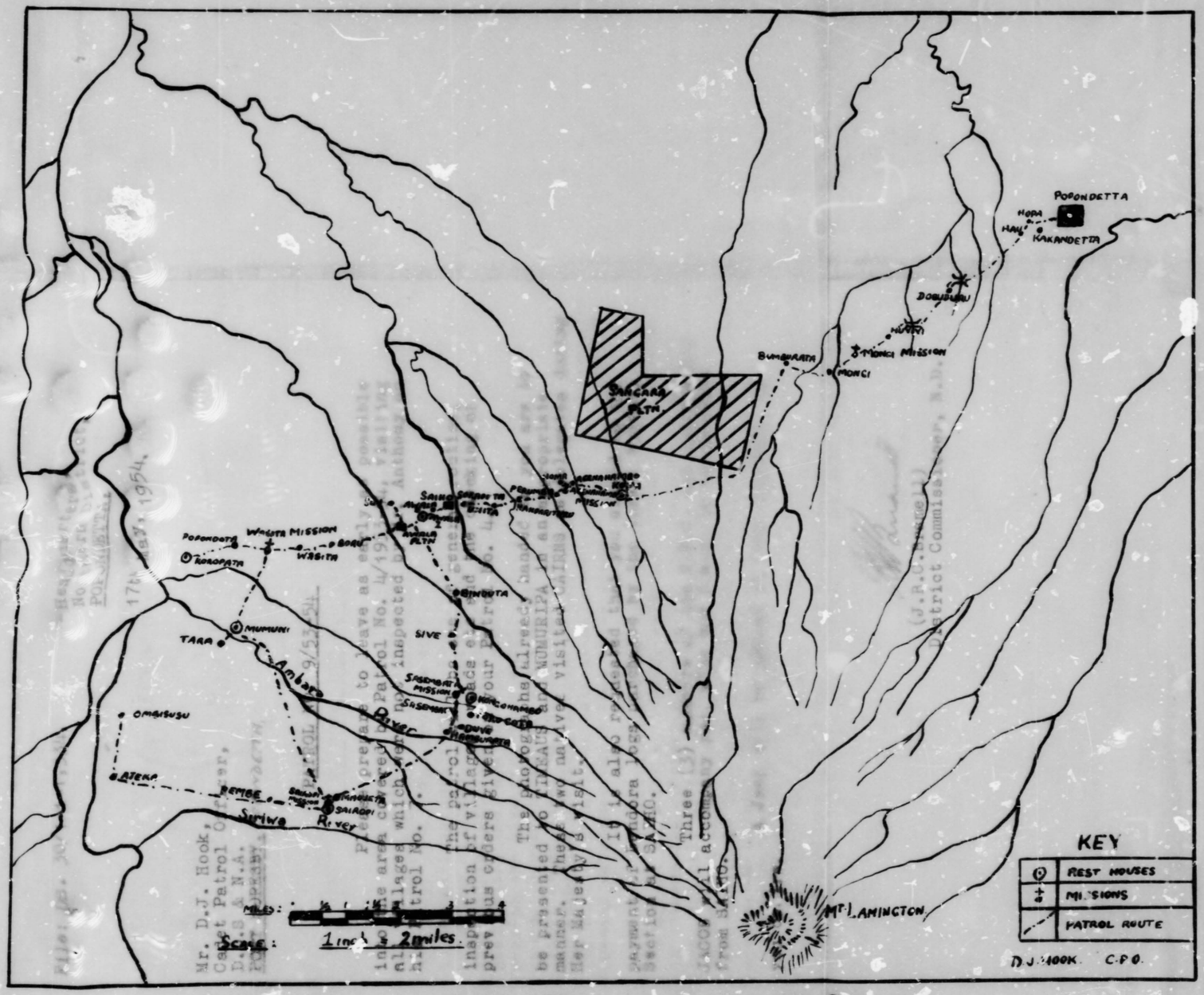
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

MAP OF PATROL No. 9.1953 -1954.

The attached map is done on the scale of one inch equals two miles due to the fact that the villages in this area are crowded together within a comparatively small space. Hence a map done on the usual scale would not have sufficient space for the names of every village to be noted.

D.J. Hook.

.....
(D.J. Hook, C.P.O).



MAP SHOWING ROUTE TAKEN BY PATROL No 9 1953-4

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File: DS. 30/1-1-1,334,

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA,

17th May, 1954.

Mr. D.J. Hook,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
D.D.S & N.A.
~~PORT MORESBY.~~ POPONDETTA,

PATROL NO. 9/53-54

Please prepare to leave as early as possible into the area covered by Patrol No. 4/1953-54, visiting all villages which were not inspected by Mr. Anthony on his Patrol No. 7.

The patrol will be one of general routine, inspection of villages, roads etc and the checking of previous orders given on your Patrol No. 4.

The photographs already handed to you are to be presented to TIMEAUS and MUMURIPA in an appropriate manner. These two natives visited CAIRNS as delegates during Her Majesty's visit.

It is also requested that you attend to the payment of Bendora logs purchased by the Infant Welfare Section at SAIHO.

Three (3) members of the R.P.C. and Interpreter JACOB will accompany you, also one N.M.O. to be obtained from SAIHO.

A Jeep will be placed at your disposal, if you desire.

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

30/8/214.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File: DS. 30/1-1-1607,

Headquarters,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA,

26th June, 1954.

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

PATROL NO. 9/53-54
by
D.J. HOOK, C.P.O.

This patrol by Mr. Hook was intended as a follow-up patrol to the one undertaken in November and December, 1953. The area is difficult to administer due to the natives indifference to any conscientious assistance which may be given. The Mount Lamington disaster caused the grouping of a number of villages who now through petty jealousies, land and hunting rights are feeling that it is nearing the time when they should return to their rightful lands. Superstition and the fear of returning to their tribal areas where masses lost their lives is deterring the formation of new villages. This, they must work out for themselves and contentment will not be found in their present existence until this takes place - only time will tell.

Previous patrols like this one have made apparent the urgent need for an Agricultural Officer to tutor natives in the growing of cocoa and coffee. The delay is disappointing, not only to the officers of this Department but above all to the natives themselves. At present there is an excellent opportunity to instigate an individual and/or family cash crop system, to replace the co-operative or 'get rich quickly' mania which swept the area in 1949.

Mr. Hook's patrol was well conducted for such a young officer in the Service and his observance in prevailing conditions within the area patrolled was well recorded.

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

30-8-214

6th July, 1954

The District Commissioner,
POPONDETTA.

Patrol Report No.9 of 53/54.

The above Report submitted by Mr.D.J.Hook, Cadet Patrol Officer, after his Patrol of the SAIHO Census sub-division, is acknowledged.

Mr. Hook has supplied a competently written account of his observations and activities while on this follow-up Patrol, which as required would seem to have been carried out in a thorough manner.

The report indicates that many of these people have at present little ambition to better their way of life or to make any sustained effort unless a quick monetary reward seems assured.

However it is necessary to persist and persevere in the work of helping such people to help themselves in order that over the years they will gradually make civic and economic progress.

(A.A.Roberts),
Director.DDS&WA.

note
Omega
18/7/54