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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: NORTHERN

STATION: POPONDETTA, 1961 - 1962

Original documents filed with:

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS NORTHERN DISTRICT 1961/62.

TUFI & POPONDETTA SUB DISTRICTS.

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>PATROL CONDUCTED BY</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
TUFI 1 6I/62 (Special)	C. Mancey C.P.O.	Laiko & Kewansasap Collingwood Bay.
TUFI 1 6I/62	T.R. Bengin	MEMO (no report)
TUFI 2 6I/62	T.R. Bengin	MEMO (no report)
TUFI 3 6I/62	J.E. Norton	MEMO (no report)
TUFI 4 6I/62	D.R. Hasting	MEMO (no report)
TUFI 5 6I/62	J.N. Dunkerly P.O. I	Collingwood Bay C.D.
TUFI 6 6I/62	C. Mancey C.P.O.	Cape Nelson C.D.
POPONDETTA 1 6I/62	T. Bloomfield	MEMO (no report)
POPONDETTA 2 6I/62	J.N. Dunkerley P.O.	Popondetta - Managalase C.D. Northern District.
POPONDETTA 3 6I/62	L.W. Bailey	MEMO (no report)
POPONDETTA 4 6I/62.	J.N. Dunkerley P.O.	Popondetta - Managalase C.D.
POPONDETTA 5 6I/62	R.W. Hallahan P.O. I	MEMO (no report)
POPONDETTA 6 6I/62	J.N. Dunkerley P.O.	MEMO (no report)
POPONDETTA 7 6I/62	R.W. Hallahan P.O. I	Popondetta - Managalase CD
POPONDETTA 8 6I/62	J.N. Dunkerley P.O.	MEMO (NO REPORT)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

*The Director,
D. N. A.,
Konedobu*

POPONDETTA

District of WESTERN Report No. 2/61-62

Patrol Conducted by John Neil BURBURY, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Popondetta-Managalase Census Division - Northern District

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 2 members R.P. & N.G.C., 1 Interpreter
Natives 1 Agricultural Trainee

Duration—From 2/7/1961 to 4/8/1961

Number of Days 12 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/1960
Medical 2/1960 }
7/1961 }

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision. 2. Tax Collection, 1961
3. Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19 District Commissioner

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

67.5.32



GTL EP

67.1.1.

District Office,
POPONDETTA.

4th December, 1961

The Assistant District Officer,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT POPONDETTA NO.2/1961-62

MR. DUNKERLEY, PATROL OFFICER.

I am aware that Mr. Dunkerley completed this patrol report in August, and although you were absent until the third week in September on a five weeks patrol, nonetheless the submission of this report, together with your covering memorandum to me has been unreasonably delayed. Please ensure that Patrol Reports reach me in future much sooner than in this instance.

This is quite a good report of Mr. Dunkerley's, and I think that you have adequately dealt with aspects of it which required comment and bringing to Mr. Dunkerley's notice, e.g., his very vague and generalised comments upon the effects of absentee labour (P.5): 23% absenteeism should not be having the effects claimed. I have found that, quite often, such claims are made by village officials to cover up their own shortcomings. Wherever claims of this kind are made by village officials, vigorous, on the spot investigation into each specific instance should be made - where the absenteeism is as low as 23%, they usually, in my experience cannot be substantiated.

I am afraid that I cannot agree that a tax rate should be geared solely to cash income from cash cropping: ten shillings is quite able to be paid by people such as the Managalase out of income earned from labour.

I do not think that we should bring any pressure at all to bear upon the Managalase people to plant cash crops; under the existing conditions of complete lack of communications, processing and marketing of cash crops is so heavy a burden upon the people that any attempt by the Administration to actively organise cash cropping in this area is certain to meet with failure.

The native situation generally is normal for mountain areas such as the Managalase and calls for no particular comment.

G. T. Linsley
(G. T. Linsley)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

→ c.c. The Director of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

67.1.1

District Office,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

23rd November, 1961.

The District Officer,
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

PATROL NO.2/1961-62 - POPONDETTA MANAGALASE
TAX/CENSUS DIVISION.

The report of Mr. Dunkerley, Patrol Officer's patrol to the Popondetta Managalase Tax/census Division is submitted, please.

The patrol was well conducted, and the report on it has been well presented.

Taxation: I concur with Mr. Dunkerley's remarks concerning the laxity of tax collections on plantations, especially in the Sogeri area. I found this to be the case also on my Bariji Managalase patrol. Nevertheless, all outstanding taxes should have been collected by this patrol. The newly returned labourer is in a much better position to pay his outstanding tax now, than in a year's time, by which time his deferred wages will probably be exhausted. The new tax/census patrol to the area will be instructed to collect all outstanding tax.

It is an anomaly of the imposition of a personal tax rate on an area such as this that those who go away to work should have to pay the tax for all of the tax-liable people who do not. This fact was drawn to my attention on a number of occasions during my patrol of the Bariji Managalase area. Practically the entire income of these people at present comes from wage labour. Most of the men who engage in wage labour work under Agreement to plantations outside the District for periods of up to two years. They return home to enjoy their hard-won deferred wages and because of their kinship obligations, have to spend a portion of it paying the tax of their tax-liable kinsmen, who for various reasons do not leave the village to seek employment.

If the tax collections on plantations were carried out regularly, those persons who go away to work, and who can thus afford to pay tax, will pay their taxes at their places of employment. As the income of the area is, other than the money obtained from wage labour, practically nil - a few persons earn a few shillings each year from the sale of coffee, feathers, armlets, etc., and the Village Constables are paid three pounds per year - the tax rate for the area should be nil until such time as the people living in the village have a cash income from cash cropping etc. At the present time the Administration is doing practically nothing to assist these people in obtaining a cash income.

While I make no firm recommendation in respect of the tax rate for the area at this stage, I would appreciate your comments on the foregoing, please.

Housing and Environs: I hope to have a follow-up patrol visit this area during the next couple of months and it will check on Mr. Dunkerley's instructions concerning housing improvement.

The Natanga Umboworo^{were} people would experience difficulty obtaining good roofing materials, such as sago leaf, as they are not readily available at this altitude.

Health, Hygiene and Population Trends:

The Natanga-Umboworo people appear to have the usual primitive mountain peoples aversion to bodily cleanliness.

The supply of drugs to the Aid Posts is now satisfactory.

This patrol recorded sixty four births to fifty one deaths for the seventeen months period since the previous census patrol in 1960, while the 1960 patrol recorded 52 births to 54 deaths for the twelve months period since 1959. The previous patrol recorded population declines in four villages to the two villages recorded with population declines on this occasion. On the face of it, the position appears to have improved a little to that revealed at the 1960 census. However, as I imagine that the main cause of death in this area is pneumonia, to which these people are very susceptible, the population trend could quite easily deteriorate again by the time of the next census, because of the reluctance of the people to seek treatment for the more serious illnesses such as pneumonia. While it will be a long time yet before we can educate the people to accept that the Aid Post medicines are more powerful than those of the sorcerer, continual propaganda by patrols and the example of people who have been successfully treated at the Aid Posts, should eventually persuade the people that it is at least worthwhile to seek treatment at the Aid Posts in spite of their strong sorcery beliefs.

Cash Cropping: While the establishment of a Patrol Post and airstrip in the Barisi Managalase area will solve the present cash crop marketing problem of that area, it does not appear to be any solution to the cash crop marketing problem of the Popondetta Managalase people. They will always, for the foreseeable future at least, have to carry their produce out to the existing vehicular road system. There is an Agricultural Officer visiting the area at present, and his report will be of interest.

Absentees: The numbers of absentees give no cause for concern, and as the majority of them are either single men or men with small families, I do not consider that any undue hardship is being imposed on their kinsfolk by their absence. Any instances of neglect of the elderly people should have been investigated thoroughly, and I will have the next patrol to the area inquire more fully into this matter.

L.W. Bailey
(L.W. Bailey)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.
POPONDETTA SUB-DISTRICT.

Mr. Bailey's Report

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PATROL REPORT No. 2/61-62.

Patrol Conducted by John Neil DUNKERLEY,
Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Popondetta-Managalase
Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by: 2 members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Interpreter
1 Agricultural Trainee

Duration of Patrol: 24th July to 4th August, 1961
- 12 days.

Last Patrol to Area: D.N.A. - March, 1960
P.H.D. - February, 1960
July, 1961

Objects of Patrol: 1. Census Revision
2. Tax Collection 1961
3. Routine Administration

AD

PATROL DIARY

Monday 24th July, 1961.

Departed Popondetta 0830 per A 1016 to junction of Oro Bay and Wije Plantation Roads.

To SEWA (2 hours). Easy walking, slightly upgrade. Delayed $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours as carriers complaining of heavy loads. Carriers changed.

To BOFU ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hours). Terrain a little more difficult, following a river bed part of the way. Overnight.

Tuesday 25th July, 1961.

To GORA ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hours). Road follows a river for some distance with numerous crossings, thence a steep ascent and gradual descent into village.

Inspected Aid Post and Mission school. Tax/Census Revision of GORA. Overnight.

Wednesday 26th July, 1961.

Tax/Census revision of KERO. Inspection of GORA and KERO hamlets. Heard complaints. Talk and informal discussion. Overnight.

Thursday 27th July, 1961.

To NATANGA ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hours). Fairly easy walking for some distance following river upstream, thence a steep ascent to top of range and descent to village.

Met Mr. E. Macguire, European Medical Assistant en route to Bariji-Managalase. Tax/Census revision. Overnight.

Friday 28th July, 1961.

Tax/Census revision of KIARA. Inspection of NATANGA and JORORO villages. Talk and informal discussion. Overnight.

Saturday 29th July, 1961.

Complaint heard NATANGA. To UMBOROWO ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hours) inspecting KIARA hamlets en route. Road follows ridge for part of the way thence crosses narrow valleys.

Tax/Census revision UMBOWORO and SAGAMAISA.

Sunday 30th July, 1961.

Observed, UMBOWORO.

Patrol Diary (contd.)

Monday 31st July, 1961.

To SAGAMAISA (½ hr.). Village inspection, talk and discussion.

Return to UMBOWORO. Village inspection. Complaints heard. Talk and discussion. Overnight.

Tuesday 1st August, 1961.

To GORABUNA via NATANGA and GORA. GORA to GOROBUNA (2½ hours) slightly downgrade - 4 or 5 crossings of MAWOMA River. Overnight.

Wednesday 2nd August, 1961.

Tax/Census revision. Village inspection, talk and discussion.

To DIAPA (1½ hours). Road follows MAWOMA River - several crossings.

Tax/Census revision. Village inspection, talk and discussion.

To MATANURU following river. Overnight.

Thursday 3rd August, 1961.

Tax/Census revision. Inspection of village, Aid Post and Mission school. Talk and discussion.

To ENFORA (1 hour). Easy walking. Tax/Census revision. Village inspection, talk and discussion.

To MATANURU. Overnight.

Friday 4th August, 1961.

To SAIROPE (2½ hours). MATANURU to PUTEMO uneven terrain thence easy down grade.

Arrived SAIROPE 1030 hours. Truck A 981 arrived 1145 hours.

To POPONDETTA. Reported to Assistant District Officer.

END OF PATROL.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The people in the area patrolled present quite a sharp contrast of attitude. Those of the NATANGA-UNBOWORA area are lethargic and unco-operative and show little desire to improve their lot. They are still primitive people in many respects with very little self-respect. I can only put this attitude down to the fact that they are mountain-dwelling people and villages are situated some distance from their water supply. Bodily cleanliness seems practically unknown to them. (This is discussed further under Health).

The MAWOMA River people on the other hand are alert and more progressive, particularly those of GOROBUNA village. Furthermore they are more attentive to any advice given.

These two areas speak different dialects and there is little social intercourse between them.

Over the general area the people are law-abiding and it was not necessary to take action under the Court for Native Matters. Various minor disputes were settled by arbitration, these included debts, marriage disputes and encroachment by one man on another clan's land.

There do not appear to be any influential leaders in the area. Perhaps the most outstanding personality is Village Constable LAUNE of NATANGA.

For details of Village Officials see Appendix 'D'.

TAXATION.

The general attitude towards the payment of Personal Tax was favourable. The collection proceeded without any difficulty and most men would well afford the 10/- rate for this area.

It must be realised however that a considerable percentage of the incomes of these people stems from the wages received from plantation labouring. If it were not for this income source considerable hardship would be experienced by these people in meeting their tax commitments.

In some cases where a man had been working on a plantation in the Port Moresby area payment had not been made for 2 or 3 years. Collections on these plantations is apparently very lax. At no time however was tax collected for more than 2 years.

For Tax statistics please refer Appendix 'B'.

HOUSING AND ENVIRONS.

Village environs were generally clean and tidy however houses were grossly overcrowded with, in some cases up to 12 people living in a small one-roomed house. The people obviously huddle together around a fire for warmth at night. Villages are generally situated on the top of ridges where there is limited space for building, so tending to create overcrowding conditions. Many houses were in a state of disrepair, particularly the roofing.

Housing on the MOWOMA River was a marked improvement to that of the NATANGA-UMBOROWO area.

In all villages instructions were given concerning the housing improvements required and the people were told of the need for good housing.

HEALTH, HYGIENE AND POPULATION TRENDS.

Considering the medical facilities available the state of health of the people is not very satisfactory. Particularly noticeable was the high incidence of tinea and imbricata in the NATANGA-UMBOROWO area, sometimes affecting 80% of the village population. A definite improvement was noticed among the MOWOMA River people. It is apparent that many people are not bothering to wash regularly. Malaria and pneumonia are two sicknesses prevalent in the area.

The people are well served by Aid Posts, these being situated at GORA, UMBOWORA and MATANURU. Mr. E. Maguire, European Medical Assistant, had just preceded the patrol to the GORA-NATANGA-UMBOWORA area. Instructions were left for a new Aid Post to be built at UMBOWORA and the GORA Aid Post was repaired during the Patrol's visit. The MATANURU Aid Post is in good condition.

Aid Post Orderley's reported that the people are not meeting their obligations in maintaining the Aid Posts and collecting drugs from Saiho Base Hospital. The people were advised of their obligation in this regard.

Aid Post Orderlies are handicapped by being acutely short of drugs, however it would be difficult to remedy the situation while Saiho Base Hospital is in short supply.

Family latrines have been built in all villages, however few people have any conception that these latrines should be fly-proof. It was emphasised that latrines are not show pieces and the reasons for their proper construction.

Natural decreases in population since the last Census (March, 1960) occurred in the following villages.

KERO 4 births, 6 deaths - Natural decrease of 2.
KIMRA 5 births, 10 deaths - Natural decrease of 5.

Births equal deaths in NATANGA and DIAPA villages.

There is a natural increase of 3 in GORA village where Mr. Esdaile recorded a decline last year.

I had discussions with the Aid Post Orderlies concerning the cause of this population decline. Two of these Orderlies had only been stationed on their Aid Posts for 6 months and could only account for a small proportion of the deaths of which pneumonia (adults) and malaria (children) were primary causes. The Orderlies admitted that many people were not reporting to the Aid Posts for treatment so the cause of death was often unknown. The fact is that sorcery is a very potent force in the lives of these people and they are extremely sceptical about the benefits of medicine

Not until such superstitions are erased from their minds can we hope for a better response.

*Bea Long
Time Subscribed
not entered to
return*

CENSUS FIGURES.

Total population of last census (3/60)		1628
Births	64	
Deaths	51	Plus 13
Migrations in	46	
Migrations out	37	Plus 9
Total population of this census (7/61)		1650

This shows a total increase of 1.4% over 16 months.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

At present there is little money circulating in the economy. The principal source of income is derived from wages, earned on plantations mainly in the Port Moresby area.

Very little coffee is being marketed due mainly to the immaturity of plantings, disease and past discouragement of new plantings (discussed more fully under Agriculture). The only means of disposal of the crop is by carrying it to D.A.S.F. at Popondetta. This is undoubtedly a hardship which will have to be borne for some time to come. Due to the mountainous nature of the terrain the chances of putting a road into the area is not a feasible proposition. Nor does it appear that there are any passable airstrip sites. The people mentioned two possible sites at Gora and JORORO however there were ruled out after inspecting the areas.

Small amounts of cash are earned from the sale of mats, armlets and feathers to the Orokaiva people.

AGRICULTURE.

Cash crops. The only cash crop in the area is coffee. There is a fairly equal distribution of the robusta and arabica species.

The patrol was accompanied by Agricultural Trainee Virgil who is a willing worker and readily assisted those people requiring guidance.

Coffee gardens in the area were inspected. On the MOWAMA River plantings are very young, but generally in good condition. Most village men own gardens. In some cases however, shade was insufficient or badly lined and coffee and shade were occasionally being planted simultaneously.

At GORA and KERO villages gardens were often overgrown, there was incidence of Black Leaf disease and improper pruning. At NATANGA a communal planting of 500 trees was unsuccessful as the ground was stony and dry. Apparent failure was evidently not conducive to further these plantings.

At UMBOWORA and SAGAMAISA villages there are no plantings. The people stated that previous Village Constable would not allow them to plant.

In the NATANGA-UMBOWORA area Coffee has been communally planted. This is difficult to avoid in some cases as fertile land is often limited but the practice was discouraged wherever possible.

New Plantings are taking place on the ~~MWAMA~~ River and some 12,000 Arabica seeds were sold during the patrol.

Considering that so much seed has been sold and that many people are obviously ignorant of the correct procedures of planting and maintenance I feel that an Agricultural fieldworker should be sent into the area to give assistance where it is needed.

The people's attitude towards cash cropping is quite favourable and they are generally aware of the benefits that can be reaped from its produce; however they appear to be disillusioned to some extent by failures and lack the incentive to make further attempts. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at having to carry their produce to Poponetta.

The only large areas of good agricultural land were reported to be along the creek between NATANGA and JORORO and on the river near SAGAMAISA Village.

The only villages with marketable coffee are KERO, GORA and NATANGA. Of these villages about 50% of the crop has been wasted through beans not being harvested. As far as I could determine only about 4 bags of beans have ever been marketed from these villages.

Gardens. These people grow a variety of crops including yams, taro, sweet potato, tapioca, cabbage, ^{seasonal} banana and sugar-cane. The staple crop is yam. Several shortages of yam occur and storage is required. To a lesser extent there are seasonal shortages of fruit crops.

Slight infestations of taro and yam were reported but this has not had any serious effect on the supply.

The gardening cycle in the area is approximately 6 years.

Livestock. The usual domestic pigs and dogs abound in all villages. There is very little poultry to be seen.

There is an abundant supply of wild game available including pigs, possum, wallaby, cassowary and banyan. This considerably enhances the protein intake of the people.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads and bridges throughout most of the area are in good condition and no adverse comment is required.

The road between GOROBUNA and MATANURU follows the ~~MWAMA~~ River and river crossings are frequent. In some sections the road is poor however improvement would be difficult due to the steep nature of the terrain. Between DIAPA and MATANURU the river bed is followed for some distance. However this could probably be remedied to some extent by cutting a road along the flat river bank. Village Constables were advised accordingly.

EDUCATION.

Education in the area is catered for by the Anglican Mission which operates two schools at GORA and MATANURU.

Children in the NATANGA-UMBOWORO area do not attend school however it is proposed to build a school at NATANGA as soon as a teacher is available. The people here are willing to lend their support to this move.

Absenteeism is a problem to the teachers at GORA and MATANURU and parents, not altho they are aware of the benefits of education are as much at fault as the children.

Parents were advised of the need for schooling of their children.

Many children board at the schools and return to the village at week-ends.

Please refer to App. 'c' for education statistics.

Missions.

The Anglican Mission is the only one operating in the area. The Seventh Day Adventist's have apparently attempted to enter the area at UMBOWORO.

Adherence to the Mission is pleasing and Church services are well attended. There were no complaints.

Native Labour.

The following table details absentee labour percentages within the Census Division.

<u>Village</u>	<u>No. of A-bodied males</u>	<u>Absent inside District</u>	<u>Absent outside</u>	<u>Total % absent</u>
GORA	44	-	10	23
KERO	52	1	15	31
NATANGA	66	-	17	26
KIARA	61	1	13	23
UMBOWORO	80	2	17	24
SAGAMAISA	33	3	4	21
GORABUNA	28	-	6	21
DIAPA	31	1	5	19
MATANURU	46	5	6	24
ENJORA	16	-	1	6

Total % absent 23%.

As can be seen there are no villages where absentee labour exceeds 33 1/3% of the total work force. In KERO Village with 31% absenteeism this has had no apparent adverse effect on the birth rate since 1958. In fact the birth rate has increased over the period and this is indicative of the area as a whole.

In other respects however this high percentage of absentee labour is having deleterious effects on village life. Several village officials complained that maintenance work in the village is being neglected; the women folk are finding it difficult to maintain the gardens and care for the children. Elderly people, of which there is a high percentage in the area, are not being properly cared for.

Village officials stated that far too many men were leaving the village and that restrictions should be placed on the number of men who could absent themselves. Those villages where coffee projects are being commenced are particularly hard hit. *Howard*

I noticed particularly the high proportion of women with families where husbands had either died or were absent. Community life is obviously unbalanced. The normal process of kinsmen stepping in to support these families is breaking down and in some cases these kin are not helping out.

A large proportion of these labourers prefer to work in Port Moresby as they fear that if they work locally their friends will make demands upon them for their wages and rations.

Rest Houses.

Rest houses are situated in the following villages: GORA NATANGA, UMBOWORA, GORABUNA and MATANURU.

With the exception of MATANURU these rest houses are in excellent condition. The MATANURU rest house is old and in a state of disrepair. The Village Constable was advised to rectify this.

Other Matters.

Many Small Arms Permits Applications were taken.

Four N.M.T.A. payments were effected.

The Education questionnaire on Community Technical Training was completed as directed.

Action was also taken on 3 inoperative Savings Bank Accounts.

CONCLUSION

The various members of the patrol worked smoothly as a team and there were no incidents.

J.N. Dunkerley
(J.N. Dunkerley)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'A'

Report on R.P. & N.C.C. and Interpreter.

No. 7203 - Constable GIBRANG.

Conduct and bearing at all times was excellent. He is quiet but capable and good N.C.O. material.

No. 10010 - CONSTABLE KIU

Conduct and bearing good. A little inexperienced but a willing worker.

Trainee Interpreter ROBERT MUJINI

Robert was encouraged to learn the M^WWOMA River dialect. However this proved difficult due to the short time spent in the area. He has a rather defeatist attitude in that in not knowing the dialect he made little effort to try and learn it.

At the same time though he worked well and has an amiable personality.

APPENDIX 'B'

TAX STATISTICS.

202 Tax Receipts issued

120 Tax Exemptions issued.

Receipts

35 issued @ £1	£35. 0. 0.
167 issued @ 10/-	<u>83.10. 0.</u>
	£118.10.0.

Tax rate for Census Division is 10/-.

Exemptions

Village Officials	-	31
Old age		39
Family obligations		44
Temporarily unfit		5
Students		<u>1</u>
		<u>120</u>

APPENDIX 'C'

Education Statistics.

<u>Location of School</u>	<u>Villages covered</u>	<u>Operated by</u>	<u>No. of teachers</u>		<u>Grades and Enrolment.</u>					
GORA	KERO GORA GORABUNA	Anglican Mission	4	Prep.1.	15	12	= 27			
				Prep.2.	11	18	= 29			
				St. 1	13	2	= 15			
				St. 2	16	11	= 27			
								<hr/>		
					55	43	= 98			
MATANARU	MATANURU ENJON... DIAPA	Anglican Mission	2	Prep.2	24	13	= 37			
				St. 1	8	4	= 12			
								<hr/>		
								32	17	= 49

APPENDIX 'D'

Village Officials.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
GORA	DOKAI/GONARO	Fair - not influential
KERO	BIRUTA/BIOJE	Quiet - not very effective
NATANGA	LAUNE/OSIMELEI	Good type - stires up people
	BOREI/MOITI (Joror)	Quiet but capable.
UMBOWORO	KERUHA/DIJONA	New - influential
KIARA	MARO/GIROIKO	Keen
SAGAMAISA	VISUA/NAMIA	Fair
GORABUNA) DIAPA)	WANIBA/DIRA	Fair - retarded
MATANURU	SOLAI/NUNETE	Fair - not very effective
ENJORA	MATO/SAVONE	Fair only - quiet.

APPENDIX 'E'

Walking Times:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Time</u>	
		<u>Hours</u>	<u>Minutes.</u>
Junction of Oro Bay Road and Wije Pltn. road	Sewa	2	
SEWA	BOFU	1	45
BOFU	GORA	1	45
GORA	NATANCA	2	30
NATANGA	JORORO		45
NATANGA	UMBOWORA	1	30
UMBOWORA	SAGAMAISA		15
GORA	GORABUNA	2	15
GORABUNA	DIAPA	1	40
GORABUNA	DIAPA	1	40
DIAPA	MATANURU	1	15
MATANURU	ENJORA	1	
MATANURU	SAIROPE	2	30

APPENDIX 'F'

ANTHROPOLOGY

Relation of Mowama River people to Upper Kumusi River.

Enquiries were made into the possible relationship between the people of the Mawama River and those of the upper Kumusi River of the Mawonga Census Division, Kokoda Sub-District.

There is a very distinct relationship between these two groups although this is not very pronounced. Pre-war there was much intermarriage between the groups and strong social ties.

Mythology relating to the history of these people has it that many years ago a man named AWUJUO and his sister came from the populated Mawonga area and settled at NEMEJE (near Enjora). They had plenty of food and in order to populate the area they married. They had many children who also intermarried.

Eventually the land between Gora and Enjora was populated. At all times friendly relations were preserved between the Mawonga and Mawama River groups; there were no feuds. Then an Orokaiva man came into their area and they killed him. The Orokaiva's then came to revenge his death and chased the people into the mountains near the Kumusi River. Then came European contact, the feuding finished and the people returned to the Mowama River.

Originally the people took the name of AWUJUO's clan but as the population increased smaller groups fragmented from the main clan into small hamlets and took different clan (or sub-clan) names. With the coming of the Administration several of these sub-clans came together into larger villages.

These people all claim descent from the Ancestor AWUJUO who did not have a totem. However the breakaway groups had totemic badges such as rivers, mountains or other natural features given them by AWUJUO.

The people of the Mawonga (between Siororata and Eno River) and Mawama River areas speak the same dialect, called WAWONGA in the Upper Kumusi and JOIE on the Mawama River.

As already stated there was a good deal of inter-marriage pre-war, but there are only two existing marriages between the groups now. The Mawama River people claim that they now prefer to marry locally and there is also a shortage of single men. At the same time the Mawonga people have alleged that in the past many of their women married into the Mowama River without a fair exchange of women in return - so now they will not inter-marry.

Land Tenure System.

The traditional land tenure system of the Mawama River people was investigated. In doing so the various types of 'rights' vested in the individual were examined. These are dealt with in turn.

1. The Right to Erect a Dwelling. Originally the individuals choice of residence was limited to his own sub-clan land however, he was not restricted to any particular section of

Handwritten notes:
Abd.
P.F.
8/12

Appendix 'F' Contd.

that land. Considerations of the type of terrain, the presence of water etc. naturally affected his choice. They individual could move about quite freely within the clan land provided permission was granted by the sub-clan leader. In the same way he had to obtain permission to move onto another clan's land. The individual only had usufructuary rights over the land on which his home was built. His house site could generally be inherited in perpetuity.

The Right to Hunt and Collect.

The individual is allowed to hunt and collect anywhere on his own sub-clan land. The rights to this hunting land are vested communally in the sub-clan.

The Right to Cultivate.

A similar pattern applies in the planting of gardens. Gardens are planted on an individual basis within the sub-clan land. The idea of an individual or sub-clan being able to lease or sell land is foreign to these people. An individual has the right to the use of fruit trees that he plants and these rights are inherited. However, if for example a man plants a garden and there is a breadfruit tree on that land he may not necessarily use the breadfruit. Wild fruit trees are used equally by members of the sub-clan.

The right of Inheritance.

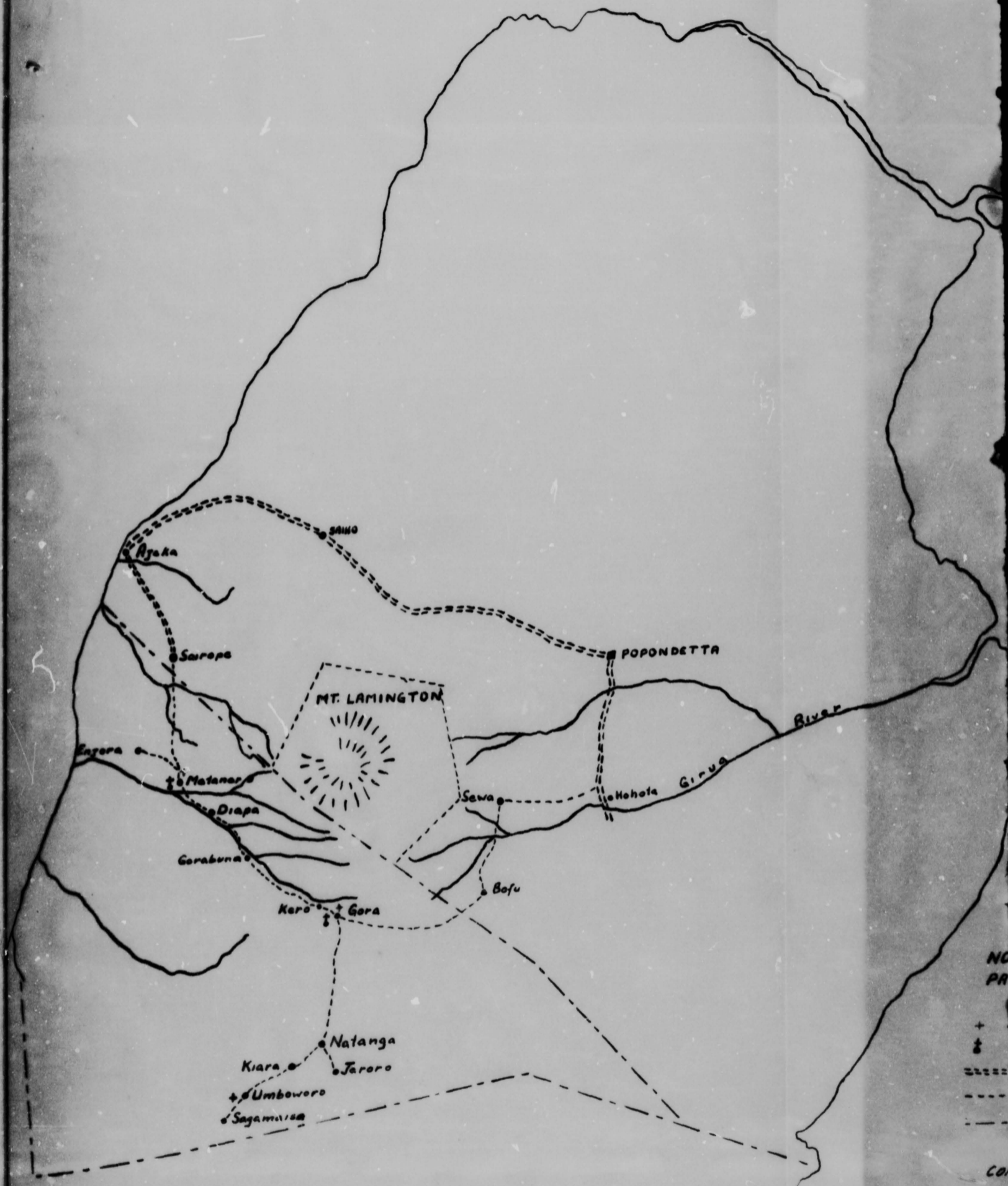
All the above rights are transmitted from father to son, that is, inheritance is patrilineal. A girl will use her fathers land until marriage when she will use her husbands land. Sons inherit land together and with equal rights to it.

The land and trees belonging to a man who has died will not be used for approximately a year after his death as a mark of respect.

These people have forgotten any beliefs originally held about spirits or deities and their possible association with the land; they merely state that the land was here when they came. While land is undoubtedly a very important factor in their lives it cannot be said upon cursory examination that they have any emotional attachment to it.

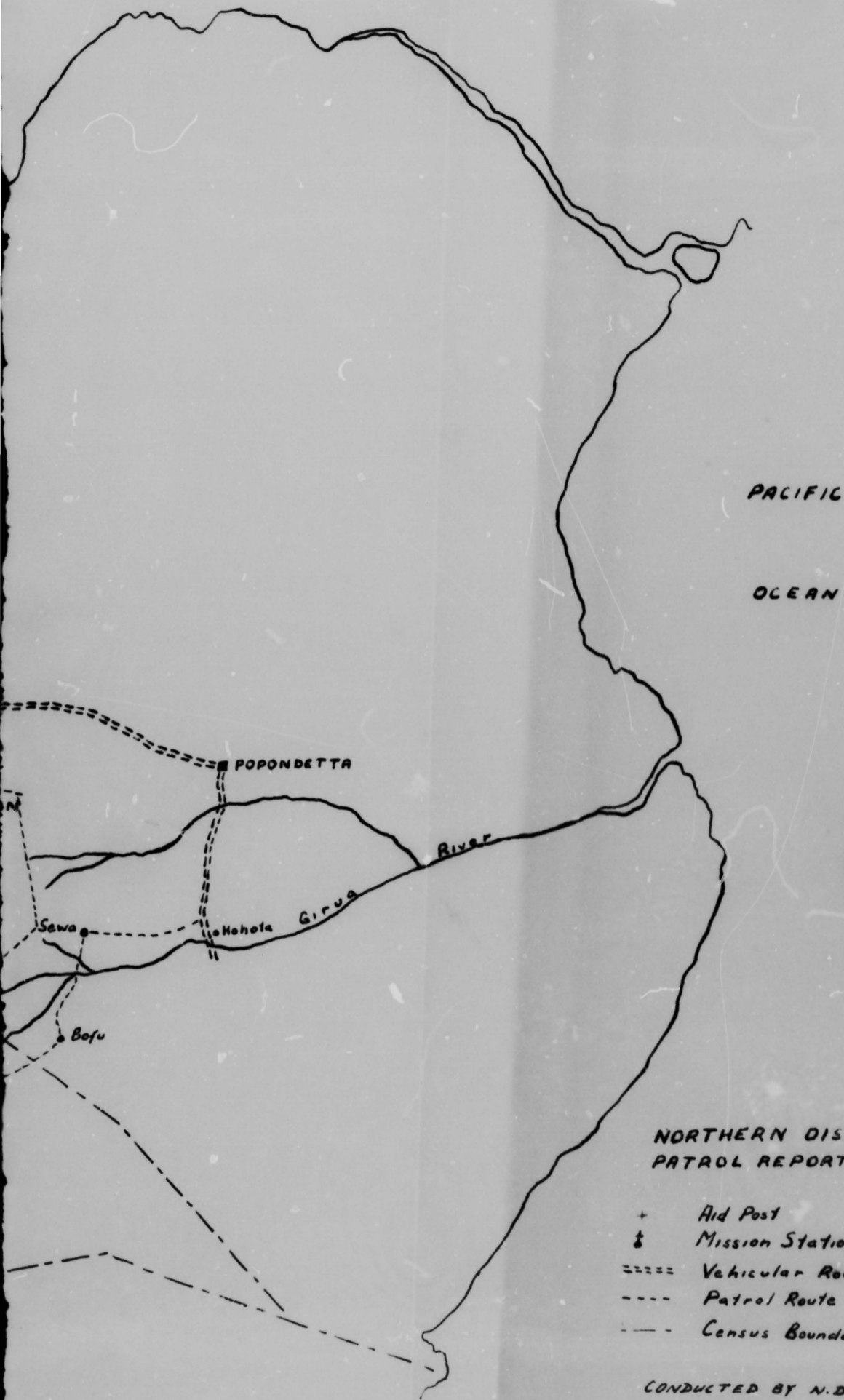
Unfortunately time did not permit a fuller investigation into other anthropological material.

Right to visit
land.



NO
PA
+
+

CON



PACIFIC

OCEAN

POPONDETTA

River

GIRUS

Sewa

Bofu



NORTHERN DISTRICT
PATROL REPORT NO. 2/61-62

- + Aid Post
- ⊕ Mission Station & School
- ~~~~~ Vehicular Road
- Patrol Route
- Census Boundary

CONDUCTED BY N. DUNKEALY RO.
SCALE: 1" = 4 Miles

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....NORTHERN..... Report No. Popondetta S.P. No. ⁴ 1/61-62

Patrol Conducted by..... JOHN NEIL DUNKERLEY, PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled..... Popondetta-Managalase Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Nil.....

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

Duration—From... 9./11./1961... to... 11./11./1961...

Number of Days..... Three days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol... Exhumation of body and investigation into
death of female native HIAWONE of DIAPA Village

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

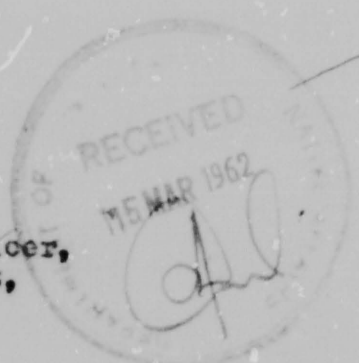
/ /19 District Commissioner

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

op
re Child
Birth
M

→ 67.5.5 ✓

67-15-5



1st March, 1962.

The District Officer,
Northern District,
POPONNETTA.

POPONNETTA SPECIAL REPORT NO.5/1961-62.

← Your 67-1-1 of 23rd February, 1962, refers.

From the point of view of efficient native administration, it is preferable that such autopsies be carried out on the spot, and the body re-interred.

It seems to me that the Public Health Department is grossly understaffed and we have enough agency functions as it is. Refer C.I. 330.

Only a few hours work were involved and I think it is rather an exaggeration to classify the MANAGALASE as unsophisticated in the administrative sense of the word.

The DIRECTOR,
DEPT. OF NATIVE AFFAIRS,
KONGIOBU.

(J. K. McCarthy).
Director.

I would be most interested to know upon what basis a H.A. officer has seen it to characterize a District Officer's assessment of a Native group within his District as "unsophisticated" - an exaggeration perhaps it was; perhaps someone upon the ground would be a more apt description of the MANAGALASE people.

L. J. ... 13/3/62

POPONNETTA 67-1-1

Pop



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/1575 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1



District Office,
Popondetta,
Northern District.

23rd. February, 1962.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

POFONDETTA SPECIAL REPORT No. 5 of 1961/62.

Your memorandum 67-15-5 of 16th February, 1962, second paragraph, refers.

In the first place, I consider that a Patrol Officer should proceed into these unsophisticated areas and carry out the exhumation, after explanation to the people and in their presence, irrespective of whether or not a Medical Officer accompanies him to carry out the autopsy.

In the second, police investigations and enquiries also had to be conducted in the area in relation to the death.

In the third, the Saiho base hospital is grossly understaffed, with most primitive facilities. The District Medical Officer has only one European Medical Assistant and no administrative Officer. He has to attend to the medical needs of a large local Native population and of a relatively large European population, involving the holding of weekly clinics 17 miles away at Popondetta. He also has been involved in a T.B. survey. As the District medical Officer he has the responsibility, with little staff to assist him, of administering his district.

Since one Patrol Officer in any event was required to proceed to the area, we assisted the District Medical Officer by conveying the body, after exhumation, to him at SAHCO for autopsy. A metal lined box was provided for the purpose.

The District Commissioner is in complete agreement with this.

G. Linsley
G. Linsley
District Officer.

Handwritten notes:
... the ...
... make ...
... through ...
... 211 ...
... support ...
... 330 ...

Pop

67-45-5

16th February, 1962.

The District Officer,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

POPONDETTA SPECIAL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1961/62

This is the second occasion in recent months that a field officer of this Department at Popondetta has been required to carry out the odious and odoursome task of ~~exhuming~~ a body in the bush and then having it conveyed to Popondetta for autopsy.

What is the reason for this, please? It would be better, surely, for a Medical Practitioner to proceed to the spot, conduct the autopsy and re-inter the body in its former grave. It seems to me that unless there are urgent and compelling health reasons which require the D.M.O.'s presence at Popondetta, this is the far better course.

J.K.M.
(S. K. McCarthy)
Director.

Pop

67-15-5 ✓



LWB EP
67.1.1.

District Office,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.
12th January, 1962.

The District Officer,
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

POPONDETTA SPECIAL PATROL NO. 5/1961-62

Submitted please find Mr. Dunkerley's Diary of his patrol to DIAPA Village in the Popondetta Mangalase for the purpose of exhuming a body for post mortem.

It calls for no comment.

(L.W. Bailey)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

:Attachment:

67.1.1.
Popondetta.

Kiribos,
D.N.A.,
Koradobu.

Forwarded, please. The patrol was solely to complete a police investigation reburial a body. G. Lusker.

PATROL DIARY

Thursday 9th. November 1961

Departed Popondetta 0830 for DIAPA village, Popondetta-Managalase to exhume body and investigate death of female native HIAWONE.

Per truck A 981 to SAIROPE accompanied by Const. KIU and Interpreter ROBERT.

Departed SAIROPE 1130 on foot for old DIAPA via MATANARU. Total walking time of 3½ hours over broken terrain.

Arrived old DIAPA 1700. Writer ill. That night, statement taken from DEHORUMA/AHAHA, husband of the deceased. Overnight old DIAPA.

Friday 10th. November 1961

To new DIAPA village 0800 where assault and death of HIAWONE took place. Walking time of one hour up Mawoma River.

Arrived at new DIAPA village 0930. Statements taken from Councillor DAUJIRI/BAVIS, KAIROKI/TIRURA(m), and WODORA/SISUEMBO(f), witnesses to assault and death of HIAWONE.

1330. To cemetery adjacent to village. Body of HIAWONE exhumed.

1530. To MATANARU. Overnight.

Saturday 11th. November 1961

0730. To SAIROPE. Departed SAIROPE 1100 per A 981 and arrived Popondetta 1330. Coronial enquiry proceeded.

END OF PATROL

Amount
Returned
to Store

DIRECTOR,
D. N. A. I.
KONEJOBO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. POP. 7 of 1961/62.

Patrol Conducted by R.W. HALLAHAN, Patrol Officer Grade I.

Area Patrolled POPONDETTA-MANAGALASE CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil
Two members R.P. & N.G.C.
Natives One Interpreter, One D.A.S.F. Field Worker.

Duration—From 8/1/1962 to 22/1/1962
Number of Days 15.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / 7 / 1961
Medical / 7 / 1961

Map Reference District Map - 4 miles to the inch.

Objects of Patrol Census Revision and Tax Collection for 1962,
Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

JMcL.LBK

67-5-9

1st August, 1962.

The District Officer,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT POPONDETTA No.7/1961-62

I agree with your remarks concerning double and treble payment of tax by individual returned workers. No doubt these men will later receive payment in kind or in labour as they require it. In addition the Tax Tribunal is allowed a lot of discretion to relieve hardship if it considers such exists.

Unless there is available viable economic outlets it is certainly useless to urge cash cropping. If the incentive comes from the people themselves, assistance can be given but with the proviso that the farmers are fully advised of the difficulties. The locals are only too prone to blame the Administration for their own foolishness.

High incidence of absentee labour has a tendency to correct itself and marked fluctuations are generally the rule. Groups with a large proportion continuously absent are rather rare.

I like the section on Native Labour; I do not think it discloses anything to worry about at this stage but you could keep an eye on the situation.

(J. Keel McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-5-9 ✓

GTL:ng

-
-
F

*Mr. Director
J.N.A.
KONEDORE*



District Office,
Popondetta. Northern District.

67-1-1

April 19th, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT POPONDETTA No. 7/61-62 -
POPONDETTA MANACALASE -
MR. R.W. HALLAHAN PATROL OFFICER

In your covering memorandum to Mr. Hallahan's previous patrol report, No. 5 of 1961/62, you stated that you were satisfied that his next report would be submitted within a reasonable time. This was not a long patrol nor is it a lengthy report and Mr. Hallahan should have been able to write and submit his report between the 22nd of January, the day on which the patrol was completed and the 13th of February, the day on which he departed for A.S.O.P.A.

Further, since the only action required of you was to forward the report with your covering memorandum, it should have reached me much earlier than the 10th of April.

Your comments adequately cover matters raised in the report. As you say, there is not a great deal at this juncture that can be done for these natives, and we certainly should not "push" cash cropping in the area.

Mr. Hallahan's comments on personal tax are interesting, but in mentioning what he conceives to be the injustice of a man obliged to help his Kinsmen pay their taxes he has ignored the reciprocal nature of Kinship obligations: the labourer who returns and helps to pay one or more of his Kin's taxes will himself be similarly assisted at a later date. In any case, as you have pointed out, it is up to the patrolling officer to grant exemption in any substantiated case of genuine hardship arising out of the obligation to pay tax - an unlikely contingency in this area of abundant food supplies with a tax rate of only 10/-.

This was a good report of a well conducted patrol.

[Signature]
(G.T. Linsley)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

Minute attached

-2-

Minute to :

The Director,
Department Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

The above mentioned report forwarded herewith, please, together with Mr. Hallahan's claim for camping allowance: could this be paid to him at A.S.O.P.A. by cheque, please.

*Handed to
Mr. Connolly
29/5/62*

G.T. Linsley

(G.T. Linsley)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl.

It is fortunate that there is little ambition amongst the people for any great change in their way of life, as the Administration has not the ability to assist them in this respect.

I agree with remarks made by Mr. HALLAHAN on the question of taxation in that it is an unfair burden for a returned labourer to meet not only his own tax but also his relatives. Whilst the justice of a ten shillings (10/-) tax rate for this area has been argued previously at some length, it lies with the patrolling officer to exercise his powers as a Tax tribunal to alleviate cases of distress whenever he finds it.

LABOUR ABSENTEEISM:

The ten per cent increase to 33.6% of the able bodied men who have left the village to seek employment is disturbing, but whilst 20% of these are

JEN.ng

67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
Popondetta. Northern District.

April 10th, 1962.

The District officer,
Popondetta,
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7
OF 1961/62 POPONDETTA MANAGALASE

Mr. R.W. HALLAHAN, Patrol Officer's report of his patrol to the POPONDETTA MANAGALASE census division is attached. The report was received on 14th March from him at the Australian School of Pacific Administration.

This rather uninspiring area was patrolled only five (5) months previously and there has been little change in the over-all picture of the area.

NATIVE SITUATION AND TAXATION:

The native situation remains static and normal. The isolation of this mountain population and their lack of communication with the more advanced ORAKAIVA planters, precludes rapid development. The area is a pocket which is unlikely to be greatly affected by the development of its neighbours.

It is fortunate that there is little ambition amongst the people for any great change in their way of life, as the Administration has not the ability to assist them in this respect.

I agree with remarks made by Mr. HALLAHAN on the question of taxation in that it is an unfair burden for a returned labourer to meet not only his own tax but also his relatives. Whilst the justice of a ten shillings (10%) tax rate for this area has been argued previously at some length, it lies with the patrolling officer to exercise his powers as a Tax tribunal to alleviate cases of distress whenever he finds it.

LABOUR ABSENTEEISM:

The ten per cent increase to 33.6% of the able bodied men who have left the village to seek employment is disturbing, but whilst 20% of these are

employed within the district, it is difficult to substantiate a case for any check to be placed on further departures.

Mr. HALLAHAN has investigated and found there to be no hardship being suffered by elderly people as a result of the high rate of absenteeism. The degree of absenteeism will continue to be checked upon.

AGRICULTURE:

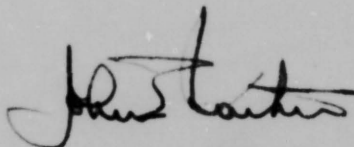
It is difficult to deny the right to these people to plant coffee should they so desire. However the Growers should not be given active encouragement without firstly their being made aware of the difficulties of communications for disposing of the product. If they then persist in the venture, the Growers should receive the guidance and training that Growers elsewhere receive.

Cash Crop Development is a difficult problem as there is no likelihood of any easy way of disposing of their small quantity of produce - any suggestion of roads or aerodromes may be discarded as completely unrealistic for many years.

There is therefore no likelihood of raising living standards substantially in this area in the foreseeable future.

VILLAGE HYGIENE AND HEALTH:

Constant checking of these aspects of native life by patrols is the only means of obtaining any improvement. For isolated mountain villages, the situation is normal.



(J.E. Norton)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Attachment:

JEN EP

67.1.2.

District Office,
POPONDETTA.

4th January, 1962.

Mr. R. Hallahan,
Patrol Officer,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL OF THE POPONDETTA MANAGALASE
CENSUS DIVISION

Would you please make arrangements to depart on patrol of the Popondetta Managalase division on the 8th January.

The last patrol to this area was completed on the 4th August, 1961, during which the 1961 tax was collected. As one of your tasks will be to collect 1962 personal tax and ALL arrears, you should ensure that people understand there will be no further tax collections this year. As the patrol programme is being put forward this year, there will be some confusion to the native mind over the early tax collection. Comment has been made previously on the hardship experienced by some of these people in meeting the tax. Your powers as a Tax Tribunal to reduce the rate should be judiciously exercised to alleviate cases of distress.

This patrol is of a routine nature and will therefore involve revision of census and normal field administration. I would like you to check on the following matters which were brought to my attention by the last patrol:

- (a) Neglect of elderly people due to labour absenteeism. Has there been any increase in the figure of absent labour and is any undue hardship resulting from it.
- (b) Ensure that all instructions for the repair of housing issued by the last patrol has been carried out.
- (c) What progress in coffee plantings has been achieved since the last Department of Agriculture patrol. Contact the D.A.O. before leaving on patrol as he may wish to send a field worker with you, and ask him to allow you to sight Mr. Mayer's Patrol Report of the area.
- (d) It is the Department of Health's policy to treat all patients at A.S. Posts and not during patrols. Please continue to encourage attendance at A.S. Posts as these people are still more concerned with the efficacy of sorcery rather than medicines.

Please read D.N.A. memorandum 7.1.2 of 15th November, 1961 which reprints C.I.191 "Collection of Ethnological Specimens". Purchase any suitable specimens and gather the information as laid down by the instruction.

Select two members of R.P. & N.G.C. including one N.C.O. and Interpreter Robert.

John Norton
(J. E. Norton)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1961/62.

F

Patrol Conducted By: R.W. Hallahar, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Popondetta - Managalase
Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied By: Two Members R.P. & M.G.C.
One Interpreter
One D.A.S.F. Field Worker.

Duration of Patrol: 8th to 22nd January, 1962.
15 days.

Last Patrols to Area: D.M.A. July-August, 1961.
P.M.D. July, 1961.

Objects of Patrol: Census Revision,
Tax Collection for 1962,
Routine Administration.

.....

PATROL DIARY.1962:

- Monday, 8th January: Left Popondetta at 1000 per Truck A-982, alighting at Wijo Road. Delayed by shortage of carriers. Walked to Sewa Village, arriving at 1400 - carriers sent for remainder of patrol gear. Visited coffee gardens and inspected hulling machines with D.A.S.F. field worker, Luscombe. At Sewa overnight.
- Tuesday, 9th January: Left Sewa 0750, arriving Bofu 1000. No change of carriers. Left Bofu 1030, following river bed track and thence a steep climb over the ridge to Gora, arriving at Gora 1400. Saw coffee gardens and had informal discussions with men of Gora and Kero. At Gora overnight.
- Wednesday, 10th January: At Gora. Tax collection and census revision for Gora and Kero Villages. Explanatory talk given on taxation, also the coming eclipse of the sun, coffee planting and marketing etc.. F/Worker Luscombe held discussions with the people. Village inspections carried out. At Gora overnight.
- Thursday, 11th January: Various complaints heard at Gora. S.A.P. applications re-investigated. Left Gora 1200, arriving Natanga 1500. Village inspection of Natanga. Complaints brought along by some people from Tambuane and Dea Villages in the Bariji Managalase. At Natanga overnight.
- Friday, 12th January: Tax collection and census revision of Natanga and Kiara Villages. Explanatory talk given as at Gora. F/Worker Luscombe held coffee discussion. Inspection of Jorora hamlet, returning to Natanga 1700. At Natanga overnight.
- Saturday, 13th January: At Natanga. Six matters heard in the Court for Native Matters. Various other complaints heard. Left Natanga 1400 for Umboworo via Kiara, arriving at 1630 after inspecting the Umboworo Aid Post. At Umboworo overnight.
- Sunday, 14th January: Observed at Umboworo.
- Monday, 15th January: At Umboworo. Tax collection and census revision for Umboworo and Sagamaisa Villages. Usual explanatory talk given. F/Worker Luscombe held discussion on coffee planting. Village inspections at Umboworo and Sagamaisa - mostly satisfactory. At Umboworo overnight.
- Tuesday, 16th January: Native complaints and one court case at Umboworo. Left Umboworo 1400 for Natanga, inspecting the various hamlets en route. Arrived at Natanga 1630. Overnight.

- Wednesday, 17th January: Patrol left Matanga 0800, arriving Gora at 1100. Change of carriers. Left Gora 1130, arriving Gorabuna 1430 after inspecting Kovajo, a hamlet of Kero. Writer suffering from influenza. Rain set in. At Gorabuna overnight.
- Thursday, 18th January: Tax collection and census revision at Gorabuna. Usual explanatory talk given. F/Worker Luscombe held coffee discussion. Village inspection and hearing of complaints. At Gorabuna overnight.
- Friday, 19th January: Left Gorabuna 0740 for Diapa, inspecting one hamlet en route. Arrived Diapa No. 1 at 0930. Tax, census and village inspection. Usual talk given and F/Worker Luscombe held discussion on coffee. Left Diapa 1300, arriving Matanuru at 1430. Village inspection and hearing of complaints, S.A.P. applications. At Matanuru overnight.
- Saturday, 20th January: Tax collection and census revision for Enjora and Matanuru villages. Usual talk given and F/Worker Luscombe held discussion on coffee. Walked to Enjora for village inspection - satisfactory. Saw new areas cleared for coffee gardens. At Matanuru overnight.
- Sunday, 21st January: Observed at Matanuru.
- Monday, 22nd January: Left Matanuru 0800 for Sairope, arriving 1115. Transport A-1144 arrived Sairope at 1200 to pick up patrol. Left Sairope 1230, arriving at Popondetta 1545. Reported to Assistant District Officer. End of patrol.

.....

NATIVE SITUATION:

There has been little change in the Popondetta-Managalase area since the last patrol, five months ago. The most significant event in that time has been the first patrol by an Agricultural Officer since 1948. As a result, increased interest has been shown in the planting and processing of coffee.

As noted in previous reports, the people of Natanga, Kiara, Umboworo and Sagamaisa Villages form a social group distinct from the Mawoma River villages of Gora, Kero, Gorabuna, Diapa, Watanuru and Enjora. It is true to say that the Mawoma River people are rather more alert and progressive than those in the Natanga - Umboworo area.

In the Court of Native Matters, six men were fined for failing to carry out housing instructions issued by the previous patrol. Several minor complaints were settled by arbitration.

At each village, a talk was given explaining the impending eclipse of the sun on Monday, 5th February. The people had not heard of the eclipse before; as far as I could ascertain, no misinformed rumours about it were in circulation.

TAXATION:

Although the people had been given a week's notice of the arrival of the patrol, they were still somewhat surprised at the early collection of tax for 1962. However, I explained fully to them that they would not be liable to pay another tax for twelve months. There were no incidents and the men paid their ten shillings quite willingly. Tax not paid for previous years was collected: the total tax collected was £99/10/-. Explanatory talks were given so that the people would have some idea of what the Administration was doing with the money.

I have read with interest the recent correspondence on the subject of Personal Tax collection in the Bariji-Managalase area. The people of the Popondetta-Managalase are in a similar stage of economic development; nearly all of their money comes from the earnings of plantation labourers returning to the villages. The injustice of the present system of taxation is not basically that a man is obliged to help his kinsmen pay their taxes. To my mind it is objectionable on the grounds that it means double, triple or even higher taxation on the one sum of earnings. Thus a labourer has to pay his Two Pounds per year at the plantation and on return to his village (if he is wise) has to reserve several pounds more to pay his own tax for as many years as he intends to stay in the village, as well as tax for his close kinsmen who may have no money when the tax collector calls.

On the other hand, it can be said that these people have been paying tax for four years now, evidently without great economic hardship. It is right ~~in~~ that they should contribute towards the expenses of the Administration, provided that they understand why the demand is made. Further, any move to withdraw taxation at this stage would probably confuse the people and be interpreted as a sign of weakness.

Where it appeared that a man had no close kinsmen to help him pay tax and had had no opportunity (through family obligations or sickness etc.) to enter employment, an exemption was granted.

Some letters
 Very difficult

F

- Wednesday, 17th January: Patrol left Natanga 0800, arriving Gora at 1100. Change of carriers. Left Gora 1130, arriving Gorabuna 1430 after inspecting Kovajo, a hamlet of Kero. Writer suffering from influenza. Rain set in. At Gorabuna overnight.
- Thursday, 18th January: Tax collection and census revision at Gorabuna. Usual explanatory talk given. P/Worker Luscombe held coffee discussion. Village inspection and hearing of complaints. At Gorabuna overnight.
- Friday, 19th January: Left Gorabuna 0740 for Diapa, inspecting one hamlet en route. Arrived Diapa No. 1 at 0930. Tax, census and village inspection. Usual talk given and P/Worker Luscombe held discussion on coffee. Left Diapa 1300, arriving Matanuru at 1430. Village inspection and hearing of complaints, S.A.P. applications. At Matanuru overnight.
- Saturday, 20th January: Tax collection and census revision for Enjora and Matanuru villages. Usual talk given and P/Worker Luscombe held discussion on coffee. Walked to Enjora for village inspection - satisfactory. Saw new areas cleared for coffee gardens. At Matanuru overnight.
- Sunday, 21st January: Observed at Matanuru.
- Monday, 22nd January: Left Matanuru 0800 for Sairope, arriving 1115. Transport A-1144 arrived Sairope at 1200 to pick up patrol. Left Sairope 1230, arriving at Popondetta 1545. Reported to Assistant District Officer. End of patrol.

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VILLAGES & HOUSING:

Villages were found to be clean and most of the instructions issued by the previous patrol had been carried out. The houses built are generally small and not up to coastal standards; this is due as much to shortage of sago leaf as to desire to combat the cooler climate. Where necessary, further instructions were given for the rebuilding or repair of houses.

Rest houses are located at Gora, Natanga, Umboworo, Gorabuna and Matanuru. All were in fair order except for the old rest house at Matanuru, mentioned in the previous report; a belated start has been made on a new rest house.

HEALTH & HYGIENE:

There are Aid Posts staffed by Native Medical Orderlies at Umboworo, Gora and Matanuru; these were inspected and found to be in good order except for the ward at Matanuru which had been invaded by pigs. The Medical Orderlies informed me that the people do not patronise the Aid Posts regularly (although there was an influx of patients at the time of the patrol) and are slow to report sickness. Malaria and pneumonia are the most serious diseases generally found whilst skin infections are very prevalent.

During my talks in the villages I tried to impress on the people the need to report sickness quickly and also their responsibility to maintain the Aid Posts and help to carry in drugs and supplies. It was stressed that disease had its origin in germs and infection, not in sorcery.

Latrines were inspected in each settlement and a number were found to be inadequate or in bad repair; instructions were given where necessary. Although they now have a fair idea of how a latrine should be constructed, sanitation is still not satisfactory. It appears that the children at least are not using the latrines, as faeces were often found in the surrounding grass and bush.

There has been a slight increase in population since the last census, only two infant deaths being recorded.

AGRICULTURE:

Cash Crops: Coffee is the only cash crop grown in the area and even this has not progressed very far as yet. Mr. K. Mayer, Agricultural Officer, made a patrol to these villages in November, 1961, to make a full assessment of the situation and to give instruction on the correct methods of planting and processing coffee. The following are the plantings achieved to date:-

<u>Village:</u>	<u>Sticks</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature:</u>
MATANURU	300	1500	-----
ENJORA	150	470	-----
DIAPA	-----	300	-----
GORABUNA	100	450	-----
KERO	80	260	860
GORA	50	560	200
NATANGA	-----	150	160
KIARA	-----	---	100
UMBOWORO	-----	---	-----
SAGAMAISA	-----	---	-----

In addition, the Mawoma River villages (the first six on the list) have cleared large areas of bush since Mr. Mayer's patrol. Little interest has been shown by the Natanga - Umboworo people, although they told me that they would start to clear bush shortly.

Coffee committees have been formed for each group of villages and representatives from these groups have attended a course at Popondetta where they were trained in the correct planting and especially processing of coffee. In the past, the small amounts of parchment coffee from the Managalase marketed in Popondetta have been of poor quality. Now that instruction has been given, a higher standard will be demanded by the Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Field Worker, Luscombe, accompanied this patrol and held discussions at each village, giving advice on planting and processing. It appears that much of the coffee seed sold on Mr. Dunkerley's patrol was wasted because it was incorrectly planted - proper nurseries were not established. A number of blocks were sighted where coffee had been planted without any shade being established. The need now is for lucena seed so that shade can be established before more coffee is planted.

I do not blame the Natanga - Umboworo people for showing little interest in coffee planting to date. I feel that no pressure should be applied to these people in remote areas to plant cash crops unless communications can be improved. Meanwhile, those men who are keen enough to plant up should at least be shown the right way to go about it. It is pleasing to see that the Department of Agriculture has completed its first training course for men from this area and is sending in field workers from time to time to provide additional help.

Gardens: These people are well off for subsistence crops and large quantities of yams, taro, bananas and sugar cane are grown. Other crops include sweet potato and tapioca. Small quantities of English potatoes were offered for sale to the patrol at Gora and Natanga.

Livestock: Domestic pigs are kept in all villages but there are very few fowls to be seen. Hunting for wild game is a very important activity and large numbers of wild pigs, wallabies, cassowaries and possums are obtained.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

Foot tracks between villages were in good condition considering the rough terrain that has to be traversed. The steepest climbs are over the ridges between Ecfu and Gora and between Gora and Natanga. In wet conditions, leeches abound on these tracks. Although there are log crossings over the smaller streams, it is necessary to wade across many fords, especially along the Mawoma River.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:

The Anglican Mission has control in this area, although there has been some infiltration of Seventh Day Adventist influence at Umboworo. There are Anglican Mission schools and churches at Matanuru and Gora: it is intended to open a new school at Natanga this year. The classes only reach Standard 2 but some of the brighter students continue their education at Popondetta. As the school year had not started at the time of the patrol, no education statistics could be included with this report.

Absenteeism and the low standard of teaching are the main problems of these bush schools. As in other parts of the Territory, although the Mission is an accepted institution, the traditions of sorcery and superstition are still very strong.

NATIVE LABOUR:

The following table details absentee labour percentages within the Census Division:-

Village	No. of Able-bodied Males	Absent inside District	Absent Outside	Total % Absent	(1961)
GORA	45	2	15	37%	(23%)
KERO	52	-	16	31%	(31%)
NATANGA	66	7	21	42%	(36%)
KIARA	53	7	16	43%	(23%)
UMBOWORO	78	8	24	41%	(24%)
SAGAMAISA	30	4	2	20%	(21%)
GORABUNA	26	-	9	34%	(21%)
DIAPA	26	-	5	19%	(19%)
MATAPURU	40	1	7	20%	(24%)
ENJORA	15	-	1	7%	(6%)
TOTALS	431	29	116	33.6%	(23%)

These figures show quite a sharp increase in the number of absentees since the last census - 33.6% now as against 23% then. However, nearly all of the absentees are single men and there were no cases of resultant family hardship reported to me.

Of course, the absence of such a large proportion of able-bodied males does have a marked effect on communal life. Less is achieved in the planting of cash crops, the village officials have fewer men to help on road and village maintenance and the traditional system of reciprocal social obligations is broken down to some extent.

It is only fair to point out that in most cases the absentee ~~lab~~ labourers have gone to Popondetta themselves to offer for employment; there is little recruiting pressure put on these people. The figure of 33.6% indicates a high level of absenteeism - in three villages it is over 40%. I feel that any further increase should be discouraged.

CENSUS:

Total Population as at last census (7/61)	1650
Births: 31	
Deaths: 10	plus 21
Migrations In: 22	
Migrations Out: 29	minus 7

Total population as at 1/62 1664

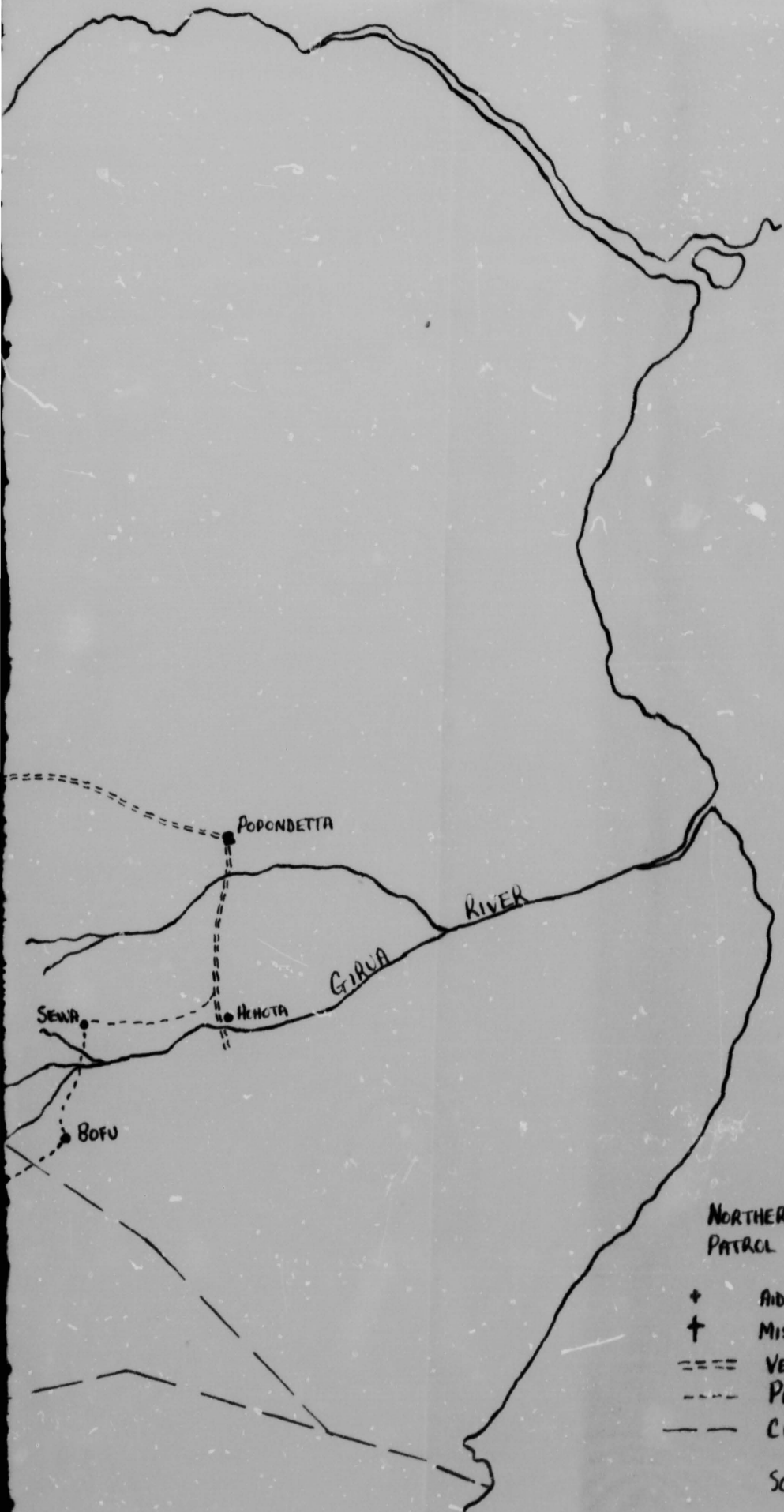
ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

Circular Instruction 191 was read but no specimens suitable for purchase were sighted.

GENERAL: Reports on Const. 1/C ANGEL and Const. KIU of the R.P. & N.G.C. have already been forwarded per Form RS 1.

R. W. Hallahan
R. W. HALLAHAN, Patrol Officer.





NORTHERN DISTRICT
 PATROL REPORT No. 7/61-62

- + AID POST
- † MISSION STATION & SCHOOL
- ==== VEHICULAR ROAD
- PATROL ROUTE
- - - - CENSUS BOUNDARY

SCALE: 1" = 4 miles