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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: WENAK

VOLUME No: 1

ACCESSION No: 496.

1945 - 1949

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: MAPRIK EAST SEPIM
 ACCESSION NO. 496
 VOL. NO: 1 : 1945/53 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 20

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SEPIK DISTRICT

WEWAK SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

1, 2 and 6 of 45/46

3 and 4 of 46/47

1-3 of 47/48

1 and 3-7 of 48/49

COPY.

DS. 30/12/41

District Office
AMBOI
WEWAK

24 Oct 45

TO
AMBOI
LAD.

PATROL REPORT N. 1 of 1945 - WEWAK.

P/R. No. 1/45-46

STATION WEWAK

DISTRICT SEPIK

DETAILS MURIK - COASTAL AREA

OFFICER LT. E.M. REES

DATE 19 SEPT. - 23 OCT. 1945.

REMARKS

Being to the large number of Japanese troops in the area, 1,300, their demands upon native workers and my initial difficulty in obtaining carriers, a routine patrol was not possible. Consequently my progress was interrupted and a diary would serve a useful purpose.

HEALTH

Health of the natives is, on the whole, very good. Dietary is rich in protein and very healthy, also copious. Cases of yaws were seen in the MARIKISHI village - all except young children - and instructions were given for these patients to be taken to MARIKISHI Hospital for treatment.

Very early in the morning I was accompanied by the MARIKISHI villagers. They should be given early treatment, preferably at AMBORAM. It is unfortunate that these villagers have, for some months, been in daily contact with large numbers of malaria and disease-carrying Japanese troops at MARIKISHI, a small village.

It is my impression that the high rate of health shown by the natives is due to the fact that they are not in contact with the Japanese troops. They are very healthy and their diet is very good. They have been seen and fish (including the large species) and also their traditional culture and life of the village. The Japanese troops are very busy and do not have time to visit the village.

COPY.

Ref: 30/1

District Office
ANGAU
WEWAK

24 Oct 45.

HQ
ANGAU
IAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7 of 45/46 - WEWAK,
BY LIEUT E.M. REES, P.O.,

WEWAK - MURIK - SEPIK COASTAL AREA.

Date left Station: 19 Sep 45

Date returned Station: 23 Oct 45

Purposes of Patrol:

1. Generally to contact, observe and report on condition of natives.
2. Rehabilitation.
3. Investigation of alleged Japanese atrocities, war crimes, etc.

Patrol accompanied by: RPC - 11 Constables.

Previous Patrol Report ref and Map: Unknown

Last Patrol made to Area: District Services F.S.- Dec 41 Jan 42
Medical Assistant - Approx. same date

DIARY.

Owing to the large number of Japanese troops in the area, 1,300, their demands upon native workers and my initial difficulty in obtaining carriers, a routine patrol was not possible. Consequently my progress was intermittent and disjointed and a diary would serve no useful purpose.

HEALTH.

Health of the natives is, on the whole, very good. Dietary deficiencies in certain areas may however, show repercussions. Cases of yaws were seen in the lower hill villages --all amongst young children--and instructions were given for these patients to be taken to MOEM Native Hospital for treatment.

Many serious skin complaints were encountered amongst the MARIENBERG villagers. They should receive early treatment, preferably at ANGORAM. It is unfortunate that these villagers have, for some months, been in daily contact with large numbers of malaria and disease-ridden Japs congregated at MARIENBERG awaiting transport.

It is my impression that the good state of health shown by the natives is due to the fact that it is only of comparatively recent months that they have really been short of food other than sac sac and fish (obtained from the coastal villages) and also that their physical welfare was one of the concerns of the Japs whilst their medical supplies lasted.

Medical Tul Tuls of the former Administration were employed in like capacity by the Japanese.

There is no urgent need for a medical patrol of this area to be undertaken, but such a patrol in the near future would have an incalculable effect upon the native outlook.

FOOD.

Whilst sac sac is the staple food of the natives, particularly in the coastal area, most villages manage to obtain a very small amount of taro, yam and sweet potato. Unfortunately it is so minute a quantity in most villages as to be negligible. The Coastal villages naturally have their fish and a lot of this finds its way into the hill villages in return for yams and sweet potatoes.

Practically no erstwhile village garden on the Coastal belt now exists. The ground was allowed to revert to bush during the time of the Allied bombings. New gardens are now in process of being worked and I am arranging ~~with~~ with upper hill villages to supply seedlings to those villages requiring them.

There is however, a cheering note in the fact that throughout the area the Japs have made gardens on a far more elaborate scale than that of the native. These gardens will be in production in from one to two months time and contain yam, cabbage, corn, tomatoes, egg plant, spinach, beans, etc. I have given instructions that these gardens are to be maintained by the natives for their own use.

Until such time as these and their own gardens mature, I would respectfully recommend that the natives of the Coastal area be placed on half ration scale for two months and the natives of the lower hill villages receive half ration scale for one month. In the case of the villages of KOPAR, population 77 and MINDAM 143, I recommend they be placed on full ration scale for two months. These natives have definitely nothing but sac sac and what fish they can obtain and owing to their evacuation a considerable way up the SEPIK, their former site is completely under bush.

If rations can be made available, by barge, dumping points could be made at NIGHTINGALE BAY (TEREBU), practically all-weather anchorage and MURIK Lagoon, also all-weather once the channel passage had been made. Both were extensively used by the Japs.

In connection with food supply I would also ask that a large quantity of fishing lines and hooks be made available to the coastal natives. They are in keen demand and about the most welcome gift on the coast.

NATIVE SITUATION.

There were no visible signs of appreciation of the return of the "White" Administration - the "American" or "English" government as they term it hereabouts. This will come later, but at the present time most natives appear quite apathetic. No doubt they are heartily tired of wars and upsets which were not of their making. In fact, on entering this area, the natives of the first two villages I encountered would have nothing to do with me for a day or two and fled to bush. This however, did not afterwards prevail for "talk" naturally preceded me and I had no further difficulty in effecting contact. Very friendly relations existed between the Japanese and the natives. The natives generally appear to possess a kindred feeling with the Japs, brought about by the

close intimacy of their relationship. In practically every village a varying number of Japs lived as one with the natives, shared their food and cooking fires and generally lived in precisely the same circumstances as their hosts. A "guide-interpreter" was given me by Lt.-Col. HORIO, "Governor of the TEREBU-NOMAREB-TRING Area", much to my embarrassment, but whom I deemed it tactless to refuse. My qualms were speedily put at rest however, when I discovered that this "guide", a First Lieutenant, was quite happy to sleep and eat with the natives. I raised no objections. When we parted, he formally applied for a position as "Boss Boy".

I came across extremely few instances of Japanese ill-treating the natives in any form. I do not place much reliance upon this, however, as the natives are still very reluctant to speak of their dealings with the Jap. There are at least two reasons for this: the Japs are still present in large numbers, and secondly, many of the natives are probably feeling the pangs of a guilty conscience. There was much active pro-Japanese feeling in this area and it will be some time before anything resembling accurate information is available.

Whilst I feel that the natives did feel an affinity with the Japanese, I do not think for one moment that they accorded them the respect given to a white man. This affinity, primarily based on fear, appears to have grown out of the closeness and intimacy of their relationship and their fellow-suffering under Allied bombing and strafing.

Many of the natives do feel that in some way the white man let him down and it will only be by slow and cautious persuasion and help that he will feel requited for the discomforts and vicissitudes he has undergone. Stronger measures are indicated with certain individuals.

All former village officials were employed in like manner by the Japanese and were aided in their duties by the importation of other native officials, apparently mainly from the MADANG area, as village captains, "Boss Boys" and native police.

All former officials, with the exception of those dead or infirm, have been reinstated on trial, with the injunction that if the work of rehabilitation is not carried out promptly and satisfactorily, they will be superceded.

The natives of this area are faced with a considerable work programme. Coastal villages have been practically demolished by aerial action as well as many of the hill villages. With the exception of one or two minor hamlets, all villagers went to hide-outs in the mangrove swamps or the bush and their former villages were left to become overgrown. New clearings and gardens have to be made and they are likely to be fully occupied for some time to come. Therefore I think it would be extremely inadvisable to recruit any of these villagers for some considerable time.

UNEXPLODED BOMBS.

A large number of unexploded bombs are in the area. I have instructed that these be fenced, not interfered with and that search be made for others which most probably exist.

ROADS AND TRACKS.

Apart from one or two roads in use by the Japs, all roads and tracks are overgrown. Instructions have been given. Walking times are appended, but as in many cases, they refer to temporary places of habitation, they must not be regarded as only approximate after the course of a month or so.

JAPANESE ATROCITIES.

The Japanese outlook in regard to crashed Allied airmen, the execution of the Chinese halfcaste AH KAU, former Government Clerk, the execution of several former members of the TNG Police Force and the killing and eating of a POROK native, are the subjects of separate reports.

ARMED NATIVES.

Armed natives were used extensively by the Japs for policing their cargo and work lines. They have, however, been spoken to and as a result, assisted in the building of a Station at MUNJUNA, where I make my headquarters.

Special reference is made to the natives SAMANDAI of MUNIWARA and ORIAS of WAU. Both were employed by the Japs as Sergeant Majors of Police and both were armed, the former with a rifle and sword, the latter with a rifle only. Both natives are of strong personality and obviously had little trouble in propagating their anti-white policy in an area susceptible to such influences.

I have no doubt that many natives still have Japanese arms and ammunition hidden away in the bush. I have so far confiscated and destroyed five rifles and an automatic pistol. The latter was given, with twelve rounds, to a native by a Jap evacuating the area and I fortunately managed to hear of this.

The biggest culprits in this respect are the natives of POROK and MUNIWARA and these two places at least should be regarded with a certain amount of suspicion and handled with firmness.

MISSION PROPERTY.

Mission property at MARIENBERG, KARUP HILL and MURIK has either been totally destroyed or looted by the Japanese. Other Government and civilian property at MARIENBERG, including a motor schooner reputed to have belonged to a Chinese trader, SULION (?) are also destroyed.

CENSUS.

In the few places where they existed, Village Books were brought up to date. After a lapse of four years it is not possible to make an accurate check on births, deaths and migrations. A head count was made in all other villages and books will be compiled when these are made available.

Although a true picture cannot be obtained it would appear from comparisons of the last figures - Jan 1941 - where available, that there has been but little change in the population in this area. I append totals from each village as a guide for rationing purposes.

(Signed) E.M. REES Lieut.
Patrol Officer.

Times

Ref Maps 2079 WEWAK 4 miles to 1 inch and
2080 WEWAK 4 miles to 1 inch

<u>Place</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Times</u>
CAPE MOEM (R) W 3907	FOROK	(W) B 4899	3 hours
FOROK	KATEP	(W) B 5299	2 "
KATEP	KARUP Hill	(W) B 5498	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
KARUP Hill	TEREBU	(W) B 5597	30 minutes
TEREBU	BUNGAIN	(W) B 5295	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours
BUNGAIN	SEMABILI	(W) B 5294	1 hour
SEMABILI	NOMAREB	(W) B 4991	40 minutes
NOMAREB	WAIBAB	(W) B 4893	35 "
WAIBAB	KANDAI	(W) B 4894	30 "
KANDAI	DAGAWAT	(W) B 4795	25 "
NOMAREB	YEREN	(W) B 4998	30 "
YEREN	YAUGIBA	(W) B 4984	35 "
YAUGIBA	KAMASAU	(W) B 5587	35 "
KAMASAU	TRING	(W) B 5603	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours
TRING	WAU	(W) B 6282	40 minutes
TRING	KUNAMBU	(W) B 5973	2 hours 10 minutes
KUNAMBU	WANDQMI	(W) B 6765	2 "
WANDQMI	KAZIMAN No 2	(W) B 7372	4 " 10 minutes
KAZIMAN No 2	KAZIMAN No 1	74743	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
KAZIMAN No 1	BOIG	(W) B 8374	1 hour
BOIG	WASKURIN	(W) B 8473	30 minutes
WASKURIN	ARINFAN	(W) B 7984	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour
WASKURIN	MURIK	(W) B 9483	Canoe 3 hours
MURIK	DARAPAP	(W) C 1184	" 2 " 50 minutes
DARAPAP	KARAU	(W) C 1483	Walk 35 minutes
KARAU	MINDAN	(W) C 1883	Canoe 2 hours 50 minutes
MINDAN	NEW SINGARIN	(W) C 2465	" 4 " 35 "
NEW SINGARIN	MABUK	(W) C 1863	" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
MABUK	NEW BIEN	(W) C 1461	" 1 " 10 minutes
NEW BIEN	MARIENBERG	(W) C 0365	" 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours
MARIENBERG	MASAN	(W) B 9571	Walk 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
MASAN	MURIK		Canoe 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
MURIK	KAUP	(W) B 7581	Walk 3 " Canoe 15 mins
KAUP	SUMUP	(W) B 6888	" 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
SUMUP	SIL	(W) B 6094	" 3 "
SIL	SIGAN	(W) B 5894	" 25 minutes
SIGAN	MUNJUNA and TAUL	(W) B 5595	" 30 "
MUNJUNA	TEREBU		20 minutes

* - Natives of KOPAR evacuated to NEW SINGARIN - since returned.

φ - The MARIENBERG villages are wrecked and deserted and the natives living in the bush - now returning.

Report on RPC:

Reg No 4168 Const BAMPAN : I/c Police. Responding well under responsibility but still too unassertive.

Reg No 3910 Const BAUARIA : Young and quiet, but reliable.

Reg No 4079 Const ORANGI : Good type - requires more experience.

Reg No 4051 Const MASA : Young and somewhat irresponsible.

Reg No 3967 Const LINGUT : Very good type, keen and efficient

Reg No 2198 Const SEMON : Reliable

Reg No 3147 Const ANIS : Too shrewd, lazy.

Reg No 3852 Const WANDA : Good type.

Reg No 4212 Const MOMON : Requires more experience

Reg No 4124 Const AMIS : Reliable.

Reg No 4012 Const ANGEL : Needs firm handling

E.M.Rees.

Lieut
E.M.Rees, Patrol Officer

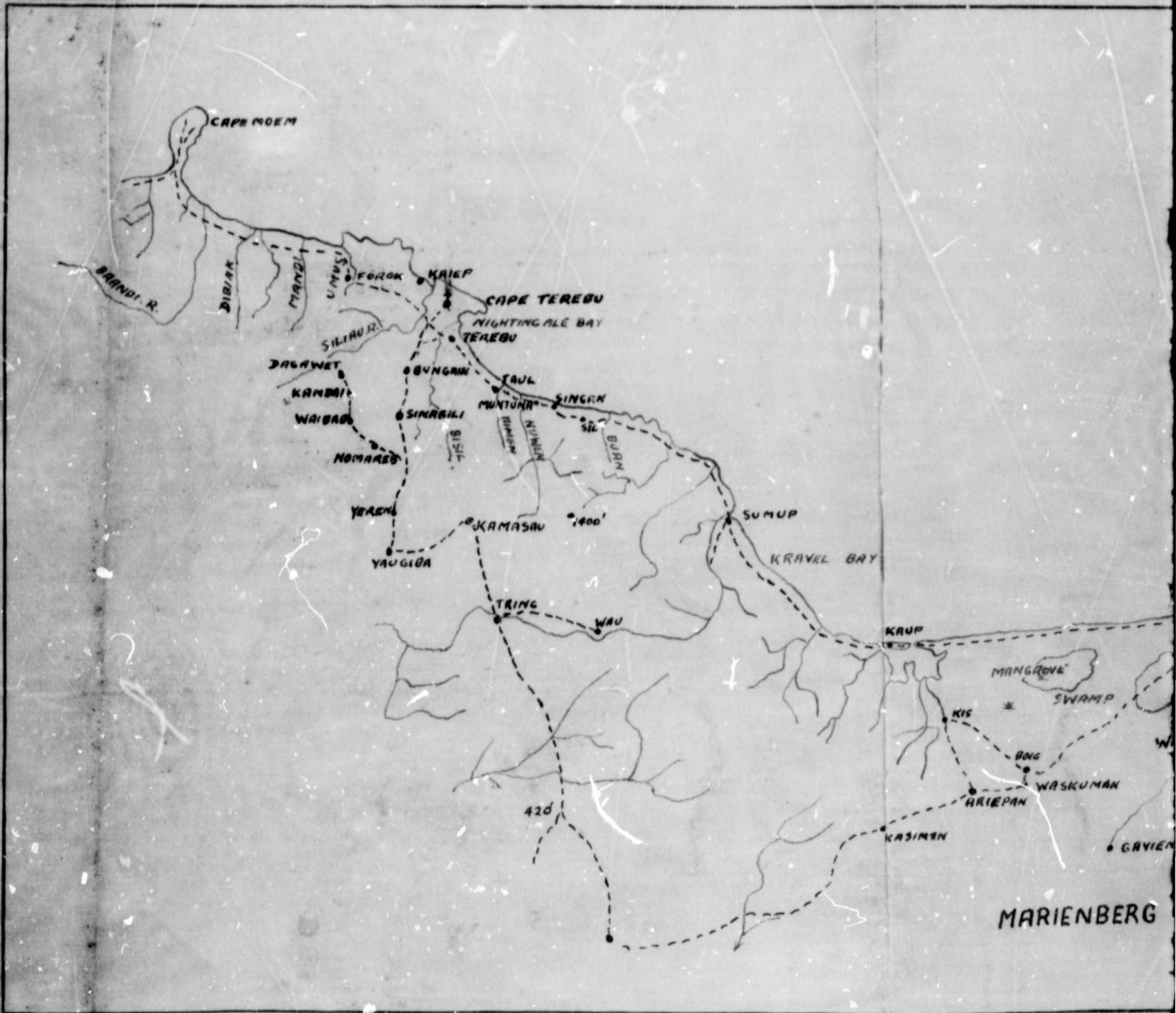
Village Totals:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Total</u>
SOANUM	34
SIL	51
SIGAN	49
BUNGAIN	198
WAIBAB	110
SENABILI	163
MARSE	151
UNDAGUWAT	131
GONDAI	82
YAUGIBA	167
KAMASAU	91
TRING	57
WAU	59
KUNAMBU (YIBAP)	59
WANDOMI	52
KASIMAN (1 and 2)	70
BOIG	52
WASKURIN	102
ARIK PAN	24
MURIK No 1	106
MURIK No 2	107
MURIK No 3	117
DAPARAP	150
KARAU	80
MINDAM	143
SINGARIN	44
BIEN	164
MABUK	40
BOANAN	37
ATABU	35
MANGAN	67
SUK	38
MASAN	63
MANZEP	98
GAVIEN	35
KIS	121
KAUP	178
KOPAR	77
SUMUP	93
MAMBET	43
KATEP	100
FOROK	204
TEREBU	110
MUNJUNG	40
SAMAGUN	18

Grand Total 4011

MURIK

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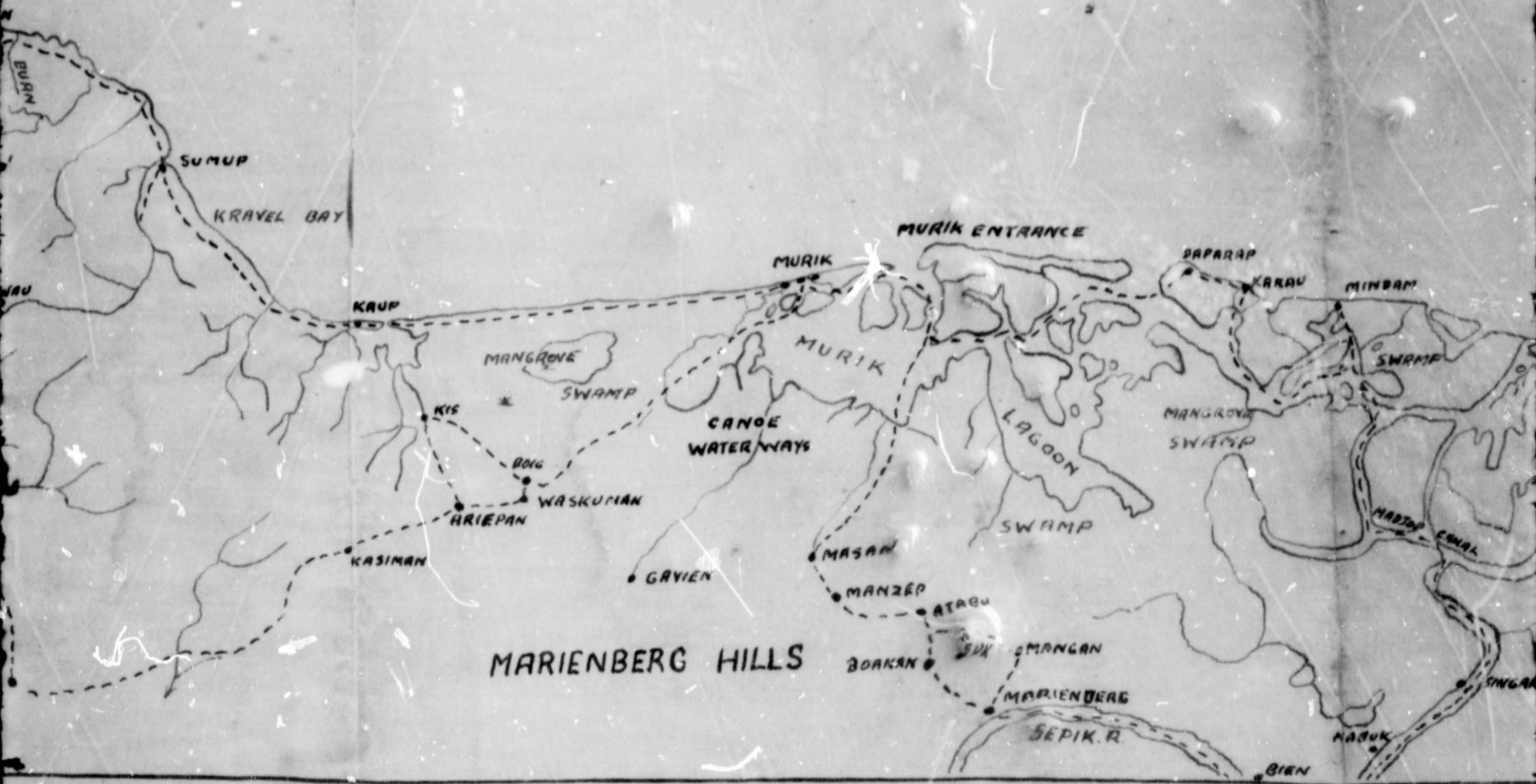
MARIENBERG

SCALE

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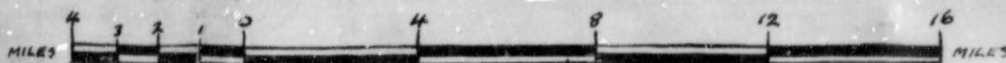


MURIK AREA



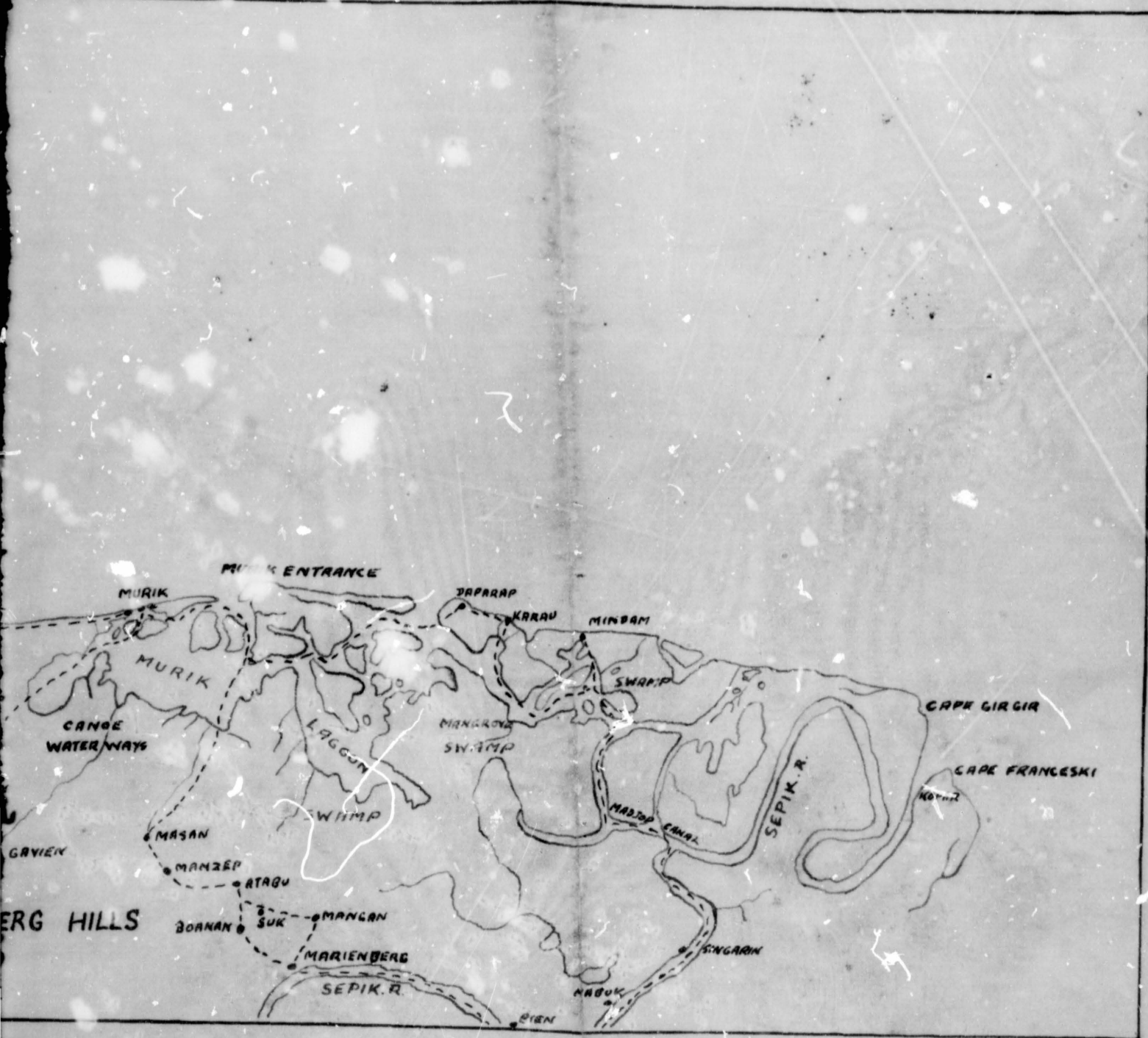
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MURIK AREA

To accompany Patrol Report
No 1 of 4 Feb. Lieut E.M. Rice R.N.



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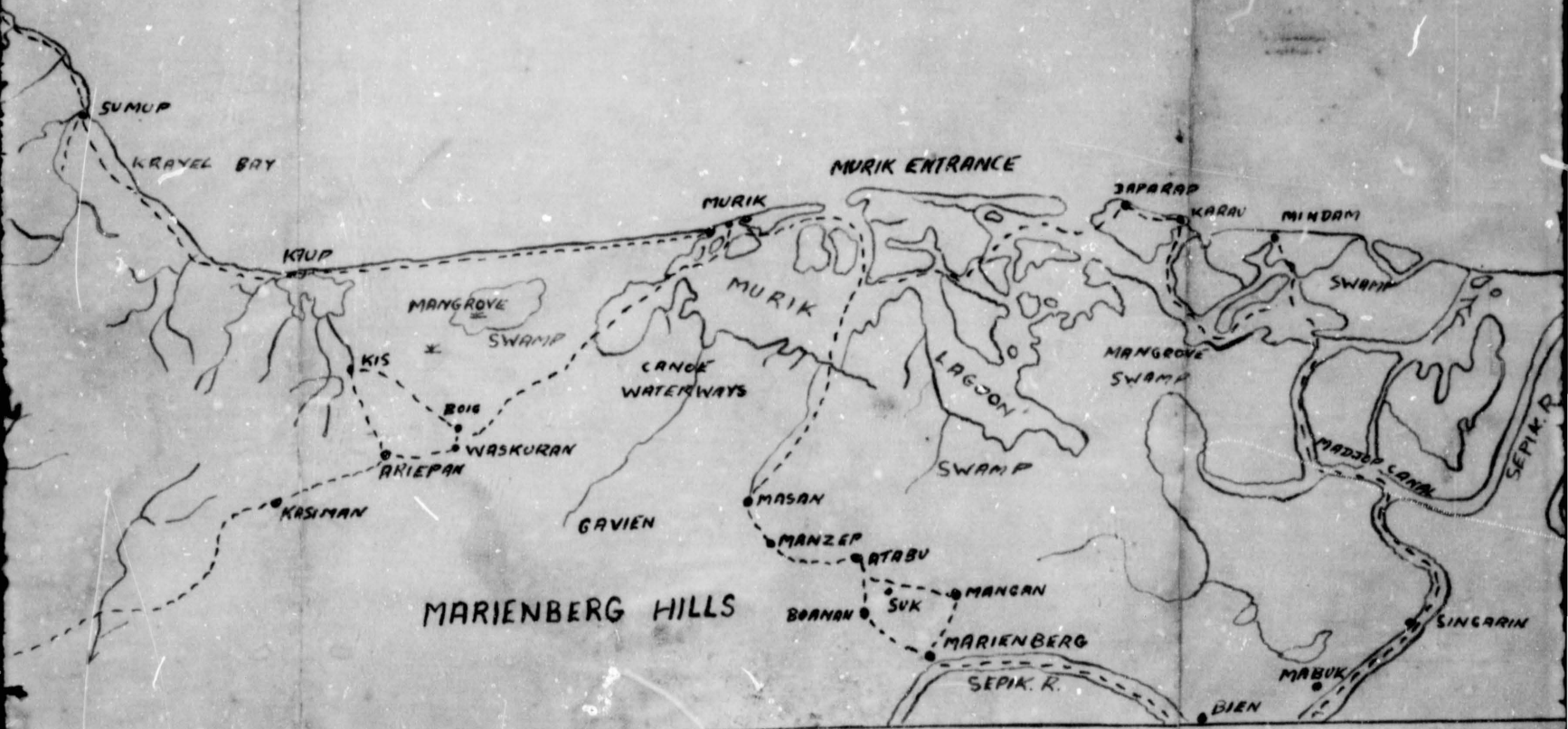


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MURIK AREA



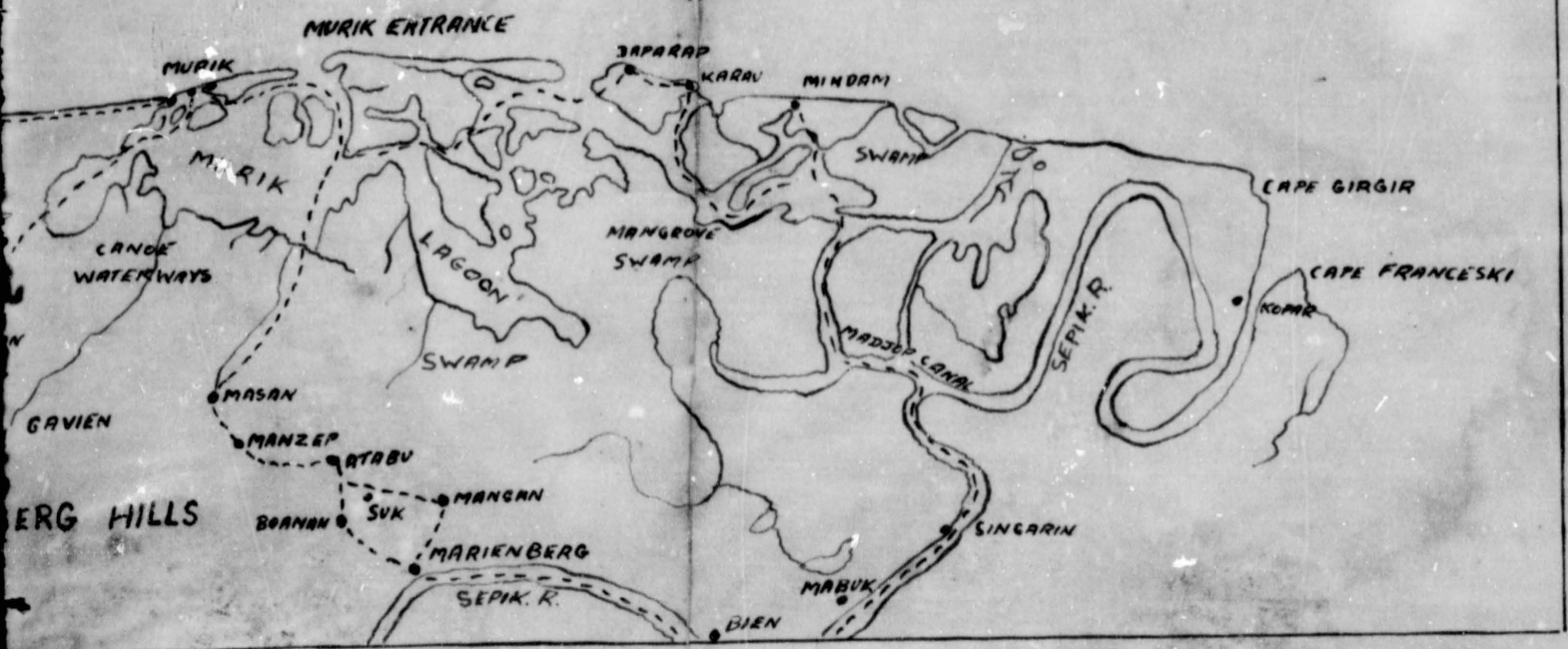
SCALE

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K AREA

To accompany
Patrol Report No 1 of 45/66
Lieut. E. M. Ross
R.O.



SCALE

4 MI



COPY.

DS 30/12/43

P.R. No. WEWAK No. 2/45-46

STATION Angoram S.b-Station

DISTRICT SEPIK

AREA OF PATROL : Lower SEPIK River; from ANGORAM to river mouth thence East along coast of BROKEN WATER BAY as far as WANGAN Village.

OFFICER WX 42 WO.II P.E. FIENBERG P/O

DATE 21/10/45 to 30/10/45 incl.

DURATION 10 DAYS

NO. ACCOMP. PATROL : 7 Members R.P.C.

PATROL ROUTE Via MARIENBERG, NEW BIEN, MABUK, SINGARIN, KOPAR, WATAM, WANGEN, SINGARIN, IMBAUNDO, ANGORAM.

REF. MAPS 2080 Sepik 4 mls = 1 ins.
2081 Bogia do = do

- OBJECTS:
- (a) To contact all natives still remaining throughout the area with a view to their early rehabilitation.
 - (b) Make a survey of food and health positions and evacuate sick to Native Hospital at ANGORAM.
 - (c) Collection and disposal of any Japanese arms, ammunition or equipment.
 - (d) Investigate circumstances of the sacking of SENAE village and pro-Japanese activities.

PATROL DIARY.

- 21 Oct. '45 : Departed ANGORAM. Inspected Japanese concentration area at MARIENBERG. Arrived NEW BIEN.
- 22 Oct. 45 : Departed BIEN for MABUK, departed MABUK arrived SINGARIN.
- 23 Oct. 45 : SINGARIN to KOPAR.
- 24 Oct. 45 : KOPAR to WATAM.
- 25 Oct. 45 : WATAM to WANGAN. Returned to WATAM.
- 26 Oct. 45 : WATAM to SINGARIN through canoe barad.
- 27 Oct. 45 : SINGARIN to NEW BIEN. Investigated SENAE and BUHAIA murders.
- 28 Oct. 45 : Departed NEW BIEN with intention of proceeding up BIEN Creek to OMBA. Arrived KURUK. Further progress impossible. Continued investigations.
- 29 Oct. 45 : KURUK to IMBAUNDO. Nearly twelve hours paddling time.
- 30 Oct. 45 : Departed IMBAUNDO arrived ANGORAM.

PATROL SUMMARY.

A. NATIVES - GENERAL.

The Lower Sepik, from ANGORAM to the mouth, and the immediate areas W. and E. are normally thinly populated, villages mostly small and travel between villages slow.

Though the rapid rehabilitation of these people is desirable, I consider that the patrol was a little premature, as not all the natives had returned to the vicinity of their villages. The condition of these former villages is such that, in some cases, they were instructed NOT to return until such time as they had been thoroughly cleaned and cleared. It is not desirable that women and children, especially children, should be brought in contact with areas left in a filthy condition by the Japanese, who, even at their Hospital and concentration area at MARIENBERG, lived under unbelievable conditions and made no effort to destroy their refuse on departure.

The populations of BIEN, SINGARIN, KURUK and IMBAUNDO have re-occupied their former villages. At BIEN and SINGARIN many were living in old Japanese hutments and these were destroyed, the inhabitants being moved back into their temporary houses in the bush. It is realised that this policy will lengthen the period of rehabilitation, but I consider it better to take six months longer in this work than to run the risk of further dysentery outbreaks.

It is unfortunate that these Lower Sepik villages had recently been visited by a Patrol Officer whose main base was Wewak. In stating that an officer conducting a patrol inside an area controlled by another station tends to cause confusion, it is not meant to cast any aspersions on the ability of the P/O concerned. His visit, of necessity was of very short duration and he had not the opportunity to make very exhaustive enquiries or observations. Therefore, it is regretted that some orders ~~WERE~~ given in all good faith by this officer were countermanded by me; but I consider that not only had I more opportunity to determine existing conditions but also that Angoram Sub-Station being responsible for the future condition of this area should be free to implement its own policy.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

The following observations were made during the patrol. With plenty of time (canoe travel etc.) in which to talk to natives, the writer took some pains to obtain the native point of view, his opinions and general reactions to

- (a) the arrival of, and occupation by, the Japanese
- (b) their defeat and departure
- (c) the return of the former Government.

These observations are, to a degree, merely the opinion, or more correctly, merely reflect the opinion of a relatively inexperienced officer, but they are here recorded in the hope that they may be of some interest, assistance and guidance to those who will have the task of future administration.

(1) JAP-NATIVE RELATIONS.

Relations between the enemy and the native population were in the main friendly. In many instances normal village life was not disrupted until the Allied offensive gained momentum, and then this had the effect of bringing the two people into closer contact and understanding. Whilst the Japanese were obviously victorious, the native co-operated through a sense of fear, a desire to share in the expected spoils and the natural desire for self-preservation. When reverses could no longer be hidden and the Allied Air Forces were making life a hazardous experience, they co-operated as "partners in misfortune". This could scarcely have been possible had the Japanese carried out a policy of ruthless destruction and complete injustice. The enemy commander on the Lower Sepik made offences against native women, by his troops, punishable by death, but unfortunately did not direct this policy to the natives working under his control.

Various natives were recruited as "captains" "gents" or "police" (as in other areas) and the authority with which many were invested was amazing. A native of BIEN was the Nol in this area and investigations into his activities and those of his satellites are proceeding. The Japanese had, at MARIENBERG, two officers known as "DEI CAPTAINS" (?). These appear to have been nothing more or less than professional executioners, who carried out the beheading of natives merely on the order of an accredited native "captain". The BIEN native held "courts" on those who fell foul of his administration, who were suspected of harbouring pro-Allied sentiments or who had been on unfriendly terms with him prior to the advent of the Japs, and dealt out sentences ranging from death and torture to imprisonment with hard labour. As this is only a general survey, no names of natives implicated are here shown, but it is anticipated that if and when eye-witnesses become available and can be induced to talk, the list of crimes attributable to the BIEN-KURUK villages will rank high among the most brutal, savage and sadistic on record.

It is indisputable that in this area, at least, the natives, despite shortages of food and the ever present fear of sudden and violent death, were reasonably happy under Japanese control. They believed implicitly in the Japanese oath of kinship and a future Arcadia, and many yet are not prepared to denounce them as frauds and imposters. Their are two main reasons why their belief remains: (a) Japanese assertions that they will be back and that this is merely a lull in the fighting, and (b) the fact that, other than aerial activity, the natives have seen no evidence of the might of Allied arms. The writer did his best to offset this enemy propaganda by lecturing all available natives on the progress of the war from December 1941 until the Japanese surrender. Repatriated I/L's were used to give eye witness accounts from the native angle, and I consider that a continuance of this policy may eventually bear fruit. Had an armed force of Australian troops been sent up the Sepik to disarm Japanese and bring them back escorted and treated as a defeated Army, it would not now be necessary to attempt to convince the natives. They would have witnessed

the operation with their own eyes. Unfortunately, the Japanese, even after the re-opening of ANGORAM, retained most of their small arms, and on appearances were far from the demoralised and utterly defeated force we would have liked them to appear. This was, of course, Divisional policy, and it is not my place to comment, but I record it as an indication of what the future official will have to contend.

Many natives are now under the erroneous impression that the present force in occupation is American, and that in future the Administration will be American. This is distinct from the common Anglo-American mix-up. The native actually believes that the "English" era is finished and that the Americans now control his destiny. This again is due to Japanese propaganda, it should not have very serious consequences, once former residents return to the Territory. I do not agree with the opinion advanced recently by a District Services Official (who has, admittedly, considerably more experience than I) that our policy of extending medical aid is not appreciated by the native and only accepted as his just due. Surely such a broad statement is not meant to cover all areas? On the contrary, the only manifestations of joy shown at our return were directed towards the Native Hospital and our system of justice. In regard to the popularity of the Hospital, I would direct attention to the Monthly Reports submitted by the D.M.A. Angoram.

To sum up, investigations show that:

- (a) The Japanese did NOT interfere to any great extent in native affairs. They made their favourites, armed them in many cases, and gave them full authority to administer law and mete out punishments as desired.
- (b) Cases where whole villages were deprived of their liberty, were, almost without exception, the work of native agents and were not originally instigated by the enemy, although sanctioned by him.
- (c) The Japanese carried out reprisals for alleged pro-Allied activities merely on the recommendation of native agents and made no effort to check authenticity of information.
- (d) The Lower Sepik and inhabited areas E to RAMU River are likely to be influenced by the Japanese occupation for some time to come.

B. INVESTIGATIONS INTO JAP ATROCITIES AND PRO-JAP ACTIVITIES.

It is not desired to mention names or specific charges in this report, as investigations are still being carried out. Lack of eye-witnesses and the fear of self-implication will make it extremely difficult to lay charges with any degree of confidence in a conviction. It is practically impossible to trace Japanese responsible for outrages. They are only known to natives by their rank and appointment, or in some cases by native-given names. Any information deemed useful has already been passed on to the A.D.O.

C. FOOD.

A scarcity of food exists in all villages visited. The diet is sago only, and even this, in some cases, is in short supply. It is estimated that the enemy on the Lower Sepik cut out an average of five (5) sago palms per day over the whole area. In the vicinity of MARIENBERG the average daily total would be higher. Fish are plentiful and could be obtained were lines and hooks made available in quantity. Most of the native-made nets are now useless and not every village is capable of their manufacture. The villages of WATAM, WANGAN, and MARANGIS are all in need of sustenance, but I consider (contrary to view expressed in PR No.1/45-46) that the lower Sepik villages can carry on on a restricted diet for

some time without very serious consequences. The normal diet of these peoples is sago, and I consider other areas are more seriously in need of rationing.

It is recommended that rations be made available for WATAM area until the end of December 1945 at least. Rationing could be handled from ANGORAM.

Gardens planted by the Japanese are being maintained.

D. HEALTH.

The present general health of the natives is good, mainly because all sick were evacuated to Native Hospital at ANGORAM in the last days of September and early October, and NOT because (as PR No. 1/45-46 suggests) "...their physical welfare was one of the concerns of the Japs whilst their medical supplies lasted." I could find no evidence to support this statement.

The population of each village was lined and examined, and a few further cases in need of treatment despatched to the Hospital.

E. CANOE PASSAGES AND CREEKS - ROADS.

It was the original intention of the patrol to proceed up the BIEN Creek as far as OMB No. 1, but on arrival at KURUK, it was found that further progress would be too slow and too difficult owing to the river being blocked by grass and weed. Rains at the latter end of the patrol have possibly cleared these obstructions.

Good "barads" exist from KOPAR to WATAM; WATAM to SINGARIN and the Sepik to IMBAUNDO. At high water others would be available.

A road follows the coast from WATAM to MARANGIS and a cut track (at present rather overgrown) to WANGAN.

F. MISSION PROPERTY - MARIENBERG.

The condition of the Mission Property has been commented upon in PR No. 1/45-46.

G. UNEXPLODED BOMBS.

Several were located at MARIENBERG, WATAM, BIEN and ANGORAM. Could official advice be furnished as to their ultimate disposal and when this is likely to take place? The writer recently accompanied a party as far up the river as AMBUNTI and practically every village can boast of, or complain of, at least one H.E. Bomb.

H. ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

Information was received from SENAE natives that the village of BOSOGUN is holding a quantity of enemy arms, including rifles, revolvers, ammunition and grenades. SENAE natives told them that all weapons were to be handed in but BOSOGUN allegedly stated that the arms were given them by the Japs and did not belong to the Government. A note was despatched to the Tultul of BOSOGUN ordering him to report to ANGORAM with all arms and equipment within two weeks or severe action would be taken. It is recommended (with a consideration for future Patrol Officers) that very stern measures be taken in this case, if necessary.

Several arms and a quantity of equipment were confiscated during the patrol and were destroyed.

I. POLICE.

The following members of the R.P.C. accompanied the patrol:

Reg. No. 3976	Constable	AMPULA
Reg. No. 4085	"	ANDAL
Reg. No. 3905	"	ARAI
Reg. No. 3790	"	EMGEN
Reg. No. 4123	"	IGIMU
Reg. No. 4175	"	BUNAWA
Reg. No. 1977	"	WANSKIN

All these members carried out their duties satisfactorily.

(Signed) P.E. FIENBERG. WO.II
Patrol Officer.

Patrol Map attached.

ADDENDUM TO P/R WEWAK No.2 of 45/46.

D. HEALTH.

Brief investigation was carried out as to the effect of the dysentery outbreak which swept this and other SEPIK areas last year.

An accurate estimate is impossible with no previous population records available, but it would appear that approximately 10% of the population of the area patrolled died during the epidemic.

(Signed) P.E. FIENBERG.
P/O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIKI NEWAIK Report No. 6 of 45/46

Patrol Conducted by CAPT. G.C. O'DONNELL

Area Patrolled.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From...../...../19.....to...../...../19.....

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

.....

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 £.....

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pul

6 of 45/46

ANGAU HQ
WOM
WEWAK
SEPIK DISTRICT

26 Jul 45

In	
M	F

Patrol report by:- PXL44 Capt G C O'DONNELL ANGAU, ADO WEWAK,
2 members of the RPC and 14 natives.

Maps:-

Time out: 210745K July

Time in : 251425K July - four days (inclusive)

Route : HAWAIN RIVER Bridge 175205 to PAROM 163180 by native pad, then by unused enemy track to HAWAIN RIVER 172162, then by unused enemy track to unnamed creek 161151; up creek to 155155 then by native track to unnamed creek at 141155 then by native track to unnamed creek at 125146 first night's camp, 'NAMBALUI forest houses). Then to creek known to natives as ULAMBO at 120132 then to cross enemy's track believed between KOANUMBO 106175 and ARIN 109089. Track small, but fairly frequently used. Then to cross HAWAIN RIVER at 118114. River 25-30 yards wide running waist deep in deepest part (about half flood) is normally fordable at any time, then through the bush to cross ARIN-HAWAIN track at 106099 then to camp second night at 098098 then to cross unnamed creek at 090099 at point where small used track crosses creek and continues downstream then through bush commencing to climb on easy gradients to native track on track up ridge to connect to enemy track at point 076092 approx. Continued up track for three to four hundred yards then down steep gradient to creek at 075086, creek narrow and rapid. Then up to ridge and up native track not often used passed small native camp unused at approx 055072. Then up ridge to well used enemy track at 048062 (It is difficult to identify this particular portion of the route with the map. The country is steep valley sides traversed by steep lateral gullies all heavily covered with rain forest with few points from which surrounding country might be observed.) Then from point 04862 crossing several small headwaters including some sago patch back to enemy track 4-500 yards further on then through bush to strike same enemy track again perhaps 900 yards further up the ridge, the furthest point reached believed to be 1/2 day from MT TURU returning through bush to camp third night at approx 148155. Then returning back down the valley lower down than yesterday's route crossing a lateral creek at approx 155170 to connect later with yesterday's native track at 062076, continued down track and over ingoing route to ARIN/109199 then through bush to cross ARIM - NUMIKIN track at 139141 at approx 151140 then through bush to HAWAIN RIVER at approx 160156 then by enemy track down HAWAIN eventually through gardens at 193191 to coast.

Track Information :

1. KOANUMBU - ARIN track at point crossed is small forest path, is fairly frequently used by small parties but had not been used the day sighted. Carries no telephone wire.

2. ARIM - HAWAIN RIVER track - broad former track has been well used but not lately to any great extent. Carries telephone wire - No 10 galvanized on white china insulators.

3. Track on ridge running from HAWAIN at 095007 to point of WAINJO - TURU track at 032040. This point is believed to be local concentration point of enemy and local natives and this track, formerly as native track between WAINJO hamlets and NUMIKIN is believed to be an important L of C probably to the sago making groups who may be working in the HAWAIN RIVER sago. At 040862 track is cleared of undergrowth, has a defensive two man foxhole on each side of tracks at junction. A lateral track is similarly defended and further branch tracks joining main track 3-400 yards up the ridge are also covered by foxholes each side of each track. Again where first contacted this track at 076092 approx four foxholes were sighted.

The reasonable assumption is that the enemy has made adequate minor preparation to defend this ridge from HAWAIN to WAINJO (corrected ref 032040).

4. ARIM - NUMIKIM track. Though unused the morning observed it is a large well used track without in definite emphasis on direction. It has a telephone line (No 10 galvanized) on the usual insulators.

5. NUMIKIM - RANIMBOA track is the usual administration track has not lately been used by enemy has telephone line (No 10 galvanized) and a deserted appearance at point crossed.

Enemy Sightings:

1. One of four enemy was killed at 169161, two were armed other three jumped into flooded river. Enemy was in good condition carrying no papers or identifications. Patrol was probably for reconnaissance.

2. Three enemy sighted following our tracks at 055070 approx went to ground on sighting. Were forward scouts for a patrol chasing us.

3. Three enemy sighted at 175170 approx, fled on being fired on. Believed to be stragglers foraging. Though seemed to be well dressed in green clothes.

Natives:

1. One native was sighted at 076092 approx probably from one of the hamlets which formerly lived on the WAINJO track but now living on the creek.

This native coddly stood at the tail of the line and assessed the patrol and wouldn't wait to be questioned.

2. A native sentry and a native woman sighted at 042050 approx on the main track who on sighting my scout refused to listen to him though the language was familiar but yelled out at the top of his voice "sing out for the soldiers (Japs) tell them to come quick the big fight is here". The woman echoed him. A hostile active native sentry.

3. Generally in the vicinity of WAINJO the natives were well organized and hostile, continually native sentries were observing our tracks and yelling out the information. There were groups up the main creek beds and all the morning of the 24th native sentries were active on lateral tracks. On the night of 23/24 instructions were yelled across the valley for all the natives to assemble at once in the morning at the main village on the orders

village on the orders of the No 1 soldiers.

Finally the patrol was not successful in its main object contacting natives for information.

I lacked definite objectives either re information or country and not having had previous experience of the natives used on the patrol picked them by sight-some unfortunately. The number 14 too was too large on a reconnaissance patrol speed and quiet are essential if one is to avoid the necessity of action. Any conception of reconnaissance is similar to that of the enemy a detailed report without anyone knowing you have been there.

ADO Wewak Capt
ADO WEWAK

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F

Ref: 30/1-697

District Office
ANGAU
AITAPE
1 Aug 45

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE

OPERATIONAL PATROL REPORT No 6-45/46 BY CAPT
G.C.O'DONNELL, ADO

A/n Patrol Report attached hereto please.

2. Capt O'Donnell has found that the natives of BOIKEN, KARAWOP and WAINJO areas have definitely thrown in their lot with the enemy.
3. KALAU of BOIKEN is the ringleader.
4. A good job in a very dangerous area.

RECEIVED
Date 4 - AUG 1945
DS

Milligan
District Officer Major

Encl

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Boiken

Boaim HBR

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Kaitampo

10

Parom

Nimiyangu

HAINAN R

Numikim

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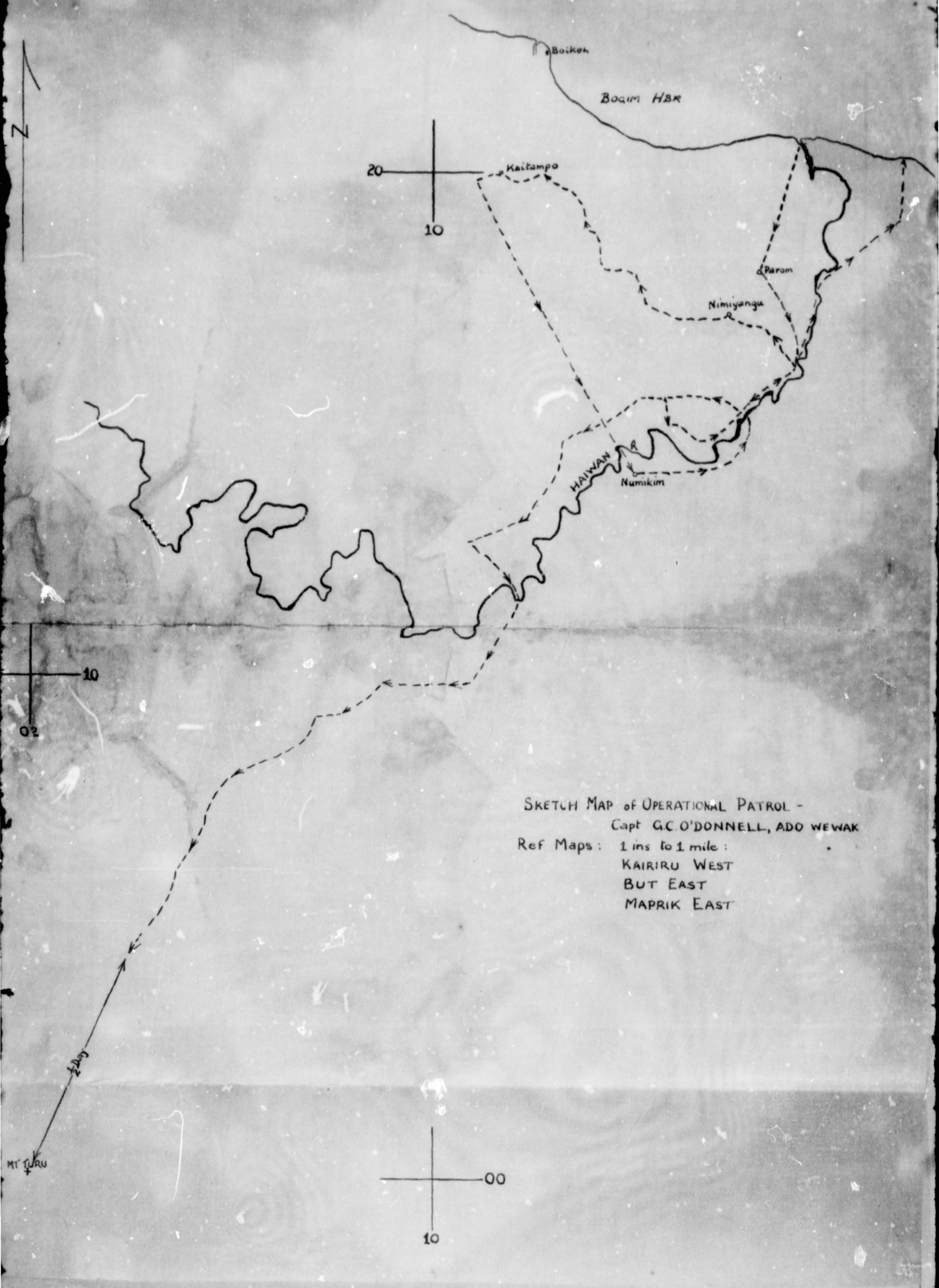
SKETCH MAP of OPERATIONAL PATROL -
 Capt G.C. O'DONNELL, ADO WEWAK
 Ref Maps: 1 ins to 1 mile:
 KAIRIRU WEST
 BUT EAST
 MAPRIK EAST

2 Day

MT TURU

00

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIKI (NEWAKI) Report No. 3 of 46/47
 Patrol Conducted by NA MAC GREGOR
 Area Patrolled KAIKIRU ISLAND & MUSCHUIS
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....
 Duration—From 6/7/1946 to 14/7/1946
 Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....
 Medical /...../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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.F. Trust Fund £.....

30/11/8.

WK. 30/1-4

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

21st August, 1946.



The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESEY.

PATROL REPORT - WEWAK 3 of 46/47.

Copy of Mr. MacGregor's patrol report, covering a patrol of the Kairiru and Muschu Islands is attached hereto.

A Bomb Disposals Squad was sent here from Rabaul to demolish a large number of bombs in this vicinity and as a great number of them were on these islands, together with land and sea mines and torpedoes, the opportunity was taken to send the Squad to the islands in company with Mr. MacGregor. The main object was to assist the Bomb Disposals Squad and, at the same time, make contact as much as possible with the natives, and carry out an interim patrol. Mr. MacGregor has his own launch, which he loaned to the Administration for the purpose and we supplied the necessary fuel and oil.

The natives of these islands were probably the most influenced by the Japanese during the war. This is the only area in the district where some form of native administration was carried out by the enemy and they had civilians attached to the military police for this work. Many of the natives were very pro-Japanese, but it now appears that they have realised their mistake and are willing to settle down without any trouble. It is the intention to send a Patrol Officer to the islands where he will remain for at least 3 weeks and during that time will visit every village and carry out intensive administration, with emphasis on improvement of gardens, houses, roads, etc.

Information has been received that W. R. Carpenter & Co. Ltd. intend to re-open Muschu plantation in the near future. This is the only plantation in the district which has not been totally destroyed during the war, and will allow for some natives to be employed locally.

The natives are the most sophisticated and advanced in the district and strongly desire to better themselves and their way of life. Kairiru was formerly the headquarters of the Roman Catholic mission for this district, and mission influence at Kairiru was very strong. It now appears that the natives do not desire the return of the mission and are, in fact, somewhat hostile to them. However, they strongly desire education and are looking to the Administration to supply their wants. It is understood that the mission do not intend to re-establish their headquarters at Kairiru and have chosen a site at Wirui or Boram plantation, for this purpose, if they can obtain the land from the owners of Boram.

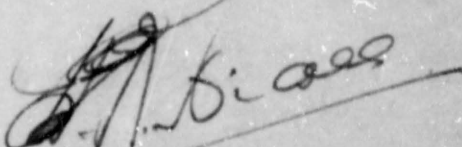
During 1941 and the early years of the war, the "Timbuna Cergo" cult was very strong on these islands. The native Lelau apparently had enormous influence and this influence still exists. His faith in the belief must have been very deep to cause him to commit suicide in order to visit his ancestors to expedite the delivery of the mythical "Cergo." One has to have great faith to go to such extreme lengths, and his action greatly impressed the natives and has caused a lasting effect, especially as his grave is there as a symbol of his deed, and we cannot expect the natives to easily forget him or his teaching.

P/A

Unfortunately, just after his death, the Japanese invasion fleet arrived at Wewak, and on seeing the large number of transports and war ships, the natives at first thought that all their dreams of shiploads of cargo coming from their ancestors had come true. Lalau will always be considered a martyr and unless we educate the natives and do something to allay their sense of frustration, we must anticipate further outbreaks of this or similar cults. Education appears to be our only means of so doing at present. The executions at Kaimiru by the Japanese will more probably have driven the cult underground than abolished it, and the five natives executed could easily come to be also regarded as martyrs if further outbreaks should result.

In this week's issue of the Wewak News, an article by L/Opl. WARI hints that if the natives are educated, they will learn to overcome their superstitious beliefs and I feel sure that this is a general failing amongst the natives.

Though no figures are as yet available to substantiate it, it is considered that the population is steadily decreasing in common with the other islands in Wewak sub-district. This aspect will be carefully checked when the next patrol officer visits the island.



(H. R. NEILL)
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

10th August, 1946.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT OF MUSCHU and KAIRIRU Islands.

Duration of Patrol: 6th July, 1946 to 14th July, 1946.

Map References: Sketch map attached, taken from Military maps; 1 inch to mile series.

Personnel comprising
Patrol party:

W. A. MacGrägor, Patrol Officer
Reg.No.1802 Const. Abilimor
" " 2770 " Yavingu
" " 2600 " Wongamari
" " 3229 " Waiso
" " 3596 " Kabalis
Native Med. Orderly Foraus

AMF. Bomb Disposals

Detail:

Lieut. H. Harper
Spr. P.A. Thomas
Spr. P. Dommillan

Index:

- (1) Patrol Diary.
- (2) Introduction.
- (3) Native Situation.
- (4) Villages.
- (5) Health .
- (6) Housing.
- (7) Native Foods and Agriculture.
- (8) Roads.
- (9) Water Point.
- (10) War Damage.
- (11) Anthropology.
- (12) Anchorages.

- (1) DIARY. 6.7.46.
Left Wewak by launch at 1030 hrs. and arrived at
No.1. Muschu at 1230 hrs.; landed Bomb Disposals Detail and

DIARY (Contd.)

arranged housing and labour for them. Unable to do any other work as Bomb Disposals started to immediately clear the area.

7.7.46.

While two of the Bomb Disposals walked across Muschu Is. via Bam village to dispose of bombs in that area, Lt. Harper remained behind to clear the western end of the Island. Left No.1 Muschu village at 1130 hrs. with Lt. Harper and went to the PUMP Anchorage where Lt. Harper went ashore and contacted the Detail that had come overland. Just as Lt. Harper landed a bomb went off which scattered the anchorage with shrapnel and debris, broke two panes of glass in the launch and put a good lump of shrapnel into the hull. As the place was not safe, I put to sea to await the clearing of the area. Returned to PAUM at 1330 hrs. and picked up Bomb Detail and took them to SAUP village on the far eastern end of the Island. Landed the party and saw them housed, but as some very heavy bombs were to be destroyed, I put to sea to await.

While out, the weather came up squally so I decided to run to Wewak, about 5 miles away, as it was not safe to return to Saup.

8.7.46. Left Wewak 0630 hrs. and arrived at Saup at 0745 hrs. but had to put to sea again as area was not cleaned up. Returned to Saup 1040 hrs. and picked up party and running through the back passage between Muschu and Kairiru Is. arrived at the Kairiru old Mission anchorage at 1300 hrs. and landed Bomb Disposals party. As it was obvious that I could not combine the two jobs of being with Disposals Detail and doing patrol work at the same time, I decided to leave the party to clear up Kairiru Is. while I went back to Muschu and commenced patrol work. Leaving Kairiru anchorage, I arrived at No.1 Muschu village at 1600 hrs.; landed, and informed the Luluai that I intended lining his village in the morning. Later in the afternoon I called all the male adults together and after giving them a talk on things in general I distributed some copies of the Wewak Native Newspaper to the Luluais, who were present, and at the same time explained the War Damage Scheme to them.

9.7.46.

I intended walking to the village of Bam, but owing to heavy rain I could not get ashore at the old Jap. encampment on Muschu plantation, until 1000 hrs., when I found that the village, which is only a couple of miles inland, had come down to the beach, as as it was still raining I lined the natives and checked the census there, in the shelter given by the Jap. sheds. After making out claims for pre-war wages and compensation for loss of life due to war, I returned to No.1 Muschu village and lined it, checked the census, and made out whatever claims there were in respect of pre-war wages so that they could be presented at Wewak.

10.7.46

Left No. 1 Muschu at 0630 hrs. and went to Small Muschu village. Lined the village and made out a census, which had not been done since the war. Left Small Muschu at 0950 hrs. and went

DIARY (Contd.)

to Kairiru Is. anchorage and picked up the Bomb Disposals party which had done the area and took them to the Island of Karasau; as the anchorage there was unsafe I went and lay at Boikin on the mainland until the afternoon when I returned and picked up the Bomb Disposals party, who had completed their work in the island areas. I returned to Wewak at 2000 hrs.

11.7.46.

Left Wewak at 1555 hrs. and went to Kairiru Is. to complete the patrol there. Party now comprised myself, two native police boys, and hospital orderly. Arrived at Kairiru anchorage at 1800 hrs.

12.7.46.

Left Kairiru mission station at 0730 hrs. and walked along the coast to Brownia village, passing through the hamlet of Schiam on the way. I had intended to run down the coast in the launch and anchor at Yuwan village but a strong South East wind stopped me as the anchorage is unsafe when the weather comes from that quarter. On arrival at Brownia village I found that the whole of the village on the eastern end of the island had congregated at Brownia as they were aware that the Yuwyn anchorage was no good. It has evidently been the custom to line these villages in a group on the coast. Arriving at Brownia at 0900 hrs. I lined and took a census of the villages of Brownia, Korogor, Yuwyn, Yabik and Mare, completed census and wages claims by 1300 hrs. and returned to Kairiru anchorage.

13.7.46.

Left Kairiru Mission anchorage at 0755 hrs. and went round the western end of the Island to Victoria bay. Here I found the people of the villages of Gaurau, Romlal, and Jagur awaiting me as the anchorages on their side of the Island was unsafe to land with the sea that was running. As in common with the rest of the villages of Kairiru Island, there had not been any patrols since the war, other than an ANGAU patrol, to contact the natives when the Japs surrendered. I had therefore to make out new census lists of all the villages, Completed census and wages claims, etc. by 1300 hrs. and returned to the Kairiru mission anchorage, went ashore and lined and took a census of the hamlets of Silisiang, Karviak and Schiam, situated in the area round the anchorage.

14.7.46.

After examining the water point on the old mission station, I left Kairiru at 10000 hrs. and returned via the south east coast of the island to Wewak, arriving there at 1300 hrs. and completing the patrol.

(2) INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of the patrol was to accompany a Bomb Disposals Squad, which was being sent round the Islands lying close to Wewak to remove the many bombs or other explosives which remained scattered about, and also to carry out a general Administration patrol of the same area. However, as it

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INTRODUCTION (CONTD.)

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was impossible to do the two jobs at once in the same area I tried, where possible, to leave the Disposals party to work in one place while I did patrol work in another. As soon as the squad had cleared the Islands up, I took them back to Wewak and then returned to finish the patrol. Owing to having to return to Wewak for other work on a fixed date, I was unable to visit, for Administrative work, one of the Muschu Island villages and the Islands of Iwo, Karasau, and Wallis, which will have to be done later. Although a couple of the Muschu Island villages had been visited this was the first Civil Administration patrol to go to Kairiru. As all old village books had been lost, a new census was written up of Kairiru Island. I have given a fuller description than usual of the topographical features of the villages as there are no old records and this knowledge is so necessary for future officers to plan their patrol.

(3) NATIVE SITUATION.

At the present time I consider that the public relations side of patrols are most pertinent so as to promote understanding and trust between the Government and natives. So much has happened since the days of the last Civil Government. Our desertion of them in the early war time, the Jap invasion, and occupation, and then the fighting, and now the peace. All these things have been so much outside their understanding that they still remain a bit stunned and dazed by it all and are most anxious to be informed, or as they put it - "Told The Talk." Also many of the ex-soldiers, police carriers, and returned work boys are restless; the war and the close associations many had with white soldiers has altered their scale of values and they no longer are willing to accept all we say or do as being right with them. As the only person whom they trust or like to ask questions are the Government officials or some white man whom they know well, it is, I consider, very essential at the present time to go out of one's way to explain as much as possible of the present-day set up of things so that they will have some understanding of the many things different from pre-war times, or which have them puzzled. With this idea in mind I held some meetings and gave lectures in all villages visited. These talks were very well received and I was surprised in several instances by the amount of outspoken thanks or acclamation given as I finished them. The natives of Muschu and Kairiru Islands are intelligent people and in consideration of their having been so closely under the Japs and having seen and suffered so much of the war in their areas, it speaks well for the resilience and fortitude of these people that they have come through the show so well. The Patrol was well received everywhere and the natives appear content and well. They have made or are making nearly all new villages of large well-made houses. Owing to the shortness of time in which I had to do things I was unable to

visit only a few of the villages. I consider the lining of the village inhabitants in groups away from their villages, as I had to do, and which was evidently the old custom, is a lazy half-baked way of doing the patrol. It is most unsatisfactory to inspect the people only and not their village, as so much of the patrol job is omitted when the village and its surroundings cannot be inspected, also no real check of the village health can be made when so many aged, infirm and sick cannot travel to a distant muster. As the roads on Kairiru Is. are good, all the villages there can be visited by a patrol in a continuous trip around and across the Island without doubling on the tracks, except between Yuwan and Yabik. Also, it would not take up much more time than the group lining. Except for a very few absentee boys still to be returned from the Rabaul area, and for some employed in Wewak, the whole of the male population of the Islands are at home hence the villages are full of young boys and men. These do not appear anxious to return to work now but will eventually go out again for the sake of seeing the world or living on our food.

Great interest was taken in the copies of the Wewak Native Newspaper. The idea was entirely new and not at first fully comprehended. However, there is no doubt that it will become popular with them and will also create an urge to read and write Pidgin.

(4) VILLAGES.

I am including this section in the report so as to give more topographical details of the Islands for the use of future officers new to the Island. Although the islands of Muschu and Kairiru are only separated by a narrow channel under a mile in width, the geological formation of each is entirely different. Muschu is a coral capped island of a similar formation to the country around the mainland at Wewak. The south west side of the island is hilly and the north, lying close to Kairiru, is composed of low timbered flats and swamps. All the villages except ~~SIBARAU~~ are situated along the southern side and with the exception of Bam, which is about a mile inland, are located on the foreshore. Suap village is situated on the extreme eastern end of the island and is composed of seven houses, with others in the process of being built. Although I landed here with the Bomb Disposals Squad, I did not have a chance to return and check the census or inspect the village. Little Muschu, the next village round on the middle north, is also situated on the beach front in a narrow bay. It has five houses built and signs of preparation for others; its population is 24 men, 15 women, 12 children. The Luluai appears to be getting on well with the rehabilitation of his place. The next village ~~XXXX~~ which is situated on the foreshore near the boundary of Muschu plantation in a large all-weather bay, is divided into two sections about three hundred yards apart and

is under the capable care of Luluai ANIS, who served for many years as a boss boy for Burns, Philp in Rabaul.

A very extensive building programme is being carried out here and this village has by far the greatest number of large well-constructed houses in the district. One section has seventeen large houses completed, or only requiring the floor or walls. The second section nearest to the plantation has fourteen houses, with others being built; some of the houses in both sections are quite elaborate and could be classed as small to medium European bungalows. The erection of these large houses has been made easy by the great amount of building material left behind in the large Japanese prison camp which was located in the plantation area directly after the war, when over eleven thousand Japs were settled there. The native population is 64 men, 51 women, and 68 children. Despite the fact that this village was divided in its loyalty to us during the war, all appear to be quite friendly and settled now. They were pleased to see the patrol and especially keen to know what the trend of current affairs was. While there, I held a meeting at night to try and obtain some insight into the wants and feelings of the population as I considered this village, on the strength of its war record, to be an ideal place to try and probe into the native ~~thought~~ mind, so as to get a clear picture of how he is thinking at the present time.

After explaining the Government plans for the payment of war damage and compensation, education, etc., I tried to obtain some questions from them but without success. However, they wanted to know how they could engage in a business or trade of some sort as a living instead of hiring themselves out as labourers. I was a bit disappointed with the response, when I asked for questions and could only form the opinion that no pertinent problems existed other than those which I had discussed with them regarding trading. It appears as if they are waiting for us to make all the moves and inform them what they are to do. The village of Bam is situated in the centre of the island between the anchorage at Paup and Muschu Plantation. As stated previously, I was unable to visit the village owing to heavy rain and the villagers anticipated me by lining in the old Jap building on Muschu plantation. This village has moved to a new site during the war and has a population of 31 men, 27 women, and 33 children. The best way of visiting this village is to land at the PUMM anchorage and walk inland. The village officials appear both competent and "on the ball" in regard to their jobs and rebuilding their village. The abovenamed were the only villages I visited on Muschu Island. I had intended visiting Sibarau but was prevented from doing so by lack of time. This village is situated on the north west of the island. Further round, and on the north facing Kairiru, there are two old Jap encampments that appear to be used as temporary dwellings or as sites to later form hamlets of the other villages Saup~~and~~ of Sibarau. I did not land

in this area but a good view of the sites could be had from the launch as I ran close inshore. Kairiru is a typical Volcanic island and appears much older than the other islands comprising the Shortland Group. The island, while being mountainous, is of a less rugged nature than the others of the group in that the contours appear much flattened and weathered down. Another noticeable thing is the prevalence of small creeks running down from the mountains to the sea. There is an inland old crater lake up in the mountains but I am unaware whether these water-courses come from it or are the result of the natural rainfalls. This lack of running water on the coast is noticeable on all the other Islands in the chain as far down as Manam, which large island has no creeks that run other than when raining. Wokio Is. in the group has some small streams but not anything like those on Kairiru, nor as frequent. The soil of Kairiru Is. appears very rich and by the amount of lush vegetation along the coast in the old garden areas and the healthy heavy forest on the mountain slopes and in the valleys, it is obvious that the island will grow all tropical crops better than usual and would support a much larger population than at present.

In contrast to Muschu, the villages on Kairiru are situated round the whole of the island. It would appear that in the pre-war days, the natives built their villages on mountain ridges near the beach. Now, however, it would appear that they no longer need the protection that steep country gave them from their enemies, and wish to make their villages in places more accessible to visitors, especially Government patrol officers. Some of the officers have advised the natives to select new sites, where practicable, in order to obviate too much mountain climbing. The recognised group lining of the people of this island would lead one to conclude that the building of the villages of Yabik, Yuwun and now Brownia on the sea front, away from their old mountain homes, has been done to make them more accessible. It will be interesting to note what effect this change of location will have on the health of the natives. While colds and chest complaints are prevalent in the mountains, malaria is sure to be bad along the beach.

The first village I visited on Kairiru was Schiam. It is only a hamlet situated about 3 miles along the Jap M.T. road east of the Kairiru mission. It is a new site and all the houses have been erected since the Japs left. There are six new substantial houses built in a new garden area. The population is 17 men, 10 women, 11 children and they lined with their group of villagers at the house Kiap at the Kairiru anchorage. The people of this hamlet appear contented with things; the Tultul Shuram asked permission to be allowed to use some old timber and iron left behind at an old Jap sawmill which had been destroyed by bombs. This was given him as the sample of the timber I had seen. The flooring they had cut was thin and would soon rot. A further mile down the Jap road to the

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(4) VILLAGES (CONTD.)

East is the new village of Brownia. This was previously called No. 2 Korogou and was situated up in the mountain ranges about half way between the South and the North coast. The village comprises eight houses; others were being built. They were neat and substantially built and the site which is beside a running stream, was clean and healthy looking. The population is 35 men, 31 women, and 34 children and is under the capable care of the Luluai ANIS, a virile intelligent man who has spent many years away working. Attached to Brownia, and about ten minutes by road toward the beach front and Yurum is the small hamlet of Tabil which comprises three large houses. As I did not go any further by land along the beach here except to the beach to get a boat to return to the launch, I cannot give any further description of the road except that, seen from the launch running close inshore, it is a bridle track following the beach which appears flat until the village of Yurum, a couple of miles further on. Between Yurum and Kabic the road appears slightly rugged as the mountains come down steep to the sea. Seen from the launch, Yurum has a new house Kiap and six other houses, old and new, and some in process of being built. Yabik has five large houses visible. The populations of both these villages, as well as that of Maer lined at Brownia, all appear healthy and only two natives were ordered to Wewak hospital for yaws and sores.

The village of hamlet of Maer is situated on a mountain ridge in the bush, directly north, about four miles inland from Yurum. All officials of these villages appeared bright and competent and had no complaints to make. The village of Korogou^{people} also came over the mountains and lined as has been customary at Brownia. This village is situated on the southern side of the island; it has no anchorage and it has evidently been customary for the inhabitants to come over and line on the northern side of the island. As mentioned previously, I was therefore unable to visit the village itself.

However, the people appeared contented and in good health. The Luluai Wiruk is a real personality, venerably bearded, he is the essence of deportment and dignity. A real patriarch, and leader of his people. The population is 76 males, 57 females and 53 children.

The next village on the south coast towards the western end of the island is Jagur. Here it may be noted that this village is wrongly placed on the maps. It is shown in the position of the village Romlal, whereas the latter is in the position of Jagur. These two villages, together with Caurai, the next village west of Romlal and near the extreme of Western end of the island, lined all the inhabitants together at the Victoria Bay anchorage. I could not visit these three villages owing to the lack of anchorages near them and the big sea running

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(4) VILLAGES (CONTD.) 9.

at the time. However, the villagers came over of their own accord to Victoria Bay to see me. The inhabitants of these villages all appeared to be in good health and there were only a few cases of sores and yaws to be sent to Wewak. The population figures are - Jagur 55 men 57 women and 50 children; Romlal 31 males 27 females 29 children; Caurai 15 males 14 females 21 children. The remaining villages of Kairiru are those of Karvik, Silisiang, which are situated on the mountain ridges that run down to the sea on the narrow route that runs across overland from Victoria Bay to the Kairiru anchorages. These villages are hardly more than hamlets and have little population. The majority of the people appeared in good health but there were a lot of cases of neglected sores. The village officials were warned against a recurrence of these. The census figures for the villages are: Karvik - 11 males 5 females 8 children; Silisiang - 25 males 21 females, 13 children.

(5) HEALTH.

The health of the people of Kairiru and Muschu Islands appears to be quite good. A small percentage of natives were ordered into the Wewak native hospital for treatment for yaws and ulcers. As mentioned previously, I was unable to visit some of the villages whose population was lined at various centres, but on the strength of the number of absentees unable to travel because of age or indisposition, I consider that a medical patrol of the island of Kairiru should be made when the staff is available, as without the necessary medical knowledge a patrol officer is often unaware whether a case should be sent to the native hospital for treatment or left in the village as incurable.

(6) HOUSING.

In all the native villages which I was able to visit, the people have been very busy rebuilding their houses. Those being erected are of a good substantial type, rather larger and more elaborate than those of pre-war times. The general style is an oblong building 25 to 35 ft. long by 15 to 18 ft. long. Some have verandah and outhouses attached. There is also a scattering of small bungalow types. While some houses are built entirely of sawn timber and iron, the majority are a mixture of all sorts of building material, both sawn, fabricated, and native.

(7) NATIVE FOODS AND AGRICULTURE.

The Japanese planted extensive native food plots on both Muschu and Kairiru, but nothing remains of them now except a few plots of sweet potatoes and pumpkins (taken over by the natives of Muschu) and the bananas, pawpaws and manioc still remaining in the abandoned gardens, which will also disappear shortly as the

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(7) NATIVE FOODS (CONTD.)

bush chokes them out. I enquired whether any new plants or foods had been introduced by the Japanese, but no information was available. Apparently the Japanese were quite satisfied with the local foods.

The formation of Muschu island is similar to the Wewak area and while it is not barren it has none of the exceedingly rich volcanic soil and lush vegetation of Kairiru island. The soil of the latter island appears to be remarkably rich and all the native gardens which I saw were growing profusely. Now that the island has no pigs, the planting of food plots is easy as no fences are needed. Should the people of the island wish to go in for the planting of money-making crops, they should not have any difficulty in planting any crop selected with the greatest assurance of good and continual returns. If it is anticipated that a Government Experimental farm training centre is to be established in this district, I would suggest that the soil in the valley at Victoria Bay would be well worth looking at.

(8) ROADS

During the Japanese occupation, new roads were built and improved on both Kairiru and Muschu islands. The Japs built a ~~main~~^{main} road along the foreshore of Kairiru island from the mission station for about three miles to near Brownia village. I was informed that they also greatly improved the road across the mountains from Brownia on the south coast to Kororgor on the north coast by terracing the road where it was steep.

(9) WATER POINT - KAIRIRU Is.

I inspected the water point at the old Kairiru mission and found that, although the pipe had been punctured in four places, I could see a small amount of water still running in the pipe as far as about fifty yards from the beach. As the pipe from thereon was buried, it was impossible to estimate the condition of the last fifty yards. This will have to be dug up. The pipe line is about 500 yards long and the water intake is about 150 feet above sea level. The intake is situated in a natural basin of a cascading creek. The pipe is about 3 inches in diameter and I don't think that it would take much work to repair the line so that ships could obtain water there.

(10) WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS.

While some minor claims for war damage were made out, all except claims for pre-war wages, were left for presentation to Wewak at a later date. Until the natives get the idea how to make up their claims the completion is going to be difficult as many claims, such as gardens and houses, overlap. I distributed

(10) WAR DAMAGE (CONTD.)

copies of the Wewak News to each village to help them make up the claims as the Government's scheme was printed in pidgin English in that week's issue. I also gave out small amounts of memo. paper for each individual claim to be made out before the native appeared at the District Office, so as to save time there. As both the islands of Muschu and Kairiru were controlled by the Japs during the whole of the occupation, the native population lost practically all they had, as those possessions which were not stolen or destroyed by the Japs were bombed by the Allied planes; fairly heavy claims can therefore be expected to come from these areas.

(11) ANTHROPOLOGY.

It is interesting to note the hold that the "Cargo" cult had on the islands of Muschu and Kairiru just previous and during the war. The first priest of the cult was a native named LALAU who appears to have had the same version of the cult that was running in the Waipi country of Aitape just previous to the war. LALAU informed the people of his village of all the benefits which could be expected by their observation of the cult. He also told them that he was to die but would return with the "Cargo" and their "Tambunas"; they were to dig an elaborate and very big grave for him, as later, out of this grave, the "Cargo" would come. They were to pay their respects to his grave every day and he appointed a successor to carry on when he had passed on. He then committed suicide by hanging himself. The people of No.1 Muschu village carried out his instructions and made a huge grave for him, and as instructed, visited it twice a day, once in the early morning and then in the late afternoon. The area was strictly tabu after dark. They used to decorate his grave and put presents of food, tobacco, etc. on a table made for the purpose. This cult appears to have spread to the other villages of Muschu and to Kairiru island during the war.

The natives of Iwo from the island of that name, close by, also erected some houses on ground belonging to them on Muschu island so that they too could benefit from the cult. These houses still remain. During the Japanese occupation of Kairiru, the Japs got tired of hearing the natives telling them that their ancestors were also helping them defeat the Allied armies; they collected the ringleaders and decapitated five of them to teach them better manners than associate their lowborn forefathers with the Japanese ancestors. This drastic action appears to have been a certain cure for the cult as there are no signs of it now. The Muschu followers were lucky as the war finished too soon for the Japanese to attend to them also. Although no sign of the cult appears now on Muschu island, it is interesting to note that a young man's house has recently been erected on the grave site area.

(12) ANCHORAGES.

While a lot of small depressions on the coast are safe anchorages in good weather, there are only two all-weather anchorages on the two islands; these are the bay at Muschu plantation and the old Mission anchorage on Kairiru island. Victoria Bay is a good anchorage in most weathers but is open to the north west wind and it also gets a good deal of the south east wind which appears to gather force and sweep down the long valley at the end of the bay. All the other seasonal anchorages have to be abandoned during heavy weather as the coastal margin of shallow and deep water is so narrow.

W. A. MacGregor

(W. A. MacGregor)

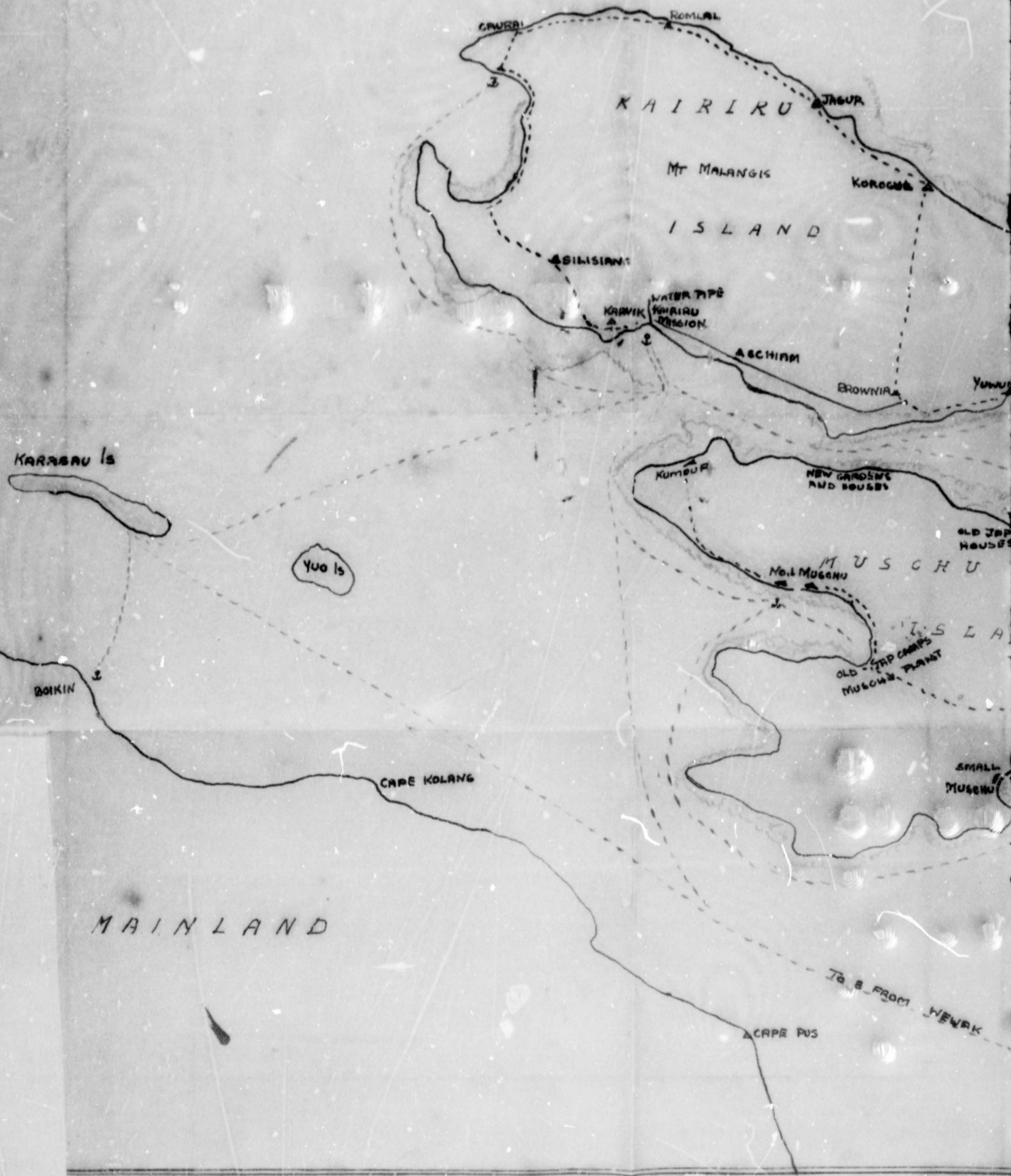
12.8.46

VILLAGE CENSUS OF MUSCHU AND KAIRIKU ISLANDS
JULY, 1946.

Villages	Births		Deaths		I/L		New Nines		Migration		Children		Adults		Total Population	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
SCHIAM	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	27	17	10	23	15
KORONGORU	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	76	27	76	57	172	84
YABIK	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	13	22	18	52	31
KARVLAK	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	11	5	12	7
ROMAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	31	27	35	32
JAGUR	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	30	20	55	51	85	71
BROMNIA	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	24	13	35	31	59	41
MARE and YUFUN	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	16	20	37	28	53	48
GAURAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	15	14	27	23
SILISIANG	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	5	8	25	21	30	29
Saialil MUSCHU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	24	15	28	23
No. 1 MUSCHU	-	-	3 (M)	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	34	34	64	51	98	85
BAM	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	17	31	27	47	34
															631	523

NOTE: The above is an entirely new census - all old records were destroyed.

SKETCH MAP OF AREA COVERED
 MAP DRAWN FROM 1 INCH TO MILE
 AREAS CLEARED OF BOMBS BY
 PATROL BY W.A. MAC GREGOR P.O.
 LEGEND
 ROUTE TAKEN BY PATROL
 AREAS CLEARED OF BOMBS



SKETCH MAP OF AREA COVERED BY PATROL

MAP DRAWN FROM 1 INCH TO MILE MILITARY MAPS

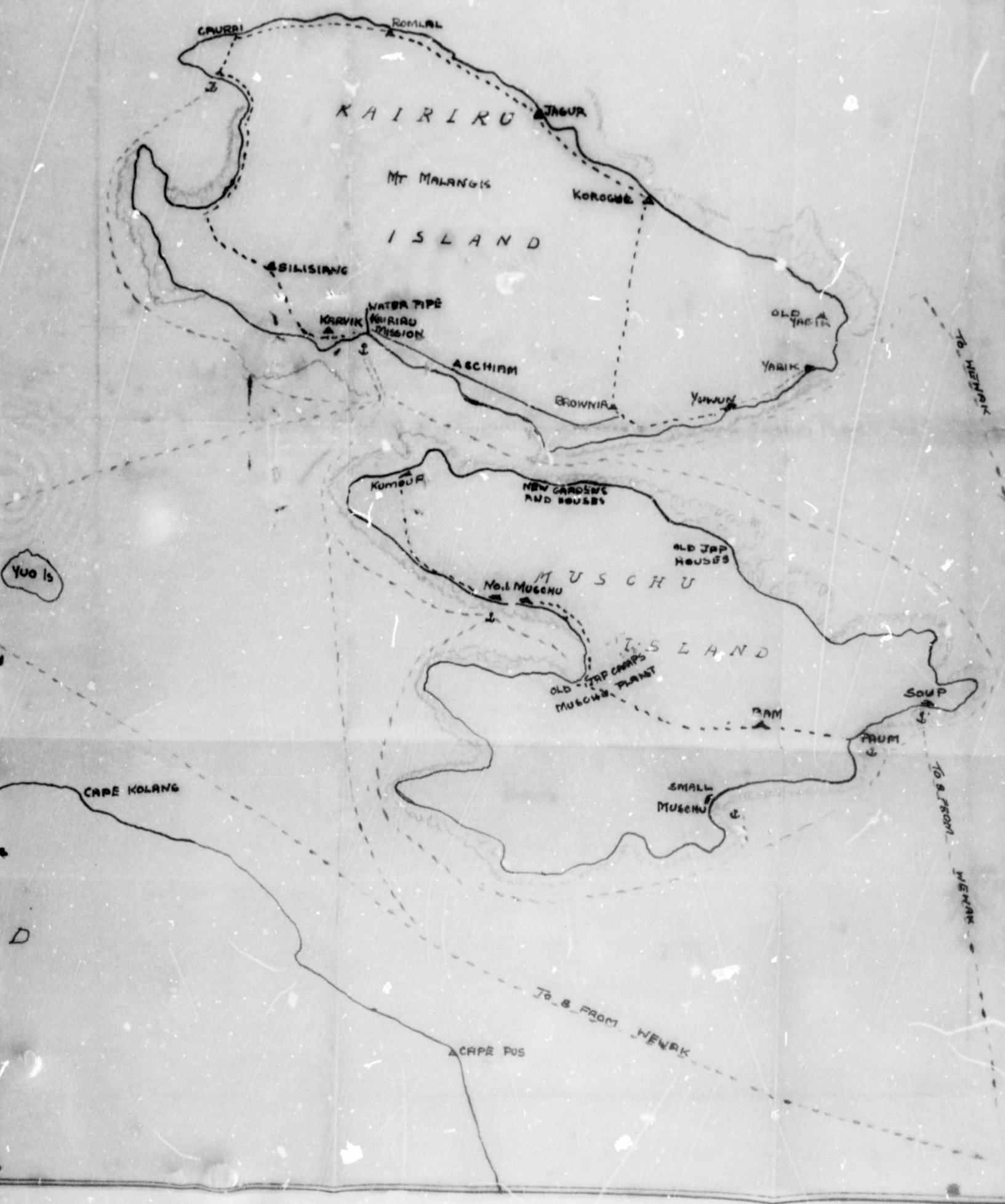
AREAS CLEARED OF BOMBS BY J. NIT

PATROL BY W.A. MACGREGOR P.O. 15-7 45

LEGEND

ROUTE TAKEN BY PATROL

AREAS CLEARED OF BOMBS





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (NEWAK) Report No. 4 of 46/47

Patrol Conducted by R. G. McINTYRE

Area Patrolled.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From...../...../19.....to...../...../19.....

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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 £.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

DS 357/113
WK.

Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

3rd September, 1946.

The District Officer,
Selik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT No. 4 - 1946/47.

Patrol Members: R. G. McIntyre, P.O.
Native Police 2
Nat. Med. Offr. 1

Object of Patrol: Census
War Damage

DIARY: 26.8.46 to 2.9.46 - 8 days.

- 26th Aug. Departed Wewak 2 p.m. for Sauri in truck. Carriers on board. From break in road proceeded on foot to Sauri. Proceeded further to Haumbereri. Arrived late evening.
- 27th Aug. Census and War Damage Haumbereri and proceeded RINDOGIM, then Momoikum. Census and War Damage both.
- 28th Aug. Proceeded Paparam, fording Siling and Plagam rivers. Census and War Damage.
- 29th Aug. Proceeded Tangoli and lined. Winigikum, hearing I was not proceeding Sassau, reported in for War Damage. Lined then and proceeded to Uligambi.
- 30th Aug. Census and War Damage Uligambi and moved to Porambi. Lined and proceeded Kasaun, then Japaraga.
- 31st Aug. Lined Japaraga and proceed Paliana. Proceeded to Passam and sent word to Kwambagoila of following day's visit. Sent out working party to straighten Passam-Koigin Road.
- 1st. Sept. Proceed Kwambagoila then to Tangalipma. Censes taken of both and returned to Passam.
- 2nd Sept. Lined Passam for census and War Damage. Proceeded Wewak via Koigin.

1. Census Statistics
2. Roads, Bridges, and Rest Houses
3. Village Officials
4. Agriculture
5. Village Hygiene



1. CENSUS STATISTICS:

Pre-war village books are non-existent throughout the area:

Absentees from villages, except those working in Wewak are all pre-war indentured labourers that have not yet returned. It can be expected that with the arrival of the next shipment of repatriates that absentees will be negligible.

As the census figures show, there is every indication of an increase in the population within the next twelve months. There is no reason why marital status should not be enjoyed by all and reproduction and contentment assured for the future.

Estimated deaths over births during the occupation - 15%.

2. ROADS, BRIDGES, AND RESTHOUSES:

Roads are as good as the country will allow. In most cases roads are of cut timber as the ground is sodden with moisture. Moderate rains have fallen over the past few weeks and have not helped the situation. Rivers are crossed by fording.

Rest houses have been erected in every village. Requests were made for the fastening together of too widely spaced limbon flooring, so as to allow for the placing of a bed and chair without the legs falling through the floor.

3. VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Village officials are in many cases old and wish to resign. Such persons were told that they should wait till a later patrol could satisfactorily deal with the matter. In the meantime they should satisfy themselves as to the successful candidate and what they wish done. Appointments to the position of Laluai do not necessarily follow the line of heredity.

The new idea of boss boys was discouraged. This, I think comes from the fact that many are old and wish to push their extra responsibilities on to younger shoulders.

4. AGRICULTURE:

A good healthy varied diet, and plentiful. No question of insufficient food or lack of variety except in meat. Figs are procurable.

There did not appear to be any corn, although in this area corn could be used to further vary the diet of these people. It is an item enjoyed by the natives and a sugar-bag full distributed among these people could feed the entire population for a week.

5. VILLAGE HYGIENE:

Village hygiene throughout the area is good. Strict attention was given this item from the very beginning of the patrol. Housing, sanitation, and the disposal of all refuse are well attended to. Some villages are using old bomb craters as rubbish dumps. Where this has been done, instructions were left regarding the burning of refuse and care in filling-in of craters. As it is now the dry season, flies are persistently making their presence felt.

The so-called "Sickness that the Japanese brought" - a mixture of meningitis and dysentery - which swept this area as well as the Sepik River district, took a very large toll and has left a marked impression on the minds of these people. Such being the case, most villages willingly listen to all talks regarding the fly and its relation to dysentery, and in the care that must be exercised in maintaining village cleanliness.

over place

Extract on 17.4.11
16.2.11
E.L.M.

VILLAGE HYGIENE (CONTD.)

The area has a large percentage of framboesia cases. Approximately seventy cases out of a population of 1800 were located and sent to Wewak for medical treatment. In one instance only was an attempt made to hide a case of yaws. It was most prevalent in children, especially around the mouth. Many of the infected natives were unable to walk any great distance.

(R. G. McINTYRE)
Patrol Officer.

CENSUS FIGURES.

Village	I/Labourers	Children		Adults		Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Haumberari	1*	14	8	14	11	47
Nomoikum	2* 1	22	20	50	24	117
Rinbogim	5* 1	20	24	46	30	121
Paparem	1	41	36	81	66	225
Tangoli	1*	21	25	31	31	108
Winigiekum	3* 1	17	9	23	19	69
Uligambi	1*	25	26	45	37	133
Porewi	1 1*	20	22	58	46	147
Kasaun	1	5	5	20	18	49
Japarega	1*	44	43	72	65	224
Pallema	1	32	19	37	34	123
Kwambagoila		25	22	41	33	121
Tangalipma		9	9	34	22	74
Pessam	2	67	45	136	39	339
	9	362	313	688	525	1,897

* Pre-war Indentured Labourers not counted in final census figures.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/11/38

30/11/38

WK. 30/1-8.



Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

11th November, 1947.

Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
FORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT : WEWAK NO. 1, 1947/48.

Above patrol report is forwarded please.

WAR DAMAGE:

As indicated in the report, natives of MUSCHU Island suffered as severely as anyone, particularly in the way of houses, coconuts, sago, and native building material. Much of this destruction was very much in evidence when the Assistant District Officer passed through several MUSCHU villages during late August. Undergrowth was taking complete control and this factor influenced the decision to immediately finalise War Damage of these natives.

The state of affairs on MUSCHU made Mr. Zweck's task a difficult one, and he carried it out very well.

VILLAGES AND HOUSES:

The position appears to be generally satisfactory. The patrol and the payment of War Damage should be an incentive to those lagging in the work of rehabilitating themselves in the way of housing.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SUPPLIES:

Advice would be appreciated as to the possibilities of procuring seed yams for distribution to the natives of the island.

Despite the wholesale destruction of staple diet foods, it is gratifying to find that these people have developed the crops that were available to the extent that they have. During August several extensive new gardens, which included quite fair areas of taro and varied crops, were seen, and it is thought that a little interchange of seed and suckers between the villages should go a long way towards a vast improvement in the food position.

ARTS AND CRAFTS:

Comments of Mr. Zweck in this regard are disturbing. The adverse trends will be kept well before the notice of the natives directing affairs at MUSCHU.

The position is indicative of one aspect where

C.R.T.S. activities could play a big part in rehabilitation in the District.

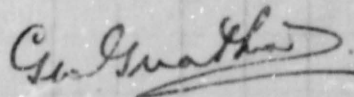
TRADING:

The demand for "Brus" throughout the District is keen and increasing. Your assistance in bringing before the Director of Agriculture a request for tobacco seed for distribution would be appreciated.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

It is considered that Mr. Zweck is competent to make the recommendations, and the natives recommended are at present carrying out the duties in their villages with the approval of their respective communities. Approval is being granted to these recommendations.

A good report, ^{of a patrol} well conducted, and presented in a manner which displays keen observation and an appreciation of a Patrol Officer's responsibilities.



(GEO. GREATHEAD)
Acting District Officer.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (WENAK) Report No. 1 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by A.S. ZWECIK

Area Patrolled MUSCHU ISLAND

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From...../...../19... to...../...../19.....

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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 £.....

Popul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Off'
WEWAK.

4th November, 1947.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report Wewak No. 1 - 1947/48.

Area Patrolled : MUSCHU ISLAND.

Objects of Patrol : (1) To re-investigate War Damage Claims of natives of Muschu Island.

(ii) To forward completed claims to Wewak for approval of District Officer and for typing. On claims being returned to Muschu Is. to pay same.

(iii) Settlement of disputes and routine administration.

Duration of Patrol : 9th Sept - 13 Sept., 1947.
28th Sept - 17 Oct., 1947.

Personnel of Patrol : A. J. Zweck, Patrol Officer.

Reg. No. 1896 L/Cpl KULAIR
" " 3591 Const KARIS
" " 2198 L/Cpl SIMUF
" " 3411 Const CELABOYAN
" " 2259 " KUNDIKNAE
" " 5183B " YAMAUKWUN

Summary of Report : Page 1 : Area, objects, duration and Personnel of Patrol.

" 1 : Summary of Report.

" 2 : Diary of Patrol.

" 4 : War Damage.

" 5 : Villages and housing.

" 5 : Agriculture and food supplies.

" 6 : Health.

" 6 : Roads and bridges.

" 6 : Rest Houses.

" 6 : General Activities
(A) Arts and Crafts.

" 7 : (b) Trading Activities.

" 7 : Village Officials.

" 8 : Police

DIARY OF PATROL.

- 9.9.47. Left Wewak at 0625 hrs by canoe. Arrived SUP, MUSCHU Is. at 1015 hrs. Proceeded to FAILAU by canoe, arriving 1215 hrs. Visit of patrol unexpected, but hurried preparations made. Commenced recording War Damage Claims.
- 10.9.47. Completed recording and checking of War Damage Claims. No Luluai previously appointed for village, so SABOK appointed provisionally. Visited by officials from SIPAPARU, BAM, and No. 1 MUSCHU who were informed of movements of patrol. Moved onto SIPAPARU by canoe and commenced recording and checking of War Damage Claims.
- 11.9.47. Completed recording and checking of War Damage Claims. Moved to No. 1 MUSCHU by road (about 40 minutes). Commenced recording and checking of War Damage Claims. Visited by officials from SMALL MUSCHU and SUP who were informed of movements of patrol.
- 12.9.47. Completed recording and checking of War Damage claims for No. 1 MUSCHU. Instructions received from A.D.O. Wewak stating that I was to return to Wewak for other duties and would be coming back to Muschu in approximately two weeks. All villages informed of change of plans.
- 13.9.47. Left No. 1 MUSCHU for Cape PUS by canoe, thence to Wewak by Jeep.
- 28.9.47. Self and police embarked on A.S.1812 for early move to SUP on Monday morning.
- 29.9.47. Arrived SUP 0700 hrs. Commenced recording War Damage Claims. Police on checking of palms.
- 30.9.47. Completed recording all claims. Police on checking. Large claims for coconuts, saog etc. Sent to Wewak for additional police to assist in this work.
- 1.10.47. Went with Tultul TARAPIN to check his sago palms. Counted over 300 although his claim for 250 only. Inquiries elicited that he had made no attempt to count any of his palms, but had made a rough guess. Further inquiries revealed that this was the case in nearly all of the claims lodged. Decided to move onto BAM and during absence there and at SMALL MUSCHU, natives of SUP to make a thorough count of all palms destroyed.
- 2.10.47. Lined all natives in village and told them of my decision. All ordered to make a thorough count of destroyed palms, and advised of time of expected return of patrol. Left SUP at 1215 hrs by road for BAM arriving there at 1320 hrs. Commenced recording War Damage Claims - Police on checking.
- 3.10.47. Recording War Damage Claims. Police on checking. Two police arrived from Wewak at about 1400 hrs.
- 4.10.47. Police and self on checking claims for palms. Completed recording and checking for BAM.
- 5.10.47. SUNDAY.
- 6.10.47. Moved onto SMALL MUSCHU by road - 1 hour. Commenced recording claims - police on checking.
- 7.10.47. Completed recording and checking of claims. No village officials at SMALL MUSCHU, but it is controlled by ANIS, Luluai of No. 1 MUSCHU. On his recommendation and with concurrence of villagers, SALI was appointed acting Tultul. Completed claims despatched to Wewak by canoe from AITAPE which had called at SMALL MUSCHU en route to WEWAK. Onto SUP by canoe. Commenced re-checking claims for palms.

- 8.10.47. Police and self on checking of claims for palms. At request of Village Officials, all natives not engaged on checking of palms, were put to work on cleaning the village.
Mail and stores arrived from WEWAK.
- 9.10.47. Police and self on checking of claims. Natives on cleaning of village. Completed recording and checking of War Damage claims for SUP.
- 10.10.47. Two police sent back to WEWAK with completed claims for approval of District Officer and typing. Moved to FAILAU by canoe. Paid claims under £100 and recorded claims of two natives who were absent during previous visit of patrol. Moved to SIPAPARU by canoe arriving there at approximately 1700 hrs.
- 11.10.47. Paid claims for SIPAPARU for amounts under £100. Lined village and called for volunteer to go to WEWAK and be trained as Medical Tultul. KALUANG volunteered and as he seemed a suitable type, was given a note to the Medical Officer, Wewak and told to report to the Native Hospital.
In afternoon moved to No. 1 MUSCHU by road. Claims for BAM and SMALL MUSCHU, approved and typed, arrived from Wewak. Arrangements made for canoe from SUP to go to WEWAK and pick up remainder of claims.
- 12.10.47. SUNDAY .
- 13.10.47. Paid claims of No. 1 MUSCHU for amounts of less than £100. Also paid six claims from SIPAPARU and one from FAILAU. Claims of two absentees at time of previous visit recorded and checked.
- 14.10.47. Claims of SMALL MUSCHU and BAM for amounts of less than £100 paid at No. 1 MUSCHU.=
- 15.10.47. Moved onto SUP by road - approximately 2 hours. Paid claims of SUP for amounts of less than £100, also two further claims from FAILAU.
- 16.10.47. Paid some natives from No. 1 MUSCHU and SMALL MUSCHU for work done some time previously on Muschu Island for a War Graves Unit.
Interrogated Village officials of No. 1 MUSCHU, SMALL MUSCHU, BAM and SUP re Japanese rifles alleged to have been ~~to~~ sent to Island from BOIK N. 1 broken rifle produced by ANIS, Luluai of No. 1 MUSCHU, and an assurance received from all that there were no more rifles or ammunition in their villages. Left by canoe for Wewak at 1400 hrs. Just outside reef when mast broke and had to return. No other canoe available, so had to postpone return until new mast fitted.
- 17.10.47. Left SUP by canoe at 1200 hrs. Arrived Wewak 1630 hrs .

War Damage.

Damage caused to Muschu Island during and after the Japanese occupation was considerable. There were Japanese on the island during the whole period of the occupation and they destroyed a large number of coconut, sago and areca nut palms. Consequently the claims are fairly high, quite a few being in excess of one hundred pounds, the largest being for over three hundred pounds.

All mature sago palms, with very few exceptions, have been destroyed either by the Japanese or by Allied bombing. The few still standing are pitted with shrapnel and machine gun bullets, and I was told by the natives that the food content of these trees is so low that they are not worth cutting. There are plenty of young palms, but it will be four to five years before they will have reached the food bearing stage.

Large numbers of coconut palms were either cut by the Japanese or destroyed by Allied bombing. However, SUP, FAILAU and SIPAPARU are still fairly well off for coconut palms. No. 1 MUSCHU, SMALL MUSCHU and BAM are practically without. Efforts have been made to replace the loss in coconut palms by replanting, but it will be some years before the young palms will produce nuts.

Areca nut palms were cut extensively by the Japanese and used for building purposes. New palms have been planted but they are not yet bearing and the present supply of areca nut on the Island is very small.

All the native gardens were taken over by the Japanese. The yam crops were a total loss, and apparently no seed yams were saved for replanting. The Japanese later introduced sweet potatoes ("Kau Kau") to replace the yams, and considerable areas were planted. The subject of native gardens will be dealt with in more detail under the heading of "Agriculture."

Building materials, mainly black palms ("Limbo") for flooring and the leaves of sago palms for roofing are at the moment very scarce. Many of the new houses have flooring taken from old Japanese camps. However, in spite of the shortage of materials on the island, the housing position in all villages is reasonably good.

After the surrender of the Japanese, the natives from the island were taken to a camp on the HAWAIN River on the mainland, and the island was used as a Japanese internment camp. It was during this period that considerable damage was done to palms, particularly sago and black palms. The Japanese built their own camps with native materials. They also planted gardens. One of the main camps was in the BAM area and here large numbers of sago palms were cut in order to prepare an area for planting with sweet potatoes. A large number of black palms were also cut for the building of houses for the internees.

Deaths caused directly by Allied bombing or the Japanese were very few considering the time spent on the island by the Japanese. Only one was actually shot by the Japanese, and seven more were killed as a result of Allied air strikes. Deaths from illnesses, mainly caused by malnutrition, were evidently fairly high.

In all 246 Claims for Compensation for Property other than Land and 8 Claims for Compensation for Death were recorded on the island. The total value of these claims is approximately £19,500.

Villages and Housing.

Practically every house on the island was destroyed either by the Japanese or by Allied bombing. All villages have now been rebuilt either on the old sites, or very close to them. With the exception of BAM, all are built on the beach, and are good sites. Why BAM has built inland (they were inland pre-war) I was unable to ascertain. They would be much better off on the coast, where the mosquitoes are not very plentiful. Inland they abound both day and night.

The villages are for the most part well laid out, and the houses well built. There are still a few natives living in makeshift houses, mainly due, I think, to the indolence of the natives themselves. Building is still being carried out in most villages, and all natives who are still living in makeshift houses, were urged to make every effort to build a new house as soon as possible.

For the most part the villages are kept reasonably clean. SUP was the exception. This village has been well laid out, has fences of bush timber lining the roads, and the roads in the village had been covered with sand from the beach. The place had been neglected and the fence allowed to fall down. At the request of the Luluai and Tultul, who stated that they could get no co-operation from the villagers, all natives were put on cutting grass and repairing the fence for two days. When I left the island, the village was in good condition and instructions were given that it was to remain the same at all times.

Agriculture and Food Supplies.

The destruction of sago palms and the loss of seed yams has necessitated a complete change in the agricultural set-up and consequently the diet of the natives. Pre-war the staple item of diet was sago with yams and taro as secondary items. Now the sago has been completely destroyed and there will be none available on the island for some years yet. The yam crops were wiped out and considerable difficulty is being experienced in obtaining seed yams. The most successful at the moment in obtaining yams is the village of FAILAU due mainly to the efforts of an ex indentured labourer, WAIK, who spent the war years in New Ireland, and when he was repatriated he brought some seed yams back with him. His yam garden is very small yet, but he is making a determined effort to increase it. The introduction of seed yams to the island would be welcomed by the natives.

Taro is again being grown, but here again there was difficulty in getting taro to plant at first. Some was obtained from KAIRIRU Island and at present, although probably not yet back to the state it was pre-war, there are ample supplies of taro on the island.

Sweet potatoes, which were introduced from the mainland by the Japanese have practically replaced yams and sago as the staple item of diet. There is no shortage of this crop, but I gained the impression that it is not as popular as the sago and yams.

In addition there are plenty of bananas, paw paws and pineapples on the island.

In conclusion, although the destruction of the sago palms and the loss of the yams has necessitated a complete change of diet for the natives, there is at present no shortage of foodstuffs, and the health of the natives does not seem to have been impaired by this change.

Health.

The health of the natives appears to be good. Very few sores were observed and those only of a very minor nature. The number of young babies present in all villages is another indication of good health.

Roads and Bridges.

Roads are not used a great deal on the island - most of the travelling being done by canoe. There is a road which is jeepable between Muschu Plantation and SUP village via BAM. With very little work on the road and a little attention to the four bridges, this road could be made a good dry weather road for Jeeps.

At the time of my visit little attention had been paid to the roads for some time. The track between FAILAU and SUP was possibly the worst, but it has since been cleaned, and as it is used very little, the maintenance of it was not stressed. The road between SIPAPARU and No. 1 MUSCHU was in good order although not suitable for motor transport. From BAM to SMALL MUSCHU also the road is good, although suitable for motor transport only for a portion of the way.

Rest Houses.

With the exception of the rest house at BAM, the others are well constituted and well kept. BAM rest house is very small and the floor is broken in several parts. A start on a new rest house was made about four months ago, but very little had been done, the reason given being the shortage of materials. However, before I left the island, work had started again on the house, and the Luluai assured me that this time it would be continued until the house was finished.

General Activities.

(a) Arts and crafts. From inquiries made amongst the villagers, it is evident that many of the old arts and crafts are becoming almost unknown. Canoes are very plentiful on the island and are an essential to the life of the natives. The number of men who are able to make canoes is limited to two or three old men in each village, and in FAILAU, admittedly only a very small community there is not one man with a knowledge of canoe building.

Pre-war the women used to make fishing nets. Most of these were lost during the Japanese occupation and were not replaced. There are very few about at the present time. As in the case of canoe builders, there are now only a few old women in each village with a knowledge of this work.

Another lost art appears to be making of large drums known as 'Garamuts.' These play an important part in the ceremonial life of the natives as well as being the principal means of communication between villages. I was informed by the Luluai of SUP that there is not a man in his village able to make a 'Garamut.'

All village officials were told of the importance of retaining men and women with a knowledge of these things in their villages, and were urged to train young men and women under the tutelage of the older people, so that when they died, their knowledge would die with them. Although all admitted the importance of this, they did not appear very enthusiastic and I fear that before too long, many of these arts and crafts which are essential to the community, will become lost to them.

(b) Trading activities. Before the war the natives of Muschu engaged in trading activities with MURIK, WOKEO Island and AITAPE. They would make trips to MURIK, and in exchange for native tobacco ('brus') they would buy Murik baskets and mats. These would then be taken to Aitape and there exchanged for beads and arrows, for which the Aitape Sub-District is noted. Although trips are still made to Wokeo and Murik, they are not as frequent as before, and the trade with Aitape seems to have been discontinued. Native tobacco, of which it seems there was a good supply on Muschu before the war, is not as plentiful as it was then. This appears to be one of the factors which have helped to put an end to the trading.

It is possible that, with the introduction of large sums of money to the various native communities through the payment of War Damage, the trading may be resumed on a cash payment basis. Although this would possibly not be as satisfactory as the old barter, I consider that it would be preferable to a complete cessation of these activities.

Village Officials.

Most of the village officials are post war appointments, the original ones having died during the war. A list of all village officials appears below with comments on each individual.

FAILAU.	Luluai.	SABOK.	There was no Luluai of this village, and on the request of the people, SABOK was made acting Luluai, and it is recommended that the appointment be confirmed. He appears to be capable and one of the leading men of the village. The population does not warrant the appointment of a tultul.
	M. T. T.	PUN	A post war trainee and is carrying out his duties satisfactorily.
ZIPAPARU	Luluai	ALANG	The only official in his village and pre-war M. T. T. Satisfactory.
	M. T. T.	KALUANG	There was no M. T. T. in the village. KALUANG volunteered to go to WEWAK for training as such, and as he is a young man and suitable, he was sent in. He is now being trained at the Native Hospital.
No. 1 MUSCHU	Luluai	ANIS	A post war appointee and I consider him the outstanding man on the island. Is doing a good job in his village.
	Tultul	KWOHI	Satisfactory
	M. T. T.	SAPA	Appears to be doing his work satisfactorily.
SMALL MUSCHU	Tultul	SALI	There were no officials in this village which is controlled by ANIS. On his recommendation and with the concurrence of the people, SALI was made acting Tultul to help ANIS. It is recommended that his appointment be confirmed.

Village Officials (contd)

BAM	Luluai	SUAKAU	Satisfactory.
	Tultul.	KAUSI	do.
	M.T.T.	KAPOLI	A pre-war M.T.T. and not very suitable for the position on account of his age. A new man has been selected for the position and intends to come to Wewak for training very soon.
SUP	Luluai	SABE	Means well but has little if any influence or control over the natives of his village.
	Tultul	TARAPAN	Same remarks apply to him as to SABE.
	M.T.T.	MUMARAI	Seems capable. However, still lives in the bush away from the village, which is not very satisfactory. He was urged to move into his village as soon as possible.

Police.

Reg. No. 1896.	L/Cpl LULAIR	Was with patrol from 9 - 13 Sept. A good and willing worker but not outstanding.
Reg. No. 3591.	Const EARIS	Also with patrol from 9 - 13 Sept. A good worker.
Reg. No. 2198.	L/Cpl SIMUN	An excellent type of N.C.O. Did good work. With patrol from 28 Sept - 17 Oct.
Reg. No. 2259.	Const KUNDIKNAE.	Fair only. With Patrol from 28 Sept - 10 Oct.
Reg. No. 3411.	Const. CELABOYAN	A good worker. With patrol from 3 - 17 Oct.
Reg. No. 5183B	Const. YAMAUKWUN.	Fair only.

A Zweck
Patrol Officer,
 (A. Zweck)

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIKI (NEWAIK) Report No. 20/47/48
Patrol Conducted by O.S. MATHIESON
Area Patrolled NALIS, KARASAU & YUO ISLANDS
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From...../...../19.....to...../...../19.....

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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 £.....

38711/41

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

WK. 30/1-11

23 DEC 1947

Scopik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

23rd December, 1947.

Director of District Services
and Natives Affairs,
FORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT : WEWAK NO. 2. of 1947/48

Above Patrol Report is forwarded please.

The Patrol was of a routine nature to nearby islands essentially for the purpose of completing War Damage investigations and payments.

The position at WALIS and TARAWAI is generally satisfactory.

The application for a Trading Allotment Licence on behalf of Messrs Richardson and Paterson is at present under consideration.

Damage caused at KARASAU did not interfere to any great extent with native food supplies, but deaths were heavy.

YUO islanders suffered heavy losses both on the island and to property on the mainland. Claims in respect to losses on the mainland are at present being prepared for presentation for approval on a ^{commercial} basis.

Since the completion of the patrol under review Mr. Mathieson has paid another visit to KARASAU and YUO and it is gratifying to report that these islanders are now pushing ahead with a housing plan.

The KARASAU islanders appear to be a very tired crowd - too tired to help themselves. It is proposed to favour them with regular short patrols in an effort to awaken in them an interest in life.

A well conducted Patrol, presented in a concise informative report.

G. Greathead

(GEO GREATHEAD)
Acting District Officer.

The Black please

J 30/12

u
M
TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.

29th November, 1947.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT : WEWAK NO. 2 - 1947/48.

PERSONNEL : Mr. O. J. Mathieson, Patrol Officer.
Reg. No. 2198 L/Cpl. SIMON
" " 5118B Constable MURU.

AREA PATROLLED: WALIS, KARASAU and YUC ISLANDS.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

- (1) To report on condition of WALIS-TARAWAI Coconut Plantation, and to obtain the opinions of the natives re suggested re-opening of the plantation.
- (2) To investigate Messrs. Richardson and Paterson's application for a Trader's Allotment Lease at BUT.
- (3) To investigate War Damage claims of natives on KARASAU Island and forward same to WEWAK for approval and typing.
- (4) To re-check War Damage Claims of natives of YUC Island and forward same to WEWAK for approval.
- (5) To pay the respective claims on KARASAU and YUC Islands, on same being returned from WEWAK.
- (6) General administrative work.

DIARY:

19.10.47: Departed Wewak per M.V. "Thetis" at 10.45 a.m. Arrived WALIS Island 4.45 p.m. Discussed reasons for visit with WALIS Island natives.

20.10.47: Inspected WALIFU Village - neat and clean - good sanitary arrangements - houses in good condition. Walked through western end of Walis Plantation as far as remains of pre-war residence. Plantation overgrown and trees not bearing very heavily. Visited KAMBULALA Village. Natives in good health and village in good condition.

- 21.10.47: Raining heavily until 10.30 a.m. Walked along eastern edge of Walis Plantation, then along northern boundary and back through centre of plantation. Coastal palms bearing freely, other palms in poor condition and much evidence of many kulaus having been recently removed. Visited Tarawai Island by canoe at approximately 2 p.m. Inspected plantation - heavy undergrowth and few nuts. Called a meeting of all officials of both TARAWAI and WALIS Islands and discussed their opinions concerning the re-opening of the TARAWAI-WALIS Plantation.
- 22.10.47: Had further talk with village officials. Departed WALIS Island by canoe at 11.50 a.m. Arrived BUT on mainland at 5.35 p.m.
- 23.10.47. Inspected BUT Police Post and air strip. Arranged maintenance of air strip. Investigated application for Traders' Allotment Lease by Richardson and Paterson. Made compass traverse of area.
- 24.10.47. Commenced repair on plantation. Embarked M.V. "Thetis" at 1 p.m. Arrived KARASAU Island at 3.20 p.m. Lined natives, inspected villages.
- 25.10.47: Recorded War Damage Claims of WINIABIK Village. L/Cpl. SIMUN sent to mainland to check number of palms destroyed on KARASAU ground. Const. MURU checking palms claimed to be destroyed on Island.
- 26.10.47: Recorded claims of TERABERING Village. Visited mainland, inspected and checked number of palms claimed on certain claims. Visited mainland gardens.
- 27.10.47: Recorded claims of MUREI Village. Despatched canoe to WEWAK with KARASAU Island claims.
- 28.10.47: Departed KARASAU Island at 8.30 a.m. Arrived YUC Island 9.40 a.m. Lined natives, inspected villages.
- 29.10.47: Rechecked War Damage Claims previously recorded by Patrol Officer Kershaw. Visited mainland inspected sago areas along beach. Went upstream by canoe along the ARUP River, and inspected inland sago patches. Returned to YUC Island. Received advice from Asst. District Officer at WEWAK to return to WEWAK pending typing of KARASAU Island War Damage claims.
- 30.10.47: Heard dispute between KWABUN villagers and YUC Islanders regarding respective ownership of sago areas. Departed for WEWAK by canoe at 11 a.m. Wind dropped so landed at CAPE PUS, unloaded cargo, walked to WEWAK. Returned to CAPE PUS with motor transport to collect cargo.
- 31.10.47: Departed WEWAK by M.V. "Thetis" at 3.45 a.m. Arrived KARASAU Island 6.15 a.m. Paid War Damage claims of WINIABIK Village. Visited mainland to ensure that previous instructions concerning roads had been carried out.
- 9.11.47: Left WINIABIK Village by canoe at 7.30 a.m., arrived TERABERING Village 8.10 a.m. Paid War Damage claims. Moved on to MUREI Village and paid claims of this village.

- 10.11.47: Inspected all villages, urged re-building of houses as those standing are in a very poor state. Appointed BAITI as acting Tul Tul of MUSEI Village. Departed KARASAU by canoe at 10.15 a.m. Arrived YUC Island at 11.50 a.m. Paid claims of UTABIKIN Village.
- 11.11.47: Paid claims of WUTAGOI Village. Sent L/Cpl. SIMON to mainland for further checking of sago palms. Inspected gardens.
- 12.11.47: Paid WOMAF Village claims. Visited mainland inspected roads etc.; much improved since last visit.
- 13.11.47: Departed YUC by M.V. "Thetis" at 7.30 a.m. Returned to WEWAK via KAIRIRU Island, at 1 p.m.

WALIS-TARAWAI ISLANDS.

The natives of both these islands appear to be in excellent health. They have an abundance of food, their villages are neat and clean and latrines, which are built over the sea, are quite adequate in number. Generally speaking, both islands present a very pleasing picture.

Conditions of the TARAWAI-WALIS Plantation, and the opinions of the island natives re suggested re-opening of the plantation, have been fully covered in a separate report to the Assistant District Officer, WEWAK, on 25th October 1947.

TRADERS' ALLOTMENT LEASE on behalf of Messrs. Richardson and Persch at BUT was investigated and full particulars together with sketch on compass traverse has been supplied to District Officer WEWAK as per report of 28th November, 1947.

WAR DAMAGE.

War Damage claims on behalf of the natives of KARASAU Island were recorded and investigated. Damage caused to KARASAU Island during the war was not considerable considering the amount of property possessed by these people. The main damage sustained was to coconut and betelnut palms. The island abounds in coconut palms and although hundreds of palms were destroyed thousands are still standing. Although the Japanese occupied this island the KARASAU Islanders did not evacuate the area, and thus were caught up in many Allied bombing raids resulting in sixteen deaths. Practically all damage sustained on the island was due to Allied bombing.

The KARASAU Islanders also own land on the mainland and here many palms were destroyed by both Japanese and Allied troops. Unlike most other islands in this District, KARASAU natives hold very little sago ground, and consequently claims against sago palms destroyed were very few.

In all eighty-five claims for compensation other than land, and sixteen claims for Compensation for Death, were recorded on this island. The total value of these claims is approximately \$2,000.

YUO ISLAND.

War Damage sustained by YUO Island was more considerable than that sustained by KARASAU Island.

The YUO natives evacuated their island when the Japanese invaded, and moved back into the bush country on the mainland. Many coconut palms and almost all houses, canoes and small possessions were destroyed by the Japanese.

The YUO natives have large holdings on the mainland, and here again many palms, gardens and much livestock were destroyed.

The YUO natives hold large patches of sago around the mouth of the ARUP River and along the HAWAIN SWAMP. These areas belong communally to the three respective villages and communal claims have been lodged to the District Officer, WENAK with Special Report of the 26th November.

Considering the large areas of sago belonging to these people and the fact that the Japanese spent many months in this area, the number of palms destroyed is comparatively small, there being a total loss of one thousand and ninety-six palms.

A total of fifty-four claims for compensation other than land amounting to approximately £1300 was paid, there being no claims against compensation for death. Communal claims for sago destroyed have still to be paid. In addition, some twenty odd claims had been paid earlier in the year.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

The villages both on KARASAU and YUO Islands appeared very neat and considerable efforts have been made to enhance appearances by the planting of crotons and other floral decorations as borderings for pathways, etc.

In almost every instance the houses on both islands were destroyed either by bombing or later fired by the troops.

At the cessation of hostilities, temporary shacks were erected on both islands, and for the most part these shacks are still used as living quarters by these islanders.

Housing on KARASAU Island is in a deplorable state. The Iuluai of the island is living in a converted American Army tent, and with one exception all other natives are living in humpies little better than dog kennels, patched with old iron, pieces of canvas, etc. These people have very few sago patches, and consequently are short of building material. They put forward this reason as an excuse for their living conditions, and stated that they had been awaiting payment of War Damage so that they could purchase some building materials from other natives. They have now been urged very strongly to begin a complete rebuilding plan and suggestions for a healthy type of house have been explained to them. They have also been informed that further supervision will be centred on them to watch progress and offer advice.

YUO Island is well advanced as regards housing, in comparison to KARASAU Island. However, they have been urged to commence rebuilding, at better type of construction, modelled on the house of a Tul named TERAGJE which is indeed a credit to him. As this island possesses an abundance of sago palms on the mainland very little difficulty should arise with regard to materials, and all appear very eager towards the scheme.

On both islands adequate latrines have been built over the sea, and appear to be freely used.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SUPPLIES.

KARASAU Island is really in very poor straits as far as food is concerned. These people are extremely lazy and have made very little attempt to help themselves. The soil on their island is far from fertile, mostly consisting of sand. They have several gardens, which produce practically nothing. Taro does not seem to grow any larger than an egg and kau kau produced is of a poor quality. Although they have a large area of fertile ground on the mainland, they have made very little use of it and only recently have commenced to prepare gardens there. Their diet consists mainly of bananas, coconuts, and fish.

The YUC natives have made greater attempts for an adequate food supply. They rely on the island for fish and coconuts only. They have prepared many large gardens on the mainland some of which are now producing good quality root crops. They have also planted pineapples, tomatoes and onions and in addition have large areas of sago palms. They appear to be very energetic with regard to their gardens and have an ample supply of food.

REST HOUSES.

The rest houses on both islands have only recently been built, and although small, are well constructed and comfortable.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The main sections of road concerning these island people is on the coast of the mainland forming portion of the main coastal track.

This road was built during army days and should have required very little attention. However, both islands have neglected their section of the road and it was completely overgrown. The respective people were ordered to clear the section concerning them, and on my return visit this work had been satisfactorily carried out.

HEALTH.

Generally speaking the natives of both islands are in sound health. Both islands boast a number of very aged women. However, apart from one man on YUC Island, aged men do not exist. A few cases of tinea ambricata were evident on KARASAU Island and one case of tropical ulcer was sent to WEMAK Native Hospital from YUC Island.

CANOE BUILDING:

Both islands have resumed the art of canoe making. Although they assured me that the present canoe strength is nowhere near that of pre-war, there appears to be ample for their requirements. KARASAU have not as yet commenced building very large canoes, but YUC Islanders have made two excellent vessels capable of carrying about two tons of cargo. Sails for almost all canoes have been made from wartime cargo parachutes. Yuc Islanders have also started to experiment with other types of canoes and one native has created a vessel with a jib sail and adjustable rudder, which moves at about twice the pace of the other canoes. However, his selection of timber was very poor and it will only be a matter of a short time before termites render the canoe useless.

TRADING.

KARASAU Island natives have commenced building a small store at TERABERING Village and intend trading coconuts with

mainland natives, who, since the war, have greatly missed coconut foods which previously abounded in their areas.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

All village officials with the exception of the Luluai of KARASAU Island, the Luluai of YUC Island are post-war appointments.

MANDU, the Luluai of KARASAU Island is rather aged. He has little or no control over the island people and stated that his reason for living under a taupalin was that his people refused him any assistance in building a house. His Tul Tuls are not much better and have adopted a lackadaisical attitude towards affairs in general. As MUTEI Village was without a Tul Tul, BAITEI was appointed in an acting capacity. He is far from bright, but is perhaps the most intelligent man in MUTEI Village.

MAIPOS, the Luluai of YUC Island, is very aged and is almost unable to walk. He is officially assisted by KOBAMUN, who has not sufficient drive to carry out his duties. The island is kept advancing by the efforts of TERAGUS, Tul Tul of UTABINIM Village. TERAGUS has built a really fine house, of European design, from native materials. He was, since the war, the first to build one of the large canoes. It is through his efforts that the island now has a fair supply of poultry. The credit for the gardens on the mainland and the floral pathways in the village may also be laid at his door. His influence throughout the entire island is very strongly felt.

WAINAS, Tul Tul of WOMAF Village, seems quite capable of carrying out the duties required of him.

POLICE:

Ex-GCC

Super
RPC.

20
10/1

Reg. No. 2198, L/Cpl. SIMUN : An excellent type of N.C.O. Carried out all duties willingly and proved himself of invaluable assistance as regards the checking of War Damage Claims.

Reg. No. > Const. MUKU: A good worker, but unreliable when not under immediate supervision.

O. J. Mathieson

(SGT) O. J. MATHIESON,
Patrol Officer.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (NEWAK) Report No. 301 ~~47/48~~ 47/48

Patrol Conducted by A. S. ZWECK

Area Patrolled BUT HINTERLAND

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From...../...../19.....to...../...../19.....

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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 £.....

DIARY of PATROL:

- 24th Jany. BUT Village visited from station. Lined and census checked. Village inspected. No W.D. or P.W.W. claims.
- 26th " Left station for BALAM via BUT. To BUT - 45 mins. BUT to BALAM - 45 mins. Road good. Village lined and census checked. No W.D. or P.W.W. claims. Inspected village and native hospital.
- 27th " To KAUK - 40 mins. Road good. Village lined and census checked. Inspected village. 2 W.D. claims recorded. No P.W.W. claims. To SOWAM - 45 mins. Village lined and inspected, census checked. 2 W.D. claims recorded. Road good - no Rest House.
- 28th " To APOHEMI - 1 hour. Road good. Village lined, census checked and inspection of village. 2 W.D. claims recorded. Spent night here - no Rest House.
- 29th " To NAGIPEM villages - 8½ hours - overgrown bush track over rough mountainous country. Hamlets of KAUMALA and NATALEA lined and census recorded. New Village Book issued. Inspected KAUMALA. BO-OSU appointed Luluai vice SUHUNA deceased.
- 30th " Inspected hamlet of NATALEA. To MISUAM - 5½ hours. Road on NAGIPEM side cleaned but that of MISUAM overgrown bush. New Rest House has been erected.
- 31st " MISUAM lined, census recorded and new Village Book issued. Some natives from MAPRIK Sub-District wanted to line with MISUAM and have W.D. claims recorded, but were sent away to await a patrol from MAPRIK. Some W.D. claims recorded. Inspection of village revealed housing both poor and inadequate.
- 1st Feby. Sunday. Spent at MISUAM.
- 2nd " To NUMINIHI - 2½ hours. Road good and shows evidence of very recent work. Village lined, census recorded and new Village Book issued. Inspected village. Prewar Tultul appointed Luluai. No appointment of Tultul made. No W.D. or P.W.W. claims outstanding. New Rest House has been built.
- 3rd " To ALIBIS and LAUWAN villages - 8 hours over neglected and overgrown bush track.
- 4th " ALIBIS lined, census recorded and new Village Book issued. Inspected village. BALIGELEIN appointed Luluai vice SAIS, an old man now incapable of doing this work. No further W.D. or P.W.W. claims. LAUWAN lined and census checked. Inspected village - a collection of half completed shacks. To KUMINIM - ½ hour - road cleaned.
- 5th " KUMINIM lined, census checked and village inspected. 1 W.D. and 1 P.W.W. claim investigated. SALBUS appointed Tultul. Returned to station via BUT village. Road good. KUMINIM to BUT - 40 minutes.

WAR DAMAGE:

War Damage Compensation Claims were recorded by Mr. F.A. Richardson some time ago. A few claims still outstanding were recorded on this patrol. They were for indentured labourers and other natives who were away from their villages at the time of Mr. Richardson's patrol.

War Damage was confined mainly to the coastal area. Prewar there were large coconut groves and sago swamps along the coast. One solitary coconut palm remains now. There is plenty of young sago palms but no mature ones as yet. It will be three to four years before sago will be plentiful.

Inland the damage was not so extensive. Coconut, sago and areca nut palms appear in NAGIPEM, NUMINIHI and at the abandoned AROHEMI and ALIBIS villages. MISUAM appears to be the only inland village which suffered extensively and the site of this village is said to have been a Japanese camp during the occupation.

VILLAGES and HOUSING:

Without exception, all villages visited on this patrol are in a very poor state. All were clean, but the work done in cleaning the villages had only been finished a day or so before the arrival of the patrol. Latrines in all cases were adequate and reasonably well constructed. However, the majority of these had only been constructed. A true picture of these villages as they normally are was not seen. If the condition of the houses is any indication, they leave much to be desired.

Houses in all villages are both insufficient and for the most part poorly constructed. There are some well constructed houses, indicative of the fact that the natives have the knowledge and ability to build a fairly decent structure.

Three and four families to one house is the rule rather than the exception. Frequently the house is either poorly built or incomplete. All natives admitted that prewar it was the custom for each man to have his own house.

Several reasons were given for the deficiencies in housing. The main one appears to be plain laziness. A house is built in a village. Three or four families, usually related, move into it. Later they will build more houses so that each family will have one, but unfortunately they have been intending to do this for a long time, and unless stirred to action, nothing will be done.

One village complained of lack of materials. Inquiries elicited that they had been obtaining these materials - sago leaves for roofing and the stem for walls - from a neighbouring village free of charge, and further this village had plenty and they could continue to do so.

The importance of building decent houses of sufficient numbers to adequately accommodate the villagers was stressed and the village officials stated that they would go ahead with this work immediately.

CENTRALISATION of POPULATION:

Due to probably well meant but ill-advised propaganda of Sergeant Major SIMOGUN, N.G.P.F. now stationed at AITAPE, and a native of MOGAHEIN with considerable influence in this area, the natives of inland villages were persuaded to leave their old village sites and move to areas nearer the coast, where land was made available for them by coastal natives. This meant the abandonment of their own land by the inland natives and settling on land belonging to others. In most cases it also meant abandoning places where there were still coconut, sago and areca nut palms for a place where there was none of these.

Several reasons were given by SIMOGUN in support of the move. One was that as a result of depleted populations due to numerous deaths during the Japanese occupation, there was plenty of land available for all nearer the coast and that it would be advantageous for the remaining natives to congregate in a more compact area. This would also do away with long trips over rough country, and further would make it much easier for members of the field staff to patrol the area. The last reason seems to have influenced the natives more than the rest put together.

Unfortunately SIMOGUN did not mention the disadvantages of such a move. These are considerable. Firstly, the move was apparently mooted after rehabilitation - building houses and planting gardens - had commenced. Thus for many months the villagers divided their time between the new and old sites, carrying food from the old gardens to the new villages, anything up to nine hours walk over rough country. This undoubtedly delayed the rehabilitation of the natives. Secondly, discontent arose amongst the villagers themselves, some wanting to move and others to remain. Thirdly, disputes arose between the inland and coastal natives over hunting and fishing rights etc.

The move was to be as under:-

ARCHEMI was to abandon their inland villages and concentrate in one of their prewar villages on the MIKEM Creek. NAGIPEM was to move to a site between the MIKEM and DANIB Creeks known as WAUTONG. NUMINIHI and MISUAM were to settle together on the ANUMB River at a place called UMAMUM. ALIBIS was to settle alongside LAUWAN.

These moves were carried out and work started on new villages and gardens. Then discontent and disputes arose. NAGIPEM, MISUAM and NUMINIHI all returned to their prewar villages. ARCHEMI and ALIBIS remained, although natives of both villages still go four to five hours away to their own land to obtain sago, coconuts and areca nuts.

Now the native population has apparently settled down although the coastal natives are still anxious for the inland people to occupy the land allotted to them. However, it appears extremely unlikely that those natives who have returned to their own villages will move again, and any tendency by them to do so will be strongly discouraged.

The result of these moves has been to delay rehabilitation by many months and has possibly given the people concerned a greater appreciation of their own land. It is felt that now that a more or less settled state has been achieved, rehabilitation - mainly building of sufficient houses at this stage - should and will proceed smoothly.

FOOD and GARDENS:

There is no apparent shortage of food in the area. Adequate gardens were seen at all villages. Yams, which were apparently all destroyed during the Japanese occupation, have been obtained from MAPRIK natives either as gifts or in exchange for salt, and have been planted.

The loss of sago particularly on the coast has necessitated a change in diet but apparently no ill effects have resulted from this. There are plenty of young sago palms and this food should be available in quantity in from three to four years time. Coconut and areca nut palms have been replanted, possibly not as many as were destroyed, but at least sufficient to meet the needs of the population. Taro, sweet potatoes, yams and bananas are the main items of food now and with the exception of yams, are plentiful. Some villages, mainly those inland, still have sago.

HEALTH:

The health of the natives is good and no serious illnesses were encountered. Some natives were seen with yaws and scabies and were told to report to the native hospital, Wewak for treatment.

CENSUS:

Census was recorded and checked in all villages. Those places which had not previously received a village book, were issued with one on this patrol.

Census figures appear in "Appendix B" attached. They show from a study of births in relation to deaths, that the population shows very little either in the way of increase or decrease.

The infant mortality rate is believed to be high. It is known that approximately two months before the date of this patrol, there was an epidemic of what is believed to have been whooping cough. This took a heavy toll of young babies, death usually occurring within a matter of hours of the appearance of the cough. The epidemic is evidently over as no such cases were encountered on this patrol.

ROADS and REST HOUSES:

Roads on the coastal area are reasonably good. A motor road was put in by the Army along the coast, but is now unserviceable mainly due to the fact that the bridges have all collapsed.

Inland roads are more or less non-existent. No work has been done on them since before the war. Instructions were given for these roads to be cleaned and maintained.

Rest Houses are adequate in those villages which have them. Those without were instructed to build and stated that they would do so.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

A list of Village Officials is attached "Appendix A". There are no men of outstanding influence in the area. MAUCHEN of BUT, the Paramount Luluai, is said to have been a very influential man in his time, but he is now an old man and very little notice is taken of him outside his own village.

The majority of officials complain that they receive no cooperation from the natives under their own control. This seems evident. They were assured of support in the event of breach or disregard of reasonable orders and instructions by them.

Attempts are being made by some villages to work as a labour line on a plantation or station. An overseer of all work, usually an ex-indentured labourer of some years experience, is appointed. A bell is rung in the morning at commencement of work, and different tasks are allotted for the day by the overseer who supervises the work. This is a purely internal function and seems to be working satisfactorily.

A few new appointments were made, but there is a general reluctance to accept official standing by those apparently suited for the jobs. Consequently, there are some vacancies for Tultul but as the work of Tultul is done by the labour overseer in most of these cases, and he is unwilling to become Tultul, it was not possible to make appointments.

POLICE:

Reg. No. 3411 Const. CELABOYAN: A reliable, conscientious and willing worker.

" " 3463 " MANAGIA: A good worker, but a local and has too many interests and friends in the area to permit him to do a satisfactory job.

CONCLUSION:

Since the completion of this patrol, a conference of the officials of all villages was held on the station. Hats were issued and were welcomed by the recipients as a badge of official recognition and should have a good effect on both the officials and the natives generally.

The officials were also informed that it is the intention of the writer to patrol this area again in about three months time, if circumstances permit, to see what work has been done in the interval.

(Sgd.) A. ZWECK.
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A".

LIST of VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TULTUL</u>	<u>M. TT.</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
BUT	MAUCHEN	-	CHALATUM	Paramount Luluai of Area.
BALAM	SARIWAI	LOLO	SAURIA	M. TT. paid by Administration to operate Native Hospital at BALAM.
KAUK	YELIN	-	KAMBANIANGRI	
SOWAM	KALSOP	-	MALAMAI	
AROHEMI	KWAROMIN	APUGANA	KUTINON	
NAGIPEM	BO-OSU	BUGA	WALIHEN	Luluai new appointment.
MISUAM	SUAMI	-	LILIAL	
NUMINIHI	GHIAM	-	KUNABAI-IA	Luluai formerly held appointment of Tultul.
ALIBIS	BALIGELEIN	ALIHAUP	ELJAU	Luluai new appointment.
LAU AN	MOSILE	WAME	MULIWA	Tultul new appointment.
KUMINIM	MABIO	SALBUS	HANOW	Tultul new appointment.

APPENDIX "B".

CENSUS FIGURES.

VILLAGE	Births		Deaths		I/L.		New Names		Migrations				Total Excl. I/L.				Grand Total Incl. I/L.	REMARKS
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	In		Out		Child		Adult			
EUT	2	4	4	3	12	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	12	14	31	28	99	
BALAM	4	1	1	7	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	7	25	25	97	
KAUK	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	25	11	37	28	103	
SOWAM	2	-	1	2	5	-	1	2	1	2	2	1	10	4	13	15	47	
AROHEMI	1	5	4	2	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	17	24	23	23	90	
MAGIPEM	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	22	37	40	156	New Book
MCSUAM	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	12	19	18	74	New Book
NUMINIHI	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	16	14	60	New Book
ALIBIS	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	14	19	24	78	New Book
LAUWAN	6	1	1	1	11	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	23	18	31	36	122	
KUMINIM	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	25	11	37	28	103	
TOTALS	21	11	11	15	79	12	3	2	4	6	4	5	224	147	288	279	1029.	

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

30/11/46

WK. 30/1-13



Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

6th ~~March~~ ^{April}, 1948.

Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT WEWAK NO. 3 of
1947/48 - BUT HINTERLAND.

Forwarded herewith please is a Report covering
Patrol by Mr. Patrol Officer A.J. Zweck of hinterland
village groups west of BUT Police Post.

WAR DAMAGE:

Practically all War Damage administrative work
has been completed in this sector, and the only claims now
coming forward are from natives who were absent from their
villages during earlier Patrols.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

Among isolated hill villages which suffered
during the Japanese occupation, such as those of the area
patrolled, there will be found for some time to come a
belated approach to the task of complete rehabilitation.
Procrastination is the greatest bar to progress and will
not be overcome so long as regular patrolling is not possible.
The unsettled state of these people has also delayed complete
rehabilitation of villages considerably.

CENTRALISATION OF POPULATION :

The transfer of hill natives to the coast when
carried out in the Territory has never been attended with
beneficial results and is being discouraged.

FOOD AND GARDENS :

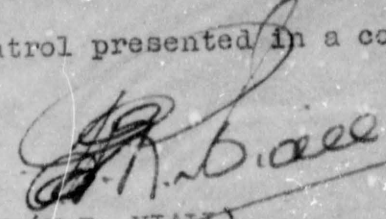
The food position appears to be quite adequate, with
gradually increasing supplies becoming available.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS :

Mr. Patrol Officer Zweck has now been appointed
a Member of the Court for Native Affairs and there does not
appear to be any reason why village officials should not
now receive support in the prosecution of their responsibilities.

A well conducted patrol presented in a concise and
informative report.

*Mc
Seen. Ack.
Read with interest
Ruy 6/4*


(H.R. NIELL)
District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (NEWAK) Report No. 1 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by J. CAHILL P.O.

Area Patrolled KOIKEN TO MARI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From...../...../19.....to...../...../19.....

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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 £.....

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TERRITORY of PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.
7th. Sept. 1948..

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT No. 1. of 1948/1949.

Area Patrolled: Koiken to Mari.

Objects of

Patrol : To investigate and pay War Damage Compensation
To census and issue new books to villages.

Duration of

Patrol: 23rd. Aug. - 1 st. Sept. 1948.

Personnel of

Patrol: J. Cahill P.O.
Reg. No. 34001. Const. Celobian.
" " 2692 " Gumbailu
" " - " Maran.

Summary of

Report: Page 1. Area, objects, duration and personnel
of pattol.
" 2. Diary of patrol, War Damage and
Villages and houses.
" 3. Census, Roads, Health, Native Enterprise
and Police.

DIARY of PATROL.

- 23.8.48 (Mon) : Arrived at Koiken and census taken. Police checked palms destroyed. Some Bima natives, whose claims were to hand paid W.D.
- 24.8.48 (Tues) : Heard and typed Koiken claims. Census of Kremending natives taken. Police busy in bush.
- 25.8.48 (Wed) : Commenced hearing and typing Kremending claims. Lengthy investigation in bush as claims for sago were large.
- 26.8.48 (Thur) : Finalised Kremending claims and despatched them to the A.D.O. Went to Mauindogu in the afternoon and found that this hamlet was clean and tidy. Arrived at Mari at dusk.
- 27.8.48 (Fri) : Sent police to count sago losses, etc., for Mari natives. Typed Mauindogu's claims. In evening took census of Mari natives.
- 28.8.48 (Sat) : Heard a few remaining claims from Kremending. Paid some Mari and Meparinga claims that were at hand.
- 29.8.48 (Sun) : Paid the balance of Mari and Mauindogu, and banked money for these natives.
- 30.8.48 (Mon) : Paid Koiken natives and banked money.
- 31.8.48 (Tues) : Walked to Koiken (new site). Inspected Kremending village and took a census of Krier natives.
- 1.9.48 (Wed) : A.D.O. came to Koiken. Paid Kremending natives. Returned to Wewak.

WAR DAMAGE: Claims for compensation were large and this was to be expected in an area adjacent to and in some cases comprising military areas.

In the four villages visited all houses were either destroyed or burned. All coconut palms were likewise lost and sago palms were cut down for food in a really big way between the hamlet of Mauindogu and the village of Mari.

These natives say they are sometimes short of staple foods and buy sago from other areas. Pre-war, sago was the main food, now it is root crops.

The natives were pleased to get their claims settled as other villages nearby had received payment some time before.

On the whole however, these natives feel that a bank book, with even a substantial sum of money, is a poor pay-off for the loss of property, the indirect loss of life and a certain dis-location of life and period of hard living that came the way of these coastal natives.

All payments were banked, except with aged people.

VILLAGES and HOUSING:

All villages were outwardly clean but enormous numbers of flies indicate that refuse is not disposed of properly. Neither are latrines fly-proof. Two boys from the area are at C.R.T.S. Medical School, Boram and it is expected that their return to their villages will be marked by improved sanitation.

Very little pride is taken with houses and most are of wretched appearance. Houses are sufficient for the population except at Koiken. These natives are in the process of shifting to a new site. No plan has been made and buildings are going up in a haphazard way. Kremending too have changed from their pre-war site and have selected a good place.

①

CENSUS: Census was recorded in all villages. New books were issued and acting village officials were sent to the P.O. for appointment.

CENSUS FIGURES

VILLAGE	Total excl. I/L.				I/L.		Grand Total.	
	Child		Adult		M.	F.	Incl. I/L.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
KRIER	11	7	17	15	-	-		53
KREMENDING	12	13	18	16	-	-		59
KOIKEN	9	15	14	10	-	-		48
MARI	10	8	16	15	1	-		50
TOTALS	42	43	65	59	1	-		210

HEALTH: Health was good but many of the younger children show signs of undernourishment. Leg sores are neglected and an application of plaster before the officer's visit seems to make the sufferer and the doctor boy happy. Sanitation is unsatisfactory especially for places so accessible from Wewak.

Roads: The Jeep track to the old site of Koiken is still usable. The natives clean the grass from it but the road bed itself is in need of repair in places. The track to Mari is nothing but a poor bush track, badly drained and covered with tree roots which make hard walking.

NATIVE ENTERPRISE:

One of the most promising things noticed was the manufacture of cane chairs by the natives of Koiken. This activity gives more promise than the natives' latest flair for "business", which means no more than rows of hair grease and peroxide bottles for sale.

POLICE: Reg. No. 34001. Const. Celobian. Quite satisfactory.
 " " 2692 " Gumbailu. Ordinary.
 " " - " Kuran. Willing and helpful.

Cahill
 (J. Cahill P.O.)

Mount
turned
Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIKI (NEWARK) Report No. 3 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by J. CAHILL

Area Patrolled NOM VILLAGE

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From...../...../19.....to...../...../19.....

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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 £.....

opula

TERRITORY OF PAPUA -- NEW GUINEA.

Wewak Sub-District,
Senik District

3rd. Nov. 1948

Assistant District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No. 3

Report of patrol by J. Cahill and Patrol Officer Anderson to WOM village in the Wewak Sub-District.

Object of patrol. Re-investigation of War Damage Claims.
Payment of War Damage.
Revision of census.

Personnel. J. Cahill P.O.
A.D. H. Anderson P.O.
Reg.No. - Maran (Const.)
Reg.No. 6470 - Seko "
Reg.No. 6171 - Harakeno "

Duration of patrol. From 28th. Sept. to 3rd. Oct. 1948.

Diary. 28/9/48. Proceeded to WOM in the afternoon.
29/9/48 Investigated and typed War Damage claims.
30/9/48 Investigated and typed War Damage claims.
1/10/48 Census rechecked. Claims forwarded to ADO Wewak
Raboin Is. visited.
2/10/48 Payment and banking of War Damage.
3/10/48 Returned to Wewak.

WAR DAMAGE.

The object of the patrol was to carry out a re-investigation on War Damage claims, heard previously by ADO Shand.

On re-opening investigations, claims were exceedingly large. Natives used the word "hundred" with great ease when claiming for palms destroyed. One native, who claimed for 200 coconut palms on the previous investigation found no difficulty in claiming for 800 palms on this visit.

On the whole, bigger claims were made in my investigation than were recorded with ADO Shand.

All traces of coconut palms and most sago palms were removed by bull-dozers and it was impossible to estimate from the remains of the trees how many were destroyed, but from the ground on which the claimants said their palms were growing, it was evident that claims were excessive.

MIGRAT
In
F

WAR DAMAGE (cont.)

It was evident that natives had little or no idea of palm losses and displayed less inclination to arrive at a reasonable estimate.

Under these circumstances there was no alternative but to work on ADO's Shand's previous claims as a basis and arrive at estimates from my own observations and the natives' claims on this occasion.

This area was a major camp area and losses to natives were almost complete.

WAR DAMAGE PAYMENT

Payments for claims were banked for all natives with the exception of aged persons and small amounts.

HEALTH.

There is a complete lack of sanitary conveniences and it is customary for the population to defecate from the limb of a tree extending out over the water.

Sanitary facilities for the investigating officers did not conform with the elementary principles of hygiene in that the small tin provided for the purpose was uncovered.

CENSUS.

Census was recorded and interesting and unhealthy signs were able to be noticed from the tabulation of information required on the new village population register.

Not one child or youth was attending a Govt or mission school, or a G.R.T.S. establishment.

Another was that considerably more than half the male labour potential is absent from the village. The low birth rate may be attributed to the absence of males of reproductive age, as 23 out of the 26 adult females are of child-bearing age.

REHABILITATION and NATIVE ENTERPRISE.

To these natives, rehabilitation has been little more than taking over some rows of unlovely spray huts and the remains of their subsistence root crops. That these natives have received no War Damage payment to date may explain their lack of enterprise.

Fresh fish sales in Wewak and smoked fish for native rations offer a good opportunity for an opening of business, as their waters have good supplies of fish and lobsters.

POLICE.

Const. Maran. Reg. No. ---	Very satisfactory.
" Seko. " " 6170	" "
" Harakene " " 6171	" "

J. Cahill
(J. Cahill.)

a

BRAT

F

DS 30711/67

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

WK. 30-1

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

22nd November, 1948.

District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3

Submitted herewith, please is Patrol Report by Mr. Patrol Officer J. Cahill which has been received since his departure on transfer to the Angoram Sub-District.

The Patrol was of a routine nature and afforded the opportunity for Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Anderson to gain his initial experience of War Damage Investigation and payment in the field.

Inhabitants of every village within easy distance of Wewak have displayed a keen desire to interest themselves in some kind of business enterprise, and to better their living conditions in whatever way is open to them. Wom village is the one exception where this does not apply. It is doubtful whether the payment of War Damage will have any great effect on the outlook of these people. There is evident among these people an apathy which fortunately does not characterise other coastal people of the vicinity.

Village sanitation has been discussed with the village officials since the patrol.

G. G.
(GEO GREATHEAD)
Actg. Assistant District Officer.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIKW (NEWAIK) Report No. 4 of 118/49

Patrol Conducted by F. D. ANDERSON C.P.O.

Area Patrolled VOISED ISLAND

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From...../...../19.....to...../...../19.....

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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.F. Trust Fund £.....

PATROL DIARY.

Dec. 16th: Left Wewak at 0100 hrs. aboard M.V. 'POSEIDON' and arrived at VoKeo Island at 0630 hrs. Anchored off DA'AP village and took up residence at the rest-house. Necessary outbuildings were erected. Received the Luluai and village officials who were acquainted with the objects of the patrol. Made payments from Deceased Natives' Estates.

Dec. 17th: Set out at 0600 hrs. and inspected the villages of VOP, BARIAT, DA'AP, KINABA, MOROK, FILALA, WOKIBLOL and JUGE. Returned to DA'AP at 1900 hrs. Reg. No. 4052 Const. MIMAI placed on light duties.

Dec. 18th: Inspected police and equipment. Heard War Damage Claims and several claims for pre-war wages. Had enclosures built for pigs and fowls. Received some small quantities of native foods.

Dec. 19th: Set out at 0415 hrs. Inspected villages of GA, BAIJOR, KOBLIK, GOL, MALUK, SARAPARA and BWANAK. Continual heavy rain made progress slow. Returned to DA'AP by canoe, arriving at 2130 hrs.

Dec. 20th: Reg. No. 6164 Const. KIEKA sent out at 0500 hrs. to request pigs, fowls and native foods from village officials. Heavy seas made transport of foods from the north side of the island impracticable. Received pigs from nearby villages.

Dec. 21st: Made purchases of fowls and heard War Damage Claims. Discussed copra production with village officials and examined the system of native authority. Four natives were recruited for the Agricultural Station at Boram.

Dec. 22nd: Made further purchases. Investigated rumours of widespread abortion and collected samples of roots and grasses alleged to procure abortive terminations to pregnancy. Investigated reports of polygamy. One native recruited for the Medical School at Boram.

Dec. 23rd: Reg. No. 6164 Const. KIEKA sent out at 0530 hrs. to advise the people on the north side of the island to send no more pigs, and to request more fowls. He was also to instruct the sick to assemble at DA'AP. M.V. 'POSEIDON' was sighted at 0730 hrs. It proved necessary to return to Wewak at very short notice. Const. KIEKA, a number of patients for Wewak Native Hospital and four recruits for the Boram Agricultural Station who were unable to reach the anchorage by sailing time, were left on the island. Loaded pigs, fowls and native foods. Left VoKeo at 1,000 hrs, arrived Wewak 1500 hrs.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

VoKeo Island is one of the six islands that comprise the Schouten Group. Its position is approximately 144° 02' east longitude and 3° 13' south latitude. The 1939-40 Report on the Territory of New Guinea gives the enumerated native population of the group (exclusive of indentured labourers) as 2,057. The writer's estimate of the present population (exclusive of indentured labourers) is 1,315. Terrain study No. 65 of the Allied Geographical Series, dated October 6th, 1943, gives the population of VoKeo Island as 900. The report of Mr. W. McGregor P.O. (22/3/46) gives the population of the island as 1121. The census carried out by the writer reveals the present population as being 731.

The island is of volcanic origin and its soils are rich. The coastal belt is narrow and the interior mountainous. The

drainage pattern is one of fast-flowing mountain streams, the stream profiles indicating the geological youth of the island. The Beaches are composed for the most part of small rounded pebbles of volcanic stone.

There are few good anchorages, and the back-wash from vertical slabs of volcanic material has proved a hazard to canoe travellers on the north side of the island. At two points on the west coast, lava flows can be clearly traced.

The island appears to be part of a mountain fold system which extends inland from the nearby mainland. Seasonal variations in temperature, winds and rainfall are similar to those experienced along the greater part of the north coast of New Guinea. The two winds of local importance are the Rai wind, which favours canoe travel to Kairiru, and the Kulwin favouring travel to Keuil.

Lack of suitable charts for datum points made the mapping of the island impracticable.

DECEASED NATIVES' ESTATES.

Payments were made ^{from} for the estates of two deceased natives to their next-of-kin, totalling nine pounds one shilling and ten pence.

PRE-WAR WAGES.

Pre-war wages claims were heard. There are quite a number of previously indentured natives living on the island.

WAR DAMAGE.

Very little damage of any kind was sustained by the people of Vokeo during the recent war. A few claims were heard, however, both for damage done locally and for losses by Vokeo natives who were indentured in other areas at the outbreak of war.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

Pigs and native foods to the value of twenty-five pounds were purchased for the Christmas sing-sing of the natives of the Wewak Sub-District, at Wewak.

Fowls were also purchased to build up private stocks at Wewak.

VILLAGES.

All villages, with but one exception (vide "Health and Sanitation") are well constructed and laid out. Houses are built high off the ground and no refuse is allowed to accumulate underneath them.

The people of Vokeo are very much at the dictates of their environment as regards their choice of village sites, but all villages are close to sources of good drinking water and their proximity to the sea assists in the sanitary disposal of human waste.

The majority of village areas are paved with small volcanic stones and fenced against pigs. Those few that were not paved were found to be quite clean. However, the hamlets BWANAK, SARAPARA and MALUK (the only group that could be accurately described as such), which were not fenced against pigs, were characterised by a disagreeable odour and considered unhygienic by the population. Accordingly, under the direction of one JAUP, a fourth village has been constructed nearby, in

which the residents of the three hamlets are pleased to sleep. JAUP has been cited as a trouble-maker (apparently with little reason) by the Luluai, Dal. The Tul-Tul of the group, one SANIPAR, was instructed to demolish such buildings as fell into disuse.

All houses were found to be spaced at satisfactory intervals and lined in an orderly fashion.

REST-HOUSES.

There are now rest-houses at DA'AP, MOROK, JUGE, KOBLIK, BAIJOR and GA. All of these were found to be clean and well-kept.

The rest-house at DA'AP is about half-way between the village and the beach and has quarters nearby for police.

Sanitary conveniences and showering facilities provided at the majority of rest-houses were satisfactory. The rest-house at GOL was situated adjacent to the cemetery which was dirty and dilapidated. Instructions were left for its removal.

ROADS.

Roads are, for the most part, rough tracks over volcanic pebbles and broken volcanic rock. The track from JUGE to KOBLIK via GA is very rough and would present a problem to carriers entrusted with anything but the lightest loads.

The track around the island clockwise from SARAPARA to DA'AP is submerged by normal high tide. The trip may be made by canoe in three hours. Most villages on the north side of the island own large canoes, while those on the southern side have only small fishing canoes.

In the matter of improvements to roads, it is difficult to choose between a track paved with irregularly shaped volcanic stones and a track that, in the wet season, becomes a quagmire. One of the two police who accompanied this patrol had to be placed on light duties after one day's walking on "paved" tracks.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Houses and village areas were well laid out and clean. All villages have excellent sources of drinking water in steep, fast-flowing mountain streams. It is doubtful if the water obtained by digging holes in the beach is fit for drinking.

The natives have a wide diet range, and good quantities of all foods are available. Livestock appeared to be free from infections.

Sanitary arrangements were satisfactory, defecation being either from a convenience erected over the water or with the use of orthodox type deep pit latrines.

Cemeteries were, with one exception, well situated and maintained. The natural surface drainage pattern is adequate in the great majority of areas and the amount of swampy ground is negligible.

Medical supplies were low. Three of fifteen villages had inadequate supplies, the remainder had nil.

It is suggested that N.M.A. SUWA of GOL be replaced by a more competent appointee. His supplies were in a filthy condition, and the cemetery was dirty and situated beside the rest-house.

Abortive terminations to pregnancy are commonly procured. One method (adopted when the individual has been pregnant for several months) is to scrape away some bark from the base of the Rabwaka tree and to this is added some roots of the Wala vine. This is put with a little kulau and a small part of the inside of a dry coconut. The mixture is squeezed through the bark of a coconut palm and the resultant fluid is drunk. Manifest results are menstruation and spewing. A mixture of two roots is sometimes eaten immediately after copulation to avoid pregnancy. These roots are Pawpawmauro (small) and Quarum (large). Menstruation is sometimes brought about during the later stages of pregnancy by eating the roots of the grass Ifai-Ifa (these are all local names) and the stalk of the vine Wogirimup. Another preventative eaten immediately after copulation is the "rope" only of the vines Wasnug-g'nak and Bwobwak. These treatments are examples of empirical method. Certain results are observed to follow from a certain set of circumstances, so in order to repeat the result the circumstances are repeated. Experience shows us that always, if we can re-establish exactly all the circumstances that give rise to a result, that result will be repeated exactly, but we can never be sure of re-establishing all the circumstances. Moreover, not all of them may be essential, and without some analysis of the causes that operate we may repeatedly introduce non-essential circumstances which give rise to results attributed to other causes. It is quite possible that some of the treatments roughly outlined above might result in a decrease in fertility, or, on a summation principle, in an undesirable pre-disposition. Medical Tul-Tuls say, and one must agree, that the practice of abortion is most difficult to eradicate.

Samples of usual components were offered to the P.H.D., Wewak for analysis.

The general health of the natives was good. Only 39 of the total population, or 2.6 persons from each village, were ordered to hospital. Very few of these were brought to Wewak (vide Patrol Diary). A list of the natives for hospital and the villages to which they belong is appended for the information of the next patrol to the island.

The incidence of the usual diseases was low, no single disease appearing to be more rife than any other. Cases of granuloma were much fewer than the writer had been led to expect.

Marriage figures and birth and death rates are tabled under the sub-heading "Census and Statistics".

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>N.M.A.</u>	<u>SUPPLIES.</u>
DA'AP	BERI	Inadequate.
KYNABA		
MOROK		
JOP		
BARIAT		
FALALA	WAKA (aged)	Inadequate.
WOKIBLOL		
JUGE		
GA	BULUP	Nil.
BAIJOR	KARAKAN	Inadequate.
KOBLIK	SUWA	Supplies found to be in filthy condition and were discarded.
GOL		

(8)

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>N.M.A.</u>	<u>SUPPLIES.</u>
MAKARA SARARA BWANAK	BUNYA	Nil.
<u>CASES FOR WEWAK NATIVE HOSPITAL EX VOKEO ISLAND.</u>		
<u>BWANAK.</u>	<u>MALUK.</u>	<u>KINABA.</u>
LAIA	KARBUL	SUA
<u>DA'AP.</u>	<u>GOL.</u>	<u>MOROK.</u>
WIWI GABIS	KABARI YARUPI	BURIENG MALUA
<u>FALALA.</u>	<u>JUGE.</u>	<u>KOBLIK.</u>
KALABAI	KWANIF	KUMSING
KENAI	G'NAS G'NAS	BWAGILAMAN
MAKAS	TIBONG	YAUN
MASAIR	SAUK	BUA
MOKI	KIKIR	WUIJA
<u>BARIAT.</u>	<u>BAIJOR.</u>	<u>GA.</u>
KIMOI	MWANAP	SANAKA
MOIK	GULAGUL	KANABA
INANGOR	KALABAI	TATAMBA
MUMUS		
KANAMEK		
WAPE		
WAKIR		
KABAS		
<u>WOKIBLOL.</u>	<u>JOP.</u>	<u>SARAPARA.</u>
Nil	Nil	Nil

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village officials were at all times most co-operative. The Luluai, however, does not seem to have very much control over his Tul-tuls, and it would appear that his hereditary entitlement and excellent intentions are insufficient in the absence of other qualities of leadership. De-centralisation has tended to make the Luluai's position reasonably secure, but Tul-tuls tend to act independently of him and there are cases where the grouping of villages has concentrated considerable authority away from the Luluai.

The village officials do not appear to be a very enlightened collection of citizens; the Luluai himself on one occasion hastened to assure the writer of the efficacy of wind magic.

Of the nine Tul-Tuls on the island (fifteen villages) five are aged but seem to control their villages quite efficiently.

The practice of Tul-Tuls operating through delegates is discussed under the sub-heading "Native Situation".

No village officials have hats.

NATIVE SITUATION.

As in parts of the Aitape Sub-District, the Tul-Tuls of Vokeo are in the habit of operating through "leading hands". These natives, although not government appointees, were found exercising powers delegated to them by the Tul-Tuls. It was made clear that administrative authority was vested solely in government appointed officials. The delegates are also considered to be next in line of succession to the responsibilities of Tul-Tul. Difficulties such as this are rather to be expected where one system of native authority is rigidly applied without regard to local variation.

Dal, Luluai of the island, had complained of the disorganising influence of some returned labourers. These natives were spoken to.

The average returned labourer almost automatically becomes an "agent provocateur". He usually considers himself superior to the other villagers. This attitude occasions resentment and perhaps a little secret envy. This resentment and envy is quickly translated into discontent. It is rather logical to expect that this discontent should involve the Administration. If the only obvious medium of advancement (as the native knows it) involves recurrent absence from the village, we will witness the gradual disintegration of the communities that the Administration wishes to preserve. Economic self-sufficiency is a necessary basis for eventual political autonomy, and the former cannot be achieved if native advancement is to be identified with periods of employment in the service of Europeans rather than the development of Government-sponsored village co-operatives.

No disputes were brought forward for adjudication.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTE.

No evidence was found to support Dr. Ian Hogbin's contention that each village has two patrilineal clans each with its own headman. The possibility of the Tul-Tuls' delegates being headman of the weaker clan was investigated without success. That divisions in the community are made by exogamous matrilineal moieties is true enough, but a female who goes to live at her husband's village is usually quite absorbed into her new society.

It is stated by Dr. Hogbin that physical and mental defectives remain unwed. This is not the case where members of different sexes are similarly handicapped. It appears usual for those mentally deficient to be married to others similarly affected. Most departures from normalcy among the people of Vokeo exhibit the characteristics associated with an over-secretion of pituitrin. Cases of mental instability are few, but marriages have been arranged for the majority of these.

Marriage rules are not involved, males being free to exercise their choice among all females except those closely related. Females belonging to the clan of the male and cross-cousins are both considered close relatives for marriage purposes. However, numerous exceptions to both rules were noted, although there were fewer marriages within the clans than there were between cross-cousins. Polygamy on Vokeo is not widespread nor is it as indiscriminate as some people have claimed. The writer was assured by the Luluai and his Tul-Tuls that the only justification for polygamy was the failure of the first wife to conceive. This is a cultural tradition. If the male is impotent, adoption is sometimes resorted to. It was further stated that in the majority of cases two wives lived in harmony.

Village officials declare divorce to be on the increase. This lends support to Dr. Hogbin's association of the incidence

of divorce with the birth rate. It appears that few divorces are effected where there are children of the union. The birth rate is decreasing and the population ageing. In the matter of compensation in divorce, it is customary for a payment, in money or kind, to be made to the aggrieved party.

Pre-marital relationships are common and are conducted on a promiscuous basis. This practice may be an inhibiting factor where marriage is concerned. In some villages the number of marriages was in no way proportionate to the number of single inhabitants of marriageable age.

The general trend is away from the strict rules regulating social conduct that obtained in the years previous to culture contact.

AGRICULTURAL NOTE.

Agricultural resources hold more promise for the population than their present subsistence stage of development. Rich volcanic soils yield bananas, coconuts, sago, kau-kau, onions, two varieties of beans, pumpkins, moulis, paw-paws, breadfruit and galips.

Small plots of brucea are successfully cultivated and there are good stands of Limbom. There are also trees of the type much sought after by ship-builders for "natural joints".

The native gardens are small but well tended. Some hill-sides have been successfully terraced for crops. There is a large number of pigs, a good number of fowls and fish seem plentiful.

Coconut palms are bearing well, and one Kaiaf (former leading hand at Boram plantation) is anxious to install driers and produce copra if market facilities are made available. The natives of the village of JUGE have collected large numbers of Lalai shells for trade, but they also lack the services of an entrepreneur. The shipping position obtaining in this Sub-District was explained to the natives concerned. Through lack of incentives the population has become indifferent to co-operative production on any level other than subsistence.

EDUCATION.

There are no native teachers on the Island. A primary education is offered by both the Wewak Government School at Boram and the Catholic Mission, Wewak. However, only six of a total of 178 children under sixteen attend a school of any kind. It should be remembered nevertheless, that a little more than a third of the total number of children were born since 16/3/46. The natives themselves have a definite concept of education which now exhibits the influence of culture contact in both its moral and material scales of value.

NATIVE LABOUR.

The proportion (village average) of males in the 16-45 age group to females of child-bearing age is as 13#8 : 12#3.

It is recommended that the Island be closed to recruiters.

REPORT ON PERSONNEL.

Reg. No. 4052 Const. MIMAI is a good Constable.
Reg. No. 6164 Const. KIEKA shows the capacity for accepting greater responsibility.

N.M.A. MAIMBO of Wewak Native Hospital was particularly outstanding in both his work and general conduct.

CENSUS.

In the absence of previous Village Population Registrations it is difficult to discover the trend of the birth rate over recent years. However, an approximation may be deduced from the following three sets of particulars :

- i. Of children born during the six year period 1/1/33 - 1/1/39, 74 have reached the age of 10-16 years.
- ii. Of children born during the seven year period 1/1/39 - 1/1/46, 41 have reached the age group 3 - 10 years.
- iii. Of children born during the three year period 1/1/46 - 1/1/49, 63 have reached the age group 1 month - 3 years.

Conclusions :

- (a) There has been either -
 - (i) A definite fall in the birth rate, or
 - (ii) A considerable increase in infant mortality during period ii.
- (b) Births during the last three years (period iii) are encouraging, particularly when it is considered that there was a live birth for every 2.937 females of child-bearing age. However, these children have yet to survive the typical death group.

It would appear that there is a ^{RR} correlation between the number of surviving children born during the period 1/1/39 - 1/1/46 and variations in either or both birth rate and infant mortality rate. It should be borne in mind, however, that the existence of a ^{RR} correlation does not prove the existence of a causal relationship. Two characters can be ^{RR} correlated because they are both affected by a third group of causes, and sometimes they may simply happen to be correlated. Finally it is emphasised that a correlation, like all statistical results, merely describes the relations within a given set of data, referring to a particular set of conditions and taken at a particular time. It may or may not be possible to generalise from such results. Again, we must keep in mind the possible plurality of causes.

It is possible to calculate short term population trends by arriving at a net reproduction rate. This is deduced from -

- (a) the number of girls born in a given period,
- (b) the numbers and ages of the mothers, and
- (c) the proportions of girls that will live to the various ages when they may themselves become mothers.

This ratio is so calculated that if the net reproduction rate is unity the population is just maintaining its supply of potential mothers.

On approximate data the N.R.R. of Vokeo Island is .72. This means that approximately three quarters of the potential mothers necessary to maintain the population of the island have been born, assuming that fertility and death rates continue unchanged. The writer stresses the inadequacy of the average as a constant in statistical observations, particularly where natives are the population under review.

Difficulties in gathering necessarily accurate data preclude the possibility of arriving at correlation coefficients between factors associated with variations in birth rate.

Numbers of absentees from the island were -

Males 53 and
Females 1.

The total number of conceptions since the last District Services patrol was 105 as at 23/12/43.

0 - 1	.124
1 - 4	.239
5 - 8	.089
9 - 13	.009
13	.519

It should be noted that if it were not for the fact that the population has been ageing over a considerable period, infant mortality would appear as a much higher percentage of total deaths.

An increase in the number of conceptions to survive the pre-natal stage would bring the situation closer to normalcy.

If the last age group could be analysed one could quite easily expect to find that ages 1 - 4 years comprise the typical death group; a rough frequency distribution figure makes this obvious.

The variations shown by the above table are, of course, the result of variations in -

- (a) Death rates; and
- (b) The numbers living in each age group and exposed to the risk of death.

(3)

DEATH RATE PER AGE GROUP (21/3/46 - 23/12/48)
EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.

AGE - YEARS	DEATH RATE.
0 - 1	.124
1 - 4	.239
5 - 8	.009
9 - 13	.009
13	.619

It should be noted that if it were not for the fact that the population has been ageing over a considerable period, infant mortality would appear as a much higher percentage of total deaths.

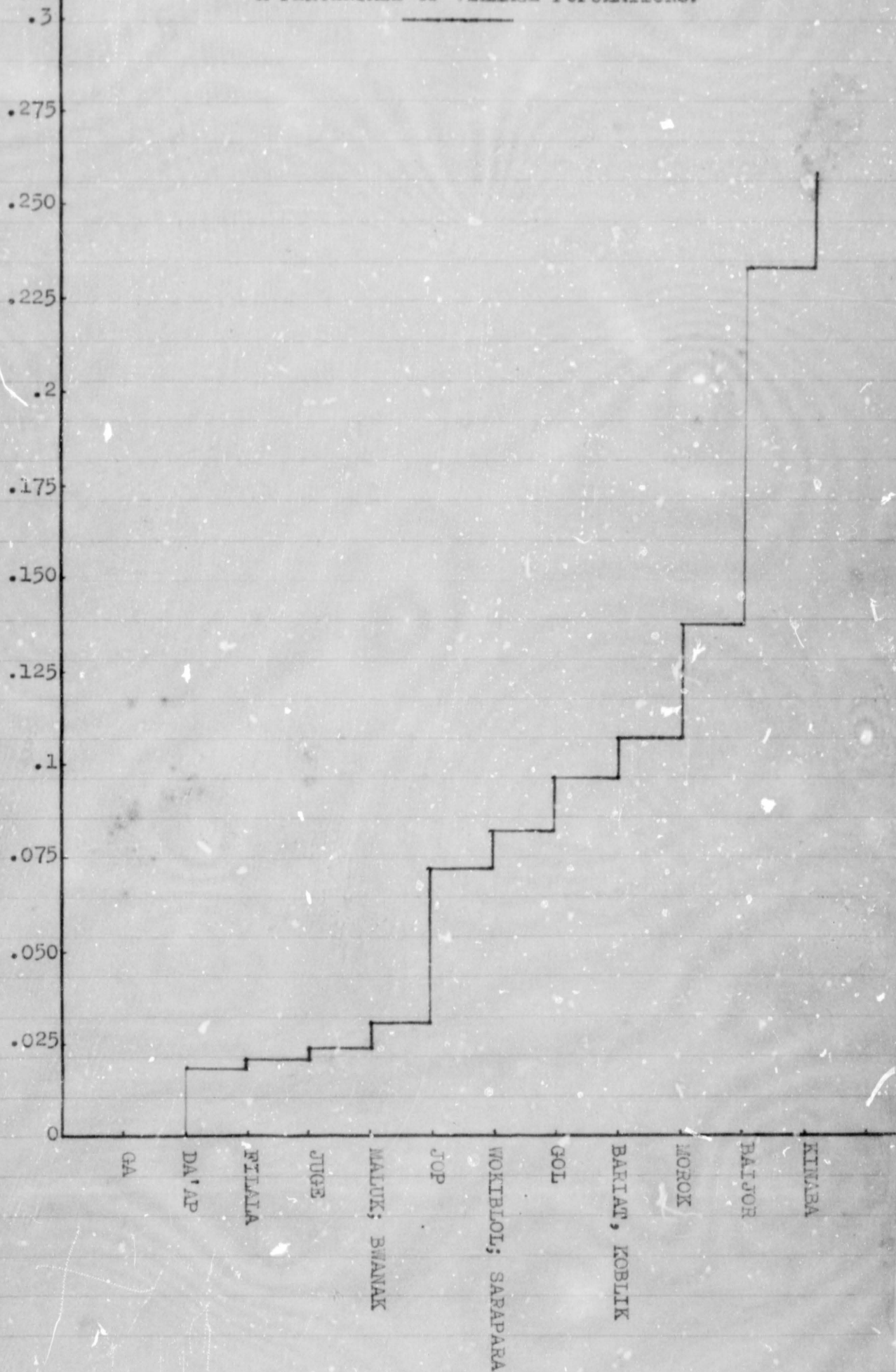
An increase in the number of conceptions to survive the pre-natal stage would bring the situation closer to normalcy.

If the last age group could be analysed one could quite easily expect to find that ages 1 - 4 years comprise the typical death group; a rough frequency distribution figure makes this obvious.

The variations shown by the above table are, of course, the result of variations in -

- (a) Death rates, and
- (b) The numbers living in each age group and exposed to the risk of death.

BIRTHS DURING THE PERIOD 16/3/46 - 23/12/48 SHOWN AS
A PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGE POPULATIONS.



LULUAI
DAL
DA VAP

P

TUL

TULS

KTNABA

MOROK

FALALA
WOKIBLOL
JUGE

JOF
BARIAT

GA

BAIJOR

KOBLIK

GOL

MARLUK
BWANAK
SARAPARA

KAUNAR

JUNGAR

MUNTAI (aged)

FANDUMI (aged)

NIBWAS (aged)

BWA (aged)

SAPGUL (aged)

KARSU

SANIPAR

UNOFFICIAL DEPUTIES FOUND TO BE EXERCISING GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY

ONE
DEPUTY

ONE
DEPUTY

TWO
DEPUTIES

TWO
DEPUTIES

ONE
DEPUTY

ONE
DEPUTY

ONE
DEPUTY

ONE
DEPUTY

THREE
DEPUTIES

1

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (NEWAK) Report No. 5 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by L. R. FOSTER P. O.

Area Patrolled BOKEN NEWAKI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From...../...../19.....to...../...../19.....

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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 £.....

Popul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

19

Sepik District,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

3rd. April, 1949.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT WEWAK NO. 5 OF 1948-49.

Report of a patrol to PAROM, NUMBATUI, RAINUMBO,
NUMIEGUN, KANDAMAİK, ARIN, PINDJIN, NUMIENGWAI, PARINGGA,
SUWAMBUKAU and YARABOS.

Officer conducting patrol: L.R. FOSTER, Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled: BOIKEN - WEWAK.

Objects of patrol: 1. Investigation and assessment of War Damage claims.
2. Compilation of census and issue of new village books.
3. The usual attention to village hygiene standards, roads, rest houses, agriculture etc.

Duration: 11.2.49 to 27.3.49 (45 days).

Personnel accompanying: Reg.No. 2772, Const. YAVINGU.
" " 6549, " WAIEK.
" " 6562, " SAMBO.
N.M.O. TAKEN.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled was the only one in the WEWAK Sub-District which had not been visited for the assessment of War Damage claims. According to the natives this was the first patrol to visit them since before the Japanese invasion of New Guinea.

It was hoped to be able to complete the patrol in the two - three weeks suggested in the instructions from the Assistant District Officer, WEWAK, but the writer found himself unable to do so. As it was, there were still some War Damage claims at SUWAMBUKAU and all at YARABOS to be assessed when the writer returned to WEWAK under instructions. The census was completed.

The terrain consists of low swampy ground near the coast rising, at a short distance inland, to hills well covered with rain forest. As will be seen from the census figures,

the area is thinly populated.

Throughout the Report grid references are not given for villages if they appear on the sketch map, as they would be incorrect under the system described in Circular Instruction No. 2/48-49 of 15.8.48.

DIARY.

February

- 11 By jeep and truck to end of motor road, thence on foot to PAROM.
- 12 Rain to about 1100 hours. Census and medical inspection. Routine administration.
13. Sunday. Investigation of War Damage claims in latter part of day.
- 14 Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 15 Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 16 Investigation of War Damage claims. Personal check of a claim for palms. Routine administration.
17. Completion of work at PAROM. Patrol moved to NUMBATUL. Walking time - about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Details of a marriage matter heard.
- 18 Rain to 1030 hours. Census and medical inspection. NUMIEGUN natives called and future of their village discussed. Routine administration.
- 19 Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 20 Sunday. Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 21 Completion of work at NUMBATUL. Patrol moved to RAINUMBO by native tracks. Walking time - about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Census, medical inspection and inspection of village.
- 22 Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 23 Investigation of War Damage claims and completion of routine work at RAINUMBO. Patrol moved to NUMIEGUN, mainly by native tracks. Walking time - about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Arrival of gear delayed by rain until about 1700 hours. Inspection of village, census and medical inspection.
- 24 Rain to 0900 hours. Work completed at NUMIEGUN. Patrol moved by native track to KANDAMAİK. \times Walking time - about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Census, medical inspection and routine administration.
- 25 Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 26 Investigation of War Damage claims. Personal check of a garden area.
- 27 Sunday. Completion of work at KANDAMAİK. Patrol moved to ARIN. Walking time - just over $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Rain to 1400 hours. Census.

Population
37.

10077

DIARY. (continued)February

- 28 Correspondence. Medical inspection. Hamlet of ARINUMBO inspected. Walking time, ARIN to ARINUMBO - about 1½ hours.
Investigation of War Damage claims.

March

- 1 Investigation of War Damage claims. Personal check of some sago palm losses.
- 2 Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 3 Investigation of War Damage and other claims.
- 4 Completion of work at ARIN. Patrol moved to PINDJIN. Walking time - about 1½ hours.
- 5 Census and medical inspection. Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 6 Sunday. Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 7 Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 8 Heavy rain to 0900 hours. Investigation of War Damage claims. Routine administration.
- 9 Completion of work at PINDJIN. Inspection of hamlet of NUMBOVURI about 15 minutes walk away. Departure from PINDJIN delayed by heavy rain. Patrol moved to NUMIENGGWAI. Walking time - about 1½ hours.
Census.
- 10 Medical inspection. Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 11 Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 12 Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 13 Sunday. Investigation of War Damage claims. Routine work.
- 14 Completion of work at NUMIENGGWAI. Patrol moved to PARINGGA II (hamlet of PARINGGA). Walking time - about 1½ hours.
PARINGGA I natives absent. Word sent to them to report for census. Inspection of water supply. Cemetery site selected. Census of PARINGGA I.
- 15 Completion of census and medical inspection. Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 16 Investigation of War Damage claims. Election of officials.
- 17 Completion of work at PARINGGA II. Patrol moved to PARINGGA I (hamlet of PARINGGA). Walking time - about 1 hour.
Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 18 Investigation of War Damage claims.

DIARY. (continued)March

- 19 Completion of work at PARINGOA. Patrol moved to SUWAMBUKAU. Walking time - about 3 hours.
- 20 Sunday. Inspection of hamlets of MANDJIGUM and NUNGGWANDJA and proposed hamlet sites. Walking times: SUWAMBUKAU to MANDJIGUM - about 2 hours. MANDJIGUM to NUNGGWANDJA - about 40 minutes. NUNGGWANDJA to new site for these hamlets - about 40 minutes. New site to new site SUWAMBUKAU - about 45 minutes.
- 21 Census and medical inspection. Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 22 Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 23 Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 24 To YARABOS for census to allow people to go to WEWAK for arrival of Bishop Arkfeld. Met by Mr. Slattery, A.D.O. Received instructions to return to WEWAK by weekend. Returned to SUWAMBUKAU. Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 25 Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 26 Investigation of War Damage claims.
- 27 Sunday. Worked at SUWAMBUKAU to 1100 hours. Left for WEWAK and arrived there about 1500 hours. Walking times: SUWAMBUKAU to YARABOS - about 1½ hours. YARABOS to beach at MENGA - about 1½ hours.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Generally speaking the people have settled down again after the war. There are, however, one or two exceptions. After the war the NUMIEGUN people, possibly on the advice of an ANGAU officer, went to live at KOANUMBA ((R)W1117) and then, perhaps a year ago, went to live on their own land on the HAWAIN River. They lined with KOANUMBA and most of them received their War Damage payments there. The people said that they wish to return to their pre-war site. They were told that they could please themselves, but they were strongly advised to keep to their own land. A separate village book for NUMIEGUN was issued on the patrol.

The KANDAMAIK people are now building on their pre-war site after having spent the last few years at another hamlet.

It is perhaps two years ago that SUWAMBUKAU started to build on a ridge with a view to moving. About three houses were partly built and then work was stopped. The present and proposed sites were inspected, and it is expected that the natives will now go ahead and build on what should be a permanent site. The two outlying hamlets of this village intend to combine on a site much nearer to SUWAMBUKAU.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. (continued)

Some of the PINDJIN people are thinking of moving to RAINUMBO where, they said, they would be nearer to their sago palms than they are now.

The area is quiet. No complaints were received and no courts were held. One or two marriage matters were raised, not so much because the natives concerned were dissatisfied as because the missionary had objected on religious grounds.

At PAROM the Luluai of KWABUN and some of his people approached the writer about some of the sago palms being claimed by PAROM natives. It seemed that the KWABUN natives considered that the palms did not belong to PAROM. After an enquiry into the details of the matter had been made the KWABUN natives were asked whether they wished to make a formal claim for the return of the palms and/or land. They replied that they did not, and that they had come along in the hope that the PAROM natives would give them a share of the War Damage compensation, or allow them to cut palms for food in future. In view of this no further action was taken.

It seems that years ago the land and palms belonged to some natives living near the mouth of the HAWAIN. These people were attacked by a combined force of YUO ISLAND and PAROM people and were driven from their sago land. Apparently they then settled at or near KWABUN and have lived there since. All were agreed that this took place before the arrival of Europeans, and there was no evidence to show that the former HAWAIN people had made any formal claim for the return of the palms in pre-war days. They said that they had cut palms in the stands in question before the war, but they admitted that it was with the permission of the PAROM natives concerned.

The patrol was well received, and carriers, wood and water were obtained without trouble.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Agriculture seems to play a much smaller part in the life of the people visited than it does in the life of the people on the MAPRIK side of the range. The villages with large stands of sago palms do not need large gardens, and the gardens of the other villages do not appear to be as large as those on the MAPRIK side. It is possible, however, that in some of the villages an accurate survey of the garden area per person might show no great difference from the area on the MAPRIK side. In the heavily timbered country on the coastal side one might fail to see many of the gardens from the main tracks.

There is, however, probably little incentive for these people to produce a surplus of food. Most of them are too far from WEWAK to make it worthwhile to grow food for sale there. There are no "house tambara" ceremonies, and other festivities seem to be infrequent so that there is probably little need for extra food for feasts. On the other hand it is perhaps well to remember that the Japanese probably stripped the gardens of food very thoroughly, and that it takes time to build up large stocks of seeds and plants.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK. (continued)

Small yams and taro are the main root crops. Few sweet potatoes were seen. Bananas of various kinds are plentiful, and papaws are common but in some of the higher villages they seem to be of rather poor quality. Pineapples, and vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, pumpkins, Chinese cabbage and maize are scarce. Tobacco and some sugar cane are grown. A small plot of peanuts was seen at ARIN, but it is very doubtful whether there are many others in the area.

Gardens seen ranged from one in the initial stages of clearing to one with yams approaching maturity.

Some villages lost nearly all of their coconut palms; new plantings have been made in these. Some of the PAROM people said that thought of replanting on a large scale with a view to producing copra. They intended to wait for palms planted since the war to bear in order to get the necessary seed but they were advised that it would be better to make every effort to get seed now and so save several years. With the possible exception of those in abandoned hamlets, the coconut palms in the area are clean and apparently healthy.

There is little livestock in the area. The following figures obtained from the natives should give a good picture of the situation. All pigs are native pigs. There were no ducks in the area at the time of the patrol.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Dogs</u>	<u>Fowls.</u>
PAROM	105	.	?	?
NUMBATUI	53	4	?	13
RAINUMBO	39	1	9	7
NUMIEGUN	29	.	?	12
KANDAMAİK	37	.	About 15	.
ARIN	77	.	8	14
PINDJIN	91	9	11	7
NUMIENGGWAI	66	4	14	7
PARINGGA	83	.	15	2
SUWAMBUKAU	68	.	11	.

With the exception of SUWAMBUKAU, claims for compensation for pigs were not heavy. This, however, may not be a reliable guide to the pre-war situation as it is possible that the natives themselves used the pigs, or supplied them to KALAU of BOIKPW for the Japanese and did not claim compensation. Whatever the pre-war situation, the natives seem to have little interest in pigs now. Some said that they would buy pigs if they had the money. There must be some money in the villages as Pre-war Wages have been paid, and men have been to work since the war so the people should have been able to find enough money to buy at least one or two pigs at the WEWAK Agricultural Station.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK. (continued)

Many of the dogs are small and diseased, and several natives said that they are of little use for pig hunting. Good dogs would probably lead to an increased number of village pigs.

Small quantities of tomato, Chinese cabbage, apple cucumber, rock melon, pumpkin, lettuce, beetroot, cabbage and onion seeds were issued on the patrol. Seeds such as cabbage and onion were reserved for higher villages such as PINDJIN and NUMIENGWAI which are probably a thousand feet or more above sea level.

ARIN School should be a useful centre for the introduction of new foods to the natives. Some of the ground near the school appears to be fairly good, and the children would be available to look after the plants. It is thought that seeds issued to natives are often sown in some corner of an ordinary garden, perhaps some distance away, where they probably come up and then suffer from lack of attention. Further, the children should be less conservative than their parents about new foods.

EDUCATION.

There is one student from the area at the Government school at BORAN. The other children receive their education from the Catholic Mission. Two or three of the more advanced students attend full-time at BOIKEN, but the others return to their homes at intervals for food and probably cannot be considered as full-time students. Girls as well as boys attend the schools.

The children living near BOIKEN Mission go there, while most of the others attend the school at ARIN which is staffed by a catechist and visited about once a month by the missionary in charge at BOIKEN. The catechist said that at the time of the patrol he had 17 boys and 23 girls at the school. There is a catechist at SUWAMBUKAU who looks after that village and YARABOS.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Excluding those between WEWAK and WOM there are no bridges in the area. All the bridges built by the Army between WOM and the mouth of the HAWAIN River have been broken by floods. There was once a bridge across the creek near YARABOS but this has been broken. There are bearers in position now and only planking is needed to make it into a good footbridge. The HAWAIN is crossed near FAROM by a single tree trunk. Tree trunks have been placed across some of the creeks between SUWAMBUKAU and MENGA.

From NUMPATUI to RAINUMBO, NUMIEGUN and KANDAMALK most of the tracks used by the patrol are native tracks, or tracks which were once main tracks but are no longer used as such. According to the natives the track between PINDJIN and NUMIENGWAI was not used by pre-war patrols.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. (continued)

The other tracks used may be considered as main tracks. With the exception of a patch of swamp near MENCA the road from YARABOS to MENCA is in fair condition. Most of the remaining tracks are not in good condition. The main need is good drains. Terracing and the removal of the worst of the tree roots are also needed in parts. When considering the condition of the roads one must remember that the population is small, the amount of track to be maintained is fairly large and some of the country is fairly rough hill country.

The Rev. Father Kemmerling uses a horse over the BOIMEN-KANDAMAİK-ARIN-RAINUMBO-PAROM tracks. The section from ARIN to SUWAMBUKAU is not suitable for horses.

The natives have cut a new track direct from RAINUMBO to ARIN, but if the NUMIEGUN people go back to their pre-war site, it is likely that the pre-war track via NUMIEGUN will become the main track again.

It is thought to be unwise to consider as passable now the track shown on the map from PINGIN ((R)W0806) to track junction ((R)W0402). The natives said that pre-war an officer decided that the track was not suitable, and told them that they need not maintain it. It seems that the track is seldom, if ever, used now.

The ARIN natives said that a track leading from the ARIN - KANDAMAİK track to WAINJO ((R)W0710) has been started and that it is already in use. The natives said that they plan to cut a new track from RAINUMBO to CAPE KOLANG.

The YARABOS-RAINUMBO track was used by some of the police during the patrol, and they reported that it is in very bad condition. It is considered that there is very little need for this track to be maintained now.

VILLAGES.

The villages of KANDAMAİK, ARIN, NUMIENGGWAI, PARINGGA and, as far as is known, YARABOS remain on their pre-war sites. In others there have been changes, in some cases confined to hamlets.

PAROM has moved from the main pre-war site on a hill to a pre-war hamlet site on the low ground along the HAWAIN. All the people now live at this place.

NUMBATUI, on a hill, has moved from the main pre-war site a short distance away, and the people now live together on the site of the pre-war rest house.

RAINUMBO has moved from the pre-war site to a former hamlet.

At present NUMIEGUN is on the HAWAIN but the people said that they intend to return to the pre-war site.

ARIN has the main village of ARIN and the hamlet of ARINUMBO just over an hour away.

VILLAGES. (continued)

PINDJIN is composed of four hamlets, namely WINGGWOMBI, WALEGONUK, NUMBOVURI and SIRO. The rest house is at WINGGWOMBI which was the site for it just before the war. The writer cannot be sure whether this is the place shown on the map as PINGIN. It seems that the rest house was once at a hamlet which has been abandoned for the new hamlet of NUMBOVURI, and it is possible that the abandoned hamlet is the place shown as PINGIN. The natives said that the MAREMBUNJA-PINGIN-ARIN road (see under ROADS AND BRIDGES) passed through this hamlet and not through WINGGWOMBI. Two of the hamlets are some distance from the main hamlet.

NUMIENGGWAI has two hamlets but they are close together and form virtually a single place.

PARINGGA has two hamlets separated by about an hour's walk. Each has a rest house, and which should be as the main hamlet is a moot point. As PARINGGA II is shown on the map now it is being retained, but as PARINGGA.

SUWAMBUKAU consists of SUWAMBUKAU itself and two hamlets about two hours' walk away from SUWAMBUKAU. At present SUWAMBUKAU is on low ground about a mile away from the pre-war site on a ridge. All three hamlets plan to move, SUWAMBUKAU to a new site on the above-mentioned ridge, and the other two hamlets to a knoll on the stream to the east. The new hamlets will be about 45 minutes' walk from each other.

On the sketch map the position of KANDAMAIAK and changes in the positions of PAROM, NUMBATUI, RAINUMBO, and NUMIEGUN (to present site) are being shown. However the writer did not have a compass, and the positions cannot be considered as accurate.

The writer is doubtful about the position of SUWAMBUKAU which does not seem to fit in with what he was able to find out about the track and stream systems. It is possible that the two places shown as SAMBUKAUA on the map are the two outlying hamlets and not the main hamlet. However it has been decided not to make any change at present. A future patrol might be able to fix its position more accurately as the new site should command views of several prominent features.

Most of the other information about the villages is given in the Medical and Health Report. Houses, which are generally well spaced, are not laid out in any particular order.

In most villages the water supply is below the level of the houses, but at the new site for SUWAMBUKAU it may be possible to find water above the village. If water is found in any quantity, the natives should be able to provide at least drinking water in the centre of the village. There is a tank on the site now, and after the payment of War Damage compensation the people should have enough money to buy the other items which would be needed.

VILLAGES. (continued)

All villages have rest houses most of which are fair. Those at PAROM, NUMBATUI and NUMIENGGWAI are quite good. The house at KANDAMAIR was unfinished, while that at PINDJIN, although showing signs of some care in its construction, was too small and the police quarters were used.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

None of the village officials impressed the writer as being outstanding. Several of the positions were vacant and elections to fill them were held.

It was found that the Luluai of NUMBATUI had been living away from the village for some two or more years. As he said that he did not think that he would return, an election was held. At the end of the election the former Luluai said that he would return if the people would help him to build a house. It was decided to defer the matter for three months to allow the natives to come to a decision, and build the house if they decide that way.

At SUWAMBUKAU the Tultul of HAPMOGAN ((W)B1597) was found living in one of the outer hamlets. He said that the Luluai of WEWAK had sent him there about two months before to look after some former HAPMOGAN natives living there. He was told that if natives migrate to other villages they must be prepared to come under the officials of the new village. The Tultul has returned to HAPMOGAN.

A list of officials is given in Appendix A.

Few officials have caps.

VILLAGE COUNCILS.

The natives were told about Village Councils, and unofficial councils were formed at PAROM, PINDJIN, NUMIENGGWAI and PARINGGA. Councils were not formed in the other villages, usually because of the smallness of the village, but in the case of APIN at the request of the people who said that they would prefer to wait until some of their men return from work.

Efforts were made to secure equal representation for the groups forming a village. The councillors were told that they have no official powers at present, and that their main function now is to assist the appointed officials in the administration of the villages. It was impressed upon them that the councils are not courts and that they have no powers of punishment.

The councils are as follows:-

<u>Village</u>	<u>Councillors.</u>
PAROM	KILOGWA, KATJARA, KWAGIA, MAGIS.
PINDJIN	WABITE, BUGANYEN, KAMAUWA, KWORINDUA.
NUMIENGGWAI	SABON, SIGIRU, PARIEMBU.
PARINGGA	MAIWARA, SAGIGI, YIPAMBA.

SENSUS.

As all the pre-war Village books were lost during the war, vital statistics and migration figures could not be obtained. It is thought that the present population is less than that of pre-war. The SUWAMBOKAU natives said that fifteen of their people died in the HAWAIN camp at the end of the war, and other villages seem to have had quite a number of deaths at that time.

It is likely that the area will not be a Sub-Division in itself. Circular Instruction No. 12-48/49 had not arrived when the patrol left.

Figures under "Absent from Village - At Work" are for those actually working. Figures for dependants absent with these workers are given in Appendix B.

No written records of the date of birth were available in the villages, but by reference to events of local importance it was possible to establish the year of birth for a number of those born since the war.

Books for the Village Record of Births, Deaths and Migrations were issued, although not all villages have natives able to read and write well enough to keep the records. The Rev. Father Kemmerling, however, said that he would be very glad to assist as he needs the information for his work. The officials were therefore told to make a mental or written note of any birth, death or migration and, on the next visit of the Father to the area, to take the book to him for entry of the details. These arrangements do not apply to SUWAMBOKAU and YARABOS.

It seems that pre-war the people of ARINUMBO lined with the KANDAMAIK people, but on this patrol they asked to be allowed to line with the ARIN people. This was permitted as some of them had commenced to build at ARIN, and it seems likely that they were originally a separate group from the KANDAMAIK people.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

The people of the area patrolled belong to a large language group, sometimes referred to as the BOIKEN language group, extending from the villages east of DAGUA ((R)V 9724) inland to BUKINARA ((W)A 8998) and KINI-AMBU ((W)A 9977), and east along the coast to the vicinity of MANDI (not shown on map.) It is understood that the people of WALLIS and TARAWAI ISLANDS and part of MUSHU ISLAND speak this language. WOM and WEWAK apparently have another language, although it is very likely that these people are bilingual. There

Most natives said that they obtained these items from other areas, but in one village it was said that in former times the local women knew how to make ornamental net bags but that the women of today do not. At SUWAMBULAU it was said that their forefathers could make claypots but that the craft died out with the arrival of European goods.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION:

War Damage in the area was fairly heavy especially in villages such as PAROM and SUWAMBULAU which have large stands of sago palms. It seems that the Japanese had a large camp near PAROM and that they manufactured sago in large quantities. Part of one machine said to have been used in the making of sago was seen in the mud near the HAWAIN.

Some damage was done by Allied bombing and 'strafing' but most of it was done by the Japanese. Sago palm, garden produce and livestock were taken by them for food. Coconut and area palms were cut for food, although such losses were light in the more inland villages.

When the Japanese moved inland and occupied the villages there, the natives went to live in the forest to be away from both the Japanese and the raiding aircraft. Most of the natives said that they left in a hurry and carried little or nothing with them. It seems that the Japanese demolished many of the houses and used the material to build houses in the forest.

Almost inevitably the explanation for the loss of household goods and valuables was that the Japanese stole or destroyed them. Whether the Japanese made a point of entering all the houses and stealing or destroying such things as beads, shell necklaces, shell rings, plumes and so on it is impossible to tell. It is possible that they took the valuables to use for the purchase of food in other parts. Just where they paid for food with native valuables is another matter, for the natives on the other side of the range give similar explanations for the loss of valuables. It is possible that some of the valuables were taken by other natives, for it was said that the Japanese sometimes had native carriers and scouts from other areas with them.

Palm and tree losses were checked by the police who were sent out to count the stumps, or, in the absence of stumps for any reason, to report on the situation. They were instructed to see the stumps and to hand a short stick for each stump to the claimant. The party then returned to the writer who counted the sticks. It is realized that it is a system open to abuse, but it is considered that it is the only alternative to a count by the Investigating Officer himself. Some of the counts, such as an even hundred, were checked by the writer. In the case of the hundred the writer counted one hundred and twenty-one stumps. In only one case did the writer find a smaller number than the policeman. In this case the difference was not high and there is reason to believe that the claimant, who appeared to be dull and nervous, missed palms on the second count.

At PAROM individual claims for sago palms ran into hundreds. Being near the mouth of the HAWAIN the village has a large area of sago swamp. Constable YAVINGU stated that, in his opinion, the HAWAIN sago swamps are the biggest along the coast. There is no evidence that the people received any payment for the palms from the Japanese other than Japanese paper money. It was apparently towards the end of the war that the Japanese started to exchange rifles and ammunition for food, and these can hardly be considered as payment.

In those villages rationed by ANGAU at the HAWAIN camp, claims for gardens were not taken. Claims for gardens were taken at KANDAMAİK, ARIN, PINDJIN, NUMIENGGWAI and PARINGGA. The KANDAMAİK people stated emphatically that they did not receive any rations.

The NUMIENGGWAI and PARINGGA people admitted that they obtained some rations. Assuming that they were telling the truth, each village drew rations once and then only in small quantities. As far as could be discovered, ARIN and PINDJIN did not draw any rations. It was decided to take claims for gardens and to make further enquiries at PARINGGA.

The property claims were taken on the principle of each person claiming for his or her own property only. Where such things as palms were owned jointly, say by two or three brothers, the senior usually claimed. Such a system of individual claims might mean extra work, both in the field, to avoid duplication in such items as pots and pigs, and in the office, but the writer feels that it is worthwhile. A husband, especially if he has married the woman since the war, may not be well-acquainted with his wife's losses and, if he has to include them with his own losses, may forget all but one or two items. A child whose father is dead is less likely to have inheritance squandered if a separate claim is made than if the losses are included in, say, his Uncle's claim. If the amount of compensation is large there can be a trust account which protects the child but still allows small amounts to be withdrawn to buy items such as clothing, knives and tomahawks for the child.

379 claims for compensation for property other than land were completed, and a number of others were taken for completion after further investigation or on the return of the natives from work.

Several claims for compensation for deaths were received. It appears that cannibalism occurred in one or two cases. It was said that the natives were shot by the Japanese and that the bodies were found later with some of the flesh cut away.

The names of the claimants and expected claimants were listed in the Village Books ready for the entry of the amounts of compensation paid.

MISSIONS:

The only mission operating in the area is the Catholic Society of the Divine Word. SUWAMBUKAU and YARABOG come under the European missionary at WIRUI, WEWAK and all the other villages come under the European missionary at BOTKEN. As has been mentioned under EDUCATION, there is a catechist stationed at ARIN and another at SUWAMBUKAU.

SPELLING OF NAMES:

It was with hesitation that the writer made any change in the spelling of names. While Circular Memorandum No. 9 of 1948 from the Government Secretary's Department seems to suggest that only the better-known names will not be changed to conform to the rules, D.D.S. and N.A. Circular Instruction No. 2,48-49 says that, where a record exists of the previous spelling of a place, the spelling will not be altered. In the case of the villages patrolled, there is a record on the map, but whether the names are as spelt by pre-war officers is not known. If the spelling of the names should not have been altered, it will not be hard to make the corrections on the War Damage Claims and in the Village Books.

RAINBOA has been changed to RAINUMBO. 'Numbo' is the local word for a hill, and the writer is convinced that the second part of the village name is the same. Possibly the same word is in NUMBATUL, but if so, the 'O' is rather indefinite, and no change has been made.

NUMIEGUN appears to be composed of the words 'NUMIE' and 'GUN', 'NUMIE' being used to refer to a second child, and 'GUN' if the writer remembers correctly, for a tool used in the making of sago. Possibly 'NIU' or 'NYU' would be better than 'NU' as the syllable as pronounced locally is almost the same as the English word 'new'. 'GUP' is, at best, only an approximation for a rather indefinite sound.

ARIM has been changed to ARIN. The 'I' is probably short rather than long, but both sounds were heard. It is noted that the Rev. Father Remmerling used ARENG.

PINDIN has been changed to PINDJIN, as the use of the 'C' seems to be quite unjustified. PINDJEN seems to be the most common pronunciation, but the 'K' was heard, although the short 'I' rather than the long.

NUMINGAI has been changed to NUMIENGWAI. According to the natives the name is a combination of the words 'NUMIE' and 'GWAI'. 'GWAI' is the word for a 'PAL PAL' tree. The natives were quite definite that it is 'GWAI' and not 'GAI'.

PARINGA has been changed to PARINGGA. PERINGGA, PÖRINGGA and PARINGGA were all heard, but it was decided not to change the 'A'.

SAMBUKAUA has been changed to SUWAMBUKAU. The final 'A' of the old spelling was not heard. Some natives pronounced the name SUWAMBUKAU while others slurred it over to make either SUAMBUKAU or SAMBUKAU. All were agreed that the first part of the name is the same as their word for wild sugar cane which they gave as 'SUWA'.

(L.R. FOSTER)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX. 'A'.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE	OFFICE	NAME	REMARKS.
PAROM	L.	KILOCWA	Former T.T. Saw ADO., Wewak, re appointment as L. but doubtful whether appointed officially. Fair.
	TT.	MAGIS	Found acting as T.T. Choice of people. To be on probation.
NUMBATUI	L.	YURUPAGO	Pre-war L. Elderly. Has been absent for some years. Decision re future is deferred.
	TT.	DJABABURE	Fair.
RAINUMBO	L.	KUSARA	Former TT. Elected L. by people. As TT. did some work towards putting village in order. To be on probation.
	TT.	"	Decided that village is too small to need a TT.
NUMINGUN	L.	KAWINA	Elected by people. Worked 3 years at BOIKEN Mission. To be on probation.
	TT.	"	Decided that village is too small to need a T.T.
KANDAMAİK	L.	KILAU	At present officially MTT. elected L. by people. To be on probation, subject to acceptance of resignation from office of MTT. Few, if any, others available for position of L.
	TT.	"	Decided that village is too small to need a TT.
ARIN	L.	BAGAS	Elected by people. Aged about 30. Worked 3 years as plantation labourer, BOIKEN Mission. Has been acting unofficially as L. To be on probation.
	TT.	NYEYAWI	Pre-war TT. Elderly. Did not impress very favourably.
PINDJIN	L.	WABITE	Elected by people. Aged about 33. General labourers, VANIMO for 3 years. To be on probation.
	TT.	YENDJUMAI	Pre-war TT. Seems willing enough but is deaf and probably misses much of what is said to him.

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VILLAGE	OFFICE	NAME	REMARKS.
NUMIENGGWAI	L.	SABON	Elected by people. Worked for several years including 5 at Wau. Has been acting unofficially as L, and has done some good work in village. To be on probation.
PARINGGA	TT.	PIGA	Pre-war TT. Fair.
	L.	MAIWARA	Found acting as L. Apparently matter was referred to Luluai of Wewak first. Elected by people. Did not impress very favourably but is new yet. To be on probation.
SUWAMBUKAU	TT.	KULANGYANGGRY	To be on probation. Second choice of people, first choice having declined office. Worked 3 years at KARAWOP.
	L.	KWARAMBEI	Pre-war TT. Saw A. D. O. Wewak re appointment as L, but doubtful whether appointed officially. Fair
	TT.	"	People requested that office be left vacant as village is not big.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF NATIVE CONSTABULARY
ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Reg. No. 2772.
Const. YAVINGU.

An experienced Constable
who worked well and patiently.

Reg. No. 6549
Const. WAIEK

Has served for about a year.
Worked willingly. Bearing was
poor at times.

Reg. No. 6562
Const. SAMBO

Has served for about a year.
Worked willingly, and seems to
be a good, steady Constable.

(L.R. FOSTER)
Patrol Officer.

Appendix B.

DEPENDANTS ABSENT WITH WORKERS.

Village	Inside District		Outside District.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
PAROM	1	3	.	.
NUMBATUI	.	.	.	.
RAINUMBO	.	3	1	.
NUMIEGUN	.	2	.	.
KANDAMAİK	.	.	.	.
ARIN	2	3	.	.
PINDJIN	1	1	1	1
NUMIENGWAI	.	.	.	.
PARINGGA	.	.	.	.
SUWAMBUKAU	.	1	.	.
YARABOS	.	.	.	.
Totals	4	13	2	1



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (WEWAK) Report No. 6 of 48/49
 Patrol Conducted by F. D. ANDERSON C.P.O.
 Area Patrolled NEWAK INLAND, NEWAK LOCAL & TEREBU AREAS
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL
 Natives 5
 Duration—From 15/2/1949 to 12/4/1949
 Number of Days.....
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/7/1946
 Medical /...../19.....

Map Reference.....
 Objects of Patrol 1) COMPILATION OF CENSUS
2) INVESTIGATION & RECORDING OF WAR DAMAGE 3) ROUTINE.

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 £.....

popula

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
WEWAK.

June 7th., 1949.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - WEWAK No. 6.
WEWAK INLAND, WEWAK LOCAL AND TEREBU AREAS.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : F.D. ANDERSON, C.F.O.

PERSONNEL : Reg. No. 2408 Const. DOPI.
Reg. No. 6164 Const. KEIKA.
Reg. No. 2210 Const. N'BOI-BA.
N.M.A. BANDI of Wewak Native Hospital.
N.M.A. WUSIAI of Terebu Aid Post.

DURATION OF PATROL: 15.2.49 - 12.4.49.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Compilation of census, investigation
and recording of War Damage and routine
administration.

LAST DISTRICT SERVICES
PATROL : 3.7.46 - 14.8.46.

PERSONNEL : R.G. McIntyre P.O.

LAST MEDICAL PATROL : No record.

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| B. Native Dialects | E. Terebu Airstrip |
| C. Native "sings-sings" | F. Wawat Grazing Lease |

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PATROL DIARY.

The new type of village book was issued in all villages and village councils were convened in all but a few exceptional cases.

- FEB. 15 : Left Wewak at 1130 hrs, arrived at Kremending at 1230 hrs. Considerable proportion of village population was absent in spite of previous advise. Left Kremending at 1400 hrs. Arrived Koiken 1415 hrs. where a similar situation was found to obtain. Left Koiken at 1500 hrs. and arrived at Kwoikim (the old village of Koiken) at 1530 hrs. Left Kwoikim at 1600 hrs. and arrived at Marik 1700 hrs.
- FEB. 16 : Revised census of Marik and Mauindogu and investigated and recorded war damage claims. Carried out medical inspection, inspected medical supplies, gardens, houses, cemetery, sanitation and water supply. To avoid repetition it might be stated at this juncture that these general inspections were made in all villages. Left Marik 1400 hrs., arrived Passam 1800 hrs.
- FEB. 17 : Heard and investigated war damage claims.
- FEB. 18 : Heard and investigated war damage claims.
- FEB. 19 : Conducted census of Passam and hamlet Tambunungu.
- FEB. 20 : Left Passam 0700 hrs., arrived Paliana 0730 hrs. Conducted census and investigated and recorded war damage claims. Left Paliana 1730 hrs., arrived Passam 1800 hrs.
- FEB. 21 : Left Passam 0825 hrs., arrived Kumbagoira 0920 hrs. Conducted census of villages of Kumbagoira and Bungaripma. Left Kumbagoira at 1500 hrs., arrived Passam 1600 hrs.
- FEB. 22 : Investigated and recorded war damage claims from the villages of Kumbagoira and Bungaripma.
- FEB. 23 : Seriously sick sent to Wewak from Passam, Paliana, Kumbagoira and Bungaripma with Reg. No. 2210 Const. N'BOI-BA who was having trouble with his feet and disposition. Left Passam 0900 hrs., arrived No. 1 Japaraka at 1100 hrs. Conducted census of Japarakas Nos. 1 and 2.
- FEB. 24 : War damage claims investigated and recorded. Sick sent to Wewak. Left No. 1 Japaraka at 1300 hrs., arrived Yumungu No. 2 at 1645 hrs.
- FEB. 25 : Conducted census of Yumungus Nos. 1 and 2.
- FEB. 26 : Investigated and recorded war damage claims. Left Yumungu No. 2 at 1525 hrs., arrived Wambe at 1800 hrs.
- FEB. 27 : Conducted census of Wambe. Investigated and recorded war damage claims. Seriously sick sent to Wewak.
- FEB. 28 : Left Wambe 0900 hrs., arrived Kimo Group 1645 hrs.
- MAR. 1 : Conducted census of villages of Kowiro and Kumburraga. Investigated and recorded war damage claims.
- MAR. 2 : Left Kowiro 0800 hrs., arrived Mamangu 0930 hrs. Conducted census of Mamangu and Samowia. Investigated and recorded war damage, Samowia.

- MAR. 3 : Investigated and recorded war damage Wamangu. Left Wamangu 1230 hrs., arrived Muniwarra 1430 hrs. Investigated and recorded war damage, Muniwarra.
- MAR. 4 : Conducted census of Muniwarra. Left Muniwarra 1545 hrs., arrived Timaru at 1710 hrs. Usual medical inspection and inspections of medical supplies, cemetery, sanitation, water supply, houses and gardens were carried out at Mambe en route to Timaru. Times of arrival and departure are cargo times.
- MAR. 5 : Conducted census of Mambe, Paruwa and Timaru. Investigated and recorded war damage of Mambe. Left Timaru 1730 hrs. and arrived at Patanda 1815 hrs.
- MAR. 6 : Conducted census of Patanda and Kenyari. Investigated some aspects of the proposed lease of native land by R. Gibbes of Wewak.
- MAR. 7 : Investigated native attitude towards proposed lease and survey problems under the supervision of Mr. C.W. Stattery, A.D.C., Wewak. Heard and investigated war damage claims of natives sent in from their places of employment.
- MAR. 8 : Investigated and recorded war damage claims of the villagers of Patanda. Conducted census of Wawats Nos. 1 and 2.
- MAR. 9 : Investigated and recorded war damage claims of Kenyari, Paruwa and Timaru.
- MAR. 10 : Reg. No. 6164 Const. KEIKA, N.M.A. BANDI and the writer ill.
- MAR. 11 : Surveyed part of the area proposed for leasehold and held a final conference of village officials concerned.
- MAR. 12 : Left Patanda 0900 hrs., arrived Palapul 1000 hrs. Recorded census and investigated and recorded war damage claims. Left Palapul 1400 hrs., arrived Yamben 1500 hrs. Conducted census. Reg. No. 6164 Const. KEIKA and N.M.A. BANDI ill.
- MAR. 13 : Investigated and recorded war damage claims, Yamben. Left Yamben 1500 hrs., arrived Kaubari after inspecting Mundungai 1730 hrs.
- MAR. 14 : Conducted census of Mundungai and Kaubari. Investigated and recorded war damage claims. Left Kaubari 1700 hrs., arrived Haregin 1800 hrs.
- MAR. 15 : Conducted census of Haregin. Investigated and recorded war damage claims. Left Haregin 1405 hrs., arrived Mandi 1610 hrs. Conducted census and investigated and recorded war damage. Left Mandi 1800 hrs., arrived Forok 1900 hrs. N.M.A. BANDI returned to Wewak ill.
- MAR. 16 : Conducted census of Forok. Stores sent to Forok from Wewak found to be complete and in good condition.
- MAR. 17 : Investigated and recorded war damage claims.
- MAR. 18 : Left Forok 0900 hrs., arrived Saiep 1030 hrs. Conducted census and investigated and recorded war damage claims. Left Saiep 1300 hrs. and proceeded by canoe and foot to Terebu. Arrived 1430 hrs. Conducted census and investigated and recorded war damage claims. Recorded

PATROL DIARY 3.

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claims of in-patients at Terebu Aid Post for later investigation in villages. Left Terebu 1830 hrs., arrived Bungain 1850 hrs.

- MAR. 19 : Conducted census of Bungain. Investigated and recorded war damage claims. Left Bungain 1600 hrs., arrived Terebu S.V.D. Mission 1700 hrs.
- MAR. 20 : Acquainted with mission policy by Fr. J. GEHBERGER, S.V.D. Left Mission 1000 hrs. Inspected Terebu airstrip (under construction) and pottery crafts of Terebu people. Arrived Taul 1400 hrs.
- MAR. 21 : Conducted census of Taul, Munjuna, Suanam. H.M.A. WUSIAI of Terebu Aid Post attached to patrol.
- MAR. 22 : Investigated and recorded war damage claims.
- MAR. 23 : Left Taul 0915 hrs., arrived Sil 1100 hrs. Conducted census. Investigated and recorded war damage claims. Left Sil 1450 hrs., arrived Sumup 1745 hrs.
- MAR. 24 : Conducted census of Sumup and hamlet KABAK. Investigated and recorded war damage claims.
- MAR. 25 : Left Sumup 0730 hrs., by canoe sending part of cargo overland. Squalls were met with and minor losses sustained. Arrived Kaup 1100 hrs. Inspected twin village (seasonal migration).
- MAR. 26 : Conducted census of Kaup. Investigated and recorded war damage claims.
- MAR. 27 : Left Kaup 0730 hrs., arrived Kis (by canoe) 0830 hrs. Conducted census. Investigated and recorded war damage claims.
- MAR. 28 : Inspected twin village. Concluded war damage investigations.
- MAR. 29 : Left Kis 0800 hrs., arrived Wandomi 1600 hrs.
- MAR. 30 : Conducted census of Wandomi. Investigated and recorded war damage claims. Left Wandomi 1400 hrs., arrived Ybap 1600 hrs.
- MAR. 31 : Conducted census of Ybap. Investigated and recorded war damage claims. Left Ybap 1000 hrs, arrived Fring 1210 hrs. Conducted census of Fring and Weu.
- APRIL 1 : Investigated and recorded war damage claims. Left Fring 1410 hrs., arrived Kamasau 1530 hrs.
- APRIL 2 : Conducted census of Kamasau. Investigated and recorded war damage claims.
- APRIL 3 : Left Kamasau 0850 hrs., passed through Yangiba 0920 hrs., arrived Hereng 1020 hrs. Conducted census of Yangiba and Hereng. Investigated and recorded war damage claims of villagers of Hereng.
- APRIL 4 : Continued war damage investigations at Yangiba. Left Hereng 1445 hrs., arrived Sinabili 1640 hrs.
- APRIL 5 : Conducted census of Sinabili. Investigated and recorded war damage claims. Left Sinabili 1630 hrs., arrived Namareb 1730 hrs.

PATROL DIARY 4.

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- APRIL 6 : Conducted census of Namareb. Investigated and recorded war damage claims. Left Namareb 1630 hrs., arrived Kandai 1715 hrs.
- APRIL 7 : Conducted census of Kandai and Dagawat. Investigated and recorded war damage claims.
- APRIL 8 : Conducted census of Waibab. Investigated and recorded war damage claims. Left Waibab 1200 hrs., arrived No. 1 Wawat 1330 hrs. Investigated revised native attitude to proposed pastoral lease in the Wawat - Mundungai area.
- APRIL 9 : Left No. 1 Wawat at 0400 hrs., arrived Wewak 1330 hrs.
- APRIL 10 : Recorded war damage claims made by patients at Wewak Native Hospital.
- APRIL 11 : Visited the local villages of Moem and Kreer. Conducted a census of each village and investigated and recorded war damage claims.
- APRIL 12 : Visited the nearby villages of Magon and Wewak. Conducted a census of each village and investigated and recorded war damage claims.

No European medical assistant accompanied the patrol. Native medical assistant, Bandi, was attached at Wewak. He later returned sick and N.M.A. Wusiai of Terebu Aid Post joined the patrol at Taul.

Two facts of a rather disquieting nature were soon realised and supported by conditions at practically every stage of the patrol. Firstly, medical tul-tuls throughout the area have little or no interest in their work, have either no authority as M.T.T.'s or too much authority as a sort of a cross between an M.T.T. and Luluai. They are incompetent and carry out their work only when a field officer is in the area. Secondly, there is an acute shortage of supplies.

Let us consider the first point: that M.T.T.'s throughout the area have little or no interest in their work. This is not difficult to understand. The medical tul-tul hitherto has not received the support of other village officials. Again, while Luluais and tul-tuls are assisted in their work by field officers of the Dept. of District Services and Native Affairs, medical tul-tuls in the area patrolled have not received the attention of a medical patrol for some considerable time. Again, the shortage of medical supplies, which seems to be more or less chronic, can hardly be expected to arouse enthusiasm.

The second point involves authority. The M.T.T. who concerns himself with medical work only, has virtually no authority. In many villages his treatment is refused in favour of native medicine. The paramount medical tul-tul, Kauwi, who is in charge of the Terebu Aid Post, resorted to native medicine when his child was ill. A medical tul-tul for twenty years, and qualified to give intravenous injections and carry out minor surgical work, Kauwi moved his hospital from an excellent site near Taul to low ground surrounded by swamp because he feared sorcery. Generally speaking, medical tul-tuls who advise hospitalisation are ignored. The only way a medical tul-tul can gain any authority in the village is by arrogating to himself the powers of a sort of supernumerary tul-tul. In such cases the official is eventually primarily occupied with matters other than medical. In one such case the official appointed a "boy" to look after the medical needs of the village population, while he concerned himself with what he considered to be more important matters.

The third point concerns competency. In a number of villages, the medical tul-tuls were natives who had done a three months' school eight to twelve years ago, and who had done no refresher course since. Their medical knowledge was negligible. In a number of villages medicines were uncooked and filthy. Even in villages that had supplies of bandages and suitable ointments, sores remained untreated. Many medical tul-tuls appear to be quite good carpenters. They erect excellent dispensaries to house medical supplies, but it is seldom that either are put to practical use. They build good pit latrines but the natives prefer the bush. The cemeteries are often neatly fenced, but are usually too small and poorly situated. They erect houses for child birth, but females who fear their cries will be heard in the village carry their children in the bush. Clothing of all description is usually dirty. Occasionally the sick are hidden. Water drums are usually uncovered and are breeding grounds for insect pests. Lack of authority seems to be a cause of much of the trouble. The writer has, where practicable, appointed the medical tul-tul to the village council and made the Luluai jointly responsible for village health, sanitation and hygiene. Where necessary, pit latrines were dug, dispensaries built, sick treated and cemetery areas cleared under the supervision of N.M.A.'s Bandi or Wusiai.

The existence of dispensaries, latrines, cemeteries and houses for childbirth create a favourable initial impression; but, generally speaking, medical tul-tuls qualified and appointed under the existing system have failed in the more important phase of their work. That is, the people do not habitually use the hygiene and

sanitation facilities made available.

The chronic shortage of medical supplies has resulted in many cases in a loss of interest on the part of the village official. In a number of villages which were without medical supplies, the medical tul-tuls had made no effort to obtain more medicines and apparently were not entertaining the idea.

Hereunder is a brief note on each of the villages visited :

Kremending Here there is apparently little or no illness. The water supply is good. There are five unused, uncovered, poorly constructed pit latrines. The cemetery area was dirty. There is good natural drainage. Kremending has no M.T.T. and no medicine or bandages.

Koiken. Only one latrine for both sexes which is, perhaps, used occasionally. Numerous uncovered water drums, dirty clothing and cemetery overgrown. There is an M.T.T. who is aged and has no medical supplies. Drainage is good.

Mauindogu. Latrines poorly constructed, uncovered and unused. There was no cemetery. Good surface drainage; good drinking water. The M.T.T. has commenced a long course of study at the Boram Medical School. In the meantime, Mauindogu has no M.T.T. and no medical supplies.

Passam. Good water supply and good drainage. The M.T.T. has no medical supplies. The cemetery is clean and well situated. Latrines for both sexes are adequate and hygienically maintained. Surface drainage is good. Health of livestock (fowls only) was, as elsewhere quite good. The M.T.T. seems quite disinterested in his work. The very good sanitary conditions are the result of the influence of one Pasingo an ex-Sgt. of police. A further M.T.T., trained pre-war, has been suggested as an appointee in the hope that the two together may conjure up a little interest in public health.

Paliama. The M.T.T. has a small supply of medicine in good condition. Latrines inadequate and uncovered. Although a communal house has been built for females in their menstrual periods, there are private quarters built beneath some houses in both Passam and Paliama. These give off a disagreeable odour and strict instructions were left for their maintenance.

Kumbagoira - Bungaripna. Both these villages have M.T.T.'s who have small quantities of medical supplies in good condition. Latrines uncovered but otherwise satisfactory. In almost every village visited by the patrol it was noticed that M.T.T.'s had failed to send cases they could not handle to Wewak. Although the M.T.T. of Kumbagoira early assured the writer that there had been only two burials in the village cemetery, it was later learnt that a number of infants had recently died. When questioned about their place of burial the M.T.T. claimed that they too were buried in the cemetery. From the appearance of the cemetery this seemed very unlikely.

No.1 Japaraka Natives' clothing was dirty. Very little medicine and no bandages were found in the dispensary. There were only two latrines in the village and these were uncovered. This village has a good cemetery.

No.2 Japaraka Conditions here were similar to those obtaining at No.1 Japaraka except that there were more latrines at No. 2 Japaraka and the dispensary was filthy.

No.2 Yumungu The M.T.T. has inadequate medical supplies. Sanitation is satisfactory. The river water is good, but spring water should be boiled. The cemetery is in good condition. The natives here have a rather definite fear of the Wewak Native Hospital. Between six and

ten patients were sent to Wewak from each village. Most of these were minor cases and if adequate medical supplies had been available it is probable that most would have been treated in their villages. However, short periods of hospitalisation for a few natives from each village in the Yumungu-Wambe area may assist in gaining native confidence in European medical treatments.

No.1 Yumungu There are three M.T.T.'s at this village and no medical supplies. Sanitation is satisfactory, as is the cemetery and village hygiene generally.

Wambe. Natural drainage here is poor. The M.T.T. has no medical supplies. Two people of this village were gored by a pig. The wounds were large and turned ulcerous. The M.T.T. permitted them to be kept in the village for six months as their father (since deceased) insisted on attempting cure by native medicine. The clothes of these two patients were filthy. Latrines were uncovered. Broken and disused houses remained undemolished. The cemetery was not very clean. Abortion follows a regular pattern in this area. Plant juices are swallowed on the occasion of initial pregnancy. Results are that the issue is still-born and the female is rendered barren. Natives claim that there are no exceptions as regards future infertility.

Kowiro. Surface drainage here is poor. The M.T.T. has adequate medical supplies and a well maintained dispensary. Latrines were found to be uncovered. Some bamboos used for carrying water were not too clean.

Kumbunaga The M.T.T. has a good dispensary with adequate medical supplies. Sanitation was found to be inadequate. The cemetery is poorly situated.

Wamangu The M.T.T. has a dispensary with medicines but no bandages. Number of latrines adequate for the population, but uncovered and little used. The cemetery is situated at the old village site, closely surrounded by houses in disuse. Water comes from underground resources, which, when tapped, appear at the ground surface like a bubbler.

Samowia This village has adequate medical supplies. The M.T.T. did not appear concerned about the cemetery being adjacent to the rest-house. The sanitation was inadequate and poor.

Muniwarra As at many other villages the cemetery here was found to be poorly situated and too small. It was situated on a steep slope, the run-off from which fed the creek that supplies the villagers with water. Sanitation was adequate. Surface drainage is good and the M.T.T. has adequate medical supplies.

Mambe. The M.T.T. has medicines but no bandages. The cemetery is very well situated and was pointed out as an example for surrounding villages. Drainage is fair and sanitation is adequate and well maintained.

Paruwa These people are building a new village close to Timaru on the big road. Instructions were given concerning hygiene and sanitation.

Timaru The M.T.T.'s of Timaru and Paruwa have pooled their medical supplies and now operate from one dispensary situated at Paruwa which is adjacent to Timaru. They have both bandages and medicines. The cemetery is poorly situated. Surface drainage is good and sanitation adequate. Latrines were covered and used, apparently, only very occasionally.

Patanda The M.T.T. has adequate medical supplies. It would seem that they are for display purposes only. The M.T.T.'s own child was wrapped in filthy bandages and a number of cases of sores were untreated. The cemetery is poorly situated. Sanitation was adequate but seldom taken advantage of.

Kenvari Two seriously sick concealed in village. Cemetery near houses and overgrown. Dispensary and medical supplies filthy. Sanitation inadequate. Latrines were dirty and uncovered.

No. 2 Wawat Three seriously sick concealed in village. Cemetery is poorly situated. The dispensary was dirty, medical supplies being displayed on a verandah. Latrines poorly constructed. It is interesting to note that M.T.T.'s seldom manage to heal a wound without it first becoming ulcerous.

No. 1 Wawat Cemetery poorly situated. Latrines uncovered and dirty. The dispensary is old, there are no bandages and only a small quantity of medicines.

Palapul. The cemetery is well situated and of adequate size. Medical supplies are inadequate and sanitation is satisfactory. Two hospital cases were found in the village.

Yamben. Adequate medical supplies and a well situated cemetery. One hospital case was found in the village. Sanitation was adequate and well maintained.

Mundungai. Cemetery poorly situated and too small. Medical supplies were inadequate. Sanitation was poor.

Kaubari. Cemetery well situated but too small. Sanitation was good but medical supplies were inadequate. As elsewhere there were numerous uncovered water drums.

Harigin. This village has a good cemetery and good sanitation. Harigin has inadequate medical supplies. There is good natural drainage on both the coast and Sepik falls of the Prince Alexander Range.

Mandi. As above, excepting drainage which is poor at this village. Once again the M.T.T., although within easy walking distance of Wewak, had made no effort to procure adequate medical supplies.

Forok. Sanitation at Forok quite good, but at Mangun (a hamlet some distance away) sanitation was very poor indeed. Perhaps the writer was not expected to look. The one M.T.T. was responsible for both conditions. Cemetery at Forok was poorly situated while that at Mangun is quite well placed. Medical supplies were inadequate.

Kaiep. Village sanitation and hygiene ^{WETE} was satisfactory here. In the matter of village health it could be said that there were no really "unhealthy" populations met with in the course of the patrol. No epidemics were in evidence. The village of Orabu, however, was wiped out by a particularly virulent form of dysentery some twelve months ago. There was but one survivor who now lives at Kaup.

Terebu Conditions at this village are dealt with in an appendix to this section which describes the situation obtaining at the Terebu Aid Post.

Bungain. In this large village the dispensary is a small, dirty, doorless hut wedged in between the resthouse and the cook-house. Medical supplies were inadequate. There were quite a number of people in the village with sores who had not received treatment

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from the Terebu Aid Post although it is only a half-hour distant. Sanitation is inadequate. The cemetery is too small, very close to dwellings and in a position where it may contaminate the village water supply. The health of livestock, principally fowl, was found to be good throughout the patrol.

Taul Cemetery well situated. Sanitation here is poor and little used. There is no M.T.T. at this village.

Munjun Cemetery poorly situated. Sanitation adequate. Some houses which have fallen into disuse are yet to be demolished. There is no M.T.T. at this village, which, together with Taul is quite close to the Terebu Aid Post.

Suanam Cemetery poorly situated. Latrines filthy, as were the dispensary and the medical supplies. The M.T.T. of this village is incompetent and a trouble-maker.

Sigan. Latrines and cemetery were poorly situated.

Sil. Sanitation here was inadequate and latrines were poorly constructed. The dispensary was filthy and there was very little in the way of medicines. The cemetery was not fully cleared, but is well situated.

Kabak. This is a hamlet of about seven people which is an hour's walk from Sumup. The people of Kabak have been in the habit of obtaining any necessary medical treatment from the M.T.T. at Sumup. The sanitation of the hamlet is good. There is a cemetery which is well situated.

Sumup. Three hospital cases were found in the village. Medical supplies are inadequate. Sanitation was inadequate. The cemetery is well situated.

Kaup and Kis. Kaup has two villages and so has Kis. Migration is seasonal. During the North-West season both villages come to the beach and live on the narrow sand strip that divides the sea from the extensive mangrove and nipa swamps. The coastline is very open and the wind far too strong for the type of house customarily constructed. Debris is scattered in all directions. At both Kaup and Kis children were found swimming in sections of the swamp used as depositories for human waste. Latrines were far too scarce for the population and poorly constructed. Cemeteries were overgrown. Drainage is poor throughout this area. The villages inhabited during the S.E. Season are a little distance inland and both contingent on extensive swamps. Sanitation and hygiene in these four villages are negligible. However, natives and livestock are, paradoxically, healthier than any visited hitherto. Both Kaup and Kis have dispensaries, well-constructed with inadequate medical supplies in good condition.

Wandomi. There is no M.T.T. at this village. The dispensary and medical supplies were dirty. Latrines and water drums were uncovered. The cemetery is well situated and maintained.

Yibap. There are two M.T.T.'s at this village. Hygiene, village health and sanitation good. Medical supplies are inadequate.

Tring. As above, except that there is only one medical tul-tul.

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Wau Four hospital cases were found in the village. Village sanitation was good. Medical supplies were inadequate. The cemetery was poorly situated.

Kamasau. A type of sickness (undetermined) is responsible for numerous deaths among the adults of this village. The illness is generally 1-2 days duration and is almost invariably fatal. The cemetery is much too small and contingent on the main road. Sanitation was good. This village has adequate medical supplies, but a number of sick were found in the village who had not received attention. There is an unusual amount of inbreeding at Kamasau.

Yaugiba. Sanitation here was inadequate. The cemetery is poorly situated. Medical supplies were inadequate and in a dirty condition.

Hereng Cemetery is too small. Sanitary conveniences are inadequate and filthy. Medical supplies were inadequate and dirty.

Sinabili. This village has inadequate supplies of medicines and bandages in good condition. Sanitation is inadequate but at least in use. The vast majority of medical tul-tuls met with on this patrol appear to be experts in fake efficiency; a menace to the authority of other village officials and to efficient administration.

Namareb. Sanitation here is both inadequate and poorly maintained. Two hospital cases were found in the village. Medical supplies are inadequate.

It is not difficult to draw conclusions from these short notes - that is, general conclusions such as the over-all competency of M.T.P.'s produced under the present training scheme and the general shortage of medical supplies. The health of the people visited was good. There were just a few cases of yaws, ulcers, framboesia, tubercular diseases, scabies and common colds which are very often epidemic in nature.

The general health of the natives in the area patrolled poses no great problem, although a dietary and nutritional survey by a competent authority would be of great assistance to those interested in native health.

The matters that need immediate and sustained attention are abortion and child and infant mortality. It is the writer's opinion that much infant mortality is consequent on previous interference with the females' reproductive functions. Abortion is believed to be on the increase and seriously affecting fertility rates. Finally, it might be said that if medical tul-tuls are to be of any real value to the Public Health Department in this area, each and every one must be compelled to attend regular and frequent refresher courses in elementary medicine, sanitation and hygiene.

Director of Public Health,
PORT MORESBY.

DS. 30-11-88

Referred please for information and any action considered necessary.

(J. H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR.



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GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

The area patrolled is covered by Wewak Sheet 2079 and Sepik Sheet 2080. The scale of both these maps is four miles to one inch. Wewak Sheet 2079 was found to contain numerous inaccuracies. Relative distances are unreliable. Six non-existent villages are mapped. The names of groups of villages are mapped as villages, and on occasion, together with the names of some of the villages that the name of the group connotes. Twenty-one villages are not mapped.

Native village groupings are on a linguistic basis. The Dergnaba language is spoken by the natives of Moem, Magon, Kreer, Kremending, Koiken, Marik, Passam, Kumbagoira, Bungaripma, Paliama, Japaraka, Yunungu and is turned slightly by the people of Wambe near the southern border of the sub-district. It is suspected that this linguistic group extends in a westerly direction to take in another six or seven villages.

The Urimo Group consists of Kumburraga, Kowiro, Wamangu and Samowia.

The Dagaui Group is made up by Muniwarra, Yamben, Palapul, Timaru, Paruwa, Patanda and Ulandi.

The Tumerau Group takes in Wewats Nos. 1 and 2, Mundungai, Kaubari and Haregin.

The Leidai language is spoken by natives of Wewak, Kairiru Is., Sup, Yus Is. and Wom.

Another group is formed by the villages of Bungair, Sinabili, Dagawat, Kandai, Waibab, Namareb, Yangiba and Hereng. Although such divisions as those listed above are the only true native divisions, it does not seem practicable to adopt them as census sub-divisions. In the first instance these native groups have already been split by the Administration in fixing the boundaries of the Wewak sub-district. Secondly, village migrations have in some cases, spread the units of these basic native groups over wide areas.

In the past the area patrolled has been divided for the purposes of administration, into the Terebu, Wewak Inland and Wewak Local areas. The people of the Terebu area recognise themselves as distinct from the people of the Wewak Inland and Wewak Local areas, but as the two latter areas comprise one linguistic group, the fact of division is not taken very seriously by the people concerned. However, as the people of the Wewak Local area are beginning to exhibit rather different characteristics to those of natives less influenced by culture contact, the division may prove useful.

The type of inaccuracy as regards the relative position of villages on the Wewak Sheet No. 2079 is best described by example. On the map Paliama is shown as being almost as far from Passam as is Koiken; actually it is a mere half hour's walk. The Kumbagoira "Group" (two villages, not five) is shown as being less distant from Passam than is Paliama; actually it is twice as far. Mindogin is shown as being closer to Passam than is Paliama. In fact it is much further away and more easily reached from the Sauri Road. Japaraka is shown to be closer to Paliama than is Passam. Actually Japaraka is three times further from Paliama than Passam is.

The dominant topographical feature of the area patrolled is the Prince Alexander Range which rises in the low foothills at Kaup some fifteen miles east south east of Terebu, and runs parallel to the coastline for that distance. Behind Terebu it attains an altitude of about 1,000 feet and continues in a wide arc, but generally west north west, to a point inland from Wewak. This range

terminates in no distinct feature and can be said to merge into the Torricelli Range somewhere in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Parchi and Ulahau Rivers on the Sepik and coastal falls respectively. On the Sepik fall of the range, there is steep broken country which gradually merges into rolling country with much open grassland, and then flattens out into the Sepik flood plains. The coastal fall is rather more abrupt. The highest point on the range behind Wewak may be reached in three hours walking. The coastal plain, which is dotted with sago, nipa and mangrove swamps, has a maximum width of one mile as one moves east from Wewak to the border of the sub-district.

In the area patrolled, only one river of any size drains the coast - the Sepik, while the Sepik fall is drained by the Minjin and the Nagum after its junction with the Silin. Only a small fraction of the total area is drained by these rivers. The greater part of the area is characterised by numerous small creeks, complex in pattern and semi-permanent in nature. It would appear that most of these creeks eventually contribute to the numerous but not extensive swamp-land areas in the undulating kunai country between the foothills of the Prince Alexander Range and the Sepik Plain.

Heavy mists and cold lamp nights are the rule in areas with altitudes above about 800 feet. On some occasions mists did not disperse until 0900 hrs. Humidity was found to be high in rain forest areas, and considerable temperature variations were experienced in the grass country that borders on the Sepik Plain. Volcanic material appears in one small area only, on the coast between Sigan and Sunup. Shortly before reaching Sil one notices considerable deposits of volcanic material and the black sand beach alternates with stretches of small, rounded volcanic pebbles such as comprise the beached of Vokey Island. The coast from Sigan to a little past Sil is probably the nearest mainland point to Vokey. Volcanic stone disappears from the seaboard a mile or two before Sunup is reached and a black sand beach extends away towards Kaup. Kaup and Katapura Islands proved to be nothing but the smallest mainland fragments about eight yards wide and nine yards long. Hundreds of birds have made their homes on these rocks which, surprisingly enough, carry thick vegetation.

In the Kaup - Kis area the sea is encroaching on the land and numbers of coconut palms are being destroyed. There is a long stretch of unbroken, unprotected coastline in this area which receives the full force of all weather during the north-west season. Practically all vegetation between the coast and the nipa and mangrove swamps behind Kaup and Kis is dead.

According to the natives the kunai areas in the districts patrolled are increasing. Kunai areas, practically without exception, are situated on the Sepik fall of the range. Whether or not the burning off of these areas is responsible for their increase is a point that should receive serious attention. In New Zealand and the Cook Islands burning off is considered a dangerous practice. It is a process common in British Colonies and where it occurs, it has been described as a contributing factor in erosion. It can hardly be denied that the effects of firing are rapidly cumulative. A tree or scrub-covered slope presents a double barrier to the force of rain: the trees themselves, and the layer of absorbent litter under them. Remove the scrub, and soil is soon washed away leaving rocky slopes down which water will run to erode lower lands. Water that previously sunk into the land is lost as run off. On the other hand, it might be said that Kangaroo, Thurston and Alpine grasses (loosely called "kunas") are better binding agents than much secondary growth. Again firing may improve the vertical composition of the soil. The fired soil that remains on the surface breaks the force of the rain whose beating action on unshielded soil produces a surface

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impermeable to water. The physical effect, however, does not completely explain the increase in fertility; there seems to be a definite manurial benefit - direct or indirect - as well. Firing must reduce the organic matter content in the burnt soil, and the nitrogenous effect of a certain amount of charred kunai cannot be great. Research has shown that the number of the nitrogen-fixing group of soil micro-organisms is greatly increased in the soil over which the fired soil is spread, which is, probably, a consequence of the better environmental conditions resulting from the physical cause already mentioned. Generally speaking, deep and extensive cracking (such as is occasioned by firing) is considered an important means of securing a good tilth and of maintaining aeration. However, throughout the grasslands patrolled the surface soils were shallow and underlain by heavy clays, and/or broken quartz, or decomposed coral. At a number of points in the Wawat - Mundungai area the thin surface soil has been eroded (consequent on firing?) and the clay sub-soil has broken the surface. The surface soil is so shallow in many areas that repeated firing can be expected to completely change the soil composition. Areas characterised by clay sub-soils are most extensive. These soils appear to be "sodium-clays". A relatively small amount of sodium salts in the soil moisture will lead to a replacement of calcium by sodium in the absorbing soil complex, which will then possess the intractable characteristics of a "sodium-clay" soil. Such soils are sticky and waterlogged when wet, and dry to a dense hard crust at intermediate moisture contents and fail to assume the crumb-like structure necessary for satisfactory plant growth.

It would seem that the surface soils throughout the Wewak Inland and Terebu areas are too shallow to receive the benefits of the firing process, but shallow enough to develop saline characteristics in the short term and shallow enough to be easily eroded. Unfortunately, little is yet known about the relations between soil characteristics and the degree of resistance to erosion.

It has been stated that the future of New Guinea lies in the development of its agricultural resources. Until soil compositions are analysed and the soil pattern of the country is mapped, we are in ignorance of the resources of which we so confidently speak.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTE.

Let us first consider the matter of childbirth. Births customarily take place in a house erected for the purpose. This is often the same structure as is set aside for menstruating females. There are those, however, who still adhere to the old practice of giving birth in the bush close to the village. These females are usually those who fear that their cries will be heard by others in the village. Stillbirths are more often buried in the bush than in cemeteries. There is a definite time period set for the detention of the newly-born at the house provided for childbirth. A male child remains no more than a week, while a female child may be detained for eleven days. A period of detention in excess of a week is believed to be detrimental to the health, and particularly to the strength of male children. The person in confinement is usually attended by close female relatives who sever the umbilical cord with a piece of sharpened bamboo, a "kina" shell or a knife. The usual instrument is a piece of bamboo. It is interesting to note that medical tul-tuls play only a very minor role, if any at all, in these events.

No generalisation can be made relative to the naming of children. In some areas a child is given two names, one by the father and one by the grandfather. In other places it is customary for male children to assume the male parent's name at the time of his (the male parent's) death. It is usual for the father only to name children of the issue.

When a child is approaching the age of puberty it receives certain property commensurate with the material wealth of the parents, and in keeping with its sex. The usual possessions are a small garden together with plates, saucepans, carrying nets, baskets and some native money to take care of. Also, perhaps, a spear, a knife, an axe and some clothing.

Pre-marital relationships are not as common as might be expected, and at the same time are not particularly frowned upon. Mission influence has done much to place pre-marital and extra-marital relationships in odour. Again, owing to the predominance of males throughout the area patrolled there are few unmarried females.

Let us now consider the matter of marriage. It is usual for the future wife to be 'marked' for a certain male before either of the marriage partners have reached a responsible age. The decision is arrived at by discussions and eventual agreement between parents of the parties concerned. In some instances, unwilling parties have been held to these agreements. However, it is now common for the prospective marriage partners to be consulted. Missions in the area patrolled teach against the system of 'marking' future wives in any form.

A wife may be obtained by either sister exchange or the payment of a 'bride-price'. At most villages in the area patrolled the payment is made in money. The price for a young female is usually about five pounds. A female who has aged a little brings about four pounds, while one who has been previously married may be obtained for as little as two pounds. The usual recipients of these payments are either the male parent or the brother of the female concerned. A widow who has children very often brings no price at all. In some cases, however, the brother of a widow will demand the children of the former marriage if no payment is forthcoming. In one or two villages situated well down towards the Sepik Plain the medium of exchange in the purchase of wives is a type of stone ring fashioned by the people of the Maprik area. These are purchased with dogs' teeth. The current price for young females is sixty rings. Throughout the Terebu area it is

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common for younger brothers to marry the widows of their elder brothers. In effecting these unions there is usually no money payment involved.

After the payment of bride price has been made there is little ceremony. In areas under mission influence there is, of course, a church ceremony. In other parts tokens presents are exchanged, verbal protestations are made and the couple go into residence together without further ado. It is usual for the female to take up residence at her husband's village. This could be expected as inheritance follows the patrilineal pattern. There is one not very common exception to this custom. If the female partner is an only child, she may not go to her husband's village. Instead, the male partner may take up residence at his wife's village to care for her father's estate. In which case it is usual for the couple to send a child (preferably a male) back to the husband's village where it is adopted by his near relations. Adoption is common throughout the area. It is not a matter of having someone care for the child during its formative years, but permanent adoption. Nearly always (provided there is more than one child of the issue and occasionally even without this provision) a child is sent back to the village that loses a member through the marriage. Again, if two brothers are resident in the same village, are both married and one is childless, the other (if he has children) will often give one to his brother. In many villages a quarter to a half of the child population was adopted.

Orphans are usually cared for by near relatives. If this care is only available at another village, the orphan must return to the home of his deceased parents on reaching adulthood.

Polygamy is uncommon and more associated with material wealth than status in the village. A returned labourer may have two or three wives while the local Luluai has only one. Mission influence is responsible for stamping out polygamy in the area patrolled. Of course, there have been other factors operating, such as the shortage of females and the gradual change in form of the native economic pattern.

There is nothing startling about the divorce rates, but every divorce seems to be a packet of trouble. It is most important that possible grounds for divorce be clearly defined. Again it would appear advisable to clear up the confusion in the native mind occasioned by apparent difference of opinion between the Administration and Catholic Missions on the subject of divorce. In the event of the divorce of the female by the male for infidelity, it is usual for the co-respondent to compensate the aggrieved party with the amount he paid as bride-price. This is the most common reason for divorce and the usual manner of settlement. With the spread of abortion and subsequent fall in fertility, have come requests by males, whose wives have failed to bear them children, to re-marry. This reason and many others were advanced by natives as grounds for divorce. It is the opinion of the writer that some definite code of procedure should be laid down for the handling of native divorce. It is doubtful if the initiative of the average individual is equal to the task of settling such disputes in a manner which will result in a general uniformity of decision.

In some villages mental deficient may marry and in other villages they may not. In all cases they were found to be well cared for in the village and as far as could be gathered none showed any tendency towards violent conduct.

Let us now consider death and its consequent, inheritance. On all occasions males only carry the bier. In one or two villages it is still the practice to bury the possessions of the deceased with the corpse. Generally speaking this custom is on the way out, although it is still usual to bury such

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goods as are not 'marked' for the deceased's beneficiaries.

If an individual is insane, his or her entire worldly wealth is interred. The custom of destroying the gardens of the deceased has entirely disappeared. In all cases the deceased is clothed loosely in whatever garments he has before burial.

Grave-digging is considered a communal obligation. The grave is usually lined with a timber known locally as limb m. At the villages of KAUP and KIS, however, the deceased is buried in a canoe. The canoe is cut in halves and the body is laid in it (clothed) and covered with a blanket or some other material. The whole is then lowered into the ground.

Although inheritance generally follows the patrilineal pattern it is varied by local custom in practically every village. There also seems to be a residential qualification in many areas. That is, beneficiaries cannot claim a property inheritance unless they reside in the locality. In some villages inheritance was found to follow the European pattern. The area under review is too limited for a classification of variations in, and aberrations from the patrilineal system to be of any great significance.

Two kinds of sorcery are practised in the area patrolled. These are 'pcisen' in the Terebu area and 'sanguma' in the Inland Wewak area and the Urimo and Dagauri Groups. In addition to these two main types there is, of course, ancestor worship. Illness is sometimes believed to be in consequence of the wrath of ancestors and a sorcerer, who is paid in money or kind, is called in to appease them.

More in evidence in the Terebu area is 'poisen'. The sorcerer is paid to obtain something which has been in close contact with the victim, preferably something partly masticated or a portion of human excreta. It is believed that a part of the individual's essential being is contained in his saliva and/or excreta and that a spiritual relationship exists between them and the individual. The sorcerer holds the medium of the spell over a fire in order to preserve the supposed connection it has with the individual and repeats several times an invocation which has a fixed form and is supposed to bring some calamity on the object of his attentions usually in the form of illness. At times illness and occasionally death may be coincidental with the casting of the spell. There have been a number of such coincidences in the Terebu area, and in spite of the work of Catholic Missions the natives still ascribe considerable powers to sorcerers. As is generally realised, to gaoil a sorcerer is to place the Government Seal on the efficacy of his work.

'Sanguma' is a psychological phenomenon strongly associated with auto-suggestion - even more so than is 'poisen'. To analyse the mental conditioning and psychotic complications that characterise the totality of the mental and physical reaction of the native to 'sanguma' is something more than can be expected in this general report. No doubt the subject has been superficially discussed on numerous occasions.

It is not practicable in this brief report to include such detail as eating and building habits, the utilisation of natural resources, native education, the division of labour and an analysis of the native economy.

However, dialects, native 'sing-sings' and native mythology are touched on in appended 'B' 'C' and 'D'.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads are fast deteriorating. Many jeep tracks are now foot tracks, and in many areas the village populations are not equal to the task of maintaining army roads. Taking everything into consideration, the amount of maintenance carried out by natives is satisfactory. The roads and bridges approaching Wewak from east and west are excellent.

Outside the Wewak Local Area there are no bridges worth mentioning.

The only satisfactory road route across the Prince Alexander Range is marked on the map accompanying this report.

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EDUCATION.

There were many villages in which no natives could read or write. The number of native teachers was found to be negligible. There were few villages with youths attending schools.

The missions are doing good work in the educational field. Quite a number of village officials are rather unhappy about the position.

A complete record of numbers of natives attending schools, disposition of mission and government teachers and disposition of mission schools has been made for future reference.

It is hardly necessary to emphasise that the need for native education is difficult to exaggerate.

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NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The only farming implement in the vast majority of villages is still the digging stick. Two pigs were found in sixty-one villages. There are considerable numbers of fowls in the villages, and they are in good health. Natives desiring to increase their stocks may purchase fowls from the missions at one pound per head. Rice is being grown successfully at NAMAREB and WAWAT.

Native gardens are, on the whole, good, and natives are procuring seeds and advice from the District Agricultural Station.

A complete record of food stuffs grown in each village has been made and will be made available to the District Agricultural Station.

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MISSIONS.

There is only one mission station in the area patrolled. It is the TEREBU CATHOLIC MISSION staffed by Father John Gehberger S.V.D. He has four catechists on his station.

In former years he covered the whole of the TEREBU area, but at present he is confined to his station with an infected leg.

He has one outstanding catechist who is doing excellent work at SUMP village, where he has evolved an educational curriculum particularly suited to the primary education of natives.

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VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village officials gave the impression that they were living in fear of field officers. In many cases males trembled vividly while giving particulars for census, and some small children screamed with fright when brought close to the patrolling officer's table by their parents. This is bad.

On the other hand it was discovered that village officials were the accepted medium of most deceptions. This was particularly evident in the lodging of War Damage claims by natives who were unable to speak "pidgin". After gaining a knowledge of the various dialects, the writer discovered that the village officials were claiming compensation for items that the claimant had not mentioned. Again, as interpreters, village officials often increased claims.

There is little or no uniformity in the method of appointing Luluais and Tul-Tuls. For example, YUMUNGUS NOS. 1 and 2 are fairly large villages about one hour apart, and each have a Luluai. JAPARAKAS NOS. 1 and 2 are fairly large villages about one hour apart and have only one Luluai. There are many other examples of this together with variations.

There is a general preference for hereditary officials.

It is a fact that N.M.A. KAUWI of TEREBU Aid Post selected, if not appointed, village officials in the TEREBU area. This has been checked.

As usual, some officials appear too weak and others appear too strong, but there does seem to be a necessity for the institution of some sort of hierarchy of native authority. It does not seem very healthy for the motley collection of Luluais from the Wewak Local, Wewak Inland and Terebu areas to be lumped together under Paramount Luluai MANEI, whose powers are vague, and who, in any case seems to have been virtually replaced by YAUWIGA, a native with no government authority at all. It is a definite fact that natives, both local and from far afield, bring their troubles to YAUWIGA in preference to the Paramount Luluai.

In the absence of some sort of hierarchy of native authority there were quite a few Luluais who were found to be exercising authority over other Luluais in small areas - even to the extent of causing villages to change their location.

A complete record of the names and places of residence of all village officials has been made for future reference.

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WAR DAMAGE

Approximately three thousand claims were investigated in the area patrolled. Approximately one thousand of these had been previously investigated.

Many inordinately large claims were made, the natives appearing to think that the Administration is fair game.

It is difficult to explain the staff position to natives who have been waiting for payment for four years.

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CENSUS.

A census was taken in sixty-one villages. The new village book was issued in all villages together with a register for Births Deaths, marriages and migrations.

Village councils were convened.

There is an over-all shortage of females in the area patrolled and a high infant mortality rate which may be associated with interference with the reproductive functions which is a general practice.

Marriage migrations, for some obscure reason, have almost ceased in many villages.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

It was surprising to discover how many natives were in ignorance of the purpose of village books. In most villages, the idea of village councils was received with considerable enthusiasm. In a number of villages there was an attitude of benevolent indifference to the Administration.

The writer was informed in quite a few villages that they had no pigs, had received no war-damage, had little or no medical supplies and were visited only very occasionally by medical and agricultural patrols.

The inertia of native indifference is difficult to disturb once it fully obtains. In some villages indifference had taken on some of the character of discontent.

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J. Anderson

(10)

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY.

Reg. No. 2210 Const. N'Boi-Ba is capable of high efficiency but seems to be a neurotic, unsettled individual who is unhappy on this side of the Border. He has difficulty in getting on with his fellow constables. Const. N'Boi-Ba did not complete the patrol, but was returned to Wewak for medical treatment.

Reg. No. 6164 Const. Keika is a good constable who has the capacity for greater responsibility.

Reg. No. 2408 Const. Dopi was particularly outstanding in both his work and general conduct.

APPENDIX A

Terebu Aid Post.

9

This hospital is in the charge of N.M.A. Kauwi, who together with N.M.A. Wusiai is qualified to give intra-venous injections. These two are assisted by five or six medical tul-tuls.

Throughout the patrol the work of medical tul-tuls was poor and their achievements negligible. It was pleasing, then, to visit the Terebu Aid Post and discover well-kept records and an interested, well-disciplined native staff. A certain amount of kudos is due to N.M.A. Kauwi for maintaining a reasonably efficient establishment in the face of considerable inertia.

The recent history of the establishment, however, is embarrassing. It was formerly situated on an elevated position adjacent to the village of Taul. Surrounded by hospital gardens and in a healthy locality the institution was a success, and was given the mark of permanency by some quite substantial native buildings.

Eventually came the time when the people of the village of Taul objected to sharing the air with the sick. It was suggested to N.M.A. Kauwi that he set up his hospital elsewhere. He refused. Shortly afterwards his daughter became seriously ill. Suspecting that magic had been made against him by the disgruntled villagers of Taul, Kauwi himself employed a sorcerer, but his daughter died. Shortly afterwards the Terebu Aid Post was moved to a position quite close to Terebu village and bordered on three sides by swamps. An effort has been made to fill in a section of the swamp, but it was a very small effort and it is a rather extensive swamp.

Natives exhibit little inclination to attend the Aid Post for treatment. When the writer arrived the hospital was full to overflowing with the most trivial cases from nearby villages. Very few warranted hospitalisation. Practically all these very recently admitted natives returned to their villages the day after the writer left Terebu.

It is the boast of N.M.A. Kauwi that there have been no deaths at his hospital for a number of years. This is understandable as serious cases that do not show improvement are very often returned to their villages.

It is worth noting that in spite of N.M.A. Kauwi's alleged frequent patrols, hospital cases were still found in the villages. N.M.A. Wusiai said that nobody ever took much notice of medical patrols from the Terebu Aid Post.

Again, within three miles of the hospital is the village of Suanam. In spite of N.M.A. Kauwi and his staff of seven, this village was found to have deteriorated and dirty uncorked medicines, dirty bandages, a filthy dispensary, only one latrine in use, uncovered water drums and a medical tul-tul. Within a mile is the village of Bungain where conditions were similar although not quite as bad.

N.M.A. Kauwi's organisation for food supplies is good. The wards of the hospital are well constructed, ventilated and clean.

N.M.A. Kauwi requests tinned meat to supplement existing hospital diets. He also requests a net for fishing. It appears that soap is badly needed also. Enquiries were made in the matter of anti-malarial sprays or drums of the fluid for the swampy areas adjacent to the hospital.

A brief survey of the native dialects spoken in the area patrolled soon showed the impossibility of conducting research in this direction in conjunction with the work associated with a routine patrol.

Although vocabularies vary widely, the dialects of the URIMO, DAGAURI and TUMERAU Groups of the West TEREBU Area together with those of the large Wewak Inland Area are characterised by the same basic grammatical constructions. These constructions are not particularly difficult. It seemed to be a source of great pleasure to natives of these areas that the patrolling officer had taken an interest in and gained a smattering of their native tongues. Vocabularies seldom vary within the groups, although one village of the DAGAURI group spoke with different syllabic emphases to those of the other six villages.

It is interesting to note that the villages of KAJEP, TEREBU and SUMUP speak an entirely different language to those spoken in adjacent areas. It is thought that this language is MELANESIAN, properly so-called, and that the populations of these three villages emigrated from TUMLEO IS. in the AITAPE Sub-District.

The language spoken by the people of BUNGAIN, SINABILI, NAMARED, KANDAI, WAIBAB, DAGAWAT, FLERENG and YAUGIBA is different again and has a great number of complex grammatical constructions. Also, verbs may have prefix, suffix or infix, and, on occasion, may have two or all three of these complications. Divisions of gender are not made on any one basis. The result is an extraordinary number of genders on the basis of age, sex, type, inherent potential etc. Names given to sago palms run well into double figures. Personal pronouns cannot stand alone, but must be prefixed or suffixed to the verb. Numbers in most dialects are compounded after three and do not go beyond ten.

For example:-

<u>TUMERAU DIALECT</u>	<u>URIMO DIALECT</u>	<u>DAGAURI DIALECT</u>
one - yartela	rerna	tarpela
two - yip	marigna	n'yeimip
three- ken	leignara	neimātra
four - yip yip	marign-ai-marigna	n'yeimip-n'yeimip
five - yipuken	marign-ai-leignara	n'yeimip-neimātra

It will be noticed that the lesser figure precedes the greater in the compounds.

In some dialects gender is denoted by suffixes. For example, in the TUMERAU dialect a boar is "porngam", while a son is "porngain".

Again, size is often not denoted by the use of adjectives, but rather by a change in the form of the noun. The FOROKS describe "rings" (native currency) as either "yara" or "Lorau", one being a little larger than the other. The same nominal variation is found in the description of different types of spears and plates.

One most confusing peculiarity evident in the majority of dialects spoken in the area patrolled becomes plain in the numerals of the KENYARI dialect. The first six are :-

one	oria
two	mrei
three	mrei-ai-ler
four	mrei-ai-mrei- (meremi-ai-meremi)
five	mrei-ai-mrei ler (" " " ler)
six	mrei-ai-mrei-ai-mrei

In the first instance, "one" is definitely "oria" and "two" is without doubt "mrei". But, "one", following the conjunction "ai" or the number "two" is invariably "ler". Again, as soon as "mrei"

6

becomes compounded, it may or may not be pronounced "meremi". This changing of form in accordance with word association and sentence construction does not appear to be confined to numerals. In many cases it seems to express mood.

It is interesting to note that no common language is emerging from these different groups, in spite of the fact that they have been living in close contact with each other for a number of years. The females of the villages of KAIEP, TEREBU and SUMUP are accomplished pottery makers and use their product as an article of trade; although there are four villages between TEREBU and SUMUP that are without trade articles such as pottery or the baskets of the MURIK people, their populations have made no effort to acquire such skills. It would seem, at least in this area, that the effect of local disinclination towards social intercourse outside the particular group constitutes a more serious division among native societies than those afforded by topography.

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5

Three main types of sing-sing were met with. The sing-sing MANDEP and the sing-sing MAMBU in the inland areas, and the sing-sing EIMORU among the coastal people.

There are numerous variations in both the subject of and the manner of dancing the sing-sing MANDEP. MANDEP is the general name of the function. Individual dances are known by other names such as JIMAU, SAKI, WINAR and GINGINAZA.

In the first instance a fire is lit. Around it squat a few men who are well acquainted with the procedure and versification of the sing-sing. Males with kundus (native drums) form an inner circle which usually moves anti-clockwise. This is surrounded by a circle of females who move in a clockwise direction. The usual procedure is for one native (often one of those seated by the fire) to sing a line or two which is then taken up by the male and female circles with much beating of kundus. The circles commence to move in opposite directions in a crab-like fashion, the males making full left and right turns from the hips with each sideways step. The females usually hold one arm half raised in the air and bend their knees down and out with each sideways shuffle. The dance is seldom of more than seven minutes duration and concludes with a rush by both circles to the centre and an increase in the volume of singing and beating of drums.

Versification is usually very brief and expanded by numerous euphonic intonations which have no literal meaning. Subjects for this form of the sing-sing MANDEP may be wind, smoke, the unloading of cargo, the instructions of an official to move a house or village bird feathers, the arrival of strangers, the chronic ire of European employers, unrequited love and sexual maturity. There are other subjects in which the dance takes a different form. The dance concerning the pig is executed by three males (one slung on a pole carried by the other two) while the rest of the dancers stand in a single line and provide the musical effects. The dance illustrating rape is performed by two males, one attired as a female. The other dancers stand in a single line. The MANDEP JIMAU is another variation in which a snake-like pattern is traced by dancers, who at times form two parallel lines, one squatting and one standing behind "JIMAU" is the name given to the leg movement of the dance. The MANDEP GINGINAZA is a rather primitive dance, the verse of which describes the uncontrolled movements of a female's breasts when running. It is danced by natives in two pairs of parallel lines, males opposite males, females opposite females.

The most interesting aspect of the MANDEP sing-sing is that the subject of the dance becomes evident to the spectator through the medium of euphonic intonations and physical action long before he masters the spoken verse.

A similar type of dance is the sing-sing MAMBU. Two circles of dancers are formed as before, but both walk in the same direction and often three or four abreast. There is no rhythmic quality in the movement which is an ordinary walk. In the middle of circles are two males each with a kundu slung on his back and carrying a length (4-5') of bamboo in his hand. These two beat their kundus and blow into their "mambs" at the same time, the "mambs" producing two alternating notes, one about two octaves below the other. They either dance opposite each other or follow each other round in a small circle, changing direction frequently. Their steps have a definite sequence and are quite complicated. At the conclusion of each dance the females would retire to one side of the area and the males to the other, in the manner of provincial Europeans.

The verse is usually called by two or three full-grown men, picked for their physique. These stand in line a short distance from the dancers, carry decorated spears and are themselves decked out in native finery of all description.

(4)

First the name of a mountain may be called. This is taken up by the dancers who have a regular pattern of adjectives and noises for each particular mountain, river, village and beast the name of which might be called by the leaders of the dance. These noises are not noises as we know them but carefully chosen euphonic combinations of sound which convey definite impressions although they have no literal meaning.

The conclusion of the dance is not marked by any particular movement - except, perhaps, by the disappointment of the small children who appear to enjoy the dance immensely.

Finally, there is the sing-sing EIMORU popular among the coastal people of the TEREBU area. EIMORU is the general name of the dance. Dances with specific subjects are described as the EIMORU KANEI, EIMORU TANGARI, EIMORU TALEO etc. EIMORU KANEI is a dance for beginners. A centre pole is decorated with the feathers of a MURUK and planted in the ground. Around this revolve three circles of dancers. Males with kundus comprise the innermost circle. Males without kundus may circle in the same direction as the outer circle of females. The inner and two outer circles move crab-like in opposite directions to an unvarying rhythm beaten out on the kundus. At certain stages of the dance all three circles turn and face outwards, but continue the dance in this manner for very short periods only.

The EIMORU TANGARI celebrates the fish. A male stands in the middle of the circles with a large genuine or imitation fish impaled on a pole. When the dance commences he goes through an exhausting series of antics, very effectively simulating the movement of a fish through water.

The EIMORU TALEO is a sing-sing devoted to the expression of the native concept of wind, which, in the coastal villages is associated with the sea and the beating of the surf. The words of the sing-sing TALEO have no literal meaning. Two frequently repeated lines are :-

"Taleo warano garukano,
Taleo warano supuru"

Taleo, of course, means wind, but the other words are without meaning. It is intended that one should associate the wind and sea with their sound.

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A brief investigation of the mythological tales of the TEREBU people reveals evidence of a stone cult similar in many respects to the stone cults of the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya. There are, however, some divisions within the stone cult. Firstly, there are beliefs that concern the stones obviously shaped by human hands, secondly beliefs concerned with volcanic deposits and thirdly, beliefs concerned with volcanic disturbances.

First let us consider these stones that at some time in the past have received the attention of native workmen. They seem to be of volcanic origin and have been shaped into various forms. Some are obviously club-heads, others are in the shape of cones and frustums. The natives recognise some of the stones as club-heads, but have an entirely fanciful explanation for the existence of the frustums and cones. It runs something like this: At one time the only food of the natives was stones. It remained for a female, who was gifted with extraordinary powers, to plant foods such as are enjoyed by the native population to-day. After the first day of normal foods the natives passed all these curiously shaped stones from their systems. In accordance with the belief that these stones are, in fact, prehistoric excreta they are used to-day in rituals associated with ancestor-worship and some forms of sorcery.

For some time the natives collected such foods as they desired from the gardens sown by the gifted female. Eventually, however, a small child followed the woman into the bush and discovered that the gardens were sown simply by the broadcasting of certain leaves. The secret made known, the female was turned to stone and thenceforth it was necessary for the natives to labour in their gardens. There are a few TEREBU natives who genuinely doubt the efficacy of sorcery made with the help of the stone excreta of their ancestors.

It is not practicable here to relate all the mythological tales collected, but it is interesting to note that many of them resemble, in their main features, biblical tales with which we are all familiar. Again, parallels were discovered with the mythologies of Eastern Europe, Scandinavia and Greece. Consider, for instance, the following tale, keeping in mind the myth of the Cyclops, the sea-borne wanderings of Ulysses and the temptations of the Sirens. Many years ago, when the people of SUMUP were in residence at SIL, the canoe "ORIMTAU" set out for VOKEO ISLAND bearing a number of the men of the village, of whom two were married. A great storm blew up and in the heavy rain at evening the canoe sailed between the islands of VOKEO and IEUIL. The rains were heavy and continuous, and for days the crew saw no land.

On the evening of the seventh day the canoe approached an island since called "MAINWARU", that is, "the island of women". The men were thirsty and had had little food. The canoe was made fast and the men received the attentions of the women. During the night it was learned that a plan had been laid to murder the men and steal the "ORIMTAU". Fearing at once both the strength and the great beauty of the islanders the men of SIL escaped in the night, not even pausing to collect food.

After many days of great hardship the canoe arrived at an island where it was found that food grew in abundance. Wary on this occasion, the travellers sent three of their number ashore to pick green coconuts. Two stood at the base of the palm while a third climbed aloft. No sooner had the third native reached the coconuts than a legless and armless creature broke violently into the clearing. It moved with great rapidity rolling its trunk over the ground and snapping viciously at the two natives of SIL, who fled in terror. The small monstrosity then lay patiently at the foot of the coconut palm awaiting the eventual descent of the native. In desperation and fearing that his fellow villagers would continue their voyage without him, the man for whom the creature was waiting gathered four coconuts and began slowly to descend.

(2)

On three occasions he cast away coconuts which fell crashing into the bush, but failed to distract the attention of his enemy who would at no time move more than a few feet from the base of the palm. With his last coconut, which was of extraordinary size, the native attempted to stun the creature that awaited him. In this he was successful and returned with great haste to the canoe which once again had been brought close to the shore.

Congratulating each other on their good fortune, they sailed away in the direction of the sunset. Eventually they arrived at a point on the mainland far to the west and were received with great hospitality at the village of AWAR, the sun.

There is no point in continuing this tale which is very long, for by now at least some basic similarities between it and other well known myths of european origin should have been recognised. At this stage such a similarity can be nothing more but the subject of idle curiosity; but a study of native mythology in New Guinea would definitely be of great assistance to those investigating migrations of many years ago, in the study of languages and in research into the history of native customs.

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APPENDIX "E"

The TEREBU airstrip was inspected in the course of the patrol. The initial stimulus for this project is not clear, and apparently all labour is voluntary and unpaid.

The strip is quite close to TEREBU Aid Post and the villages of BUNGAIN, TEREBU, TAUL, MUNJIN, SUANAM and the TEREBU Mission. The airstrip site is a good one with landing approach and take-off path clear of obstructions. A considerable amount of work has been done. The natives were advised to lengthen the strip although its present measurements are safe for small aircraft and for precautionary landings by Ansons and Dragon Rapides.

Heavy rains, however, could render the airstrip temporarily unserviceable; the area receives the run-off from steeply sloping subsidiary ranges a few hundred yards to the South, but the surface soil is deep and capable of considerable absorption.

Village officials in the area made enquiries relative to labour problems, and the question of payment may quite possibly come up later. Officials say that the question of payment does not enter into the business, that the natives would like to clear a strip for themselves; but the danger is that labour might be pressed into service by native officials on the pretext that it is government work.

The project is being held in abeyance until it can be taken up with the District Medical Officer who is believed to have made the initial suggestion to the natives of the area.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

30/11/88
32



DK. 30/1.

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

28th June, 1949.

Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT WEWAK NO. 6 of 1948-49.

Attached please find copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer, F.D. Anderson, together with covering comments by Asst. District Officer Wewak Sub-District.

It is unusual to find such an excellent, well written report by a junior officer with only a few months experience in the service. The report shows that the officer has shown great attention to detail, and only one with a great interest in his duties could have compiled such a report.

In addition to the wealth of information contained, Mr. Anderson has the fortunate gift of being able to adequately express himself.

We all agree that the system of Medical Tul Tuls is most unsatisfactory, but due to lack of staff and training facilities not much better has been able to be given the natives in the past. Hospitalisation is easily available to these people and none can deny that they have made great use of it during the past three years. Many people forget that in our own community hospital facilities are not fully made use of. Economic factors are usually the cause and careful study will generally show that it is the same amongst our natives, even though free medicines and hospitalisation are available. Taken all in all the Medical Tul Tuls have done more good than harm, but the time is ripe for an improvement, and this should be effected when the C.R.T.S. Medical School trainees commence operating as paid administration employees in their own villages.

It is feared that these people are gradually dying out. They suffered heavily during the war and it was hoped that post war conditions may have helped to increase the birth and decrease the death rate, but this report shows 913 deaths to 786 births, a loss of 137 with a total remaining population of 5550. Better food and medical attention combined with education to prevent abortion seems to be the only solution to prevent this declining population. They have ample fertile land, good housing by native standards and employment to obtain cash to provide extra necessities is easily available to them. Only a small proportion of the adult males is absent under indenture and it is noticeable that more are employed within the District than outside.

Mr. Anderson has learned a lot from this Patrol. His studies in native customs and languages will be of great assistance to him in later patrols. He is to be commended for having carried out such a well conducted patrol.

(H. B. HALL)
Actg. District Officer.

Sub-District Office,

WEWAK.

20th June, 1949.

30/11/88.
36

District Officer,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report No. 6 (1948-49) - C.P.O. Anderson P.D.
Wewak local, Wewak Inland and Terebu areas.

Forwarded herewith is the report of a patrol by C.P.O. Anderson to the abovementioned areas. The patrol was the first carried out by this Officer without the company of a more experienced assistant and it can be said that he has acquitted it very well.

The report itself shows evidence of a most comprehensive survey of the local problems and one which can have been based only on careful observation and scrutiny of the prevailing conditions.

The matter in the report concerning native health and particularly the Terebu Aid Post has been referred to the Wewak Medical Officer. He has appointed a European Medical Assistant to investigate the position and he has already set out on a patrol to cover closely the route taken by Mr. Anderson.

The system of pre-determining marriage mates by relatives "marking" them as small children is fairly universal throughout the Territory. It, and the "sister exchange" practice which is much more local, are the source of endless marital complications and frustrations - the latter particularly often resulting in an enforced celibate existence to many otherwise eligible males. Whilst agreeing with Mr. Anderson that the practices are deplorable it seems that it is not possible to hold much hope for their speedy eradication - this can be brought about more readily by a persistent and discreetly directed policy of enlightenment in the field and the evolution of sociology causes in regional schools.

The reference to some natives living in "fear of field officers" is of interest. It is analagous surely to even the European child's healthy and traditional fearful respect for authority as vested in the policeman. If there is any deeper basis for the reaction, it could be attributed to a memory of some notoriously harsh government administered prior to 1920, and of course to the impact of Japanese aggression. The helpful features of present administrative methods should quickly overcome it where it exists.

Within the next fortnight it is hoped to despatch an officer on the work of payment of the War Damage Claims assessed on this patrol.

Mr. Anderson is to be commended for a good patrol, well reported. One of the most pleasing features was the officer's obviously keen interest in the work.

C. W. Slattery
(C. W. SLATTERY)
Actg. Asst. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

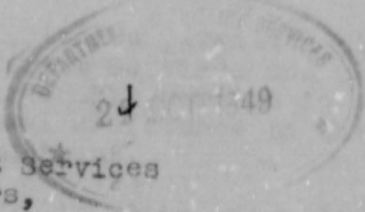
Refer Folio 24 para 5 refers

30/11/49 ✓
38

WK. 30/1

Sub-District Office,
Wewak,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

21st September, 1949.



Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

(Through District Officer Wewak)

ABORTION AND INFANT MORTALITY.

Your DS.30-11-28 refers. /36

In the concluding paragraph on page six of the section entitled "Health, Hygiene and Sanitation" in Wewak Patrol Report No. 6 of 1948-49, it was stated that abortion is more responsible for the declining birth rate in this Sub-District than is the infant mortality rate.

It has been requested that the writer state the reasons on which he bases this conclusion.

While the infant mortality rate (from all available statistics) has remained substantially unchanged (although it is high) abortion is on the increase.

The incidence of abortion has increased to a point where it more than equals the infant mortality rate which is being brought under control. As the infant mortality problem is taken more in hand, the increase in abortions will emerge more clearly.

Widespread recruiting and the institution of native brothels are the two main causes of the increase in abortion. It is common for the husbands of pregnant women to desert them and enter European employ. In doing so, the husband usually incurs the serious displeasure of the native officials of his village. It is unlikely that he will return to settle permanently at his village and his wife (to improve her position in the marriage market) causes an unnatural termination to her pregnancy. Unfortunately, the means employed, in a considerable number of instances, to procure abortion, cause sterility.

The semi-permanent "grass-widows" of indentured labourers are very often inclined to improve their financial position by trading in one of the more appreciated of feminine favours. Females who have borne children are, usually, less desirable than those who have ~~not~~ avoided their social obligations. Unfortunately, it is difficult to prove organised prostitution in native communities.

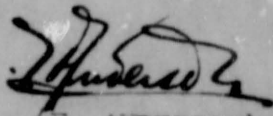
The conclusion that abortion is on the increase was arrived at from the inordinate number of complaints received from village officials and would-be fathers; although the reticence of natives in regard to such matters is usually difficult to overcome.

The position as regards native brothels is being closely watched. To date it has been difficult to accumulate adequate evidence for prosecution.

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If circumstances permitted field officers of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs to remain and work for considerable periods in particular areas, they could give some real assistance to the inadequately staffed Public Health Department.

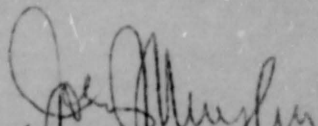
The Sub-District in which district headquarters is situated seems to suffer most, in that it appears to be little more than a staging camp for cadets.



(F. ANDERSON)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

D. D. S.,
PORT MORESBY.

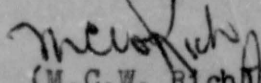
Forwarded in reply to your DS.30-11-28. The A. D. O. Wewak has been asked to make diligent enquiries in regard to the existence of brothels and prostitution in the villages and at the same time to endeavour to re-establish the old native sanctions against the practice. I am asking him to meet the leaders and deliver some lectures we shall prepare between us.

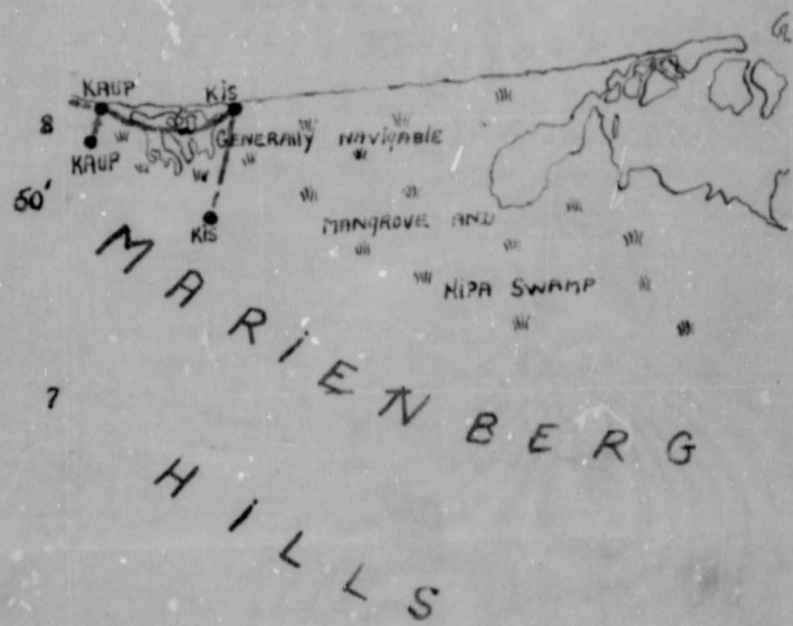

(JOHN J. MURPHY)
Actg. District Officer.

12/10/49.

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
PORT MORESBY. DS.30-11-88

Referred please for your information. This is further to my minue DS.30-11-88 of 18th July, 1949.


(M.C.W. Rich)
Acting Director
DDS & NA 26/10/49.



460000m
400'

780000m

9 10'

7700

CANOE ROUTE: —————

FOOT TRACKS: - - - - -

REF. 2080 SEPIK.

4m. : 1 inch.

Scale

Ref. Wewak 2079.
 4 m. : 1 inch.



143° 30' 2" 3 40' 4 50' 6

ROADS OPEN TO VEHICULAR TRAFFIC : ———
 FOOT TRACKS - - - - -
 BEST CROSSING FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION : ———



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEWAK (SEPIK) Report No. 7 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by F.D. ANDERSON C.P.O.

Area Patrolled BUT CENSUS GROUP

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2 R.P.C. 1 N.M.A.

Duration—From 9/5/1949 to 4/6/1949

Number of Days 26

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical 10/3/1949

Map Reference 2079 NEWAK 4 m S 1

Objects of Patrol COMPILATION OF CENSUS, INVESTIGATION + RECORDING OF WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS. 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 £.....

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

popula

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

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Sub-district office,
Wewak.

24th June, 1949.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

PATROL REPORT - WEWAK NO. 7 (1948-49) -
NEW CENSUS GROUP.

Patrol conducted by : F. D. Anderson, C.F.C.
Personnel : Reg. No. 3474 Const. Warrigmen
Reg. No. 6164 Const. Waika
M.B.A. SANDOA of Wewak Native Hospital

Duration of Patrol : 2.5.49 - 4.6.49

Objects of Patrol : Compilation of census, investigation and
recording of War Damage Claims and
routine administration.

Last District Services
Patrol :

Personnel :

Last Medical Patrol : 10.3.49

Personnel : R. McKee M.B.A.

I N D E X

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Patrol Diary | Native Labour |
| Health Hygiene and Sanitation | War Damage |
| Education | Roads and Bridges |
| Missions | Agriculture and Livestock |
| Report on Native Constabulary | Census |
| Village Officials | Anthropological Note. |

Native Affairs

A P P E N D I X

A. HUT AND FORT.

PATROL DIARY.

13

- MAY 9. Airborne Newak 0804 hrs., arrived at airstrip 0830 hrs. Arranged for carriers and arrived at But PATROL POST 0920 hrs. Inspected station, became acquainted with mission policy, discussed administrative problems with Paramount Lulua - also mining projects. Learned plans of Bomb Disposal unit, discussed patrol route and map inaccuracies with natives.
- MAY 10. Left But Patrol Post 0800 hrs., arrived But Village 0830 hrs. Recorded census and investigated War-Damage Claims. Left But Village 1200 hrs., arrived Kumaia 1245 hrs. Recorded census and investigated War-Damage Claims. Left Kumaia 1630 hrs., arrived Lowaa-Alibus 1730 hrs.
- MAY 11. Conducted census of Lowaa and Alibus, investigated and recorded War-Damage Claims
- MAY 12. Left Alibus 0745 hrs., arrived Balaa 0845 hrs. Conducted census and investigated and recorded War-Damage Claims. Left Balaa 1400 hrs., arrived Kuka 1430 hrs. Conducted census and investigated and recorded War-Damage Claims.
- MAY 13. Left Kuka 1130 hrs., arrived Sowaa 1300 hrs. Conducted census and investigated and recorded War-Damage Claims.
- MAY 14. Left Sowaa 1030 hrs., arrived Arohehi 1145 hrs. Conducted census and investigated and recorded War-Damage Claims.
- MAY 15. Rested infected knee.
- MAY 16. Left Arohehi 0700 hrs., arrived Nagapaia 1910 hrs.
- MAY 17. Conducted census at Nagapaia and investigated and recorded War-Damage Claims.
- MAY 18. Left Nagapaia 0850 hrs., arrived Misaan 1630 hrs.
- MAY 19. Conducted census at Misaan. Left Misaan 1100 hrs., arrived Miuminihi 1330 hrs. Conducted census at Miuminihi. Left Miuminihi 1700 hrs., arrived Samargun 1830 hrs.
- MAY 20. Conducted census at villages of Samargun and Iapiyaan. Investigated and recorded War-Damage Claims.
- MAY 21. Conducted census of Eweina. Investigated and recorded War-Damage Claims. Left Samargun 1500 hrs., arrived Wihun 1730 hrs.
- MAY 22. Conducted census of Wihun.
- MAY 23. Left Wihun 1900 hrs., arrived Woginara 1755 hrs.
- MAY 24. Conducted census of No. 1 Woginara.
- MAY 25. Conducted census of No. 1 Woginara.
- MAY 26. Conducted census of No. 2 Woginara.
- MAY 27. Conducted census of Autogig
- MAY 28. Left Woginara 1700 hrs., arrived Maguel 0900 hrs. Conducted census of Maguel.
- MAY 29. Conducted census of Magabin.
- MAY 30. Left Maguel 0810 hrs., arrived Dagua 1930 hrs. Conducted census of Dagua.
- MAY 31. Conducted a census of the villages of Kwatai and Bogaretai

(12)

- JUNE 1. Left Dagua 1000 hrs., arrived Smain 1300 hrs. Conducted census.
- JUNE 2. Left Smain 0800 hrs., arrived But Patrol Post 1000 hrs. Inspected But Aid Post. Correlated information received on matters for investigation.
- JUNE 3. Collected rebates on overpaid War-Damage Claims. Discussed agricultural development with village officials. Received complaints concerning population distribution. Discussed social problems with Father Schenker S. V. D. of But Mission.
- JUNE 4. Airborne But 1240 hrs., arrived Nevada 1310 hrs.

Inspections of gardens, livestock, housing and water supplies were made in all villages.

Below is a brief note on conditions in the villages patrolled. All these villages had received the attentions of a medical patrol a few weeks before they were visited by the writer.

BUT: Cemetery good; latrines (uncovered) for a population of 103; no dispensary and no medical supplies. The medical tal-tal was absent at the Aid Post, together with the A.T.T.'s, Kaminis and palm. There are no all living at the Aid post with their families (side of "A").

MUBINNI: Cemetery good; three filthy uncovered latrines; no dispensary and no medical supplies.

ALIBUS: Cemetery dirty; four dirty, uncovered latrines; a clean dispensary house; adequate medical supplies.

LOWAN: Use same cemetery as Alibus; six dilapidated, uncovered latrines. Dirty bandages and medicine kept in A.T.T.'s cook-house.

BALA: Cemetery well situated, but too small and unfenced. Two latrines (uncovered) for a population of 110, rain water only; no medical supplies. Here as elsewhere were numerous uncovered water drums, some containing water which had been lying undisturbed for some weeks.

MAU: Cemetery not fenced but well situated and clean. Two latrines (uncovered) for a population of 95; adequate medical supplies housed in a clean dispensary.

SOVAM: Cemetery too small but well situated; dispensary filthy; bandages and bandages were filthy and had to be disposed of; two latrines - full and filthy.

ARCEMI: Cemetery good, but too small; two improperly constructed pit latrines; clean dispensary house; adequate medical supplies in good condition.

MAGAPATEM: Cemetery good; adequate medical supplies in fair condition, housed in A.T.T.'s cook house; sanitation adequate and well maintained. The medical tal-tal assured the writer there was no sickness of any consequence in the village. Ten minutes later, before a medical inspection could be made, a child died of pneumonia.

MISUAM: Cemetery good; two uncovered latrines; adequate supply of medicine, but no bandages. The dispensary was satisfactory.

MILININI: Cemetery good; only two latrines; adequate medical supplies, well housed.

SURAGUR: Cemetery unfenced and only part cleaned; two latrines for 89 natives; adequate medical supplies; dispensary built in presence of writer.

IAIYANI: Two latrines, uncovered and stinking; cemetery badly neglected and situated close to houses; village area filthy; medicines and bandages were filthy and had to be disposed of.

BALINNI: Like Iaiyuan, Swinam boasts a highly inefficient medical tal-tal. Hospital cases were found in this village as in most other villages of the western half of the Bat area. There were two latrines for a population of over a hundred. These two toilet latrines are in evidence in most villages in the area and are occasionally used. Cemetery was neglected; dispensary was dirty and medical supplies were in fair condition. Almost everywhere there are two styles of dress, one clean for official visits and one filthy for everyday wear.

(b)

AIHUB: Cemetery much too small; two latrines (uncovered) for 172 natives. No medical supplies. Medical tul-tul engaged in action of leaving village to take up residence at But Aid Post.

MOBIARA: Good cemetery; hygiene and sanitation good; dispensary and hospital ward well maintained. Medical supplies are adequate and in good condition. Drainage of village area is good.

AUTOGIG: Cemetery good; inadequate medical supplies; no medical tul-tul; sanitation adequate; hygiene good.

MAGUEL: Cemetery good; adequate medical supplies housed in clean dispensary. Sanitation inadequate.

MALABEIN: Cemetery good; adequate medical supplies housed in clean dispensary. Sanitation inadequate.

DAGUA: Cemetery fair; adequate medical supplies well housed. Sanitation fair.

Similar conditions obtained in the villages of Kwotai, Bogamtai and Enain, except that medical supplies could barely be described as adequate.

Thorough medical inspections were made when time permitted and several hospital cases were sent to Newak Native Hospital. Where practicable, latrines were dug, dispensaries were built and cemeteries cleared while the writer was in the village. As much clothing as could be found was washed.

No European Medical Assistant accompanied the patrol. N.M.A. UNDOA of Newak Native Hospital was attached at Newak and throughout the patrol displayed a high standard of efficiency.

The But Aid Post is dealt with in appendix "A".

It can hardly be expected that the Native Medical Orderlies, at present being trained for a somewhat longer period than was hitherto customary, will bring about any appreciable improvement in the standards of village health, hygiene and sanitation. The root of the trouble is not so much inadequate training as waning interest in the absence of regular and frequent refresher courses and medical patrols. Native resistance is probably greater in the case of government introduced principles of hygiene and sanitation than in matters concerning agriculture and politico-economic progress. Native medical officials cannot be expected to disturb the formidable inertia of their people without vigorous and sustained assistance in the village. Until this is practicable, native hospitals and aid posts will continue to be busily engaged treating the consequences of conditions permitted to flourish in the villages.

APPENDIX "A".

BUT AID POST.

9

The considerations taken into account by the Public Health Department in establishing an Aid Post at But are not known to the writer. However, it can hardly be denied that population distribution is a prime consideration. Within a radius of nine miles of But Aid Post are 717 natives, or 1/5 of the total native population of the But area.

Within a nine mile radius of Woginara are over 2,000 natives, or 3/5 of the total native population of the But area.

Furthermore, 75% approximately of the natives in the Woginara locality are concentrated in four villages situated within a 2 1/2 mile radius of Woginara. The roads in the Woginara area are the best in the Wewak Sub-District. It is true that the Aid Post at But is situated very close to But airstrip, but there are excellent roads from Woginara to Dagua airstrip which is only 2 1/2 miles distant.

Now in regard to outlying villages. On the road to the coast that passes through Woginara are situated the villages of Misuan, Niaminihi, Ewoinom, Sumargun, Iapiyan, Wihun and Autogig. On the road to the coast that terminates at But are situated the villages of Mogapalen, Archani, Cowan, Kani and Palan. Many villages mapped as being in the vicinity of But no longer exist. There is, in addition, a population of about a thousand natives belonging to the Boiken census group within six miles of Woginara.

It is suggested that the Aid Post be moved from But to Woginara.

The Luluai of Woginara, Eiyas, is the outstanding native official of the sub-district (together with his brother, Simogun). The village site is healthy and well drained. Native gardens in the area are good and the water supply is excellent. One hospital ward was constructed in this village about a year ago. At the time of the writer's visit sixteen in-patients were being treated. The population of Woginara (1947) is cared for by six medical tal-tals drawn from the small villages that have now been firmly welded together under the leadership of Luluai Eiyas. The natives and native officials in the immediate locality are anxious for the Public Health Department to establish an Aid Post in the area.

The But Aid Post was visited twice, with an interval of one month between visits. There were no more than three patients at the post on either visit. There was only one case that could not be treated in the village - and by the way the staff were going about it, it could not be treated at the Aid Post either.

The But Aid Post is staffed (apart from the native in charge) by the medical tal-tals of Kusanin, Palan and But, while hygiene and sanitation in these villages is deplorable. The medical tal-tal of Wihun also had the inspiration to back up and go to the coast, but in view of the amount of work to be done in Wihun village, the writer took the liberty of restraining him.

The Aid Post at But was found to be well constructed, clean and well ventilated. Medical supplies were adequate and kept in good condition.

The native officials of the thickly populated Woginara area (thickly populated for the Wewak sub-district) would be grateful if the Public Health Department could find time to pay some attention to their request.

(8)

EDUCATION

The education of natives of the Put Census group has, by force of circumstances, become largely the responsibility of the Put Catholic Mission. Government education facilities have proved singularly inadequate. Many natives would prefer to attend a Government school because they are given the opportunity to learn English and generally benefit from a more comprehensive curriculum than possible by equal emphasis on all branches of instruction.

The mission school at Put is well attended by natives from nearby villages. The schools have been established by the mission at Woinara where there is a large population. Recently a catechist opened a school at Tapir which is well attended. There are, however, a number of villages away from these three population nodes that have none of their members in attendance at schools.

It has been the aim of the writer to have at least one native in each village who is able to read and write. Unfortunately, this object now appears to be difficult of achievement in spite of its fundamental importance.

It would seem from the areas patrolled that throughout the Newak Sub-District the numbers of females attending Government or Mission schools is negligible. There an opportunity is missed to enlist a powerful section of the native population in the drive for agricultural advancement, improved standards of hygiene and an appreciation of the relative economic and social circumstances of natives, Asians and Europeans.

Native males seldom return to village life after having attended school for a year or two, but usually run small businesses or remain in or near towns, generally in European employ.

On the other hand, females would almost certainly carry their newly acquired knowledge back to the villages where (most important) they are primarily engaged in agricultural pursuits and the rearing of the coming generation.

Irregular attendance is creating problems in both Government and Mission schools. It is rather surprising that there are no laws governing attendance at schools, although it is true that they would be difficult to formulate under the present circumstances. It has been found necessary to introduce a certain degree of compulsion to regulate attendance in most European schools and it seems hardly reasonable to expect that the native population is so responsible that elements of compulsion are unnecessary. Attendance figures in the Newak Sub-District are embarrassing.

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTITUENTS.

①

Reg. No. 3474 Const. Waripman is inclined to be lazy in normal situations and appears to be vegetating. However, his conduct on difficult or awkward occasions exhibited unexpected efficiency.

Reg. No. 6164 Const. Keika set himself his usual very high standards of discipline and efficiency throughout the patrol. Although he is a Pagan, Const. Keika appears to enjoy great popularity and respect at all times.

Palau

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

(6)

The village officials of the Put Census Group have, generally, very little influence over the populations they are expected to control. The Paramount Lalusi of the area, one Mastens, is aged and appears unable to assist the Put natives any further in their efforts to progress. The Put area sustained considerable damage in the war years and recovery has been slow; poor leadership may be considered responsible for much of the delay in rehabilitation. The villages that are rapidly becoming examples of true native enterprise are those controlled by Lalusi Sirus and his brother Simogun. These natives are jointly responsible for the development of the model villages in one of the areas which suffered most during the war.

Simogun, who is not a village official, is greatly respected in the Put area. The populations of Meginera, Maguel and surrounding villages have benefited greatly from his advice on such matters as village planning, drainage and choice of agricultural technique. The people of Maguel would like Simogun appointed their Lalusi. The suggestion was made in the first instance by the native at present in office, and was generally approved. The native Simogun was put forward by village officials throughout the area as the only acceptable candidate for the responsibilities of Paramount Lalusi on the death or retirement of the present official, Mautcham. It is a popular choice and a good one. Simogun is an outstanding native who enjoys responsibility and is vigorously, though sensibly, progressive. That village officials are a declining influence is a fact of some significance. The situation is examined briefly under the heading "Native Affairs".

NATIVE LABOUR.

5

In practically all of thirty five mainland villages visited, complaints were received in regard to alleged over-levying. In the But area feeling is rather strong about it. Practically all War-Damage claims have been paid, and most of the money has been spent. The Department of Agriculture were unable to supply pigs, fowls, goats or other livestock, and now the natives have no money and have no meat. The tendency now is for more natives to seek indenture. Communal cash cropping seems to be the solution to the situation, but what marketing agencies exist seem to be rather nebulous institutions, and soil surveys do not appear to have been carried out, and under the present system comprehensive instruction in the villages is impracticable.

It is suggested that the following villages of the But Census Group be closed to recruiters.

Muminia, Rowan, Kulu, Arohoni, Woginara, Mawali, Mawahin, Dagua, Kwotai and Sanaia.

MISSIONS.

There is one Mission in the But Census Group adjacent to the But Patrol Post. Father Schenker S.V.D. is in charge. He has six catechists who assist in the maintenance of schools at Woginara, But and Ipiyaun. The missions have considerable influence among the natives of the Newak Sub-District, and it is to be regretted that there are occasional differences of opinion between mission staffs and administration personnel.

The practice of marriage by "sister exchange" is very much condemned by the mission because it is very likely that full freedom of choice is not exercised in at least one of the two marriages involved.

The practice of a native "adopting" his brother's widow when he himself is married is also condemned by the mission. The attitude of the missions in this particular instance should be qualified. It is true (at least in the Newak Sub-District) that on some occasions the "adoption" of a widow by a married native is tantamount to taking a second wife. However, in very many cases real hardship is occasioned the widow who may have such a large family, or may be of such an age that the protection and assistance of a male becomes a social necessity - and there are quite a number of cases in which the question of conjugal rights cannot be expected to arise.

Again, the missions strongly disapprove of the practice of "marketing" children as future brides. Very often the purchase of a bride is finalised while she is quite a small child; in which case she goes to live at the village of her future husband. It is true that interference with the individual's freedom of choice in the case of marriage (whether it be considered expedient, or justified on the grounds that it is customary) will very often be that individual's self-justification for extra-marital relationships and moral turpitude in later years.

Polygamy is discouraged by Catholic Missionary, although it is difficult to see why. Polygamy in the Newak sub-District is an important part of the native economic and social patterns. It has long characterised the native culture that it can hardly be associated only with sexual gratification, and in this view lies the only "valid" objection.

A practice of apparently recent origin that requires the attention of those primarily concerned with moral standards is that of the adoption of children (often by "unadopted" widows and unmarried males) who have reached the age of puberty. Careful investigation showed these adoptions to be, in many cases vehicles for immoral practices and to have a disruptive effect on village communities.

4

In conclusion it might be said that it is highly desirable that Mission influence be swung into line behind the Administration and, taking all into account, this should not be so hard of achievement.

WAR DAMAGE.

Practically all war-damage claims lodged by natives of the But Census Group have been paid. There are, however, four villages that have yet to receive payment. They are Sunargun, Bwot, Kapiyau and Wihun. Of these, Wihun claims have yet to be investigated and recorded. Just a very few claims were lodged by natives from other villages.

ROAD AND BRIDGES.

As in many other parts of the Wewak Sub-District, village populations are not equal to the task of maintaining any roads, which have become little more than bush tracks.

The best and the worst roads that the writer has yet seen in the Sub-District are to be found in the But area.

About 30% of all walking in the western half of the area patrolled is done along river beds. The Minshun and Anumb rivers together with their tributaries are difficult to cross with cargo in times of flood. Landslides are not uncommon and the river beds are often fouled.

The best roads in the Sub-District are in the Woginara-Maguel-Dagus area where excellent work has been done by Luluai Eiyus and his brother Simogun in maintaining roads and bridges open to vehicular traffic. The only passable bridges are in this area.

It is only fair to say that some other roads showed at least some signs of attention. During the South-East season there is very easy walking along the beach from Bogametal to Sowan. Road construction would present great difficulties in all parts of the But area, except in the very narrow coastal belt and for varying distances (all short) into the foothills of the subsidiary ranges on the coastal fall.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are a few strong officials in the But area, but the majority are usual types - experts in lip-service and agents for deception. Particularly outstanding in the Sub-District are Luluai Eiyus and his brother, a villager of Maguel, Simogun; the natives of Maguel want Simogun appointed their Luluai (the present official concurs) and natives throughout the But area would like to see Simogun appointed Paramount Luluai in succession to the aged Neatchan. A better nomination could not be made.

The desire for social and economic advancement exhibited by natives of the Woginara-Maguel-Dagus area (advancement as native communities) is in contrast with the apathy of other natives and village officials in the But Census Group and elsewhere in the Wewak Sub-District.

The Sub-District is in need of a farther supply of hats for village officials.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

3

The digging stick is still the only agricultural implement in the But area.

There is a fair number of fowls, but numbers of other livestock are negligible. Native officials throughout the But area want to purchase pigs with what little money they have left from War-Damage payments. They were told that pigs were hard to buy in Australia. They replied that they were willing to pay 5/0 per head, and that anyway, there were plenty of pigs on Vokes and Heall Island. They were told that the Administration wanted them to breed only a very good strain of pig in their villages, but the reply was that their pressing need was for meat and they did not care much what pig's back it came off - temporarily at least. The shipping position was explained to them, but some natives have lost confidence in the Department of Agriculture and Stock and Fisheries. The natives in the Boginaga-Maguel area have experimented with cocoa and it grows well. They now wish to undertake community cash cropping under the direction of one Simogun. The natives have requested assistance in laying out their gardens. They would also like to receive some instruction in their villages, but it seems unlikely that they will receive this assistance.

Opinion
It has been stated many times that the future of native communities and of New Guinea as a whole depends on its agricultural development. In this small corner of the country there is little evidence of such development. The system of native agricultural training at present employed is not getting results. Agricultural officers do not appear to stay long enough in any one area to place native agricultural projects on a firm footing. Different officers have different ideas and a certain amount of confusion results. It is quite true that the policy of moving officers around will eventually result in a staff of very experienced officers - but what will the native attitude be at the end of that considerable period?

The maintenance of an agricultural station, a large staff and a school precludes the possibility of instruction in the villages. Students, usually boys or young men, are expected to return to their villages and so influence their elders and those in authority that they will adopt the suggested methods. This system has been tried by various administrative departments in a number of colonial dependencies and results have been negligible; but no doubt there is some very good reason for its employment in this instance.

CENSUS.

A census was taken of all those natives of the But Diastetic Group who are resident within the boundaries of the Wewak Sub-District. This area forms a convenient census group which may be patrolled in one month.

On this patrol the total population of the But Census Group (as per Village Population Register) was found to be 3,488.

The modified village book was issued to all but a very few villages (no supplies), and a Village Council was convened at each village. The old books were converted for use as registers of births, deaths and marriages and arrangements were made for their maintenance.

The usual diffident attitude obtains in all villages except those in the Loginara-Maguel area.

The current ~~complaint~~ ^{COMPLAINT} relates to over-recruiting, many officials feeling very strongly about it.

Native gold mining at Misau is not arousing any noticeable enthusiasm, but those few natives engaged in the work are showing some interest. Requests have been received for mills and saw timber for the construction of boxes, and for gold washing dishes and shovels.

Five native mining projects are being developed under the direction of Mr. G. W. Slattery, I.B.C. The quality of the gold is good and arrangements for the supply of additional equipment have been made.

There is a strong interest in cash cropping in the Loginara-Maguel area which has been brought to the notice of the local agricultural authorities. The natives in this area are also prospecting for gold, but so far without success.

The occasion for most concern in the native situation is the steady undermining of the authority of village officials. It appears to be usual for patrolling officers to abuse and belittle village officials instead of assisting them in their efforts to overcome the indifference of the natives to such concepts of hygiene, sanitation, education, agriculture, housing, drainage etc. There was a time when village headmen could control the movements of their people and maintain a large labour pool for communal work. Under present conditions village officials can do nothing to prevent a certain percentage of males of reproductive age absenting themselves for four years out of every five. Such a situation is perhaps unavoidable, but it is just one more limitation to the authority of the village officials. The Luludi is the agency through which the administration introduces various laws (as foreign to the Luludi as they are to his people) with which they have come to associate elements of compulsion. In many cases the Luludi does not fully understand the reason for the measures he imposes on the people, but does so simply because the Administration tells him to; and so in the eyes of the villagers he becomes a mouthpiece, and expert at lip-service and an agent for deception.

The village official is further embarrassed by the requests he makes on behalf of his people which the administration for various reasons is at present unable to fulfil. Requests for pigs, fowls, goats and cattle; assistance in the establishment of copra co-operatives; sustained assistance in the village in establishing communal cash cropping; requests for agricultural implements; requests for meat, fishing nets and soap by medical aid posts; when these and other requests meet with refusal or endless procrastination the natives feel that they are doing things for an administration (it is surprising how few natives really believe that the various instructions are of any efficacy in promoting their welfare) which is unable on a number of occasions to assist them. This seems a bad deal to many natives, and the village officials, whose task it is to help maintain this relationship, lose face.

Poorly supported by infrequent patrols (particularly agricultural and medical patrols) village officials have often to attempt an explanation of situations that they themselves do not fully understand.

The natives of the Newak-sub-District are anxious to undertake programmes of road construction connecting the more outlying areas with Newak township. However, when the question is raised (which is whenever agriculture is discussed on any level other than that of subsistence) village officials stress the need for co-ordinating agencies. This agency could determine the amount of work to be done by each village and make all negotiations for equipment. Such an agency could be the Paramount Luludi of the area; but not one of the like *hatcha* (*bat*), and not a man with negligible influence over large areas like *hanci* of the Newak Local and part of the Newak Island area.

NATIVE WEAPONS (Cont.)

①

It is the writer's opinion that with nothing more than picks and shovels the natives of this sub-District, controlled by a native of Simogun's calibre, could construct and maintain (in the better populated areas) some very useful roads.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES

The circumstances of birth, marriage, death and inheritance are very similar to those obtaining in the Nowak Inland and Gerabu areas as described in Nowak Patrol Report No. 6 of 1948-49. Crops grown, division of labour, housing and diet are also similar.

Sorcery of any kind seems to be uncommon.

30/11/49

(17)



WK. 30/1

Sepia District,
District Office,
NEWAK.

12th July, 1949.

Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NEWAK NO. 7 OF 1948-49.

Enclosed please find Patrol Report submitted by
Cadet Patrol Officer F. Anderson, covering a patrol of the
BUT area of Newak Sub-District.

As mentioned in other reports, I have a very open
mind on the question of village latrines, and am inclined to
believe that more harm than good mostly results from the
majority of the village latrines, which are nearly always
shallow and uncovered. If good deep latrines constructed by
post hole diggers are made, some benefit should result.

With the present staff, it is impossible to provide
education for all, and we can therefore only give it to those
natives who are really anxious and interested and willing to
learn. For this reason compulsory education cannot be con-
sidered for many years. Likewise we are not yet in a posit-
ion to do much towards female education, and though the idea
of education for all with the women receiving equal opportunit-
ies must be always kept in mind, it will be a very long time
before we will be in a position to provide the necessary facilit-
ies.

In the meantime, the Catholic Mission is providing some
elementary education in the villages. I am strongly opposed to
any form of compulsory education where only Mission Schools are
available, and consider that it should not be compulsory until
the government can provide free education.

Now that the field staff position is improving, it is
hoped to re-open the BUT Police Post for at least six months of
the year. The officer posted there will be instructed to commence
the installation of a village council at WOSINARA and MAGUEL
villages for a start.

These communities are ideal for such a purpose. The
natives are intelligent, have had long European contact, and are
keen to advance. In addition, there is a fair degree of literacy.

It is not proposed to appoint any more Paramount Lulais,
nor will SIMOGUN be appointed Lulais, but the officer will be
instructed to ensure that SIMOGUN has a leading place on the council.

(2)

16

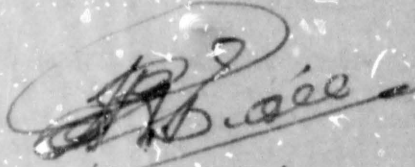
The present Paramount Lulua MAUCHEM is an aged man, and he will not be deposed. He still has a strong following amongst the old people, though little attention is paid to him by the younger progressive people. If he were deposed, it is felt that an undercurrent of anti-administration feeling would exist.

There will always be differences of opinion between ecclesiastic and lay law, e.g. the Catholic Church will not recognise divorce. It is these differences of opinion to which Mr. Anderson refers, rather than to any real differences of opinion on policy. The same occurs in our own and other European communities.

The Patrol Officer has been instructed to submit a separate recommendation regarding closing some of the villages to recruiting and this recommendation will be dealt with on its merits.

The area probably suffered more than any other during the War. In addition to the heavy bombing and strafing, due to the Japanese having their operational aerodromes at BUT and LAHA located there, probably the most severe land fighting of the Aitape-Newak campaign occurred in the BUT area. The capture of WOHIMARA was a hard fought battle between 16th Brigade and Japanese troops. Prior to the War the natives had large areas of coconuts from which revenue was derived, in addition to being a source of food. Practically every coconut palm was destroyed. The only cash crop available to these people appears to be cocoa, and a start has been made to clear an area of land for a village grove at MAGUEL. It is hoped that this will be the forerunner of a grove at every village.

Mr. Anderson is showing excellent promise as a Cadet Patrol Officer. His ability to observe and put his observations in writing indicate that he is worthy of further training in a specialised section of District Services.


(H.R. NIALL)
Actg. District Officer.

15
Wk. 30/1.

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

9th July, 1949.

District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT 7 - BUT AREA - WEWAK SUB-DISTRICT.

Forwarded herewith is the report of a patrol by Cadet Patrol Officer Anderson to the But area. The report is comprehensive and indicates that Mr. Anderson continues to fulfil the promise he has shown as a capable field officer. The following observations on the report are submitted :-

EDUCATION: I agree that more attention to education for women is desirable, and that compulsory attendance at school for children is essential.

MEDICAL: The matter of a medical Aid Post at But has been referred to the Medical Officer. He concurs in the necessity for it and will make available native staff when the building can be erected.

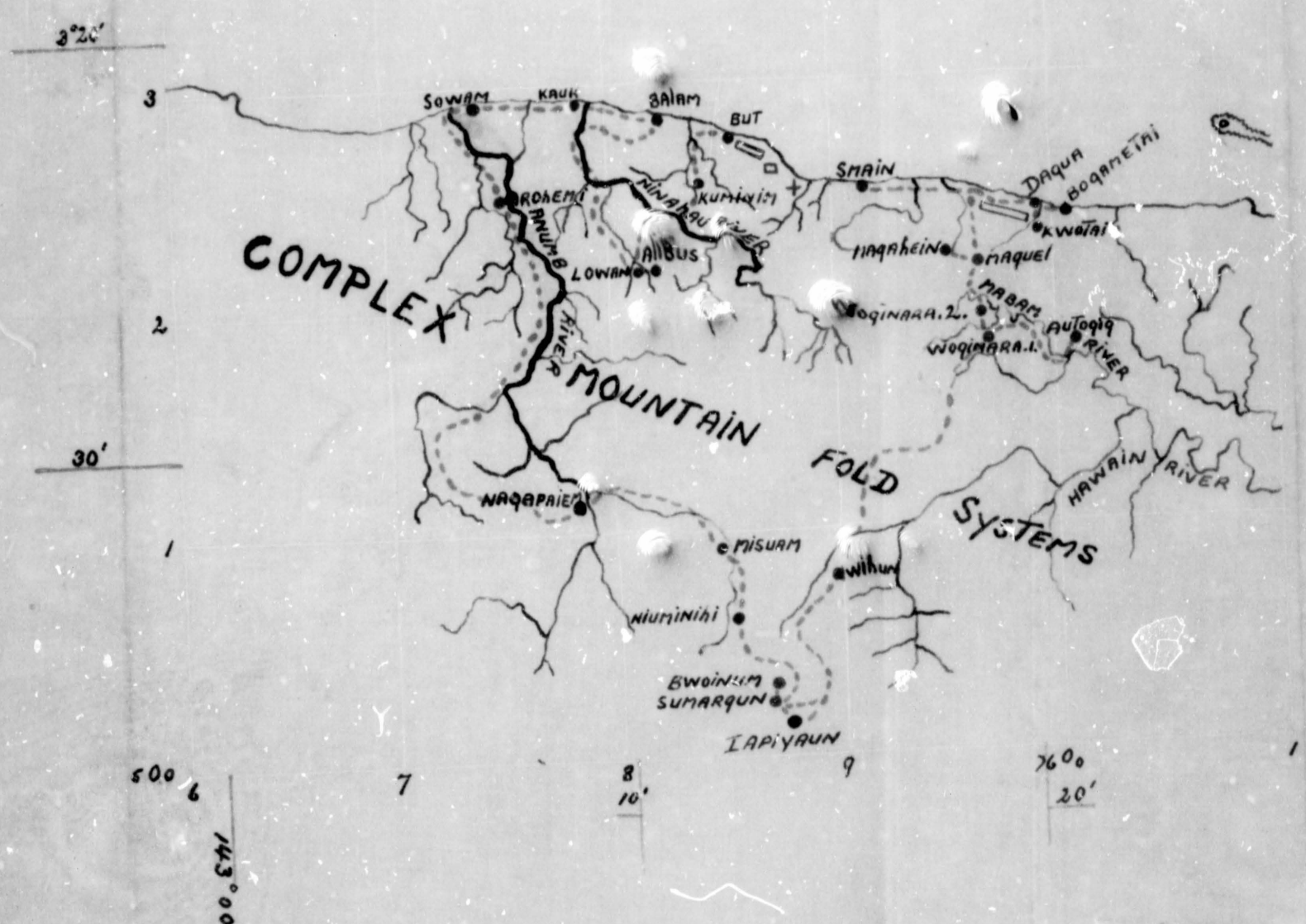
MISSIONS: I am unaware of any important "differences of opinion" between mission staffs and administration personnel in the Sub-District. There has certainly been no divergence by the Mission from the law or Govt. policy. Mr. Anderson's inference that the Govt. is not "primarily concerned with moral standards" is scarcely in accord with the articles of the Mandate Charter.

NATIVE LABOUR: The suggestion re closure of certain villages to recruiting is passed to you for consideration please.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: In view of the imminence of the introduction of the village council system, a directive would be appreciated as to the status of Paramount Lu'lu'ais and whether fresh appointments are contemplated.

The report generally is an excellent one of a patrol well done. I feel, however, that elements of it contain some unconstructive criticism of past administrative methods which is unwarranted.

C.W. Slattery
C.W. Slattery,
Actg. Asst. District Officer.



WEWAK SUB-DIST. — BUT CENSUS DIVISION.

- ✦ BUT MISSION.
- BUT GOVT. STATION.
- ▭ AIRFIELDS
- VILLAGES

REF. 2079 WEWAK.
SCALE 4 m. TO 1"

----- ROADS.