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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MANUS

STATION: LORENGAU

VOLUME No: 2

ACCESSION No: 496.

1961 - 1962

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS MANUS DISTRICT 1961/62.

LORENGAU SUB DISTRICT

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>PATROL CONDUCTED BY</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
LORENGAU 1 6I/62	B.J. Creedy P.O.	Memo (no report)
LORENGAU 2 6I/62	W.J. Johnston A.D.O.	Lorengau-Sau Area.
LORENGAU 3 6I/62	B.J. Creedy P.O.	Sau-Bipi area.
LORENGAU 3 6I/62	P.J. Creedy P.C.	Sau-Bipi C.D.
LORENGAU 4 6I/62	W.J. Johnston a/D.O.	Sau)Bipi C.D.
LORENGAU 5 6I/62	J.M Wearne & I.O.C. Baluan (P.O.2)	Baluan-Bunai C.D.
LORENGAU 6 6I/62	P.O.B. Duffy	Baluan-Bunai & parts of Lorengau-Sau.
LORENGAU 7 6I/62	H.F. Sabben C.P.O.	Sau-Bipi C.D.
LORENGAU 8 6I/62	A.K. Try C.P.O.	Sau-Bipi C.D. & Lorengau -Sau.
LORENGAU 9 6I/62	B.J. Creedy P.O.	Lorengau-Sau C.D.
LORENGAU 10 6I/62	J.M. Wearne & A.D.O.	Western Islands division.
LORENGAU 11 6I/62	No report, probably due to wrong numbering.	
LORENGAU 12 6I/62	J.M. Wearne	Memo (no report).
LORENGAU 12 6I/62 (Special)	B.J. Creedy P.O.	Memo (no report).



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of M. A. N. U. S. Report No. 2-61/62

Patrol Conducted by MR. W. J. JOHNSTON A.D.O. LORENGAU

Area Patrolled LORENGAU-SAU AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans A. K. TRY. C.P.O.

Natives 3. CONSTABLES R.P. & H.G.C.

Duration—From 4./9./1961 to 21./9./1961

Number of Days SIXTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services MAJEN April-May 1961

Medical/...../18.....

Map Reference ADMIRALTY CHARTS

Objects of Patrol FINAL COUNCIL SURVEY FOR NORTH COAST & GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

18/10/61

W. J. Johnston
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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JMcL.MSI

Number in Child Birth	In	
	M	F

67-12-1

8th November, 1961.

The District Officer,
Manus District,
LORINGAU.

PATROL No. 2/61-62

Thank you for this routine Report. I shall confine my remarks mainly to comments on the aspect of area administration which was the main objective of the Patrol.

2. I have not yet received the final Survey Report concerning the North Coast Council.
3. It would seem that the Manus concerned have a peculiar idea of their obligations should this form of organisation be established. I am glad to note that the officer went to considerable lengths to disabuse them of these misconceptions.
4. It is probable that young John became involved with the teachings of one Paliau and was caught up in the punitive restrictions wrongly imposed by the then District Officer. You cannot expect such administrative indiscretions to be forgotten quickly and it will be necessary to indulge in a lot of educative work in order to convince the people that we are trying to assist them rather than obstruct them.
5. I find it difficult to equate the two statements to the effect that they "have little means of raising money for their taxes" with the recommendation that the tax rate will "remain at £2 per head of males".
6. It is rather doubtful if the North Coast Council can be started early in 1962. You will be a little uphill in that no recommendation has yet been received from you.
7. An interesting Report which has been examined by the Executive Officer (Local Government).

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

opula

67-12-1 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-2-2



District Office,
Mark 23rd St.,
LORENGAU.

18th October, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL NO. 2/61-62

... Please find attached a copy of a patrol report prepared by Mr. C.P.O. Try. The report was done as an exercise in report compilation and observation. I think it shows that Mr. Try gained some appreciation of the problems of the area patrolled.

With reference to his last paragraph on Roads the constable was left at MUNDUBURIO to indicate where some rough steps had to be constructed on particularly dangerous slopes, upon one of which I had slipped and badly twisted my foot. Heavy rainfall and the precipitous nature of the routes followed by the tracks makes maintenance a difficult job with a small population. Consequently, only a low standard of maintenance is expected from the people; otherwise all their time would be spent on this work.

The vehicle road from Rossun to SABON is unserviceable on account of several small patches which are badly drained at the base of several slopes. On the whole the rest of the road has stood up well considering nothing has been done to it for over eighteen months.

If these patches could be repaired and the road extended for another four miles, an excellent timber area would be open to vehicle transport. However, funds are not available or likely to be available for this purpose.

W. J. Johnston
(W. J. JOHNSTON)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

Comments as P/R.
inside

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11
61

67-2-8

District Headquarters,
Manus District
LORENGAU

25th. September 1961

The District Commissioner,
Manus District
LORENGAU

PATROL DIARY. No.2-61/62

Monday 4th. September

Departed LORENGAU per landrover, at 0900hrs for MOKERANG, arriving at 1000hrs. Inspected village. Issued new village book. Discussion re entry into North Coast Council. Departed MOKERANG at 1200hrs; Delayed at MOMOTE over native dispute, which collapsed due to lack of witnesses. Departed MOMOTE at 1330hrs. for LORENGAU, arriving at 1400hrs, where office work was carried out in the afternoon. Slept LORENGAU.

Tuesday 5th September

Departed LORENGAU at 0840 hrs. per landrover, for ~~IRURU~~ IRURU village, accompanied by Co-Operative Officer, Mr. J. DWYER, who disembarked at LOLAC Native Society. Arrived IRURU village 0915hrs. Issued new village book. Discussion re entry into North Coast Council. Departed IRURU at 1040hrs. for LONIU village arriving at 1155hrs. Inspected village. Discussion re entry into North Coast Council. Departed LONIU at 1415hrs for TINGO via LORENGAU, arriving at 1445hrs, where new village book was issued and discussion re entry into North Coast Council was held. Departed TINGO at 1710hrs for LORENGAU arriving at 1730hrs. Slept LORENGAU.

Wednesday 6th. September

General office work. Departed LORENGAU 1540hrs. for ROSSUN, by landrover arriving at 1605hrs. Discussion with people of SABON NO2, WAKEMEU and ROSSUN, re their entry into the North Coast Council. Departed ROSSUN 1815hrs for LORENGAU arriving at 1835hrs. Slept LORENGAU.

Thursday 7th. September

Departed Lorengau per M.V. HABOB at 0915hrs. for HAUWEL Is. and arrived at 1000hrs. Issued village kcabs and discussions with the people of BAPI, PAKERANG and LOLO villages re their entry into the North Coast Council. Departed HAUWEL Is. per M.V. HABOB for LORENGAU, arriving at 1700hrs. Slept LORENGAU.

Friday 8th. September

Departed LORENGAU per M.V. HABOB at 0800hrs for HUS Is. arriving at 0940hrs. Inspected village. Discussion re entry into North Coast Council and issued new village book. Departed HUS Is. for LORENGAU arriving at 1630hrs. Slept LORENGAU.

Monday 11th. September

Departed LORENGAU at 1100hrs. per landrover for LUGOS Mission, from where we proceeded on foot through NDELAP village and canoe to BULIHAT village. Discussion with people of SABON NO1 and BULIHAT re entry into the North Coast Council. Issued new village books. Departed BULIHAT per canoe at 1445hrs. and arrived BHAP (a hamlet of POLUSO) at 1540hrs. Settled marriage disputes. Departed BHAP at 1550hrs for INRIM plantation and then WARABI village, arriving at 1800hrs. Discussion with villagers until 2245hrs. re entry into North Coast Council. New village book issued. Slept WARABI.

Tuesday 12th. September

Departed WAROBI village at 0700hrs. for MALABANG, arriving at 0830hrs. Departed MALABANG at 1025hrs. per canoe for BOWAT (nambis), arriving at 1130hrs. Land disputed settled. Departed BOWAT per canoe at 1250hrs for LABAHAN village arriving at 1320hrs. Inspected village. Departed LABAHAN at 1430hrs. per canoe for LOWA village, arriving at 1450hrs. Departed LOWA per canoe at 1700hrs. for LIAP village, arriving at 1800hrs. In all villages discussions re entry into the North Coast Council were held, and new village books issued. Slept LIAP.

Wednesday 13th. September

Inspected LIAP village. C.N.A.'s re usufructory rights to land. Discussion with people of LIAP and DERIMBAT re entry into the North Coast Council. Issued new village books. Departed LIAP per canoe at 1300hrs. for ANDRA Is. arriving at 1700hrs. after being hampered by heavy rain. Slept ANDRA Is..

Thursday 14th. September

Discussion re entry into the North Coast Council. Issued new village book. C.N.A.'s held re maintenance of illegitimate children. Departed ANDRA Is. at 1215hrs. per canoe for SAU village, arriving at 1315hrs. Inspected village. Dispute re fishing and reef rights between people of SAU and ANDRA villages. Discussion with villagers re entry into the North Coast Council until 2300hrs. Slept SAU.

Friday 15th. September

Departed SAU at 0730hrs. for MUNDRAU, arriving 0950hrs. Departed MUNDRAU 1030hrs. for BADLOK arriving at 1105hrs. Disputes settled re usufructory rights of land. Departed 1315hrs. for MUNDUBURIO arriving at 1350hrs. Maintenance ce complaint settled. Departed ~~from~~ MUNDUBURIO at 1600hrs. for WAIMINDRA, arriving at 1615hrs. Departed WAIMINDRA at 1625hrs. for PUNDRA, arriving at 1700hrs. At all villages with the exception of WAIMINDRA and PUNDRA discussions re entry into the North Coast Council were held and new village books issued. Slept PUNDRA.

Saturday 16th. September

General discussion with people of WAIMINDRA and PUNDRA. Village books issued. Departed PUNDRA at 0910hrs. for BUYANG arriving at 1100hrs. Issued new village book and discussion re entry into North Coast Council. Disputes re usufructory rights of land. Departed BUYANG for TINGAU 1 and TINGAU 2, arriving TINGAU 2 at 1700hrs. Met Fr. Beerman of Patu Mission staying at TINGAU. Slept TINGAU 2.

Sunday 17th. September

Brief talks and issued new village book in P.M.

Monday 18th. September

Departed TINGAU 2 at 0730hrs. for DRABITO No.1 arriving at 1130hrs. Departed DRABITO No.1 at 1255hrs. for KAPOR arriving 1315hrs. Departed KAPOR at 1330hrs. for SIRRA arriving at 1430hrs. Slept SIRRA.

Tuesday 19th. September

Inspected village. Discussion re entry into the North Coast Council. Issued new village book. Departed SIRRA at 0935hrs. for KARON arriving at 1040 hrs. Departed KARON at 1245hrs. for BULIHAN arriving at 1320hrs. Hampered by rain; Issued new village book and discussion re entry into the North Coast Council in the late F.M. Slept BULIHAN.

Wednesday 20th September

Departed BULIHAN at 0830hrs. for

SONILU, arriving at 0900hrs. Discussion re Council and issued new village book. Departed SONILU at 1030hrs for DRANO arriving at 1130hrs. Discussion with people of DRANO and YIRINGO re entry into the North Coast Council and issuing of village books to same, as well as to the Luluais of KAPOR and PRABITO No.7. Departed DRANO at 1455hrs. for BOWAT No.1 arriving at 1530hrs. Discussion re entry into the North Coast Council and issued new village book. Slept BOWAT.

Thursday 21st. September

Departed BOWAT at 0730hrs. for LUNDRET arriving at 0930hrs. Discussion re entry into the North Coast Council and issued new village book. Departed LUNDRET at 1315hrs. for ROSSUN arriving at 1450hrs. after passing through WAREMBU and SABON which had been contacted earlier in the patrol. Departed ROSSUN per landrover for LORENGAU arriving at 1510hrs. Slept LORENGAU.

END OF PATROL

Cathay Kelly

A.K. TRY C.P.O.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was conducted by Mr. W. J. Johnston, A. D. O. Manus District, and was accompanied by the writer. The following report being purely of observations made by the writer while on this patrol.

All the villages in the Lorengau-Saŋ Census Division were visited. As can be seen from the patrol diary, the first week of the patrol was carried out from the headquarters at Lorengau, to surrounding villages which were easily accessible, in a single day's work.

Accounting report

This patrol dealt primarily with Native Local Government Council matters, and was in fact the final survey for the North Coast Council. Figures for these in favour of the North Coast Council will be shown in Appendix 'A' and for the villages on the north coast in the Baluan Council, in Appendix 'B'. Routine Administration was also carried out on this patrol.

NATIVE SITUATION

The reception throughout the patrol was good with people generally complacent. Quite a deal of interest was shown during the discussions re the Council.

Many of the people contacted had little realisation of the real idea and work of the Council. Those in the Baluan Council, on the North Coast, seem to think that if they change to the North Coast Council, they should get the money they've paid in as taxes back again. They didn't understand how the taxes were used up each year, and that something will not miraculously appear later on, simply because of this tax being paid in to the Council. Many also thought that just because they belong to a council, everything will be alright, and didn't seem to realise that they must work as well. Much time was spent in trying to explain to these people the inside workings and the idea of the Councils, and that it was in fact a type of 'school' to help the adults to think and look after themselves.

Many in the Baluan Council seem to have the idea too, that it is something special, and that by merely belonging to it, their social position and material gains will increase with no effort whatsoever. This idea of the Baluan Council makes it difficult to convince these people that they will notice no difference in the general running of the North Coast Council; that all Councils are conducted the same way, and that no one in particular, has any advantage over any other.

These villages on the North Coast, in the Baluan Council, pose a very real problem. If they are allowed to remain as isolated villages, in the Baluan Council, with neighbours in the North Coast Council, disputes over Council Laws, and general unrest will eventuate. In some villages such as, RAPI, FAKERANG, SAU, LONI, and PAPITALAI are divided within themselves with some in favour of Baluan and some in favour of the North Coast Council. If this was allowed to remain the only solution would be to divide each village into two separate villages. This again would cause quite an amount of trouble over land rights and the breaking up of the villages. When these villages were allowed to join the Baluan Council it was so, with the idea that when the new council was formed, they would change to it, (D.M. Cleland, 1957)

Many of the villages were apprehensive about joining the North Coast Council for the following main reasons:-

- (a) That the taxes would be raised beyond their means,

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(b) That their freedom of worship would be curtailed,

(c) That they would be regimented, and have to conform to set rules at a given time, denoted by beating a gong, as in the Baluan Council.

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(d) That the desires of the majority could be enforced by a few,

(e) They were wary of what they called 'council work', where they thought the Councillors could tell them to work on any projects without pay,

(f) They thought the Council idea was a separate setup, and that by joining it they would be losing the guidance etc. of the Government.

All these things were explained at great length, and detail, and when they realised the true idea and arrangement behind these queries, they voted in favour of the Council.

Another reason for the hesitancy of the people of PAPITALAI, is that in the time of P. White, who was a D.C. of Manus, a young native of the name of John/....., started a council. He had been to school in Melbourne for a few years and had brought the idea back with him. But when he started to put the idea to actions, here in Manus, he was ordered to cease all activities of that kind, with the threat of gaol to all concerned if he did not. This step was taken because Manus wasn't ready for councils at that stage of her development. As this man is still alive and the memory still strong, these previous actions, and the difference to present times had to be explained.

*look.
Do you know anything about this lad.
P. White's son
and John
5/10/61*

The people to make up the North Coast Council, and inland in particular, have little means of raising money for their taxes. The island people also find it difficult to meet the demands for taxes. For this reason, it is more than likely that the council tax for this North Coast, will remain at £2 per head of males, as it has been for the Government. This is the minimum tax payable in the Manus District. Members of the Baluan Council pay £4 per head of males and 10/- per head of females, per year. These taxes for adults only.

Hard to equate the two statements

This North Coast Council is aimed at starting early in 1962.

Little or full no recommendations received

The number of cases for maintenance that are heard concerning illegitimate children is quite high. Not only in the area patrolled but in Manus generally. Another common case throughout Manus as a whole is that of the disputes over land and their usufructory rights. Often the same cases are put up to different Patrol Officer, by the losing party, to see if they can get the previous verdict of decision changed. Many disputes on these two matters were settled on this patrol.

The village of BUYANG has been shifted to a new site, above the old school, on the Lorengau side of the river. This is quite a high site, being roughly 1500' above sea-level, and so should be a healthy position. Although there will still be the problems of transport and isolation to contend with, when they start thinking of improving the general conditions of their village and raising cash crops etc.. This is a major problem to any of the villages who do not have easy access to good waterways, which facilitate the use of canoes, and so make transport a little easier. Villages such as SABON NOI and BULIHAI are in this latter category, as the TINGO River gives the desired transport conditions.

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The Luluai of MUNTUBURIO village has resigned from office even though there is only a few months before the start of the North Coast Council. This is due to the fact that he says the people of the village don't take any notice of him, and have ostracised him to a great degree. As there is no Tul-Tul in this particular village, because of its small population, it has been left without a Government leader until the advent of the Council, when they will choose a Councilor to represent them.

No new outbreaks of cults of any kind were noticed during the patrol.

VILLAGE HOUSING

Detailed village inspections were not carried out with the idea of trying to make the people think for themselves, instead of having to be told everything. But where bad cases of dilapidated buildings or roads in poor condition etc. were seen, the usual procedure was taken.

The housing conditions were generally quite good. The exceptions, where improvements could be made are in the following villages:-

(1) ANDRA, where many of the houses (about 60%) are still on the ground, and have not been raised up on to the 3 to 4 ft. posts, that is common practice to most villages. This building the houses up off the ground helps to eradicate the malaria disease.

(2) At SAU, many of the houses are little more than shanties. This is partly due to the fact that the village is in what could be called a 'transition' stage. On a previous patrol to this village by Mr. B. Duffy, P.O., he ordered that most of the houses be rebuilt. With the result that many of the village houses have been pulled down, or are in the process of being dismantled, and there are quite a few makeshift houses being lived in while the new ones are being constructed.

(3) LONIU, where three houses were to be demolished or repaired within two months.

Quite a few of the original styled single men's quarters were seen during the patrol. These were often used to conduct meetings out of the rain.

The Rest House at MUNDRAU will in future be done away with, as most patrols go farther than MUNDRAU, either on to BADLOK or SAU villages to stay the night. So in future the people of MUNDRAU will help those at BADLOK in the upkeep of the Rest House there. This will save much time and energy in building a new Rest House at MUNDRAU. The Rest House at ANDRA, while being basically quite good is lacking adequate flooring materials. In contrast the Rest House at KENNERAN, WARABI IS RELATIVELY NEW and in good order. Also at BOWAT, the house while being about 4 years old, is in good condition and if anything might be a little too large for the normal requirements of a Rest House. The one at MOKERANG too has had a lot of work put into it. It is built of war-surplus materials which have been painted and gives a good appearance.

With the exception of those villages which have easy access to MOMOTE and LOMBROM, the number of houses of war-surplus materials are relatively small. All the other places still use the traditional sago leaf, plaited bamboo and beetle nut bark materials. At BOWAT even though native materials have been used, European constructional methods have been

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employed in the pitching of the roof etc..

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

While at BULIHAN we were informed that a few weeks prior to our arrival a complete family had died. The husband while climbing a tree, after an o'possum for food, and the wife and her first child while giving birth to it, the following day. At FUNDU also, only a few hours prior to our arrival, a young child had died of suspected Gastro-Enteritis. There had been a small epidemic of this in Lorengau recently.

Quite a few cases of the skin disease 'Tinea' were noticed during the patrol, with the average percentage of sufferers in each village being about 10%. While at SABON No2 and BULIHAT, the two villages were combined for the meetings, and it was noticed that 25% of the men and 33% of the women were sufferers of this disease. A leper from Hansen Is. also recently returned to SABON No/2.

At ANDRA, a complaint was laid re the absence of their medical orderly, who is at Rabaul, undergoing a two months course. An orderly from SAU village was to spend alternate weeks at ANDRA but has failed to do so, with the consequence that there is quite a bit of treatment necessary there now.

About three or four cases of ~~Sanix~~ Conjunctivitis were also seen.

At SAU there is a relatively large area of semi-swamp land between the houses. This could be eradicated to a great degree by the digging of a few drains and gutters to allow the water to flow away.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE

Throughout most of the area visited by the patrol, the staple diet could be laid down as either sago or taro. On the coastal regions in particular, the people rely on sago, which is quite plentiful. It has been said that because sago grows easily and wild, it makes the people lazy in respect of gardening and putting some effort into their gaining of foodstuffs. As it is whenever they feel hungry, all they have to do is go and get the sago, whereas other areas have to put much more work and preparation into the growing and obtaining of food. Inland from the coast, sago, while still important, is replaced to a certain extent by taro. This crop requires much more effort to produce. Areas of ground have to be cleared and then planted. Many large gardens were seen during the patrol, both in the course of being cleared and under taro. These main foods are supplemented with small quantities of fruits such as pineapples, paw-paw, and bananas. Sweet potatoe and fish also help the diet. As much of the soil is poor, these fruits are not very plentiful.

Large areas of ground are covered with only a thin layer of top soil before red and yellow clays are reached.

Coconuts are also important as a food and as a cash crop in the form of copra. Many of the inland villages have only been on their present sites for a few years, and so have only young coconut trees which are as yet non bearing.

The people of HUS are now starting to work the island of ONNETA for copra. It had been planted as a plantation years ago but has since been overrun with bush. At the time of the patrol clearing had been started and a copra shed was in

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the course of construction.

At present DOMALMAL (SAU)plantation is being worked spasmodically by the SAU people. This was originally a Japanese plantation, which, after the war was held as enemy lands. A proposition is at Port Moresby now to make it a Native Reserve. Whether the SAU people continue working it or not, it will be given to the ANDRA people to operate is also under consideration. The former group of people have not been working it with much success, and much of the plantation is badly overgrown.

The people of WAROBI planted approximately 3000 coconuts in 1956, some of which even now are bearing nuts. At the same time they planted 30 cocoa trees as an experiment, which are also bearing pods. Although the writer did not see these trees, they are reported to be doing well. It was explained that many more would need to be planted for it to become a worthwhile commercial proposition.

At LUNDRET some coffee trees were planted and with a disastrous results. This was due to the fact that they were planted on a rocky knoll with very little depth of soil. It was explained that if they put as much energy in to the preparing land for the coffee as they do for taro then the plants would have a good chance of growing. New ground would also be preferable.

MISSIONS

While at TINGAU 2 a discussion was held with Father Beerman, who was doing a patrol of the villages in that area. At his request, a number of the parents of some truants of the school were lectured on the reasons why their children should go to school.

ROADS AND TRANSPORT

The only vehicular road is from Lorengau to Rossun village. Previously it was negotiable to WAREMBU, but due to the high cost of upkeep and lack of funds, this latter section has been rendered useless. The road to ROSEUN is also badly in need of attention. Most of the traffic in this Division is by foot, although a lot of work on the coast is done by canoe or trawler. The foot tracks inland are in poor condition and many of them look as though they haven't been touched for years. Orders to improve these tracks in the worst sections were given, and a Police Constable was left at MUNDUBURIO to supervise roadwork for a couple of days. The completion of the number 1 road, which has already been surveyed would do a great deal towards helping these people.

APPENDIX 'A'

The following is a list of the villages on the north coast in favour of the new council, and the relevant figures.

VILLAGE	Total Adults		Number Seen		For Council		Against Council	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LONIU	116	75	78	60	30	12	48	48
PAPITALAI	21	18	12	15	-	-	12	15
PAKERANG	86	70	40	39	40	29	-	-
BAPI	31	30	21	28	21	28	-	-
TINGO	35	33	11	19	11	19	-	-
BULIHAT	10	9	8	7	8	7	-	-
SABON No.1	12	10	8	6	8	6	-	-
WAIROBI	42	50	29	30	29	30	-	-
BOWAT No.2	34	36	17	32	15	32	2	-
YABAHAN	30	27	21	22	21	22	-	-
RUS	81	68	56	62	56	62	-	-
ANDRA	119	91	52	41	-	-	52	41
BADLOK	43	36	25	35	25	35	-	-
MUNDRAU	36	20	16	13	16	13	-	-
MUNDUBURIO	31	18	16	16	16	16	-	-
WAIMINDRA	30	29	18	26	18	26	-	-
PUNDRU	39	38	14	28	14	28	-	-
BUYANG	48	42	29	28	29	28	-	-
TINGAU No.1	25	26	14	23	14	23	-	-
TINGAU No.2	30	26	17	25	17	25	-	-
DRABITO No.1	15	13	11	12	11	12	-	-
KAPOR	14	11	13	11	12	11	1	-
SIRRA	21	19	16	14	16	14	-	-
KARON	26	26	16	23	16	23	-	-
BULIHAN	26	29	13	20	11	18	2	2
SONILU	18	15	9	11	9	11	-	-
DRANO	41	29	21	20	21	20	-	-
YIRINGO	15	17	6	12	6	12	-	-
BOWAT No.1	56	56	42	41	42	41	-	-
LUNDRET	37	34	26	23	26	23	-	-
SABON No.2	14	11	7	6	7	6	-	-
WAREMBU	12	8	7	7	5	3	2	1
ROSSUN	23	23	9	18	8	18	1	-
MOKERANG	55	42	40	39	-	-	40	39
Totals	1191	1029	740	802	580	653	160	149

APPENDIX 'B'

The following is a list of the villages on the north coast and in the Baluan Council with their relevant figures.

VILLAGE	total Adults		No. Seen		For Council		Against Council	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LOLO (1)	45	44	34	26	-	-	34	26
POLUSO	24	24	21	24	-	-	21	24
LIWA	57	51	36	49	-	-	36	49
LIAP	71	62	51	58	-	-	51	58
DERIMBAT	22	15	17	15	-	-	17	15
KOROU	127	111	55	58	29	31	26	27
SAU (2)	29	37	28	35	-	-	28	35
NARINGEL (3)								
	<u>424</u>	<u>392</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>280</u>

- (1) Breakaway group from the PITYILU villages of BAPI and PAKERANG, although the people are still mixed in with these two villages.
- (2) A composite village from the surrounding area.
- (3) Breakaway group from the village of PAPITALAI

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **MANUS** Report No. **3** of **1961/1962**

Patrol Conducted by **D. J. CREEDY, PATROL OFFICER**

Area Patrolled **SAM / BIFI CENSUS DIVISION**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **R. LAWSON, CADET PATROL OFFICER**

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

Duration—From **31/7/1961** to **20/10/1961**

Number of Days **74**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **NIL**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **25/3/1961**

Medical

Map Reference **THIS REPORT**

Objects of Patrol **CONSTRUCTION OF A PATROL POST AT TULU — ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION VISIT TO ALL VILLAGES TO BE ADMINISTERED FROM TULU**

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 £.....

During my recent inspection visit disappointment was expressed by the people at the necessity to close the post due to leave commitments. The people were informed that, staff permitting, it would be reopened in April. Whenever possible I will have an officer posted there for periods of 2-3 months so that at least a patrol and one follow-up patrol can be carried out each time.

The thought that the post may be permanently closed has produced a different attitude amongst the land owners concerned at Tulu and Likum. It is now to be had without any great expenditure. However, nothing will be done on this aspect until the position of the post is clarified in the future.

Housing.

As Mr. Creedy has stated, the village housing position has been improved as a result of his two patrols. This demonstrates the benefit of a follow-up patrol a short time after the initial patrol. However, I hope that this "sheep dog" role of Native Affairs Officers will vanish with the establishment of the Council and the setting up of village committees who will ensure that a reasonable standard is maintained without the necessity of direct orders from Field Staff.

I am not particularly impressed with the move down on to the mangrove swamps of the villages at Puju and Likum. I have seen similar villages built by necessity in such locations in the Kikori Sub-District and I would say that only dire necessity could justify them. The building of board walks joining the houses is a long and time-wasting business as they require continual maintenance. The houses are also built on a tidal flat so that it will not be possible to use canoes to reach them except on the highest tides. It is also not a question of being able to walk along dry land and then walk out on a board walk to each house, as the houses are situated a considerable distance from the solid land and at Puju a considerable distance from each other. The whole success of the move will depend on whether the myriad surface roots of the felled mangroves can hold the mud in place or whether it will develop into a bog as these roots rot and foot traffic adds to their deterioration. The tidal flat could present a hygiene problem as at some times of the year the tide could be out all day leaving rubbish and excreta to stew in the sun for that period. The action has been taken and it will have to be given a trial. Fortunately only those people desiring to try the experiment are moving on to these areas. I would have preferred to have seen grass planted on the old sites and permanent, well constructed drains dug, some levelling carried out and a gradual formation of coral and shell footpaths made through the village area and up to each house. A long range job, but eventually producing lasting results.

Usufructuary Rights Decisions.

The Malai Bay area has been a constant source of trouble in these matters. Mr. Creedy has done much to clarify the position but as he states, nothing permanent can be achieved until a legally authorised tribunal grants permanent title in each case. Unfortunately there is no prospect of this being carried out for some considerable time.

Mr. Creedy refers to "land disputes". All decisions that have been given in recent times have been

pul

confined to usufructuary rights, although to the native people this in many cases is the same as determining ownership. These decisions are regarded by myself as purely stop-gap measures to maintain order and prevent injustices. I consider that it is essential that decisions be given even if a certain liberal interpretation of the term "usufructuary rights" is taken by the Court for Native Affairs. I am building up a permanent record of these decisions and they should be of some reference value to ~~the Court for Native Affairs~~ handle the recording and granting of titles for these cases.

Village Water Supply.

The improvement of village water supply and sanitation will be one of the first aims of the North Coast Council so that advantage can be taken of the Health Department's financial assistance scheme. Fortunately the rainfall is regular and heavy enough to prevent any widespread effect on the people's health by the use of present facilities. I have sought the advice of the Public Health Department and I am of the opinion that well sited and constructed wells completely closed in with a simple action pump may possibly be the best and cheapest in the long run. The disadvantage of tanks is their short life, high cost and small storage capacity. A tank in this area lasts 3 - 4 years. They are also items that cannot make use of voluntary village labour for their construction.

Illegitimacy.

I have mentioned on previous occasions the apparent growth of this social trend. My impression is that the sanctions against the man have relaxed. Previously a man was forced to marry any woman he made pregnant or he ran the risk of accepting the consequences imposed by the woman's relatives. In numerous cases that have come to my notice the man has promised marriage until pregnancy has occurred and then because he believes that several acts of intimacy cannot cause pregnancy he does not want the woman on the grounds that she must be having intercourse with other men as well as himself. The practice of making the father of the child pay maintenance is not a weighted decision in favour of the woman; she still has the burden of the birth and care of the child, plus the loss of desirability as a prospective bride. Consequently the burden of the child's upbringing must be borne as equally as possible by the two people responsible. I think Mr. Cready is ignoring certain anatomical facts if he wishes to blame these happenings on "desiring females", and I am sure it would be a popular defence for the local males if the courts upheld such an opinion.

Health.

The District Medical Officer has been asked to investigate the desirability of the practice of Aid Post Orderlies making monthly visits to Lorengau for supplies. It is a source of complaint from many parts of the District as in some cases the Orderly could be absent for longer than a week. There must be an alternate to the present system.

Roads.

I do not consider the construction of roads a pressing need in this area as all movement is by canoe and the majority of villages are on islands. The distances involved and the number of bridges required would prove an

onerous burden for the villages concerned if a standard track was to be maintained. The use made of these tracks would not warrant the effort involved. The track from Sori to Pujū has very little practical purpose and I would not approve of the expenditure of considerable effort by the Sori and Pujū people on it, as it would only be used in cases of some dire emergency by the people, as it would serve no economic purpose. If it is to be used in emergencies only all that is needed is a discernible track through the forest. It is ~~to be used as a route~~ for administrative patrols as carrier hire is considerable and carrying is a highly disliked chore for these coastal people. If a permanent post is established at Tulu an outboard motor and canoe will be sought for patrol purposes. Another factor against this road is that if bad N.W. weather prevents canoes from Malai Bay going around to Tulu in an emergency the same N.W. wind provides them with a speedy trip to Lorengau up the South Coast.

General.

Mr. Creedy has compiled an interesting and comprehensive report. As a result of my inspection of this census division I would say he has applied himself enthusiastically to improve village conditions and has provided a stimulus to the overall activities of the people of this area. Consequently I hope that I will be able to keep my promise to these people of having Tulu staffed for regular periods in the future.

W. J. Johnston
 (W. J. JOHNSTON)
 DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Tulu Patrol Post,
MANUS DISTRICT.

27th October, 1961.

District Officer,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL NO. 3 OF 1961/1962 - SAU/BIPI
DIVISION

A. INTRODUCTION.

The purposes of this patrol were the establishment of a new patrol post at TULU to replace the old patrol post of this area that was previously situated on Sori Island; routine administration visit to all villages to be administered from Tulu; other miscellaneous purposes can be found in the Patrol Directive file No. 30-3 of the 31st July, 1961.

The patrol post at Tulu will be chiefly responsible for the SAU/BIPI Census Division which has an area of approximately 340 square miles, population of 4,236 living in 27 villages. Twelve of these villages are situated on nine islands, of which only four are further than ~~twelve~~ two miles distance from main Manus.

Generally a patrol of this area would take 27 days allowing part days in the small villages and a day or more in the larger villages. The duration of this patrol was 50 days, the extra time being consumed by visits to the new site; extremely thorough inspections of villages; fourteen days in the Malai Bay mainly dealing with land problems, and the excessive amount of time spent travelling throughout the Division by canoe and foot.

Please see Appendix A for a map showing location of villages and the patrol route.

The following report may appear to readers to have salient headings and information omitted. This information has not been included due to the fact that the majority of it would be repetition of my March Patrol Report No. 7 of 1960/61 of this Census Division.

B. DIARY.

31/7/61.

Departed Lorengau via M.V. Habob for Sori, calling in at Tulu en route. Supervised unloading of equipment and setting up of house. Slept Sori.

1/8/61.

Discussions with headmen and villagers of Sori (1) and (2); DREHET; LEVEI; ALUS; and NIHON. Supervised repairs and other minor work in connection with the rest house Slept Sori.

2/8/61.

Waited at Sori till arrival of M.V. Habob. Departed via same for Tulu. Discussions with villagers and proposed new patrol post site inspected. Actual survey of land adjourned till arrival from Lorengau of prominent headman. Slept Tulu.

3/8/61.

Further talks with people. Departed TULU via canoe for PONAM Island. Talks held with people as to purpose of visit and aims of new patrol post. Slept PONAM.

4/8/61.

C.N.A. convened and six other minor disputes settled by arbitration between the parties concerned. Village inspected and instructions given for its improvement. All Post inspected. Further talk with people.

5/8/61.

Departed PONAM for BUNDRALIS Mission Station, visiting same en route to TULU. Meeting held with owners of ground proposed for the new patrol post. Slept TULU.

6/8/61.

Observed. Slept ARAN.

7/8/61.

Departed ARAN for TULU. Chain and compass survey of ground. Commencement of genealogy of the owners. Slept TULU.

8/8/61.

Survey of all food and cash trees on the ground. Completion of genealogy as well as other surveys as required by D.N.A. C.I. 235 with reference to purchase of ground. Slept TULU.

9/8/61.

C.N.A. convened four times. Villages of TULU I and 2 inspected and instructions given for their improvement. Slept TULU.

10/8/61.

Supervised clearing of new area and the marking out of a plan for the new rest house. Talks with visiting headmen. Slept TULU.

11/8/61.

Departed TULU via canoe for DREHET inspecting native owned Tulu plantation en route. Talks with assembled villagers of DREHET. Slept DREHET.

12/8/61.

Morning spent arbitrating in minor disputes and answering questions concerned with the setting up of a Government post in their area. Inspected village and issued instructions for its improvement. Departed DREHET late afternoon for SORI. Slept SORI.

13/8/61.

Observed. Slept SORI.

14/8/61.

Inspected the three villages of SORI (1) and (2) and LEVEL and gave advice as to their improvement. Meetings held at each village on general discussion matters. Two minor disputes late afternoon, one fishing rights dispute adjourned to NYADA. Slept SORI.

15/8/61.

Departed SORI for NYADA via canoe. Discussion with assembled villagers as to purpose of visit, aims of new patrol post and matters concerned with the forthcoming Manus Show. C.N.A. convened afternoon. Fishing rights dispute again adjourned until Court Registers at Lorengau can be inspected. Slept NYADA.

16/8/61.

NYADA village inspected and instructions given for its improvement. Talks given to the assembled villagers in regard to the care of their aged people. Departed NYADA for JOHAN. Talks with assembled villagers of JOHAN, APICCI and ALUKUK. All three villages were then inspected and C.N.A. convened under Reg. 118. Slept JOHAN.

17/8/61.

Departed JOHAN for HARENGAN via canoe. Talks with people of HARENGAN. Census survey carried out by Mr. C.P.O. Lawson. Two disputes heard. Heavy rain prevented inspection of village. Slept HARENGAN.

18/8/61.

Village of HARENGAN inspected and instructions given for its improvement. Departed HARENGAN via M.V. Habob for LESSAU where radio conversation was held with A.D.O. Lorengau. C.N.A. convened during afternoon. Slept LESSAU.

19/8/61.

Six disputes heard and settled. Village inspected and instructions issued. Departed LESSAU late afternoon for NIHON. Slept NIHON.

20/8/61.

Observed. Slept NIHON.

21/8/61.

Discussions with assembled villagers of NIHON. Two minor disputes settled by arbitration. Village inspected and instructions given for its improvement. Departed NIHON late afternoon via canoe for KALI. Slept KALI.

22/8/61.

Discussions with assembled villagers of KALI. Inspected KALI village. Departed KALI via canoe for SALIEN. Discussions with assembled villagers of SALIEN. Village of SALIEN inspected and instructions given for its improvement. C.N.A. convened twice. Slept SALIEN.

23/8/61.

Further talks with people of SALIEN. Departed SALIEN via canoe for BIPI Island. Talks given to the combined villagers of BIPI. Three disputes heard. C.N.A. convened twice. Slept BIPI.

24/8/61.

Departed BIPI via M.V. Habob for LORENGAU, arriving early night. Slept LORENGAU.

25/8/61 - 1/9/61.

Attending Annual Manus Show.

2/9/61.

Departed LORENGAU via M.V. Habob for SORI, visiting TULU en route. Slept SORI.

3/9/61.

Observed. Departed SORI via M.V. Habob for TULU.

4/9/61.

People of two TULU villages assembled. Inspected work completed on new patrol post site. C.N.A. convened. Departed TULU via canoe for SORI calling in at DREHET en route. One dispute adjourned to SORI and heard at SORI. Slept SORI.

5/9/61.

C.N.A. convened three times. Arrangements made for a walk across Manus Island to MALAI Bay. Slept SORI.

6/9/61.

Departed SORI for PUJU; two hours via canoe; six hours walking; half an hour by canoe. Payment of two sets of carriers. Slept PUJU.

7/9/61.

Talks and discussions with people of PUJU. C.N.A. convened twice, one further case being adjourned to LORENGAU. Slept PUJU.

8/9/61.

Attempted opening by people of LIKUM and PUJU village of old ground disputes. Decisions of previous officers found and their decisions re-read to the people combined. Two other disputes heard. Slept PUJU.

9/9/61.

Old village site and new village site of PUJU inspected. Departed PUJU via canoe for KABULI. Discussions with assembled villagers of KABULI. Slept KABULI.

10/9/61.

Observed. Slept KABULI.

11/9/61.

C.N.A. convened twice. One usufructuary rights dispute adjourned till old village book of Paramount Luluei GISEKUP can be perused. Village inspected. Departed KABULI late afternoon via canoe for LIKUM. Slept LIKUM.

12/9/61.

Discussions with assembled villagers. Two minor disputes brought to the attention of the patrol and settled by arbitration. One sago dispute brought forward, claim heard and then adjourned to the area of ground in question so that boundaries could be inspected. Returned LIKUM via canoe late night. Slept LIKUM.

13/9/61.

Completed above usufructuary rights dispute. LIKUM village and cemetery inspected and instructions given for their improvement. Departed LIKUM via canoe for BUNDRAHE/SAPONDRALIS. Due to heavy rain people not assembled. C.N.A. convened and adjourned. Slept SAPONDRALIS/BUNDRAHE.

14/9/61.

Day spent hearing TULU Cases No. 21 and 22. Slept SAPONDRALIS/BUNDRAHE.

15/9/61.

Talks and discussions with assembled villagers. Villages inspected and instructions given for their improvement. Dispute over sago on ground known as WAMUK opened and adjourned. Slept SAPONDRALIS/BUNDRAHE.

16/9/61.

The majority of the two villages being of S.B.A. faith day was spent on clerical duties. Slept SAPONDRALIS/BUNDRAHE.

17/9/61.

Observed. Old village books perused for old ground decisions so that these can be later attached to a map of the Malai Bay area. Slept SAPONDRALIS/BUNDRAHE.

18/9/61.

Dispute over sago on ground called WAMUK heard and decision given. Slept SAPONDRALIS/BUNDRAHE.

19/9/61.

Further discussions over land disputes.
Slept SAPONDRALIS/BUNDRAHE.

20/9/61.

Departed SAPONDRALIS/BUNDRAHE for ground known as JESABO where boundaries of a disputed section were inspected. Dispute adjourned so that records at LORENGAU could be perused. Slept JESABO.

21/9/61.

Departed JESABO via canoe for JOHAN, travelling around Point Stone, arriving late at night. Slept JOHAN.

22/9/61.

Departed JOHAN for SORI via canoe. Departed SORI via M.V. Spindrift for LORENGAU, arriving late at night. Slept "Spindrift".

23/9/61.

At Lorengau, conference with A.D.O. and food supplies replenished. Departed LORENGAU via M.V. Spindrift for PITILU. Slept PITILU.

24/9/61.

Departed PITILU for BIPI Island, calling in at SORI en route. Slept BIPI.

25/9/61.

BIPI Island villages inspected and talks held with people. One minor dispute heard. Departed BIPI for SORI. Slept SORI.

26/9/61.

Supervised issuing of R.P. & N.G.C. rations, and collection of patrol equipment. Departed SORI for TULU. Slept TULU.

27/9/61.

Inspection of work completed on new patrol post site and issuing of further instructions. Slept TULU.

28/9/61.

Departed TULU for LEIHUWA. Discussions with assembled villagers of LEIHUWA and SAHA. Slept LEIHUWA.

29/9/61.

Village of SAHA and LEIHUWA inspected and instructions issued for their improvement. Departed LEIHUWA for ARAN visiting BUNDRALIS Mission en route. Discussions with people of ARAN and village inspected. Departed ARAN for TULU. Slept TULU.

30/9/61 - 20/10/61

Supervision of work being done in the building of the new patrol post, moving into the new house on the 4th October, 1961, all equipment then arriving on the 20.10.61.

C. NATIVE AFFAIRS:

1. During the winter's March patrol of this area the impression gained was that of a definitely pro-Administration Census Division. This second visit being of a purely administrative nature rather than an official tax/census visit, brought forward more relaxed villagers, which moved to strengthen the impression created on the first visit.

2. Three nights were spent at PUJU village in the MALAI Bay area as this was the only village found unsatisfactory on the last visit. During the intervening

six months between patrols this village and the people have shown an extremely marked improvement. Within this time the people have now after four years taken the 44-gallon drums from underneath the Rest House and built themselves a copra dryer as well as a 75% removal of their old dilapidated and insanitary village from the slope of a hill down to the water's edge, where they are constructing new houses on stilts. This idea has also taken hold in the progressive LIKUM Village directly across the bay from PUJU, and the ~~old houses destroyed~~ destroyed and new houses built on the water's edge. This latter village has planned its house sites and included in the plans are a jetty and a semi-circular causeway linking up all houses.

3. To sum up, PUJU Village has remarkably improved in the social and political sense, but no conclusion can yet be reached economically until the village has again been visited by a tax patrol.

4. In accordance with patrol instructions the patrol delved deeply into the land dispute problems of the MALAI Bay area. When the people were told of this purpose the patrol was swamped with landclaims. However, before any work was commenced on these disputes all village books and old records were perused and a rough general map was drawn up of all those decisions by previous officers. (See Appendix "B"). Upon the compilation of this information the patrol proceeded to hear the claims, the majority of which were then found to have been already heard by previous courts. In all such cases the decisions of previous officers were read to those concerned and the people told that these decisions would be enforced from TULU until the arrival of a Lands Commissioner to determine actual ownership.

5. In general it can be safely stated that the longer a Lands Commissioner delays in visiting this area the harder his job will become, as it was found by this patrol that a large number of main witnesses and disputants were aged people whose evidence, should they die before a Commissioner's arrival, will no doubt be distorted by the disputants.

6. During the patrol's stay in MALAI Bay the Court for Native Affairs was convened three times under Section 61. Copies of the respective depositions have been forwarded to the Lands Commissioner and the Director of Native Affairs, as well as one copy to each of the disputants.

7. One ground dispute of long standing was settled by arbitration between the parties concerned. The disputants are constant visitors to LORENGAU and this dispute was the direct cause of a violent argument between them just prior to the patrol's arrival at the village, and resulted in fourteen men being convicted under S.81(2) of the Native Administration Regulations. When the disputants had been called before the court and the preliminary investigation commenced, it was found that the two disputants were related and that between them animosity was not high, but that between their immediate followers animosity was at its highest. On the 18/8/58 Mr. Patrol Officer Ford quotes a decision of a Kr. Landman, whereby the ground WAKERAI belongs to PUDIU/JABI, but that SIPAILIO/WANTOPO has rights to numerous sago trees in the area. On the 15/8/57 Mr. Patrol Officer Lewis gave a decision whereby both SIPAILIO/WANTOPO and PUDIU/JABI could use the ground LILUK, provided that both parties restricted their activities to that produce actually planted by them or their immediate relatives. These decisions have caused friction between the parties due to the fact that each one's sago trees on both bordering sections of ground are interspersed with each other and neither know definitely which one owns various

Right Javanis

trees on both sections.

8. After some discussion between both disputants they decided amongst themselves that as a means of preventing the ceaseless arguments PUDIU/JABI would relinquish his rights to those sago trees on LILUK in return for SIPAILIO/WANTOPC relinquishing his rights to those sago trees on WAMERAI, and that both hereafter would restrict his activities to his one section of ground only. An agreement ~~in this matter was made by the two parties and signed by same, witnessed by the~~ the two parties and signed by same, witnessed by the respective Luluais and endorsed by the Court for Native Affairs.

9. From the map enclosed as Appendix B, it can be observed that the greater portion of coastal frontage ground in the Malai Bay area has been at some time or another in dispute. Further aggravating the land situation are the following facts:- PUJO village is on ground which LIKUM village has rights to; LIKUM village is on ground that KABOLI village has rights to; SAPONDRAIS and BUNDRAHE villages are on a native reserve; M'BUKE village has equal rights to the reefs and certain sections of ground in Malai Bay, as well as outright rights to the small islands in the area; BIPI village has rights to the majority of the Point Stone area.

10. The major cause of unrest in this area, however, centres around LIKUM village. These people speak a language completely different from the rest of the Malai Bay natives. This was brought about due to them being forced through fighting to leave their own area which centered mainly around RAMBUTSO. Their first camp was in the PATU area but here again they were obliged to leave, and from there they travelled to MALAI Bay whereupon the MALAIS took pity upon them and gave them the island called TORO at the head of MALAI Bay. From here, through marriage, they began to expand their land ownership and in this they were pushed ahead by the event of the Germans who "discovered" them before the rest of the MALAI Bay people and consequently conferred leadership of MALAI Bay onto this village, which from statements obtained in usufructuary courts they immediately put to their own advantage in obtaining further ground.

11. All villages of this Census Division were thoroughly inspected by the patrol in regard to housing, sanitation, cemeteries, water supply and general cleanliness. Taken overall the condition of houses in all villages was found to be satisfactory. However, the majority of villages had their one or two houses on the verge of collapse. In all these cases the village headmen and the respective owners were asked to have them destroyed and in some cases repaired within the next six months. Generally, in all villages the houses that were found to be in the most dilapidated and insanitary condition were those of the aged widow females. In one case at NYADA village an aged dehydrated crippled female was found living in what under no stretch of the imagination could be deemed a house. As a result of this the patrol spent many hours at various villages attempting to impress upon the assembled people the duty and necessity of their giving proper care to their aged. In the initial discussions on this subject the Australian policy of a communal aged home for aged was explained, but in no cases did this meet with the majority approval of the assembled villagers. Consequently the patrol requested the people to construct new and decent living quarters for each of its aged people. Since then the European Missionary at LESSAU has reported that all villages in his immediate area have made an excellent effort to carry out the above required.

12. Also found unfavourable at all villages was the source of drinking water. Fresh running streams are now used to the minimum, the people preferring to place a 44-gallon drum under the fall off of rain from their sago leaf roofs, or having the drum in the open with a single sheet of roofing iron sloped into the drum. This idea of obtaining rain water for drinking is excellent. However, the problem lies in getting the native to constantly clean his drum and stop it from rusting. The drums were inspected and roughly 80-90 percent were found to contain a layer of rust, and 70% found to have a layer of pure dirt and rubbish at the bottom. Some drums were found to contain nothing else but red rusty water, while those under the sago leaf roofs contained all the dust, dead insects and other rubbish that the rain had washed from the roof. All village inspections were carried out in the presence of the village headmen and the local Aid Post Orderly, and these natives have been instructed to inspect each drum at least once a month, and when found dirty by themselves to request the owner to have it cleaned and scrubbed. Talks were also given at villages as to the health hazards in drinking impure water. Wash water is obtained at most villages by a 44 gallon drum well tapping the underground brackish water table which was found to be never more than 12 feet below the surface. Some of these wells were also found to be filled with every kind of conceivable rubbish. The means of water supply for these villages will be investigated further on the next patrol. All told, of 903 houses 45 were found unsatisfactory - a percentage of 5%. At present four villages are in the process of moving to new sites. PUJO and LIKUM in the MALAI Bay area, from hill slopes to the water's edge. APUBI and ALUKUK at the Western point of the North coast from a large swampy mangrove island to a small island apposite JOHAN.

13. During the course of the patrol the Court for Native Affairs was convened 27 times under the following Regulations :-

<u>Regulation</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
61	4
7b	1
118	1
31(2)	1
83(a)	1
59(1)	1
83(e)	1
101(c)	1
67(A)	1
95(1)	1
83(b)	1
119	1
105	1

Of the above four cases were dismissed; 30 defendants fined a total of £35.15. 0, and 18 defendants sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

14. It will be noticed from the above that seven of the cases concerned illegitimate children, which is a problem prevalent in this area, but which as yet has not reached serious proportions. The main cause had been the growth of female emancipation. Before the advent of the Europeans the female was the underling of the male, and was not allowed to roam about, as they have a tendency to do now. In the event of their becoming friendly with a male the couple would be compelled to marry by the village elders. Today young females move about as they please without excessive regard to their elders, knowing full well that the government

law will prevent their elders from extending to them a punishment that will hit rock bottom. Today in a few isolated cases that have come before the court it has been noticed that the male is of secondary importance to his wife. Therein, in maintaining our present policy there is no adequate means of preventing illegitimate children, except by making the young people cautious through the policy of granting a maintenance claim against the male under certain conditions. But there again, is the male to blame in the case of a desiring female?

15. An interesting case that came before the court was that of TULU No. 21. This revolved around a heated argument over a section of ground. The side which came off worse in the argument decided upon revenge by making up a case against the others. The other side then found out about this and a type of team competition spirit emerged with both groups believing that whichever side had the most witnesses would immediately automatically and unquestionably win the case. Two full days of the patrol's time was spent hearing this case which resulted in 14 men being convicted under Section 81(2) of the N.A.R's.

D. HEALTH.

16. Taken all round the health position of this area is very good.

17. There are six Aid Posts as well as three mission stations which administer medicine to natives when required in this area. Aid Posts are situated at TULU; PONAM; SORI; NIHON; BIPI and LIKUM. Mr. Knauer, Lutheran Missionary at LESSAU, with experience in the German Medical Corps during the war, has commenced a hospital at LESSAU with the approval and backing of the Administration Health authorities. In my last patrol report I recommended an Aid Post on JOHAN Island, but with the setting up of Mr. Knauer's hospital this will no longer be necessary as LESSAU is as central as JOHAN to the area I had in mind for the new Aid Post.

18. All Aid Posts were inspected and all found satisfactory. Every village inspection was carried out accompanied by that village's respective Aid Post Orderly, and all carried out their duties satisfactorily.

19. In my last report I also pointed out the disadvantages of the A.P.O's having to report at LORENGAU every month for new supplies, which in most cases meant a loss of a week or more of the A.P.O's time at his station. This has been discussed with the Hospital authorities at LORENGAU and they are at present considering the advantages of issuing the new LESSAU hospital with supplies for the Aid Posts in its vicinity and then requiring the A.P.O's to report to LORENGAU only every three months. The Aid Post at MALAI Bay could then possibly be issued with two months supplies from LORENGAU.

20. During the course of the patrol payment was made to all Multiple Birth Bonuses brought to the patrol's attention.

E. AGRICULTURE.

21. Please refer to my previous patrol report. For a section of the patrol the Agricultural Field Worker from SORI accompanied the patrol and inspected native gardens, coconut trees and copra dryers. At present the people of TULU are in the process of starting a coffee block.

F. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

22. Reference para. 18 of the previous report.

SAPABAU/KUBENEL told of his appointment to the position of TULTUL and the duties of this job in the presence of his assembled village.

G. ROADS, BRIDGES AND WALKING TRACKS.

23. There are no roads or bridges in this Census Division. Please see previous report for description of tracks covered by the patrol.

24. The patrol's schedule was arranged so that one of the remaining two major walking tracks in this area could be explored. This track commences at SORI on the North Coast and proceeds directly across Manus Island till it reaches the mangrove swamps apposite PUJU village, MALAI Bay on the South Coast.

SORI - PUJU: - From SORI via canoe two hours travel up the POWI River; two hours walking ascending gradually to the centre point where North Coast natives hand over cargo to MALAI Bay natives; three hours further walking to the mangroves in MALAI Bay, then a further half hour via canoe to PUJU village, a total of 8½ hours travelling.

25. Overall this track was found to be in fair walking condition only. From SORI to the centre point the track followed the ridges in a gradual ascent. However, from the centre the track slowly became smaller in a straight up and over through river attitude. In this the natives had used their ingenuity beforehand and placed vine holding ropes on the steepest sections.

26. The main ^{aim} of walking this track was to find out the best means of quick access to the MALAI Bay people from TULU. In this regard the centre point of the above track has two branch-offs, one leading to SORI and the other to DREHET. The latter I believe is shorter than the former, due to its following the straight up and over outlook. Consequently to travel by this route from TULU to the heart of MALAI Bay would take approximately 11 hours, whereas a canoe it could take anything over two days depending on wind.

27. As a result the people of both the North and South Coast have been requested to have this track repaired and also to have a small house built at the centre point so that travelling natives or those waiting for an exchange of cargo have a place to sleep and shelter.

28. The only other major track not yet explored is from NYADA (North West Coast) to KABILI (Malai Bay). It is hoped to fit this track into the next patrol of this area.

H. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

29. There are four Co-operative societies operating in this area. These societies are KURTI at SAU; BARIBEU at SORI; MASI at BIPI; and MALAI BAY at SAPONDRAH/BUNDRAHE village. The people of the JOHAN area have recently constructed a plank and iron store which I believe is to be operated as a branch of the BARIBEU Society.


I. ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.

30. Four members of the above service departed LOBENGAU on allocation to TULU. Two accompanied the patrol throughout, while one was stationed at the old SORI patrol post to look after the gear, the other being left at TULU to help in the construction of the patrol post. All carried out their respective duties satisfactorily.

ul

J. LANGUAGES.

31. There are eight different languages spoken in this Division. However, today most natives of this area understand the languages that are spoken in their neighbouring villages. Please refer map enclosed as Appendix A for the different languages marked in coloured pencils.


(B. J. CREEDY)
Patrol Officer.



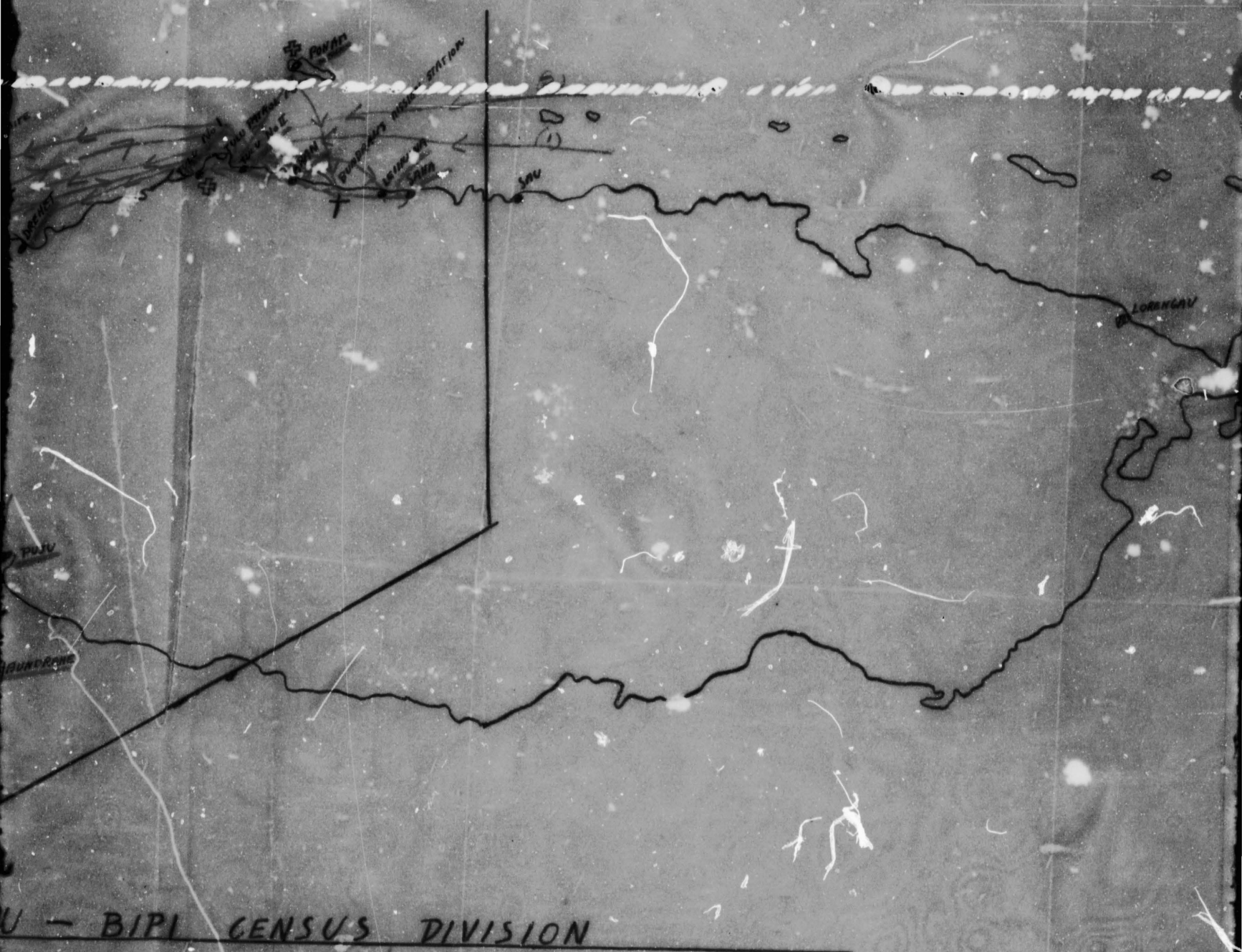
SAU - BIPI CENSU

MANUS DISTRICT

LEGEND

- VILLAGE :- ● **BIPI** : LANGUAGE GROUPING (8)
- AID POST :- ⊕
- MISSION :- +
- PATROL ROUTE :- →

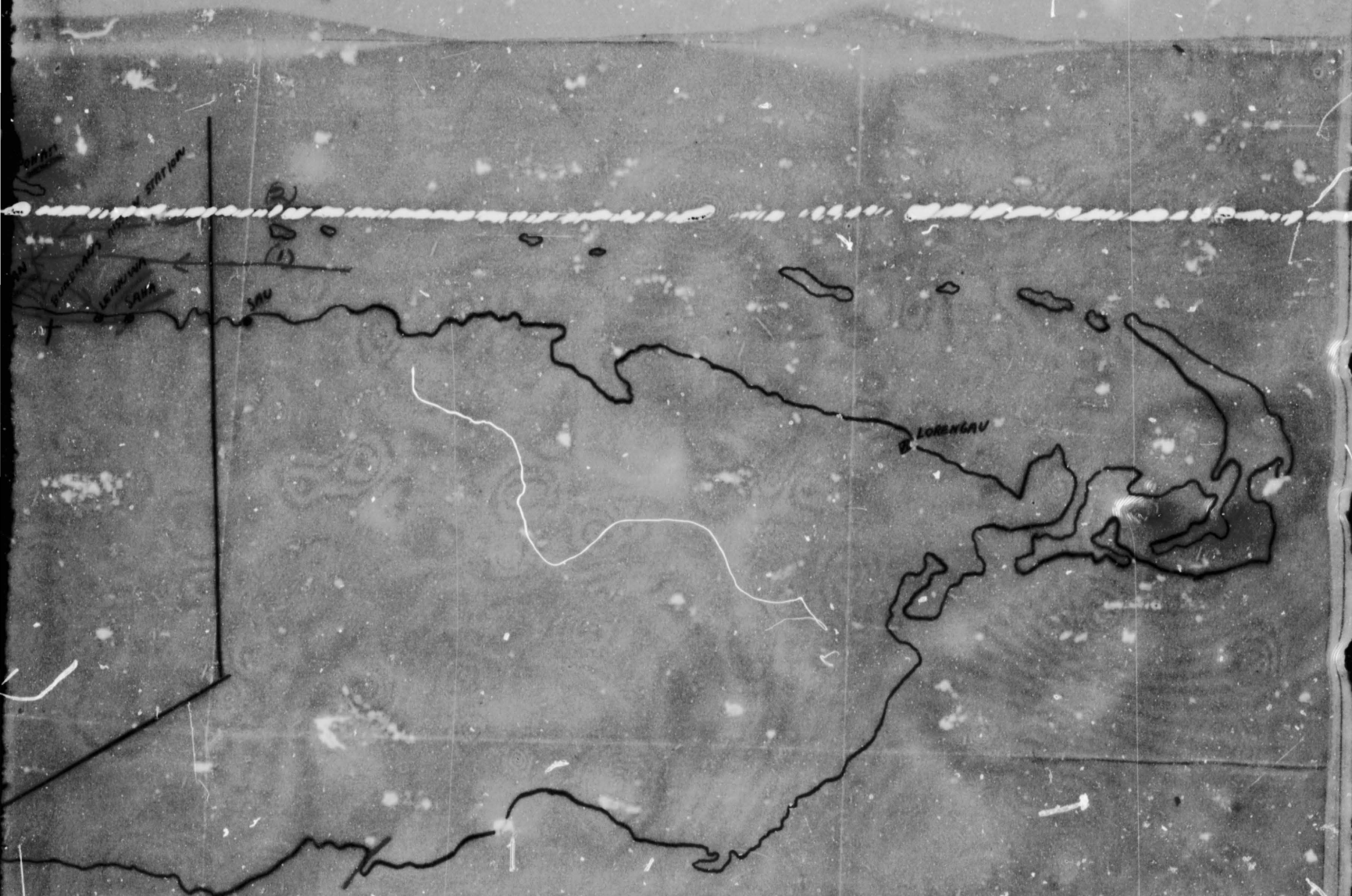
SCALE 1 in



BIPI CENSUS DIVISION

MANUS DISTRICT

SCALE 1 inch = 4 miles




SOUTH DIVISION

SOUTH

1 inch = 4 miles

[Handwritten signature]

- 1 1951 - TAYLOR :- LAND BETWEEN DEGERANNOIS CREEK AND YAPARATA POINT BELONGS TO WAIYANO'S OF LIKUT.
- 2 1946 - GILES :- MOM - THE COASTAL STRETCH FROM DINUK POINT TO PASEI'BUNG BELONGS TO SELKIAKO; ALL OF SALAPAI VILLAGE, BIPI. WANUK ISLAND AND POINT STONE ISLAND BELONG TO
- 3 PRE-WAR - D.C. :- WATABANGAI MARKED BY STONE PEG AND IRON NAILED TO A TREE ON BOTH SIDES OF G
- 4 1949 - FITTS :- COASTAL GROUND BOUNDERED BY KWENYANON RIVER AND WATALAI RIVER AND INLAND THE GROUND BADENDAN AND RUBENDOR AND SIPEI OF LIKUT CONTROLLING W
- 5 1953 - SMITH :- PUTUIS HAVE RIGHTS TO HAIYEV RIVER.
- 6 1954 :- ATU RIVER IS BOUNDARY BETWEEN KABULI AND PUDIV ~~AND PUDIV~~
- 7 1954 - HICKS :- ISLAND SOWEI AND SURROUNDING REEFS BELONGS TO SOROBWEI OF BUKE.
- 8 1956 - PENHALE :- WADDAHEL - INTERMEDIARY SAGO BETWEEN BOLD AND SONYODO'S PLOTS BELONGS TO
- 9 1956 - PENHALE :- LOBOLO - COCONUTS BELONG TO VARIOUS NATIVES OF VARIOUS VILLAGES - ALL MUST AS
- 10 1956 - PENHALE :- GRAUNON - MIDWAY BETW. N WATALAI AND WASU RIVER MOUTHS BELONGS TO SOKODO
- 11 1958 - ROSS :- BOTH SAPONDRAIS AND BUKE NATIVES HAVE RIGHTS TO FISH REEFS BOUNDERED IN W BY MABWI POINT AND IN THE EAST BY POMA POINT.
- 12 1958 - FORD :- WANINDAI - BOBON, POMAT, SORINDAI, KUBEI AND SOWOWIEN HAVE USUFRUCTORY RIGHTS.
- 13 1958 - LEWIS :- AGREEMENT BOND OF KAVULI AND PLOBUN OF DRENET TO SHARE FOOD OFFS ON GROUND PATENIU AT KABULI.
- 14 - LANDMAN :- GWATERAI BELONGS TO PUDIV BUT SIPALIO HAS RIGHTS TO SOME SAGO TREES IN THE AREA.
- 15 1958 - LEWIS :- LILUK - BOTH PUDIV AND SIPALIO HAVE RIGHTS TO SAGO.
- 16 1961 - CREEDY :- AGREEMENT: PUDIV TO HAVE EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS TO GWATERAI
: SIPALIO TO HAVE EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS TO LILUK.
- 17 1960 - JOHNSTON :-  A = LOMAI C = SARABU.
B = MASO
- 18 1961 - WEARNE :- WAINILI - BETWEEN HAIYEV AND WIVIT RIVERS. USUFRUCTORY RIGHTS INVESTED IN PWASIV OF LIKUT; NYAMOKEI OF BUKE; KAPIN OF BUKE.
- 19 1961 - CREEDY :- 2 1/2 MILES UP WATALAI RIVER. JUNCTION WATALAI RIVER KAININDAI CREEK UP CREEK TO MOUNTAIN RIDGE PROCEEDING ALONG SIDE OF MOUNTAIN TO DANKONSILU USUFRUCTORY RIGHTS TO KORHO/BUTARI - BUNDRANE.
- 20 1961 - CREEDY :- GROUND WATUK - PASEI'BUNG TO SELOKA - USUFRUCTORY RIGHTS IN SIGAIO/BULES OF BUNDRANE.



BELONGS TO WAIYANUS OF LIKUM. PUJU'S HAVE RIGHTS TO PANDANUS ONLY. SITE OF PUJU VILLAGE.
 HSEI BUN'S BELONGS TO SEKIAKO; SILI; HIANANUS (F), PATI; SEIPISI (F); NYOHAN; SILISON; SABIWAS; SEIKONYAN (F); PAIDA
 POINT STONE ISLAND BELONG TO ABOVE AS WELL AS EXCLUSIVE FISHING AND SALVAGE RIGHTS TO THE REEFS SUR
 ED TO A TREE ON BOTH SIDES OF GOVERNMENT ROAD BELONGS TO KABULI NATIVES.
 AND WATALAI RIVER AND INLAND BY BUNDRANE VILLAGE GROUND IS OWNED BY SIWEEK, SONANKIRON; SANGUA; P
 PEI OF LIKUM CONTROLLING WASISU AND NAW ANEI.

PUTV GROUND.
 TO SOROBVEI OF BUKE.
 AND SONYADO'S PLOTS BELONGS TO BOLO.
 OF VARIOUS VILLAGES - ALL MUST ASK THE LUMAI OF KABULI BEFORE COLLECTING DRY NUTS.
 RIVER MOUTH'S BELONGS TO SOKODO OF KABULI.
 TO FISH REEFS BOUNDED IN WEST

OWOWEN N. VE
 NET TO SHARE
 HATS TO SOME
 GAGO.
 WAKERAI
 LILUK.

FRUCTORY RIGHTS INVESTED IN
 OF BUKE.
 MININDAI CREEK UP CREEK
 MOUNTAIN TO DANYON-SIA

ME D.



MALAI BAY LAND DISPUTES
 SCALE 1 inch = 1 mile.

ITS TO PANDRUS ONLY. SITE OF PUTU VILLAGE.
 PATI, SEIPISI (F); NYOHAN; SULISON; SABIWAS; SEIKENYAN (F); PEIDATANAK (F); DADI; ANYAS (F); NAPAK (F)
 HAS EXCLUSIVE FISHING AND SALVAGE RIGHTS TO THE REEFS SURROUNDING THE ISLANDS AND THE ABOVE
 COASTAL STRETCH.
 BELONGS TO KABUW NATIVES.
 ALL THE GROUND IS OWNED BY SIAWEK, SOHONKIRON; SOHIGUA; P SABAKAUWA - KABUW NATIVES - CONTROLLING
 THE REEF.

KABUW BEFORE COLLECTING DRY NUTS.



MALAI BAY LAND DISPUTES

SCALE 1 inch = 1 mile.

ISLAND BOUNDARIES APPROXIMATE

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MANUS Report No. 3-61/62

Patrol Conducted by MR. B. CREEDY P.O.

Area Patrolled SAU - BIPI AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans B. I. LAWSON C.P.O.

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

Duration—From 31./7./19.61 to 20./10./19.61

Number of Days seventy-four

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 25./3./19.61

Medical/...../18.....

Map Reference ADMIRALTY CHARTS

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-12-3

1st December, 1961.

The District Officer,
Mamu District,
LOLEBAU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1961-62

Thank you for this report and your covering remarks. I particularly endorse your views concerning the alleged laziness of the people that seems to be a constant theme of most Patrol Reports.

Young Officers persist in equating their own upbringing in a modern society with that of life in a communal one. There is a bit more to it than that. Life in a primitive society is by no means as easy as it appears to an immigrant observer in that these people lack the mechanics of modern living and this fact we often fail to appreciate.

The Mamus have always been famous old litigants. It is certain that most of the coastal land and off-shore islands were filched by force under the German Administration. I often think that there is no conception of fee simple in a native community. On many occasions the Mamus have approached the Administration to return plantations of deceased European owners to whom they considered they held only the usufructuary rights to the land. This attitude of mind causes them to be particularly fastidious about what land remains to them.

You may consider that some of your Officers could effectively use advice rather than instruction when the former would suffice.

(J. K. McCarthy)
Director.

Coast Council and this should produce, with training, an improvement in the application of the village officials to their responsibilities.

Manus people possibly more so than any other group, take a special delight in litigation concerning usufructuary rights previously determined or not. It is almost a national pastime.

Mr. Creedy is apparently having a beneficial effect on the standard of hygiene and village housing in ~~the area. It is to be expected that in a~~ few days time.

[Handwritten Signature]
(A. J. JOHNSTON)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

*Consulting the village
The village people are very
spontaneous and very
along a line of
a certain number of
houses - mostly of
modern materials
This is a bit more
than a few years
to the present as it
is a very good
to the village
the village
the village*

67-12-30



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-4

WJJ/JD



District Office,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

9th November, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs.
KONEDOBU.

PATROL NO. 3 - 1961/62

The attached is an exercise in report compilation and observation by Mr. B. Lawson, C.P.O., who accompanied Mr. Creedy, P.O. on a patrol of the SAU-BIPI Census Division.

He has obviously benefited by the experience and the report is well prepared.

Native Agriculture.

This area offers little inducement for the cultivation of gardens. The fact that sago abounds speaks for the nature of the soil in the vicinity. Apart from a narrow strip between the beach and the coastal plain the majority of the land is a sago swamp until the foothills are encountered. Apparently wild pigs are numerous in the area and the making of gardens some distance from the villages in the foothills is not attractive as a result of the damage they do. The accessibility of sago stunts any desire for what could be hard futile effort. The fact that the coastal people do not worry about fishing is because they have a long established trade system of exchanging sago for fish with the island people. The island people most likely would have jealously guarded fishing rights, and if the coastal people took over these rights or provided their own fish requirements, the island people could not continue to live on the islands.

I have told Mr. Lawson to look more closely into a situation before drawing hasty conclusions. There are often a number of factors involved apart from the one that the inexperienced usually grasp upon as the governing factor, i.e. laziness of the people. People are the product of their own environment. I am not saying that certain environments do not produce an apathetic and slothful approach to life but cognisance of all the factors must be taken into account if a true understanding of the people is to be gained. It is only from the basis of true understanding that we can then do something about guiding them to a better way of life.

I am sure that you will realise that the above comments are mainly for Mr. Lawson's edification as in fact is the whole report.

Native Situation.

I anticipate that the majority, if not all, of the villages in this area will be brought into the North

67-2-4

W/J/JD

District Office,
Mamu District,

9th November, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL NO. 3 - 1961/62

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I anticipate that the majority, if not all, of the villages in this area will be brought into the North

67/2/4 File.
District Office,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

21st. October, 1961.

District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL DIARY - No. 3 - 61/62:

Monday July 31:

Departed Lorengau via M.V.Habob for Sori calling in at Tulu en route. Supervised unloading of equipment and setting up of house.
Slept Sori Base Camp.

Tuesday August 1:

Discussions with headmen and villagers of Sori and 2, Drehet, Level, Alus and Nihon. Supervised repairs to Rest House and other minor work.

Slept Sori Base Camp.

Wednesday August 2:

Waited at Sori for arrival of M.V.Habob. Departed Sori for Tulu. Discussions with villagers and proposed new site inspected. Discussions on ground adjourned until arrival of John Mohe from Lorengau.

Slept Tulu R/H.

Thursday August 3:

Further talks with people. Departed Tulu by canoe for Pomam. Talk with people on purpose of visit and aims of new Patrol Post.

Slept Pomam R/H.

Friday August 4:

One C.N.A. convened, six minor disputes settled by arbitration. Village inspected and instructions given for repairing of certain houses. Aid Post inspected. Further talks with people.

Slept Pomam R/H.

Saturday August 5:

Departed Pomam for Bundralis, then on to Tulu where further discussions were held with John Mohe and owners of ground.

Slept Tulu R/H.

Sunday August 6:

Observed. Visited Bundralis Mission.

Slept Aran.

Monday August 7:

Departed Aran for Tulu. Chain and compass survey of area natives willing to sell. Commencement of genealogy of owners.

Slept Tulu R/H.

Tuesday August 8:

Survey of all trees on the ground. Completion of genealogy. Other surveys as required by CI. 235 with reference to purchase of ground by Administration.

Slept Tulu R/H.

Cont'd.

Wednesday August 9:

C.N.A. convened four times, four maintenance claims heard. Villages of Tulu 1 and 2 inspected and instructions given for the repairing of certain houses.

Slept Tulu R/H.

Thursday August 10:

Supervised the clearing of the area surveyed and the marking out of a plan for the new Rest House. Discussions held with visiting village headmen.

Slept Tulu R/H.

Friday August 11:

Departed Tulu via canoe for Drehet inspecting Tulu Plantation en route. Discussions with villagers of Drehet.

Slept Drehet R/H.

Saturday August 12:

Morning spent arbitrating in minor disputes and answering questions by the natives on Administration problems. Inspected village and issued instructions and advice for its improvement. Departed Drehet late afternoon for Sori.

Slept Sori Base Camp.

Sunday August 13:

Observed.

Slept Sori Base Camp.

Monday August 14:

Inspected villages Sori 1 and 2 and Level. Meeting held at each village on matters of a general nature. Afternoon spent in mediating in two minor loan disputes. One fishing rights dispute adjourned to Nyada.

Slept Sori Base Camp.

Tuesday August 15:

Departed Sori for Nyada via canoe. Discussions with assembled villagers as to purpose of visit, aims of new patrol post and matters concerned with the forthcoming Manus Show. C.N.A. convened and fishing rights dispute again adjourned until court registers at Lorengau can be inspected.

Slept Nyada R/H.

Wednesday August 16:

Village inspected and instructions given re its improvement. Talks held with assembled people in regard to the care of their aged members. Departed Nyada for Johan. Talks with assembled villagers of Johan, Apubei and Alukuk. All three villages were then inspected and C.N.A. convened under Sect. 118 of the N.A.R'S.

Slept Johan R/H.

Thursday August 17:

Departed Johan for Harengan via canoe. Talks with people. Census survey carried out by myself. Two disputes heard. Heavy

Cont'd.

rain prevented inspection of vilage.

Slept Harengan R/H.

Friday August 18:

Village inspected and instructions given for its improvement. Departed Harengan via M.V.Habob for Lessau where a radio conversation was held with the A.S.O. Lorengau. C.N.A. convened during afternoon.

Slept Lessau R/H.

Saturday August 19:

Six disputes heard and settled. Village inspected and instructions issued. Departed Lessau late afternoon for Nihon.

Slept Nihon R/H.

Sunday August 20:

Observed.

Slept Nihon R/H.

Monday August 21:

Discussions with assembled villagers of Nihon. Two minor disputes settled by arbitration. Village inspected and instructions given for its improvement. Departed late afternoon by canoe for Kali.

Slept Kali R/H.

Tuesday August 22:

Discussions with assembled villagers of Kali. Inspected village. Departed Kali via canoe for Salien. Village of Salien inspected and instructions issued for its improvement. C.N.A. convened twice.

Slept Salieh R/H.

Wednesday August 23:

Further talks with the people of Salien. Departed Salien via canoe for Bipi. Talks given to the combined villagers of Bipi. Three disputes heard; C.N.A. convened twice.

Slept Bipi R/H.

Thursday August 24:

Departed Bipi via M.V.Habob for Lorengau arriving early evening.

Slept Lorengau.

August 25 - September 1:

Attending annual Manus show.

Saturday September 2:

Departed Lorengau via M.V.Habob for Sori visiting Tulu en route.

Slept Sori Base Camp.

Sunday September 3:

Observed. Departed M.V.Habob for Tulu.

Slept Tulu R/H.

Cont'd.

Monday September 4:

People of both Tulu villages assembled. Inspection of work done on the new Patrol post site. C.N.A. convened. Departed Tulu via canoe for Sori calling in at Dreket en route. One dispute adjourned to be heard later at Sori.

Slept Sori Base Camp.

Tuesday September 5:

C.N.A. convened three times. Arrangements made for walk across Manus Island to Malai Bay.

Slept Sori Base Camp.

Wednesday September 6:

Departed Sori for Puju. 2 hours via canoe; 6 hours walking; 1/2 hour canoe. Payment of carriers.

Slept Puju R/H.

Thursday September 7:

Talks and discussions with people of Puju. C.N.A. convened twice; one further case adjourned to Lorengau.

Slept Puju R/H.

Friday September 8:

Attempted opening of old ground dispute by people of Likum and Puju. Decisions of previous officers found and these were re-read to the litigants. Two other disputes heard.

Slept Puju R/H.

Saturday September 9:

Both old and new village sites inspected. Departed Puju via canoe for Kabuli. Discussions with assembled villagers of Kabuli.

Slept Kabuli R/H.

Sunday September 10:

Observed.

Slept Kabuli R/H.

Monday September 11:

C.N.A. convened twice. One usufructory rights dispute adjourned until old book of Paramount Luluai GISEKUP can be perused. Departed Kabuli late afternoon via canoe for Likum.

Slept Likum R/H.

Tuesday September 12:

Discussions with assembled villagers. Two major disputes brought to the attention of the patrol and settled by arbitration. One sago dispute brought forward, claim heard and then adjourned to the area of ground in question so that the boundaries could be inspected. Returned to Likum late at night by canoe.

Slept Likum R/H.

Wednesday September 13:

Completed above usufructory rights dispute. Likum village and cemetery inspected and instructions issued for their improvement. Departed Likum via canoe for Spondralis/Bundrahei. Due to heat

TOTAL
F

Cont'd.

rain people not assembled. C.N.A. convened and adjourned.

Slept Sapon./Bundrahei R/H.

Thursday September 14:

Day spent hearing Tulu case No. 21 and 22.

Slept Sapon./Bundrahei R/H.

Friday September 15:

Talks and discussions with villagers. Villages inspected and instructions issued for their improvement. Dispute over sago on ground known as WAMUK opened and adjourned.

Slept Sapon./Bundrahei R/H.

Saturday September 16:

The majority of the villagers being of the S.D.A. faith day spent on clerical duties.

Slept Sapon./Bundrahei R/H.

Sunday September 17:

Observed. Old village books perused for old ground decisions so that these can be later attached to a map of the Malai Bay area.

Slept Sapon./Bundrahei R/H.

Monday September 18:

Dispute over sago on ground WAMUK heard and decision given.

Slept Sapon./Bundrahei R/H.

Tuesday September 19:

Further discussions over land disputes.

Slept Sapon./Bundrahei R/H.

Wednesday September 20:

Departed Sapon./Bundrahei for ground known as JASOBO where boundaries of a disputed section were inspected. Dispute adjourned until records at Lorengau can be perused.

Slept Jesabo.

Thursday September 21:

Departed Jesabo via canoe for Nihon travelling around Pt. Stone. Continued on to Johan arriving late at night.

Slept Johan R/H.

Friday September 22:

Departed Johan via canoe for Sori.

Slept Sori Base Camp.

Saturday September 23:

Collected data for anthropology exercise.

Slept Sori Base Camp.

Sunday September 24:

Observed. Departed Sori via canoe for Tulu.

Slept Tulu R/H.

Monday September 25:

Talks with village headmen and inspected the new

TOTAL
+ F

Cont'd.

Rest House site. Supervised work of clearing surrounds.
Slept Tulu R/H.

Tuesday September 26:

Supervised construction of new Rest House and Further clearing of site.

Wednesday September 27:

Further supervision of construction and issuing of instructions.

Slept Tulu R/H.

Thursday September 28:

Departed Tulu for Leihuwa. Discussions with assembled villagers of Leihuwa and Saha.

Slept Leihuwa R/H.

Friday September 29:

Villages of Saha and Leihuwa inspected and instructions given for their improvement. Departed Leihuwa for Aran visiting Bundralis Mission en route. Discussions with villagers of Aran and village inspected. Departed Aran for Tulu via canoe.

Slept Tulu R/H.

Saturday September 30 - Thursday October 19:

Supervision of work being done on the building of the Patrol Post, moving into the new house on October 4. Thereafter, supervision of final construction.

Friday October 20:

Departed via M.V.Tami for Lorengau arriving early evening.
Slept Lorengau.

END OF DIARY:

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was carried out with two main objects - to conduct matters of general administration and to inform the people of the aims and advantages of the proposed North Coast Council. Mr. Patrol Officer Creedy conducted this patrol and was accompanied by the writer of this observational report.

The area covered extended from Saha on the north coast around to Malai Bay and included the adjacent islands. This was done in two stages - the north and west coast in August and the south coast in September. The interruption was caused by the annual Manus Show.

NATIVE SITUATION:

The general reception to the patrol was one of friendliness with a certain amount of caution. This was mainly due, I think, to the 'talk' which preceded us concerning the outcome of failure to heed instructions given by previous patrols for the improvement of housing and water supply, that is the enforcing of these directions under the Native Administration Regulations. It was noted that as the patrol continued many of the villagers were hastily repairing their dwellings and cleaning the drums in which they keep the water in anticipation of the patrols arrival. This action was quite obvious because of the newness of the materials used and was long overdue this being due to the infrequent patrols through this area of the last two or three years.

The authority of the village headmen in the main, was held by the people of most villages with a marked degree of indifference, this being partly because the Lulais and Tuituls had little or no knowledge of their own legitimate powers. They were respected but had little control over their people as far as the general tidiness of the village area and dwellings were concerned. Several cases of outright refusal to obey the headmen were seen or brought to the notice of the patrol. There were of course exceptions to this, particularly at Ponam, Bipi, Harengan and Saponiralis/Bundrahai. In the case of Ponam, the Luluai had qualities of leadership that were perhaps lacking in the rest of the headmen in the area, and kept the village under his control in a clean and sanitary condition and the roads built during the war, clean of weeds and bordered with shrubs. At Bipi where there are three villages on the one island, the six headmen, probably with the support of the resident Catholic Priest, also maintain a reasonably neat and socially well-balanced village(s).

During the stay in the Malai Bay area, there were constant attempts to re-open old land and usufructory rights disputes in each of the four villages. This appeared to be a type of custom whereby the party who failed in the previous dispute, tried to get another hearing to try again. Most of the cases presented were over ownership of land, the litigants being unable to grasp the fact that DNA officers cannot determine this point now. However, where this occurred, the previous

Handwritten note:
No more litigations

TOTAL
+ P

Cont'd:

decision was re-read and the parties told not to try and open the dispute again. The whole surrounding area in both Malai and Southwest Bay appears to be the major cause of inter-village hostility because of the inadequate ~~land~~ complicated system of inheritance. For this reason, this area will continue to be the centre of litigation and unrest over land until it is finally settled by a Native Lands Commissioner. Even then, there may still be dissatisfaction because these people, as do the rest of the population of Manus, value their land above all else.

During the discussions held at each village, it was mentioned that a North Coast Council will be set up in the near future. This statement excited little interest and generally seemed to be treated with a certain amount of deference possibly due to the numerous other occasions the idea has been broached. However the point was not pursued as it will be the concern of a future patrol.

There are four native Co-operative Societies in the division, these being situated at Sau, Sori, Bipi and Malai Bay. This latter one is only newly set up and is experiencing a few difficulties at the moment but it should be running smoothly before long. All the stores are of solid construction and are built of sawn timber and corrugated iron. They stock quite a large range of goods adequate to supply the needs of the people in the surrounding villages and also provide income for the individuals who hold shares in the company. Any copra or shell produced by the natives can also be sold here.

VILLAGE HOUSING:

There are two main types of materials used for building as is the case in most other parts of the district - native materials, war surplus or a combination of both. Taken as a whole the dwellings were fairly good although as previously stated, quite a number were in disrepair both through lack of incentive or authority on the part of the village leaders and also the long lapses of time in between visits by Native Affairs officers.

The style of housing did not differ very greatly either in shape or size, the general pattern being a rectangular shape with a back and front door and one or two windows. The cooking is generally done inside with the twofold purpose of convenience and to preserve the saccac leaf. Most houses are built from three to five feet off the ground but some, mainly those used by the old people, were not.

The villages of Sori 2, Level, Likum, Paju, Alus and Alukuk (both since abandoned) are built on or in close proximity to mangrove swamps, sites which, in the writers opinion, left a lot to be desired. Likum and Paju were both originally situated on hills where, with adequate drainage, they would have been in a better position.

TOTAL
+ F

HEALTH & HYGIENE:

The six Aid Posts were inspected and found to be satisfactory and the orderlies appeared competent with the exception of the one at Tulu 1. His knowledge of a simple treatment showed him to be incapable of rendering proper medical attention. Of the 30mers, Sili, the A.P.O. of Sori seemed to have a thorough grasp of his work illustrated by his handling of an outbreak of chicken pox on Sori Island.

A new native hospital has also been erected at the Lutheran Mission at Lessau where Rev. Hans Knauer is in charge and who provides invaluable service to the native people.

Cemeteries were inspected at Likum and Ponam, both of which were clean and tidy, the former in accordance with an instruction of Mr. J. Wearne O.I.C. Baluan, and the latter through the effort of the natives themselves. In this case considerable expense and diligence on the part of these people has produced a result worthy of mention. The site has been carefully cleared, planted with small shrubs and the graves themselves are made out of carefully poured concrete and kept decorated with flowers.

Three deaths were reported to the patrol, two of which were infants, the third being a small boy of 10 years who died of chronic nephritis. One child died just after birth of unknown causes, the other through lack of attention on the part of the mother.

Water supplies are collected either from drainage off the roof of the house or by setting up a piece of corrugated iron in the open which drains into a 44 gallon drum. Approximately 60% of these drums inspected were unfit to hold drinking water, the sides and base being covered with rust, slime and rubbish.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

There were no villages situated inland from the coast in the area patrolled, therefore all, except those on the islands, were in close proximity to areas of sago which abounds right around the low-lying coastal belt. This then is naturally the staple item of diet. Although fish is plentiful, most villagers seem content to just rely on the supply of sago which can be kept indefinitely if smoked over a fire. Occasionally the women or boys go out and either spear or hook a few small fish, purely for something to do and add a little change to their diet but more often they trade sago for fish from the island inhabitants instead. Many other fruits such as pandanus, pawpaw and pineapple are also there to be had, but here again, little effort or desire to collect them was apparent.

The people living on the nearby islands however are not so fortunate as their mainland neighbours because in every case, the islands themselves are quite unproductive except for a few coconuts. Many of the inhabitants have no land on which to plant sago or any other food crop, so here the reverse case is true, that is, fish is the major food item and sago when they can get it, is the secondary one.

TOTAL

Cont'd:

Gardens, where foodstuffs were planted and tended, were non-existent apart from the ones at Tulu 2 where, under the influence of John Mohe, who is a Legislative Council observer, the village has been entirely rebuilt on a nearby site and gardens with taro, sweet potato, pineapples and pawpaws are being maintained. These same people also have the Tulu plantation from which they can obtain copra and also a coffee area with which the D.A.S.F. is experimenting to see how successful this kind of project will be in this area.

On one stage of the patrol, a native member of the above department accompanied us, trying to arouse interest among the people to plant cash crops and to improve their copra production. A certain amount of interest was shown during his talk but on past efforts it seems that it requires more than talk to get any plan under way.

WALKING TRACKS & TRANSPORT:

The only track to be traversed by this patrol was the one from Sori to Puju. This is little more than an occasional faint mark indicating the general direction. Practically the whole walk was carried out in a heavy rain storm which reduced the path to a continuous series of mud holes and slippery embankments. There were, all told, five river crossings which under the circumstances offered no real difficulty although the steep banks on either side of three of the streams were not negotiable except by sliding.

Most of the patrol however, was carried out by canoe as the majority of villages are more accessible from the sea.

Brian I. Lawson

(Brian I. Lawson C.P.O.)

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MANUS Report No. 4-1961/62

Patrol Conducted by Mr. W. J. JOHNSON & D. O. LOBENGAU

Area Patrolled SAU-BIPI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans A. K. TRY C. P. O.

Natives 3 CONSTABLES R. P. & N. G. C.

Duration—From 20/11/1961 to 30/11/1961

Number of Days 10 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 31/7/1961

Medical/18.....

Map Reference ADMIRALTY CHARTS *See survey on 40-2-12 ff (82)-(88) also 42-3-1.*

Objects of Patrol FINAL SURVEY FOR THE NORTH COAST COUNCIL AND
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

12/12/1961

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

popula

	MIGR	
Females in Child Birth	In	
	M	F

67-12-5

9th February, 1962.

The District Officer,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1961/62 -
SAU-NIPI CENSUS DIVISION:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the above report prepared by Mr. C.P.O. Try following his recent patrol with you on the North Coast Council survey. I am glad to see that you are giving him the opportunity of preparing reports and so gaining experience in what should develop as an important skill - the art of observing a situation and making an accurate appreciation of it.

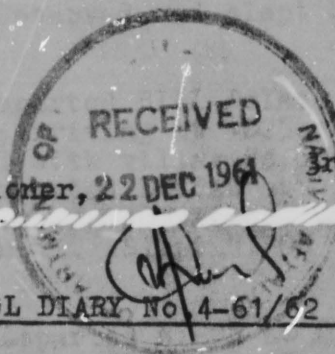
Your recommendations with regard to the proposed North Coast Council are still being considered and I will write you separately in this regard.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 12. 5.

67-2-4

District Headquarters,
Manus District.
LORENGAU



The District Commissioner,
LORENGAU

22nd. December 1961

PATROL DIARY No 4-61/62

Monday 20th. November

Departed LORENGAU per M.V. Lunaman at 1130hrs. for SAU, arriving at 1400hrs. Mr. B. Duffy, P.O. and Mr. B. Lawson C.P.O. disembarked to carry out a patrol in the Lorengau-Sau Division. Departed SAU at 1420hrs. for PONAM Island, arriving at 1520hrs. Inspected village and held discussions re the forming of the North Coast Council in the evening until 2310hrs. Slept PONAM.

Tuesday 21st. November

Brief talks re Store Licenses. Departed PONAM per M.V. Lunaman at 0910hrs. for SAHA village, arriving at 0950hrs. Villagers were absent working copra, so departed at 1000hrs. for ARAN, arriving at 1010hrs. Villagers again absent so left for TULU Base Camp, after leaving word for the people to assemble at TULU, the following day. Arrived TULU at 1100hrs. Slept TULU Base Camp.

Wednesday 22nd. November

B. Creedy, P.O., departed per M.V. Lunaman for LORENGAU. Discussions with people of TULU I and 2, ARAN and LEIHUWA, re the North Coast Council, future of TULU Base Camp and possibilities of a European school Teacher being stationed there. Inspected TULU Plantation and discussions re its working organisation. Slept TULU Base Camp.

Thursday 23rd. November

M.V. Lunaman arrived from LORENGAU at 0945hrs. Departed at 1000hrs. for DREHET arriving at 1100hrs. Inspected village. Brief Council talks. Departed at 1135hrs. for SORI Island, arriving at 1205hrs. Inspected village. Dispute settled re SAKEMETCHA Island, between people of SORI Is. and PETOPAK. Slept SORI Is. after brief Council talks.

Friday 24th. November

Departed SORI Is. per M.V. Lunaman at 0725hrs. for HARENGAN or AWEI Island, arriving at 0840hrs. Discussion re entry into the North Coast Council. Departed HARENGAN at 1055hrs. for NYADA village, arriving at 1120hrs; Inspected village. N.M.T.A. paid and brief Council talks. Departed NYADA at 1250hrs. for JOHAN, arriving at 1330hrs. Inspected village. Dispute re shell rights between people of NYADA and JOHAN. Slept JOHAN due to high seas. Discussion re their entry into the North Coast Council, at 2030hrs.

Saturday 25th. November

Departed JOHAN per M.V. Lunaman, at 0800hrs. for BIPI Island, arriving at 1005 hrs. M.V. Lunaman dispatched to LORENGAU with a patient for the hospital. Discussion with the villages of MASO, SALAPAI and MATAHAI re the North Coast Council. Slept SALAPAI.

Cont'd

Sunday 26th. November Observed and slept SALAPAI

Monday 27th. November Departed BIPI Island per M.V. Lunaman at 0850hrs. for LESSAU, arriving at 1025hrs. Discussion re the North Coast Council with villagers, and brief talks with the Lutheran Missionary. Departed LESSAU at 1225 hrs. for NIHON Island arriving at 1350hrs. Inspected village and held discussion re the North Coast Council. Slept NIHON Is..

Tuesday 28th. November Departed NIHON at 0730hrs. per M.V. Lunaman for KALI Island, arriving at 0900hrs. Inspected village and held brief Council talks. Departed KALI Is. at 0910hrs for SALIEN, arriving at 1020hrs. Inspected village and held discussion re the North Coast Council. Departed BUNDRABEI SALIEN for BUNDRABEI/SAPONDRALIS, at 1230hrs arriving at 1445hrs. Inspected villages and held discussions re the North Coast Council. Slept BUNDRABEI/SAPONDRALIS.

Wednesday 29th. November Departed BUNDRABEI per M.V. Lunaman at 0730hrs. for LIKUM, arriving at 0805hrs. Brief Council talks. Departed LIKUM at 0945hrs. for KABULI, arriving at 1015hrs. Inspected village and held brief Council talks. Departed KABULI at 1110hrs. for PUJU arriving at 1140hrs. Inspected village. Discussion re the North Coast Council. Slept PUJU.

Thursday 30th. November Departed PUJU per M.V. Lunaman, at 0645hrs. for PELIKAWA, arriving at 0845hrs. Departed PELIKAWA at 0900hrs. for NOHANG, arriving at 1020hrs. Departed NOHANG at 1030hrs. for M'PINAI, arriving at 1145hrs. Departed M'BUNAI at 1220hrs. for LORENGAU, arriving at 1620hrs. Slept LORENGAU.

END OF PATROL

A. K. Try G.P.O.

A.K. TRY G.P.O.

INTRODUCTION

The Patrol was conducted by Mr. W.J. Johnston, acting District Officer, Manus District, and accompanied by the writer. This report being purely of observations made during the patrol.

The patrol was primarily to be a final survey of villages, for the new North Coast Council, in the SAU-BIPI Census Division. Consequently this report deals with little else besides Council matters. Some of the details are shown in appendix 'A'

NATIVE SITUATION

The reception throughout the patrol was generally good, and much interest was shown in the discussions concerning the forming of the Council.

As this patrol dealt primarily with Council work, and another patrol conducted by B. Creedy, P.O., had only recently been in this area, other matters of general Administration were few. Villages which had already consented to joining this North Coast Council, were only visited briefly with short discussions. In the others much more time was spent enumerating the advantages of the Council, and trying to show them that it was for their own benefit. Many of the apprehensions and questions that were asked were the same as mentioned in my last report, No. 2-61/62, for the Lorengau-Sau Census Division. Therefore I will not state them again, but much time was spent trying to eradicate these false impressions.

Apparently the dislike of the Baluan Council, and some of its practices, stemming from their past 'Cairu Cultism', is lessening. Because two villages in the Malai Bay area expressed the wish, that if possible they would now like to join the Baluan Council, as travel to it would be easier from their location. These villages are (1) LIKUM (2) BUNDRACHEI/SAPONDRALIS.

Some Native Moneys Trust Accounts were paid and closed on this patrol, and Store Licenses were issued or renewed at the following places;

Four at PONAM and
One at TULU I.

This North West Monsoon season makes it hard for the Island people to get food. The sea, which is their chief source of supply, is often too rough to fish or swim over the reefs.

VILLAGE HOUSING

The housing throughout the area was generally good, being constructed chiefly of the native materials of sago, bamboo and beetle-nut tree bark. Some exceptions to this are at the island at PONAM, which was a war-time airstrip, and at BIPI is, where predominantly war-surplus materials are used. Many great areas of concrete are still in good condition at BIRI PONAM, and it is a pity that they could not be put to some profitable use by the villagers. As the Island has no sago growing on it, in the near future, when the corrugated iron is rusted through, their big problem will be to find building materials. To replace the European materials would be expensive beyond their means, and as they own no sago areas on the mainland of Manus, they will probably have to barter or trade for it with neighbouring villages.

Some of the islands such as JOHAN are extremely low and open to the winds. Quite a few new houses were in evidence here as at NIHON, LIKUM and PUJU. In the case of these latter two villages, they were previously on high ground near the coast, but now there is a move by approximately 50% of each village to build down in the swamp areas below their old sites.

666t'd

At present this is alright, as the swamps are tidal and the mangrove roots are keeping the ground firm enough to walk on. But once these roots rot the ground could become quite 'boggy'. The houses at BUNDRAHEI/SAPONDRALIS, are nearly all of very old materials and their 'meeting House' is in a bad state of disrepair. The village at SALIEN, while having quite good houses, had surrounding grounds covered with coconuts. As they have a Copra Drier there, the writer cannot see why these aren't used to help supplement their meagre money income. As many of these coconuts had started to shoot, they obviously had been lying there for quite some time. The Rest House at the site of the old Patrol Post, at SCRI, is still in good condition with the exceptions of a few areas of floor which have rotted.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

On arrival at BIPI Is. we were informed that a woman was having trouble with childbirth, so she was sent back to Lorengau per M.V. Lunaman.

The scheme put forward by the Public Health Department was recounted to the people. This scheme will pay on a pound (£) for pound (£) basis to anything which will improve the water supply or sanitary conditions of the villages. But it was explained that this offer was only open to people in the Council; that they had to originally pay the whole cost, and then once it had been approved, half their money would be refunded.

No outbreaks of any diseases were noticed during the patrol.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE

While at TULU the TULU Plantation was inspected. This plantation had previously belonged to Mr. J.T. McEvoy, who died during the last war. The property was then held by Burns Philp Trust Ltd, who sold it to G.T. Kuster. The property was then seized under FLERI FACIAS writ from the Supreme Court, and put up for tender. The TULU people were successful and purchased it for £1502, which was raised by their own contributions. The area of the plantation being approximately 396 ha..

At present the plantation is not being run as well as it could be, due chiefly to the fact that the natives concerned aren't working the correct hours. The excuse they offer is that they have to spend a great deal of their time collecting food, whereas on a European Plantation the 'boys' are supplied with food. At present the plantation would yield approximately 2-2½ ton per month, but if worked well could possibly reach closer to five. There are two copra driers on the plantation. Many of the trees have the Saxava Beetle in them, and are badly eaten. This has been referred to the Agriculture Officer. The TULU people also have 300 coffee trees in a nursery which will be planted later, using the coconut palms as the 'shade trees'. John Mone is the plantation manager.

The people of BIPI and the islands adjacent to SBPA SOPA, ~~plantation~~ nearly all work copra for this plantation and is one of the few means of them raising money for their taxes.

The staple diet for the area patrolled is sago, taro and sweet potato. As the villages visited were all coastal sago was the chief food. These are supplemented by sea-foods, and small quantities of tropical fruits such as pineapples, paw-paw and banana. At BIPI native oranges are also plentiful.

EDUCATION

While at PUJU, during the inspection of the village,

Cont'd

the school was seen to be in a bad state of repair. The detrimental effect this had on the children's health and morale was explained, so that the villagers would see the necessity of keeping these buildings in a reasonable condition.

MISSIONS

At PONAM Island, the Roman Catholic Mission has a stone ~~which~~ ^{which} to put up a new church. The R.C. Mission being at BUNDRALIS, the main centre in this Division, and BIPI where Father Hawkins resides.

Hans Knauer, the Lutheran Missionary at LESSAU was also visited.

ROADS AND TRANSPORT

All transport on this patrol was carried out by either ^{motor} trowler or canoe, and as the North West Monsoon season has begun, travel was hampered greatly by the rough seas.

A. K. Try

A.K. TRY. C.P.O.

APPENDIX 'A'

VOTING FIGURES FOR THE PROPOSED NORTH COAST COUNCIL

SAU-BIPI CENSUS DIVISION

VILLAGE	In Favour		Against		Total Adult Population.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ALUKUK	14	7			15	7
APUREI	14	11			22	13
ARAN	17	15			20	17
BUNDRAHEI	26	28			28	32
DREHET	42	35			45	36
HARENGAN (Population undecided)			45	55		
JOHAN	37	32			40	32
KABULI	34	28	1		39	32
KALI	21	29			26	29
LEIHUWA	27	25			29	30
LESSAU	9	7	22	18	37	28
LEVEI	40	42			45	42
LIKUM	35	46			38	47
MASO	14	12	39	44	104	90
MATAHAI	11	6	14	10	47	37
NIHOM	15	20	11	22	44	48
NYADA	60	45			70	49
PONAM			80	110	113	115
PUJU	61	49			62	49
SAHA	17	16	3	4	23	20
SAIAPAI	68	72	2	3	85	80
SALIEN	30	32	23	32	75	63
SAPONDRALIS	29	24			32	24
SORI No.1	40	28			53	40
SORI No.2	25	24			35	24
TULU No.1	39	43			56	45
TULU No.2	28	29			32	29
Totals;	753	705	241	298	1,205	1,058

A more comprehensive set of figures will be shown in Mr. W. J. Johnston's report, which will take into account villages not visited on this patrol.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MANUS Report No. 5-60/62

Patrol Conducted by MR. J. M. WEARNE O.I.C. BALUAN (P.O.2)

Area Patrolled BALUAN = BUNAI CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans H.F. SABBEN C.P.O.
MR. P. HERMAN AG. OFFICER. 12 to 21st OCT.
Natives 1 CONST. R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 14/9/1961 to 22/10/1961

Number of Days THIRTY SEVEN (37)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES (14 to 26th SEPT.)

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 28/4/1961

Medical 2/12/1958

Map Reference ADMIRALTY CHARTS.

Objects of Patrol TAX COLLECTION, CENSUS REVISION & ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/19

.....
District Commissioner

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

Popul

Females in Child Birth	In	
	M	F

67-12-2

30th November, 1961.

The District Officer,
Kamus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1961/62

I am glad to see that Mr Sabben is maintaining the quality of his reporting. This is a comprehensive submission, though I think the Officer is somewhat addicted to rough generalisations. He should remember that a series of official statements in a single memorandum are only as good as each individual assertion. If one is palpably wrong, a certain amount of doubt is cast on the others even though they would quite probably be true.

I would not rely too much on the electoral rejection of Palian at the next Baluan Council elections. He is a man of considerable personality and is noted for his ability to impress his fellows. During a previous orientation visit by him to Port Moresby it was quite remarkable how he was able to impose this personality on strange Papuans of high educational standard. I cannot help feeling that your idea that Palian is losing some of his influence may be wishful thinking, though I hope I am wrong. Your scheme to have the villages patrolled to operate with those of the North Coast Council may have some chance of success with possible amalgamation as a long range objective.

It would be hardly surprising if the Louis Natives failed to put a peculiar construction on their payment of the 1960 tax. However, they have little to growl about.

X I do not quite understand your statement that you intend to do nothing about the Village Officials at UNDRAU etc, since these Villages are now in the Baluan Council.

*27/12 P/A and collect
After funeral by*

DNA
KONEDOBU

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director

*recommen.
7/12/61*

Ref your last paragraph I did not intend to submit recommendations for a man to replace the husband of Undrau. The last amendment to the Baluan Council included this village.

[Signature]
A.D.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.12.2

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-8

WJJ/JD



District Office,
Murus District,
LORENGAU.

11th November, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 - 61/62

Please find attached a patrol report prepared as an exercise in reporting and observation by Mr. F. Sabben C.P.O. Mr. Sabben accompanied a patrol carried out by Mr. Weale P.O. of the Baluan Census Division. This is Mr. Sabben's second report and, with the exception of some spelling errors and the spacing of his paragraphs, the report is reasonably well prepared.

Due to his inexperience Mr. Sabben has been incautious in drawing conclusions in some matters but it is helpful to me in so far as it gives me an idea of what topics he needs clarification upon when I discuss the report and the standard of his reporting with him.

Native Situation.

As mentioned in my report on "Interpreting the people to the Administration" I feel that Paliau is losing some of his influence with the people. The Council as an organisation standing on its own feet is starting to become a reality.

to be would like?

Paliau a man of tremendous personality

One of the factors of the Lou people's general reluctance to join a council, which has not been mentioned in the report, is that in addition to their personal tax a considerable number of them pay tax to the S.D.A. Mission for the maintenance of their school system. I was told that some of them pay in excess of £4 per year for this purpose. This Mission does not accept financial assistance from the Administration and so can canvass for donations from their members who have children at school.

Paliau's visit inspired education

The idea of incorporating the resistant groups on the Baluan Council area into the North Coast Council was decided upon as a last resort, as there does not appear to be any suggestion that Administration policy will be changed to allow for the forcible incorporation of resistant groups within an established council. From my discussions in Port Moresby there also appears as if there will be a reluctance to forcibly include all of the North Coast villages in the Baluan Council into the North Coast Council when there is the possibility of them operating reasonably well side by side with North Coast Council villages. It will mean that there will have to be a close liaison with the two councils as far as the introduction of certain Council rules and the installation of village medical and sanitation projects are concerned in villages which are situated very close together.

This scheme would at least give some chance of success & possibly amalgamation as a long range aim

This is not an impossible task and I suppose it is preferable to causing any unpleasant feeling, even if it is only for a short time. That is of course keeping in mind the possible long range aim of having the whole of the District eventually incorporated into one council so that solutions to such positions will then be found.

The new Constitution for the Baluan Council has been gazetted so I will do nothing about the TAMDUAL elections, as elections will have to be made throughout the council area as soon as possible.

The Personal Tax was not collected at LAUIS Village because this village has been waiting a long time to join the Council and it was hoped that they could have paid their tax to the Baluan Council. However, on account of the delay I did not feel that we were justified in taking the tax so far back. They were permitted to pay 1960 tax to the Council even though the amendment of the Constitution making this possible has only recently come into force. It was a bitter point with them, and they considered that it was some shady trick, that we were using in order to get their tax.

I should think that it would be regarded in this light.

It would be

surprising if the LAUIS refuse to pay a portion of this year's tax.

The hamlet of PITEPE is actually the remnant of BOHUAI Village who did not originally want to join the Baluan Council and so established their separate identity. It is a good move that they are returning to the main group. However, they still will not be on their own ground and I would like to see all of them move back to their own land. This may happen once the North Coast Council is firmly established. These moves appear to be wasteful but I am afraid that they will continue to be a part of life in this area for a considerable period. There will have to be a gradual migration back to traditional lands to counteract the situation caused by the Paliau Cult migrations.

DROI'A is the new name for BATRO which moved from its site so that it could be within the Baluan Council area. They are still within their land boundaries but they have easy access to the South Coast by the Wari River.

I do not intend doing anything about the village officials at UNDRAU etc. as these villages are now in the Baluan Council.

Mr. Sabben's statement that the last Medical patrol to the area occurred 3½ years ago is not correct. He based his statement on D.N.A. patrol reports as to the last time a Medical Assistant accompanied a D.N.A. patrol. There have been numerous patrols since then. I have told him to avoid making rash statements without thorough investigation. I will check on the statement about the Baluan Medical Orderly. If it is true I cannot see the necessity of such frequent visits to Lorengau for supplies. It is also strange that the C.I.C. Baluan has not had something to say about the matter.

Agriculture.

I don't consider that this is an accurate picture of the situation in this area. No doubt the incidents he has stated are correct but it is unwise to proceed and condemn the whole area by using these incidents as the basis for a sweeping condemnation. I have checked the copra production figures held by the Co-operative Association and have found that there has been a thousand pound increase during the last six months when compared to the same period last year, and this is despite a drop of £10 per in the price of copra.

This and the Hygiene statement are the type of thing I meant when referring to Mr. Sabben's incautious statements.

Conclusion.

As I have stated on numerous occasions the main problem of this area is the finding of land for the landless groups and the returning of squatters to their own lands inside the Manus mainland. To make the best use possible of the arable land in the area by the establishment of individual ~~cash or holdings, it will be necessary to redistribute~~ a large portion of the area's population and at the same time ensure that they have title to the land where they are resettled. For some of the island groups it will be a complete change in their present economic pattern of village life which means that there will have to be severe economic pressure upon them before they will be prepared to adopt a new way of life. It is a problem which only years of continuous and patient effort will have any chance of success. In the meantime there is a small but growing population pressure. The present census figures show that the annual increase is steady at between 3% and 4%. However, judging by past standards I would say that the present position shows signs of improvement. The mere fact of being aware of the problems and knowing what course of action would produce a partial solution or improvement is of some value, particularly if this knowledge is passed on in all of its aspects to the people of the area at every suitable occasion.

They may not accept the information at its face value in the initial stages, but I do think that it does get across in part eventually and prevents the rise of illogical ideas. To prevent the growth of apathy as a result of the complete realisation of their environmental and social limitations our actions must offer some promise of overcoming to some degree the major problems. In minor ways we are doing this at the present time and I hope that it will be possible to do something about the landless groups under the proposed new Land Ordinance. At least we should be able to make them some sort of an alternative to their present way of life.

W. J. Johnston
(W. J. JOHNSTON)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

File No. 67/2/6

District Headquarters,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

26th October 1961.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

DIARY

Thursday 14th Sept.

Departed LORENGAU per M.V.HABOB 0600 hrs for BALUAN PATROL POST arriving 1230 hrs. Afternoon spent in preparing to depart the next morning.
Slept BALUAN.

Friday 15th Sept.

1830 hrs. Departed BALUAN per WORKBOAT 1230 hrs arriving M'BUKE
Slept M'BUKE.

Saturday 16th Sept.

Census revision begun 0830 hrs, completed 1030 hrs. half hour talk by Hygiene Inspector on village hygiene. 1100 hrs Court for Native Affairs begun - completed 1210hrs.
Slept M'Buke.

Sunday 17th Sept.

1015 hrs. Departed M'BUKE 0815hrs per WORKBOAT arriving PELIKAWA
M.V.HABOB returned to LORENGAU.
Rest of day observed.
Slept PELIKAWA.

Monday 18th Sept.

Began Census revision 0815 hrs - completed PELIKAWA, KAWALIAP, BOHUI 1 & 2 and KUPANO 1230 hrs. Complaints and disputes heard from 1345 hrs to 2015 hrs.
Slept PELIKAWA.

Tuesday 19th Sept.

C.N.A. convened 0815 hrs - closed 0945 hrs.
1200 hrs. Departed PELIKAWA 1000 hrs per canoe arriving TAWI IS.
Census adjustments and C.N.A. hearings completed 1630 hrs.
Departed TAWI IS. 1645 hrs per canoe for PATU MISSION.
Slept aboard M.V.TAMI.

Wednesday 20th Sept.

Mr. WEARNE began Census revision and tax collection of PITEIYE village 0800 hrs. I inspected village. Complaints and disputes heard. Discussion with village re joining the BALUAN COUNCIL.
1200 hrs. Departed PATU 1050 hrs per canoe for LOI arriving 1150 hrs. Sister CRONIN of LORENGAU HOSPITAL met, Sister completed her work and departed for PATU 1530 hrs.
Census adjustment begun 1600 hrs and C.N.A. 1645 hrs - finished 1830 hrs.
Slept LOI.

Cont'd

Thursday 21st Sept.

Departed LOI 0745 hrs per canoe up the WARI river.
Census of both PITERAIT and METAWARI completed between 1100 hrs and 1230 hrs.

Departed walking for DRABITO(2), TAU and UNDRAU, Census and C.N.A. hearings held at both UNDRAU and DRABITO(2).

Returned to METAWARI 1815 hrs. Further complaints from these three villages heard in the evening. Cap taken from the Luluais of PITERAIT and UNDRAU.

Father BIERMAN of PATU MISSION was also in METAWARI for the day.

Slept METAWARI.

Friday 22nd Sept.

Departed METAWARI 0925 hrs by canoe for DROI'A arriving 1230 hrs. A new village hence censusing required the recording of all names.

Departed DROI'A 1430 hrs for METAWARI arriving 1630 hrs bulk of complaints from METAWARI then heard.

Slept METAWARI.

Saturday 23rd Sept.

Departed METAWARI per canoe 0740 hrs for LOICHA arriving 0900 hrs. Mr WEARNE carried on to PAU village for Census and Court hearings. I completed Census adjustments at LOICHA, all persons involved in disputes or complaints accompanied me to LONDRU.

Census revision of LONDRU begun 1015 hrs - completed 1100 hrs. Mr WEARNE arrived ex PAU 1520 hrs. Court hearings begun 1620 hrs ending at 2215 hrs.

Slept LONDRU.

Sunday 24th Sept.

Observed.

Monday 25th Sept.

Court hearings completed between 0730 hrs and 0900 hrs.

Departed LONDRU by canoe 0915 hrs, arriving 1045 hrs at NOHANG, Census revision completed (all complaints to be heard at BUNAI the following day).

Departed NOHANG 1145 hrs for Peri (includes also, PONCHAI and PATUSI) arriving 1235 hrs. Census adjustment begun 1250 hrs, simultaneously with C.N.A.

I departed PERI 1715 hrs, arriving M'BUNAI 1830 hrs. Mr WEARNE followed arriving 1940 hrs.

Slept M'BUNAI.

Tuesday 26th Sept.

Census revision of M'BUNAI, LAPAN, MALSI, YIRU and LOWAIA begun at 0830 hrs was completed at 1215 hrs. Court hearings were heard from 1130 hrs until 2230 hrs.

Slept M'BUNAI.

Wednesday 27th Sept.

Departed M'BUNAI per canoe for N'DROVA 0800 hrs arriving 0900 hrs. Boarded M.V. TAMI 0915 hrs for BALUAN arriving 1145 hrs.

Slept BALUAN.

Cont'd

Thursday 28th Sept.

0830 hrs, census revision of PERELIK, PARIOT and SONG completed 1245 hrs. Mr WEARNE on house inspection. Afternoon spent in housing inspections and revision of MANUK Census figures.

Complaint by PAM Islanders of a crocodile reportedly worrying their womenfolk who had gardens on an island nearby.

Investigation into a reported suicide attempt by a woman.

Discussion re PARIOT changing village site.
Slept BALUAN.

Friday 29th Sept.

I departed BALUAN per canoe 0830 hrs for PAM Is. arriving 1015 hrs. Census revision completed 1215 hrs. Departed 1600 hrs for nearby island, night spent looking for previously mentioned crocodile - evidence seen but negative sighting.

Saturday 30th Sept.

Returned BALUAN 0840 hrs. Morning spent on Census statistics of the past two days.
Slept BALUAN.

Sunday 1st Oct.

Observed.

Monday 2nd Oct.

Routine Patrol Post work and Tax Census Adjustment Advice book begun.
Slept BALUAN.

Tuesday 3rd Oct.

I began Census of LIPAN at 0830 hrs, finishing 1030 hrs. Mr WEARNE revised MOUK Census figures and carried out housing inspections of both villages. Afternoon spent on Census statistics and Tax Census Adjustment Advice completion.
Slept BALUAN.

Wednesday 4th Oct. ----- Wednesday 11th Oct.

Routine Patrol Post work - awaiting arrival of sea transport from LORENGU.

Thursday 12th Oct.

Departed BALUAN per M.V. LUNAMAN 1000 hrs arriving PAM Is. 1045 hrs. C.F.A. convened, housing inspected and preliminary investigation into an alleged theft from a graveside.

Departed PAM 1215 hrs for PAUN on LOU Is. arriving 1330 hrs. Census revision and tax collection followed. PAUN divided in half, breakaway two years old and now resident at SOLANG further around the island.

Departed PAUN 1730 hrs arriving SOLANG 1900 hrs. Mr HERMAN, Agricultural Officer for the Manus District accompanied the patrol from this day to its completion.
Slept BALUAN.

Friday 13th Oct.

Census adjustment and tax collection of SOLANG begun

Cont'd

completed 0900 hrs. Mr WEARNE proceeded with the hearing of complaints and disputes. I am requested to report on the progress of the work.

Departed SOLANG for REI 1230 hrs after a short talk on joining the BALUAN COUNCIL. Arrived REI 1300 hrs, tax collection and Census revision for both REI and LAGO followed. Several minor disputes settled. Questioned as to willingness to join the BALUAN COUNCIL. Talk by Mr HERMAN re Cocoa production, fermentary construction and Coconut clearing.

Departed REI per WORKBOAT arriving SIVISA PLTN. 1900 hrs
Slept SIVISA.

Saturday 14th Oct.

Dispute re theft from a grave side heard and settled.
Departed SIVISA 1320 hrs for the TILLIANU GROUP - arriving 1500 hrs. Inspection carried out.
Departed TILLIANU'S for LENKAU arriving 1800 hrs.

Sunday 15th Oct.

Observed.

Monday 16th Oct.

Began Census revision 0800 hrs, finished 1000 hrs. Court convened and one land dispute settled.
Departed 1130 hrs for PENCHAL walking, arrived 1330 hrs. Mr WEARNE had completed the Census Adjustments and was holding court.
Departed PENCHAL 1720 hrs per M.V.LUNAMAN for LENKAU arriving 1800 hrs.
Slept LENKAU.

Tuesday 17th Oct.

Departed LENKAU 1020 hrs after the completion of all Court hearings arriving PENCHAL 1045 hrs. Hearing of Complaints and disputes completed.

Departed PENCHAL 1405 hrs, arrived LOAMAT 1500 hrs. Census revision completed by 1910 hrs - Mr WEARNE heard complaints and disputes.

Slept LOAMAT.

Wednesday 18th Oct.

Departed LOAMAT 0420 hrs per M.V.LUNAMAN for NAUNA, arrived 0830 hrs. Census revision and all complaints heard by 1130 hrs. Accusation by teacher re the Nauna people not wanting a school investigated and settled.

Returned to LOAMAT 1630 hrs. Remainder of court hearings at LOAMAT heard in the evening.

Slept LOAMAT.

Thursday 19th Oct.

Departed LOAMAT 1000 hrs arriving TONG 1205 hrs. Census revision, tax collection completed by 1400 hrs - no complaints. Talk on joining the BALUAN COUNCIL.

Departed 1430 hrs for PAK arriving 1600 hrs.
SLEPT PAK.

Cont'd

Friday 20th Oct.

Tax collection and Census revision of MOKERA village begun 0815 hrs, followed by MR WEARNE hearing complaints and disputes while I adjusted the Census figures of TANDUAL (this village includes HAHAI).

Election of a new Council representative for TANDUAL and a talk to MOKERA people on their joining the BALUAN COUNCIL. Remainder of day until 1815 hrs spent on C.N.A. hearings. Slept PAK.

Saturday 21st Oct.

Departed PAK after completion of Court hearings 0910 hrs for LAUIS - arriving 1210 hrs.

Census revision and tax collection (1959), completed 1400 hrs. No complaints or disputes.

Departed LAUIS 1400 hrs for BALUAN arriving 1725 hrs. Slept BALUAN.

Sunday 22nd Oct.

Departed BALUAN per M.V.LUNAMAN 0950 hrs for LORENGAU, arriving 1535 hrs.

END OF PATROL

[Handwritten signature]

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was conducted by Mr J.M. Wealine P.O.2, O.I.U. BALUAN PATROL POST, and accompanied throughout by H. Sabber C.P.O. (the writer). A Tolai HYGIENE INSPECTOR accompanied the patrol on its first phase from the 14th to the 26th of SEPTEMBER. Mr P. Herman, AGRICULTURAL OFFICER for the MANUS DISTRICT joined the patrol in its closing stage from OCTOBER the 12th to the 21st.

The patrol was carried out in two stages owing to the non availability of sea transport. The first stage of fifteen (15) days took in M'BUKE Is. and all the coastal villages between PELIKAWA and M'BUNAI, including those on the WARI river. The second stage of ten (10) days included all islands off the south. During the interim period all BALUAN villages and that of PAM Is. had their Census figures revised.

Primarily the patrol was a Census revision and routine Administration though at TAWI Is. and LONDRE some Education work was dealt with and at TONG, PAUN, SOLANG, REI, LAGO MOKERA and LAUIS, tax was collected and reports taken of their views on joining a council whether BALUAN or the NORTH COAST.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The patrol was well received in all places and had considerable co-operation from all villages. Previously some tended to be backward in asking or offering help, however even PENCHAL - where previously the lack of co-operation was most noticeable - complaints were offered for adjudication and a "House Klip" under construction.

No new outbreaks of cults were either reported or observed. Generally there seems to be a breaking down of the resistance so evident during the past decade. The R.C. Missionary, Father SKELLY reported that the LAMAT village, a breakaway from PALIAU'S church, was slowly returning to the R.C. religion. This seems to be the general swing throughout all former PALIAU influenced villages.

The villages of LAGO and REI were against any form of Council, when asked for their views high tax was the chief complaint plus a general ~~xxx~~ picture of the lives of the PITCAIRN Islanders whose way of life these people apparently want to follow - we had no knowledge with which to point out the differences between the two peoples ways of life. PAUN, SOLANG, TONG and MOKERA all voted with the results being generally two to one (2 : 1) in favour of the NORTH COAST COUNCIL. The major factor controlling this result was pointed out to be the high tax paid by the members of the BALUAN COUNCIL, however one couldn't help but feel that PALIAU'S is their main concern even though it was pointed out that in the last elections he only just held his place.

*How
should we and
indicate we
their general
situation.*

An election was held at REI TANDUAL for a new Council representative - three candidates were nominated the results being a majority of forty six (46) votes in ninety (90) for POKISO/PANKALI.

Tax collection was accepted in all previously mentioned, non Council villages including the 1959 tax of LAUIS village, this village is awaiting affirmation to join the BALUAN COUNCIL and caused some trouble about the collection of 1960 tax in May of this year.

These villages still outside the Council area will have to be eventually persuaded to join the Council. Tax is hardly an excuse as may be seen under "Agriculture" later, they have the means and opportunities for more money but won't even stoop to pick it up. I believe that while PALIAU remains the chairman none of these six will willingly join the Council, especially those of REI and LAGO

Under the influence of Paliau's status as a main speaker

Cont'd

Handwritten notes:
Wanted to join
the North Coast
Council
but Baluan
Council
is not
willing

which are strong S.D.A. converts. However should he be deposed in the near future I think it would be relatively easy to prove the inadvisability of joining the NORTH COAST COUNCIL. The BALUAN COUNCIL holds the best advantages for them.

The joining of the NORTH COAST COUNCIL by villages within the BALUAN COUNCIL area would result in general friction and restlessness. Unlike the North coast where villages are already in the BALUAN COUNCIL and will now be forced to change, these villages should not be allowed to get into that position in the first place - thus saving a problem for the Administration in the future. If necessary they should remain independent until such time as they are willing to join their local area Council, or, failing this, they should be persuaded into joining their nearby local Council rather than the far distant NORTH COAST COUNCIL.

PITEIYE village is now agreeable to joining the BALUAN COUNCIL, however the village has decided to disperse and migrate to either BOHUAI 2 or KUPANO thus being automatically absorbed into it.

The village of DROI'A (upper reaches of the WARI river), and SOLANG (a breakaway from PAUN on LOU island), are to be recognized as new villages in their own rights. DROI'A, a breakaway from BUYANG (2), has a population of fifty three (53). The May patrol noted two rough shanties in the area, however there are now seven (7) completed houses and a further two (2) under construction which indicate a permanent settlement and warrant the recognition of a village. SOLANG has been a separate village from PAUN for the past two (2) years or more, this too, with a population of one hundred and six (106) is to be classed as a village in its own right.

The village of PITERAIT on the WARI river is in the process of breaking up, the inhabitants migrating to LONDURU, DRABITO (2) and METAWARI. The hats of both the LULUAI and TUL TUL were reclaimed. The LULUAI of UNDRAG resigned office with the claim that he was too old, the TUL TUL was left in charge for an indefinite period.

PARIOI village on BALUAN Island, already resident on land belonging to SOMI, requested permission to move from their present site to another further around the North coast of the island, the reason being that they were already crowded and had no room to expand. Land was found available for eight new houses and a talk given on the aspects of medical aid and schools in relation to their proposed new site. A vote followed in which the majority agreed to stay. This problem has only just begun, BALUAN is getting crowded and the land question for housing situated close to the aid post and school facilities is only just coming to the fore.

MOUK village, which has been resident on LIPAN land since early in PALIAU'S career, is to be split, half remaining at BALUAN and the other migrating to the TILLIANU GROUP otherwise known as the SAN MIGUEL GROUP situated some eight (8) miles North West of RAMBUTYO Island. (Army map series under the heading "SAN MIGUEL" of the ADMIRALTY ISLANDS).

The migration of the MOUK people will result in some problems in the future. School and aid post facilities will not be available and the soil, being poor, will mean that copra will be their only cash crop. The staple diet of the people is fish thus the lack of fertile soil for gardens will not affect them as much as it would most other Manus inhabitants. Housing facilities are virtually nil and will necessitate the acquisition of building materials from either LOU or RAMBUTYO. Fresh water, other than rain collected in 44 gallon drums, is supplied by a small well - hardly enough for a village of any size.

The villages of PERI, PONCHAL and PATUSI, like those on BALUAN, are built close together on a small piece of land between EDGELL and WHITELEY plantation and the sea. Already they are encroaching on Company land indicating a problem in the near future as to where to resettle all or part of them.

Cont'd

DRABITO (2), TAU and UNDRAU villages had let fall into disrepair, the track leading from METAWARI to UNDRAU on which all three are situated - known as the number four road. They were collectively given one week in which to complete repairs and were ordered to give it continuous attention in the future.

LOICHA village is in a difficult position, situated on low lying and swampy ground they are living in what the Hygiene Inspector termed as "Totally unhygienic surroundings". Following his report to the villagers the Councillor answered to the effect that his village realized their predicament but were powerless to do anything about it. He mentioned that it was the driest piece of land they owned and therefor they couldn't move to another site on their own land. They had considered migrating to TAWI Is. but refrained owing to the fear that should anything happen they could be asked to leave and would have nowhere to go. Nothing else was suggested by either myself or the Hygiene Inspector, however I would suggest the problem be given some consideration, possibly along the lines of migration to either MOENAI PT. or ground acquired by the Government at PATUSI for the since abandoned Patrol Post. The latter, although small, would be large enough for a village hence improving Hygienic conditions and close enough to LOICHA for the people to obtain food from their own land.

The Council rule re the clearing of bush around Coconut trees was enforced on this patrol with the result that all Council villages visited were fined - they had been warned and in some cases fined on the previous patrol in May of this year. Continuation of the enforcement of this rule will, I feel, have results within a year or two.

Debts constituted the majority of cases heard with land disputes varying with each village. Divorce and maintenance occurred periodically though not as often as in the past. This pattern of cases seems to be consistent throughout the District.

Two accusations of sorcery were laid. In one case at KAWALIAP on the South Coast, it appeared as a coincidence with no evidence what so ever of charms or such like. In the other case which occurred at LENKAU on RAMBUTYO Is. the initial investigation indicated a strong possibility of sorcery but the seeming lack of co-operation from possible witnesses and basic evidence (charms etc.) blocked any chance of a case. One man, the complainant, stated facts which were supported by others, however, when asked if the accused admitted possession of a certain powder, only the complainant gave an affirmative.

The villages of MOKERA, TANDUAL and HARAI offered numerous complaints to be adjudicated - this was consistent with past reports of this area. Constant complaints over pigs and Sac Sac cuttings, the former of which is based on the religious beliefs of whether pigs should be kept or not, much of the latter is, I believe, due to the friction between factions based on the former.

HOUSING

Housing inspections were carried out at PITIYE, PITERAIT, M'BUKE, PAM and all BALUAN villages. Wherever necessary, orders were given to either renovate or demolish buildings, however all through the patrol, any house seen to have been below living or Hygienic standards was ordered to be fixed.

PITIYE and PITERAIT were both in a poor state, undergrowth had grown to the edges of the village area and the houses were delapidated, however the former will be migrating out within the next year while the latter is now only used as bush dwellings while working on Sac Sac etc. in their old gardens. All inhabitants have, or are building permanent houses in METAWARI, LONDURU or DRABITO (2) where they are at present migrating.

M'BUKE housing has apparently had little done to it since they were first built in 1956 - the reason being that all materials

Comprehensive report from village headmen should address to 14/9/54

Cont'd

must be acquired from the mainland and brought across by canoe. Many of these houses are in the first stages of breaking up consequently orders were given to renovate those in a bad condition.

Housing throughout was found to be a mixture of native ~~materials~~ plus materials from a distance from LOS NEGROS ISLAND, (source of war surplus materials) and the number of canoes, hence all MANUS SALT WATER people seem to have more than either the MATANKOL or USIAI people, both of whom were inland dwellers. Places such as M'BUNAI, BALUAN, RAMBUTYO, LOU and PAK have more than half of each building, as an average, consisting of materials of European origin. However, TAWI, M'BUKE, NAUNA, METAWARI and PELI-KAWA have relatively little, usually little more than a few sheets of iron and some planks.

TONG island has acquired a pit saw, thus all structural pieces are sawn timber, the rest being sago and betel nut - some corrugated iron is used on the roof and nails are slowly replacing vine as a means of securing.

The villages of DRABITO (2), TAWI and UNBRAU still have in use the old type of houses, both round and elongated, these being built on the ground and ~~are~~ are very low with two small doors and no windows. The round house measuring some 12 to 15 feet in diameter and has low walls merging into a conical roof with an apex some eight feet above the ground. The elongated construction was similar except that it was longer - thirty (30)ft by 12 ft, with the centre ridge of the roof running almost the length of the house before sloping down to the ground at both round ends of the building. Around the inside walls were rough hammock constructions in which wood was stored until dried, a small platform built in the centre and near the roof acted as storage space for bowls, spears and other paraphernalia. Beds were planks of wood some 18 inches wide, three feet six inches long and built one foot off the ground on short legs, the head rested on a two inch raised section at one end.

The most notable feature was the SAGO wall construction, unlike the more modern method of strips of the leaf bent and stitched over a length of bamboo, these walls varied from three to six inches thick (depending on whether it was the top of the roof or the lower walls) and seemed to be of thatched SAGO leaf, the life expectancy is far longer than that of the present native materials house.

DRABI'A village, situated at the top of the WARI river has grown considerably in the past four months. In May of this year work had only just begun and two lean-tos were seen. Now there are seven completed houses and a further two under construction, the population of fifty three (53) has moved in and begun work on their gardens etc.

Rest houses throughout the area are generally good. New houses are being built at PRNCHAL, TAWI ls, and METAWARI - the latter being in its last stages of completion.

HYGIENE

A TOLAI Hygiene Inspector accompanied the patrol in its first stag. This officer appeared competent, interested and observant. He gave talks at all villages concerning Hygiene and sanitation, and wherever possible he talked with each family individually.

The main subjects stressed were, lack of, or distance of latrines from the houses, rubbish dumping, sick dogs in the village area and the lack of good drinking water. The response to his talks showed interest and appreciation from the villagers and there were always questions or queries afterwards.

A number of Grallea (Tinea) cases were noticed in the villages of NOHANG, LAUIS, UNBRAU, TAWI and DRABITO (2) and these were told to get medical attention from the nearest aid post and two cases

members had some sense of official duties in a number of ways as found in each main island area. If one is already working on the same of duty is said in the other way for extra quite probably be

Cont'd

of Conjunctivitis at Nohang were ordered to appear for medical attention at PERI the following day.

LONDRU had a number of child DYSENTERY cases reported in the books of the Medical Assistant. TAWI Is. had, according to census figures, five (5) out of the sixteen (16) births for the past year died within days of birth, I feel this is partly their own fault as PATU Mission is close by, but even without specialized infant welfare seldom is the death rate as high as this.

LOYCHA was declared unsanitary for living by the Hygiene Inspector, the results of this were explained previously under NATIVE SITUATION.

No complaint was heard from BALUAN on the subject however the Medical Assistant spends one week in four in LORENGAU (more should a boat not be available for him to return on) leaving the 1300 odd people without medical care for that period. On his last time in LORENGAU a child died of Pneumonia and another young girl badly cut herself and would have died had not an European officer been present with a little knowledge on the subject. I feel that the frequency of the visits could be cut by at least half if not three times.

The last Medical patrol in the area took place in February 1958, 3 1/2 years ago - Sister CRONIN travelled along the coast teaching child and infant welfare last month. I feel a Medical patrol is necessary in this area, if only to check on TAWI Is. and LONDRU.

AGRICULTURE

The District Agricultural Officer, Mr P. HERMAN joined the patrol for the closing phase which included all islands off the South Coast.

Previously on this patrol all villages whose Coconut areas were not clean, and who were in the Council area, had been fined five shillings per person responsible, this was kept up and should result in the work being done within the next year or so.

Copra was disappointing, very little work had been done throughout all the villages, PENCHAL for instance had one bag of copra in their drier for a population of over two hundred, NAUNA was the only exception having forty (40) bags in store to its population of seventy (70).

Cocoa proved to be even worse than Copra as far as care was concerned. At SOLANG on LOU Is. one cocoa crop was cut down owing to the lack of any shade trees. REI village, also on LOU, had good ripe cocoa falling to waste. Materials for a fermentary had been supplied by the Agricultural Centre, except for the drums, months ago - very little effort on their part to help procure drums and yet, (as mentioned previously) when asked about joining the BALUAN COUNCIL they complained of the lack of opportunity for to get money for the higher taxes.

Cocoa seen at PENCHAL, RAMBUTYC Is, had had little care taken of it, the question was asked as to whether they wished to work on it and plant more or to cut it all out. The decision was "to cut it out" however the local school teacher asked if the students might run the crop and have the profit put into the school, it was decided to allow this a three months trial.

The TILLIANU GROUP of islands were inspected with the aim of finding out the possibilities for the MOCK people when they settle there. 2000 coconut trees had been planted some time before according to the village Councillor, these were seen but for the most part were covered with undergrowth. The soil, typically atoll in type, is very poor hence copra will be their lone source of income. Being fishermen, rather than agriculturalists, the lack of

Cont'd

gardens should not have a marked affect on them.

EDUCATION

MR JENSEN, the District Education Officer was met aboard the M.V.TAMI on Tuesday 19th September. Contracts for the construction of Native Teachers houses at LONDRU and TAWI Is. were given to MR J. WEARNE to issue. These were subsequently signed and returned to the District Education Office.

Appendix () shows the attendance figures of most schools in the South Coast area.

LANGUAGES

In accordance with the Circular Instruction 5/4/61 the following native dialects comprise all of those spoken along the South Coast and Islands of Manus. A selection of words only were taken owing to the lack of time and the possible use for a comparative study.

Cont'd

General increases and decreases in population.

VILLAGE	1960	1961	INCREASES	DECREASES
BOHUAI (1)	128	134	6	
BOHUAI (2)	94	99	5	
DRABITO (2)	102	103	1	
DROI'A		53	53	
KUPANO	57	56		1
KAWALIAP	62	61		1
LAHAN	75	64		11
LAGO	42	44	2	
LAUIS	68	70	2	
LENKAU	147	156	9	
LIPAN	273	288	15	
LCAMAT	306	333	27	
LOI	131	138	7	
LOICHA	59	58		1
LONDRO	172	193	21	
LOWAIA	146	144		2
MALEI	103	106	3	
MANUAI	160	151		9
M'BUKE	450	451	1	
M'BUNAI	211	230	19	
METAWARI	61	65	4	
MOK	526	540	14	
MOKERA	117	115		2
NAUNA	86	90	4	
NOHAN	111	112	1	
PAM IS.	157	159	2	
PARIOI	142	145	3	
PATUSI	131	141	10	
PAU	63	73	10	
PAUN	243	152		87
PENCHAL	234	243	9	
PERE	167	167	-	
PERELIK	78	82	4	
PITEIYE	42	35		7
PITERAIT	46	34		12
PONCHAL	230	228		2
REI	266	276	10	
SOLANG		105	105	
SONI	135	134		1
TANDUAL	263	263	-	
TAUI	85	88	3	
TAWI IS.	217	222	5	
TONG	77	82	5	
UNDRAU	134	33		1
YIEU	185	192	7	

TOTALS 357 141

TOTAL INCREASE 216

NATIVE DIALECT "TULU" OF THE MANUS DISTRICT.

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>	<u>VILLAGES USING THIS DIALECT</u>	
Good morning	Chokara & Hun	Bohuai (1)	
Good afternoon	Pei ' yei	Bohuai (2)	
Good night	Ping	Saha	
Water (sea)	Chier	Leihuwa	
Water (fresh)	Wa	Kipeno	
Food	Kena		
House	Um		
Man	Chamuak		
Woman	Pachi	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>
Yesterday	Pahe	Sickness	Muri
Today	Nane	Brother	Tokanel
Tomorrow	Lobe	Sister	Takpibin
Child (M & F)	Kemel (M) Pachi (F)	Mother	Nina
Go	Kitia	Father	Nima
Come	Ara		
Fetch it	Aka Chikira		
Take it (away)	Aka Chikitio		
Bad	Cha ' len		
Good	Wali		
Gardens	Utum		
Canoe	Cho ' al		
I am hungry	I Erek Chon		
You (singular)	Ou		
We	Tu ' wa		
They	Uhua ala		
Him	Ou Chamuak		
She	Pachi		
Them	Drehei		
You (general)	To Wau ' cherenat		

NATIVE DIALECT "NAUNA" OF THE MANUS DISTRICT.

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>	<u>VILLAGES USING THIS DIALECT.</u>	
Good morning	Chihambulen	Nauna	
Good afternoon	He ' ir		
Good night	Pung		
Water (sea)	Tus		
Water (fresh)	Pang		
Food	Tiluai		
House	Ium		
Man	Chamat		
Woman	Pei ' him	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>
Yesterday	Minye	Sickness	Kanini Katata
Today	Ta ' we	Brother	Teli
Tomorrow	Pamuhu	Sister	Muanin
Child (M & F)	Sihinot	Mother	Tinan
Go	Si Kala	Father	Taman
Come	Si Kame		
Fetch it	Kohome		
Take it (away)	Kohola		
Bad	Tendrenan		
Good	Hei ' an		
Gardens	Kanom		
Canoe	Kel		
Lie	Torkutch		
I am hungry	Sieung Hitayei		
You (singular)	To		
He	Treaiye		
We	Ta Tumunahai		
They	Se Tumunahai		
Him	Si Chamat		
She	Sun Pei ' hin		
Them	Se Tumunahai		
You (general)	Se Tumunahai		

NATIVE DIALECT "PAK" OF THE MANUS DISTRICT

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>	<u>VILLAGES USING THIS DIALECT</u>	
Good morning	Tipaho	Tong	
Good afternoon	Pin ' ei	Tandual	
Good night	Pung	Hahai	
		Mokera	
Water (sea)	Tala		
Water (fresh)	Hin		
Food	Kan		
House	Un		
Man	Amar		
Woman	Pi 8 hin	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>
Yesterday	Timino	Sickness	Kanir
Today	Alin	Brother	Dalik
Tomorrow	Moho	Sister	Pisik
Child (M & K)	Nor	Mother	Hironok
Go	Kula	Father	Tomok
Come	Komio		
Fetch it	Kulu Komio		
Take it (away)	Kulu Kala		
Bad	Tamuan		
Good	Hein		
Gardens	Kanum		
Canoe	Kel		
Lie	Sisi		
I am hungry	Chung Hi Eu		
You (singular)	We		
Me	Eu		
We	Taputi		
They	Hawa Puti		
Him	Tumo		
Them	Tumo Pi 8 hin		
You (general)	O ' puti		

NATIVE DIALECT "KELE" OF THE MANUS DISTRICT

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>	<u>VILLAGES USING THIS DIALECT</u>	
Good morning	Maping	Tingau Kawaliap	
Good afternoon	Pihon	Buyang Droi'a	
Good night	Luluanh		
Water (sea)	N' dras		
Water (fresh)	Wa		
Food	Song		
House	Esiau		
Man	Dramat		
Woman	Ber i	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>
Yesterday	Pingi	Sickness	Patkendrei
Today	Range	Brother	Tountua
Tomorrow	Druma	Sister	Toumsou
Child (M & F)	Kombuske	Mother	Tino
Go	Ala	Father	Temo
Come	Asa		
Fetch it	Ase Ni Kase		
Take it (away)	Asa Ne Kele		
Bad	Kavn (or Lok)		
Good	Wuien		
Gardens	Lauga		
Canoe	Dwal		
I am hungry	No Met Sou		
You (singular)	Ou		
We	Drou Mou		
They	Dusul Wan		
My	Emou Dramat		
His	Emou Ber i		
Her	Dran Dra		
You (general)	Dran Dra		

NATIVE DIALECT "RANGE" OF THE MANUS DISTRICT.

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>	<u>VILLAGES USING THIS DIALECT</u>
Good afternoon	Pihon Maping	Londru Metawari Taul Pau
Good morning	Maping	Undrau Piterait Loi
Good night	Lukumen	
Water (sea)	N 8 dras	
Water (fresh)	Wa	
Food	N ' dran ' s	
House	Esiau	
Man	Kemal	
Woman	Pari	
Yesterday	Pingi	
Today	Ranc	
Tomorrow	Druma	
Child (M & F)	Nat	
Go	Ala	
Come	Asa	
Fetch it	Ate Kese	
Take it (away)	Ate Kele	
Bad	Muan	
Good	Ijien	
Gardens	Alum	
Canoe	Dral	
I am hungry	Marsong	
You (singular)	Ou	
We	Uru	
They	Su	
Him	Oundremat	
She	Oupari	
Them	Undramat	
You (general)	Aru P3 Kemal Pachi	

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>
Sickness	Aumouan
Brother	Noumtua
Sister	Pisaou
Mother	Tinc
Father	Tano

NATIVE DIALECT "KURTI" OF THE MANUS DISTRICT.

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>	<u>VILLAGES USING THIS DIALECT</u>	
Good morning	Maping	Pundru	Mundiburio
Good afternoon	Pihon	Waimundra	Badlock
Good night	Lukumen	Mundrau	sou
Water (sea)	N ' dras	Korou	Derimala
Water (fresh)	Wau	Liap	
Food	Song		
House	Um		
Man	Dramat		
Woman	Beri	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>
yesterday	Pingi	Sickness	Umetchik
Today	Mahala	Brother	Tinto
Tomorrow	Dromou	Sister	Timsu
Child (M & F)	Xom	Mother	Nino
Go	Ala	Father	Tomo
Come	Asa		
Fetch it	Asini Kese		
Take it (away)	Asini Kele		
Bad	N ' Draien		
Good	Wuien		
Gardens	Langa		
Caroe	Drol		
I am hungry	Kochun		
You (singular)	Ou		
We	Aru Kerte		
They	Aru Drosuloun		
Him	Ou Kerte		
	Ou Beri		
	Drosuloun		
You (general)	Drosuloun		

NATIVE DIALECT "NGORLAN BONO" OF THE MANUS DISTRICT

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>	<u>VILLAGES USING THIS DIALECT</u>	
Good morning	Schoabulang	Lenkau	Lago
Good afternoon	Hoiep		
Good night	Dene		
Water (sea)	Des		
Water (fresh)	Wei		
Food	Nom Nom		
House	Um		
Man	Hamat		
Woman	Pi ' hin	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>
Yesterday	Minoh	Sickness	Merek
Today	Awou	Brother	Drahing
Tomorrow	Pari Peng	Sister	Munang
Child (M & F)	No ' ot	Father	Dromong
Go	Ola	Mother	Tinong
Come	Wame		
Fetch it	Olep ' me		
Take it (away)	Olep ' la		
Bad	Aran		
Good	Hi ' en		
Gardens	Pinang		
Cancel	Kel		
Lie	Sap Sap		
I am hungry	Seng Igan Wong		
You (singular)	Wong		
Me	Wo		
We	Trap Drasip		
They	Iptasip		
His	Amatesom		
She	Pei ' hin Som		
Them	Iptasip		
You (general)	Aptasip Nem		

NATIVE DIALECT "NGORIT PANO" OF THE MANUS DISTRICT.

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>	<u>VILLAGES USING THIS DIALECT</u>	
Good morning	Chambaiem	Penchal	
Good afternoon	Herp		
Good night	Poung		
Water (s-s)	Lalunchu		
Water (fresh)	Toun		
Food	Raluai		
House	Um		
Man	Tamat		
Woman	Pei ' hin	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>
Yesterday	Minou	Sickness	Mate
Today	Awou	Brother	Drilei
Tomorrow	Pabum	Sister	Mahai
Child (M & F)	Nout	Mother	Tinei
Go	Olaro	Father	Tamong
Come	Ame		
Fetch it	Oho ' me		
Take it (away)	Oho ' la		
Bad	Tandeman		
Good	Hi ' en		
Gardens	Kololo		
Cance	Kel		
Lie	Kolowolie		
I am hungry	Chung Irinal		
You (singular)	Ou		
Me	Al ' e		
We	Into		
They	Sip Mumahanai		
Him	Momonjun		
She	Pehensun		
Them	Sip Mumahanai		
You (general)	Aup Mumahahai		

NATIVE DIALECT "MATANKOL" OF THE MANUS DISTRICT.

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>	<u>VILLAGES USING THIS DIALECT</u>
Good mbrning	Pabwem	Soni Lipan
Good afternoon	Polep	Peilik Pariol
Good night	Ping	
Water (sea)	Net	
Water (fresh)	Yor	
Food	Naluai	
House	Um	
Man	Yamat	
Woman	Pei ' in	
Yesterday	Minoh	
Today	Mina	
Tomorrow	Kanabuling	
Child (M & F)	Kurunot (or Not)	
Go	Karet (or Tet)	
Come	Wame (or Ome)	
Fetch it	Akep ' me (or Lip ' me)	
Take it (sway)	Akep Wot (or Lip)	
Bad	Palak	
Good	Pi ' un	
Gardens	Mangat (or Kanum)	
Canoe	Xei	
I am hungry	Sieung Endai Ong	
You (singular)	Wo	
We	Tas	
They	Aptac (or Ip)	
Him	I	
She	Pei ' in	
Them	Ip	
You (general)	Ap	

ENGLISH

DIALECT

Sickness

Mare

Brother

Young

Siater

Patning

Mother

Tinang

Father

Tamong

NATIVE DIALECT "USIAI" OF THE MANUS DISTRICT.

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>	<u>VILLAGES USING THIS DIALECT.</u>	
Good morning	Maping	Nohang	
Good afternoon	Pihon	Malei	
		Lahan	
		Lowaia	
		Kapo	
		Karun	
Water (sea)	N ' dras	Bulihan	
Water (fresh)	N ' dran	Soniru	
Food	Wmundru	Yiru	
House	Seu (or Wum)	Louis	
Man	Kamai	Drabito (2)	
Woman	Pihin		
Today	Orange		
Tomorrow	Moh		
Yesterday	Pihe		
Child (M & F)	Buna		
Go	Iya		
Come	Asa		
Fetch it	Arui Kisa		
Take it (away)	Arui Kia		
Bad	Mumuan		
Good	Heian		
Gardens	Piyang		
Canoe	N ' droi		
I am hungry	Kun Mundru		
You (singular)	Wo		
We	Yoro Masigene		
They	Ita		
His	Wo Kaniai		
She	Wo Pihin		
Them	Ita		
You (general)	Yoro		

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>
Sickness	Uma
Brother	Nali
Sister	Puisu
Mother	Nano
Father	Tete

NATIVE DIALECT "MANUS SALT WATER" OF THE MANUS DISTRICT

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>	<u>VILLAGES USING THIS DIALECT</u>	
Good morning	Mandralou	Tawi Is.	
Good afternoon	Matabulila	Mouk	
Good night	Pis'oun	M'Bunai	
Water (sea)	N' dras	Peri	
Water (fresh)	Wai	Loicha	
Food	Yobogiuanyan	M'Buke	
House	Um	Poinchal	
Man	Kemal		
Woman	Pei' in		
Yesterday	Tameo	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DIALECT</u>
Today	Tida	Sickness	Kinemolomol
Tomorrow	Langlaou	Brother	Yondrusie (or Drasin)
Child (M & F)	N'gat	Sister	Pisio
Go	Kolo	Mother	Yaye (or Ina)
Come	Kome	Father	Papu
Fetch it	Kolai Kime		
Take it (away)	Kolai Kila		
Bad	Muan		
Good	Wuian		
Gardens	Pilang		
Canoe	Erol		
I am hungry	Chong Tu Aniyo		
You (singular)	Aoei		
We	Yoya		
They	Ela		
Him	I		
She	Pokole		
Them	I' ala		
You (general)	Awa		



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MANUS Report No. 6 - 61/62

Patrol Conducted by MR. P.O. B. DUFFY

Area Patrolled BALUAN - BUNAI & PARTS OF LORENGAU - SAU

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans B.I. LAWSON C.P.O.

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

Duration—From 20./11./19.61 to 18./12./1961

Number of Days TWENTY - SIX

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 14./9./19.61

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

Map Reference ADMIRALTY CHARTS

Objects of Patrol TO CONDUCT THE BIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE BALUAN
N.I.G.C. & INQUIRIES INTO RESTORATION OF TITLES

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

..... / / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Popul

MIGRAT	
In	
M	F



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **NAWUS** Report No. **6 - 61/62**

Patrol Conducted by **MR. P.O. B. DUFFY**

Area Patrolled **SALWAN - NEHAL & PARTS OF LONGROAD - SAU**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **H. J. LAISON C.P.O.**

Natives **2 MEMBERS R.P.N.G.S.**

Duration--From **20**./**11**./19**61** to **18**./**12**./19**61**

Number of Days **TWENTY - SIX**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **NO**

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services **14**./**9**./19**61**

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

Map Reference **ADMINISTRATIVE CHARTS**

Objects of Patrol **TO OBTAIN THE PERMANENT RESOLUTIONS FOR THE SALWAN N.G.S.C. & INQUIRE INTO RESTORATION OF SERVICES**

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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MIGRAT	
In	
M	F

67-22-6

27th February, 1962.

The District Officer,
Maua District,
LORENZO.

PAYROLL REPORT NO. 6/62-68.

I am unable to believe that the members of the MAUNAN Native Local Government Council are still ignorant of the reasons they are taxed. If this is a fact, it is a serious reflection on past Supervising Officers and those who were responsible for the establishment and preliminary survey as well as ground work. They must have some tangible ideas about area administration and, if they do not know why they are taxed, it is obvious they have not the foggiest notion of the basic principles.

Your theory is no doubt a contributory factor, but I feel it is but of minor importance. A peculiar fault of human nature is to plead ignorance of anything one does not particularly like.

Local Government Circulars issued by this Department are exhaustive and cover the full range. Black-board lectures to the Council itself may be of some use, but if they have not assimilated the tax concept after twelve years, it looks as though they never will.

The Executive Officer (L.G.) has read the report and considers it a good effort, but rather disheartening if true.

(J. K. Shannon).
Director.

67. 12. 6. ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUI'EA

GRATI

WJJ/JD



In Reply Please Quote

No. 67-2-9

District Headquarters,
LORENGAU.

5th January, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO.6 - 61/62

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the Baluan Council area by Mr. B. Lawson, who accompanied Mr. B. Duffy, Patrol Officer.

The report is well compiled and shows an understanding of local conditions.

Native Affairs.

To overcome some of the misconceptions held by the people, as mentioned by Mr. Lawson, it will be necessary to have the aid of posters etc. to get the information across to them.

The belief that Council Tax is something akin to share capital in a Co-operative Society is one that is held by a large majority in this area. This is despite the fact that Council estimates and expenditure have been explained at village meetings and printed in the Council newspaper. Obviously the councillors themselves do not discuss the details of estimate revisions etc. with their village people.

That these various misconceptions exist is not the fault of officers being unable to get their ideas across to the people, nor is it due to the lack of physical contact. My belief is that it is due to the fact that these people will not accept ideas which are repugnant to them because they do not conform with their other ideas, which are based upon illogical premises. As I stated at the D.O's Conference, it is absolutely necessary that we attack these illogical premises before it is possible to get across any other ideas. The fact that most of these illogical premises involve delving into matters which are beyond the individual's experience or conception, it becomes practically impossible to reach him with words alone. Consequently it is necessary that field officers have aids in the form of posters and pictures etc. on numerous inter-related topics, plus data for the officer to pass on verbally to the people. If this cannot be obtained from your E.Q., I feel that something will have to be done to improvise such material at District Headquarters; otherwise most of our other efforts will be of little value.

Mr. Collins

It's ok' heard suggest you use this with Extension Service.

has in mind that these people will know what it is all about

In the meantime I have given written instructions to all field staff to expound as fully as possible on all suitable occasions the facts about Council tax and Council expenditure. In addition, advance publicity will be given of a taxpayers' meeting to be held in October, 1962, so that the matter of future tax can be gone into in detail.

The complaint by the school teacher at Iowa has been dealt with by the D.E.O.

[Handwritten Signature]
DISTRICT OFFICER.

67-2-8

District Office,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

27th December 1961.

The District Commissioner
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

DIARY PATROL REPORT NO.6 - 61/62

Monday Nov. 20

Departed Lorengau 1130 hours via M.V. LUNAMAN arriving SAU at 1400 hours. After unloading patrol equipment, the vilage was inspected and later the election was held.

Slept Sau R/H.

Tuesday Nov. 21

Court for Native Affairs convened under Reg. 118 of the N.A.R.'s ; also 32 cases heard under Sect.3 Rule 18 of the Baluan N.L.G.C. re care of coconuts. Departed Sau via canoe for KOROU where elections were held after which the patrol continued on to DERIMBAT.

Slept Derimbat

Wednesday Nov. 22

After elections at Derimbat, five cases under the Baluan N.L.G.C. Rule 18 were heard. Heavy rain prevented departure to LIAP until late afternoon. Conducted election at Liap.

Slept Liap

Thursday Nov. 23

C.N.A. convened twice under Reg's 67 and 83; four cases heard under B.N.L.G.C. Rule 18. Departed Liap via canoe for LOWA. After election, departed for BOWAT.

Slept Bowat.

Friday Nov. 24

Departed Bowat for POLUSO and after election, proceeded to LUGOS and thence to LORENGAU.

Slept Lorengau

Saturday Nov. 25

Conducted elections at NARINGEL.

Slept Lorengau

Monday Nov. 27

Departed Lorengau 1300 hours by road to Loniu Passage where patrol embarked on canoes for LAUIS. Election held.

Slept LaUIS

Tuesday Nov. 28

Departed LaUIS via canoe for BUNAI where election held for the LAHAN/MALEI/YIRU/LAWAIA group.

Slept Bunai

Cont'd

Wednesday Nov. 29

Conducted election for Bunai group and then proceeded to PERI for election. Returned to Bunai.

Slept Bunai

Thursday Nov. 30

Departed Bunai via canoe for NOHANG. The PAU people had not arrived so on completion of the Nohang village, the patrol continued on to Pau village where the election was finalised.

Departed Pau for LONDRU.

Slept Londru

Friday Dec. 1

Election held at Londru and later at METAWARI.

Slept Metawari

Saturday Dec. 2

CF.A. convened three times under Reg's 59A and 67. Afterwards departed for LOI where election conducted. M.V. Lunaman arrived with further instructions and supplies.

Slept Loi

Sunday Dec. 3

Observed.

Slept Loi.

Monday Dec. 4

Departed Loi via M.V. Lunaman visiting Patu Mission en route to TAWI. After completion of the election, the patrol proceeded to PELIKAWA.

Slept Pelikawa

Tuesday Dec. 5

Election and general meeting held. The patrol then continued on to M'BUKE.

Slept M'Buke

Wednesday Dec. 6

A general meeting was held after the election to ascertain the peoples ideas on the annual tax rate and other council matters (see Native Situation). Departed for Paluan

Slept Baluan

Thursday Dec. 7

Conducted elections for the SONE/PERELIK/MANUAI/PARTOI group and later at PAM. In both cases general meetings were held.

Slept Baluan

Friday Dec. 8

Elections held for the MOK/POLOT villages and LIPAN.

Slept Bakuan

Saturday Dec. 9

Investigations held concerning the Restoration of Titles to the islands of the San Miguel group and Alim Is. Statements also taken that the people of Mok had no interest in the islands of

Cont'd

the Hornos Group.

Slept Baluan

Sunday Dec. 10

Due to the strong following of the S.D.A. Mission, the general meeting for the combined villages was held instead of Saturday.

Slept Baluan

Monday Dec. 11

Departed Baluan for LENKAU visiting Komali Plantation en route.

Slept Lenkau

Tuesday Dec. 12

Elections held at LENKAU and PENCHAL after which the patrol continued on to LOAMAT.

Slept Loamat

Wednesday Dec. 13

Departed Loamat for NAUNA via M.V. Lunaman, election and general meeting held. The patrol returned to Loamat.

Slept Loamat

Thursday Dec. 14

Election and general meeting held at Loamat and statements taken re Restoration of Titles to Paliset and Nodjao Is.

Slept Loamat

Friday Dec. 15

Departed Loamat for PAK where election and general meeting held. C.N.A. convened under Reg. 84(2). Departed Pak for Lorengau arriving 2100 hours.

Slept Lorengau

Saturday Dec. 16

Lorengau

Sunday Dec. 17

Lorengau

Monday Dec. 18

Election and general meeting held at PITYILU. Returned Lorengau.

END OF DIARY

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this patrol was to conduct the biennial elections for the Baluan Native Local Government Council in the seven villages of the Lorengau-Sau Census Division and the majority of villages in the Laluan-Bunai Census Division. Added to this was the recording of statements from the interested parties concerning the Restoration of Titles to a number of islands in the M'Puke, San Miguel and Hornos Groups.

Mr. P. E. J. B. Duffy conducted the patrol and was accompanied by the writer of this observational report. For a summary of the election results see 'Appendix A'.

NATIVE SITUATION

The reception to the patrol was quite good throughout the area although some difficulty was experienced in assembling the people of TANDEAL and HAHAI villages on Pak Is. due to the rain.

There were 47 cases heard throughout the duration of the patrol, 53% of which were breaches of the Baluan Council Rule 18; the remaining 43% were charged under Regulations 61, 67, 83(a), 84(2) and 118.

Remarks seen in other reports of this area concerning the general slackening of influence by Paliau Moloat seem to be further substantiated by the swing observed in the nominations and elections of councillors. In the villages of the North Coast, only one of the seven previous councillors was returned for another term, the others being all younger men who appeared to be, if not anti-Paliau, at least less zealous in their following of him. Much the same trend was seen in the Baluan-Bunai area although here it was roughly a 50% change. Many of the older men declined to stand again for election and, of those who did, many were defeated.

Another point noticed is the overall unwillingness of the people to state, to a European at least, that they are members of the Paliau church, the more general answer being "Catholic". The real motive for this is not clear but could be another factor indicative of a change. The prevalent idea that the Baluan Council and the Paliau church are synonymous was illustrated by the number of individuals requesting clarification on the subject by members of the patrol. From the ensuing conversations it appeared that the instigator of this idea was Paliau himself who had recently visited the villages concerned in the current elections.

At NOHANG, BALUAN and METAWARI some objections were raised to the amalgamation of the groups of villages concerned. The reasons stated were derived from their basic reluctance to lose their individuality as separate groups. However, in every case, after the election was held, all queries and opinions were dropped and no further discussion resulted.

The M'Buke people also put forward a suggestion that the new councillor should receive double wages now that he had control of twice as many people and therefore twice as much work. It was explained that the consolidations were partly for the purpose of cutting down on expenditure and that the idea was not feasible due to the limited funds available to the council. The impression gained was that the argument wasn't fully understood, even though it was repeated, and that it could be conceivably revived at a later date.

Enquiries were also made at the villages of PENCHAL and LENKAU as to whether the two would be willing, at a future date, to become combined under one councillor. The reply was one of unanimous approval.

General meetings were held at all the villages visited after M'Buke to ascertain the people's views on the future tax rates. The majority agreed with the 1962 rate but felt that taxes should be lowered in later years for the following three reasons :-

- 1) That money was hard to get because of the drop in the price of copra and the lack of markets for Pearl Shell and other produce
- 2) that now there were more people in the council the tax did not have to be so high, and
- 3) that after ten years there should be enough money to pay for improvements without the tax having to be so much.

At the same time, a wish was expressed amongst most of the villages for more works within their own specific areas such as water tanks and Aid Posts. At the Baluan meeting, Paliau suggested that the tax be increased so that the council could have its own sawmill, workshop and slip for the council boat, the M.V. PEU. He was supported by many of the people present even though previous speakers with contrary opinions were also greeted with approval from the larger proportion of those present.

A noticeable point brought forward at this same meeting by a villager from PAM IS. indicated that the basic idea of cultism, that is the obtaining of material goods, and in this case money, is still held by at least an appreciable number of the population. A talk was given on the subject but the general reaction was one of disbelief.

At LOWA village on the North Coast, a complaint was laid before the patrol by the teachers of the village school against

/councillor. It appeared that the councillor had told them that they were incapable of running a school and should leave and that he himself would do all the necessary work. In the presence of the councillor, teachers and some village people, the councillor was told that he was overstepping his authority and that any complaints in regard to the school should be brought to the attention of the District Education Officer at Lorehgau.

During an enquiry by the patrol to the people of M'Buke whether they would be willing to grant the Administration a 20 year lease for the land on which the school stands, a strong feeling of distrust towards any mention of land dealings was evident. This was allied with emphatic disapproval of the 'injustice' over the purchase of M'Buke Plantation which according to one individual was originally bought for a mere pittance whereas it cost the villagers £7000 to buy back recently. Even though it was clearly explained that this was due to a large extent to the improvements which had been made, this was firmly rejected and the initial argument re-stated. An unusual aspect of this particular section of land which could involve difficulties in later negotiations, is that by the peoples own admission, the land did not belong to them but to the original group of M'Bukes who have to all appearances, died out. This group were land dwellers and had little or nothing to do with the sea either for travelling or the obtaining of food. Before the advent of the German Administration, the whole group died out, presumably from some epidemic and the present dwellers who used to be Reefpeople, took over the land and the name M'Bukes. Therefore this portion of land is now classed as village land to which a number of custodians have been appointed one of whom is the individual that refused to be shaken of his convictions of Administration land policy.

A total of £31:11:4 was paid out in Native Monies Trust Accounts at NARINGNE, PITYILU and KOROU.

HOUSING

The housing throughout the area patrolled follows the general pattern of the divisions of the District, namely a mixture of war surplus materials and native materials with a combination of the two in many cases. Much of this war surplus material is beginning to break up and it is felt that difficulty in obtaining new supplies to repair the dwellings will result. This applies particularly to the island people who have no source of supply of native materials on which to draw and this will be a problem to be faced in the near future.

Apart from this, the housing is in quite good condition probably due to the fairly frequent visits by the Patrol Officer

stationed at Baluan. To what extent the councillors influence the standard of housing is not known but it is more than likely that they too play a part in this.

The villages of PITERAIT and ~~PITERAIT~~ with the inhabitants becoming integrated into the communities of METAWARI and BOHUAI 2.

At SAU village there were 12 males fined and 5 gaoled for failure to repair or rebuild their dilapidated houses. This was failure to heed an instruction given in March 1961 and no real excuses were offered as to why it was not carried out. The few houses still standing on the old site were nothing more than frames supported by patches of sago leaves and only just holding together.

Rest Houses were of a fair standard although the one at METAWARI has not progressed any further than the stage which it was in at the time of the last patrol in September. It appears that the construction job at present underway is a school (P.J. Mission) which the people hope will become the education centre for the villages in fairly close proximity, that is, on the WARI RIVER.

AGRICULTURE

The major staple of diet is sago throughout most of the area with taro and fish the secondary items except perhaps on the islands which obtain taro and sago by trading. PAU village on the WARI River has quite large areas of taro growing on the surrounding slopes and are clearing still more land to increase their production. This would suggest the growing of a cash crop because large areas of sago abound nearby and the total population is only 73.

The LIAZ school has quite a large garden area which is planted and tended by the students. It contains a variety of crops including pineapples, sweet potato and Abica - there are also two experimental plots of coffee and rice.

The main source of income for these people is copra which is either their own or ~~which~~ a plantations who they work for as 'business' workers. At M'Buke, as previously mentioned, the people have bought their own plantation and this should provide an income for all those who have a share in it, as well as helping the general economy of the area.

EDUCATION

From the latest figures available, the numbers of children

attending school in the Baluan-Bumai area (Administration schools) has increased from a little over 1100 in 1960 to 1351 in 1961. There were 45 native teachers and one European last year but in the current year the number has increased to 52 native teachers and 5 Europeans. The three schools in the Lorengau-Sau District now have an enrolment of 153 with one European and 6 native teachers, the former being at LIAP.

HEALTH

The people of NAUNA put forward a request that an Aid Post orderly be stationed on their island because of the long and sometimes hazardous journey by canoe to the nearest Post at LOAMAT. IHEMBOI of NAUNA has worked at the MAAF hospital which used to be situated at Momote and he is willing to take on the job on a part-time basis. A suggestion has been forwarded to the P.H.D. Lorengau to ascertain the extent of this persons knowledge. As this village has only a small population (90) it seems that a part-time N.M.O. would suffice.

TRANSPORT

The first stage of the patrol from Sau to Lorengau was carried out on foot and by canoe. The track which is broken in several places necessitating water transport, is in a reasonable condition and quite easy to negotiate. There are quite a number of river crossings to be made and although most present no trouble, a few made passage difficult with a carrier line.

For the remainder of the patrol, travel was by canoe and workboat.

APPENDIX 'A'

Village	Nominee	Actual Votes	Possible Votes	Age
SAU	DRIHIN	130)	184	94.0
	KELEH	37)		
	KORIU	6)		
KOROU	DROHU	17)	27	77.6
	PERI	3)		
DERIMBAT	MIUR	26)	117	88.9
	PULE	36)		
	SOIYAU	42)		
LIAP	LOHAI	23)	77	85.7
	NAMUN	4)		
LCWA	MAREN	30)	69	84.1
	PETSON	20)		
	KAIYEI	8)		
PGLUSO/ NDELAP	POKIO	30)	62	87.1
	POYAK	24)		
NARINGEL	MESEPAL	12)	59	91.5
	KOWAN	17)		
	WOPEIYIN	25)		
LAUIS	GEMAI	25)	38	89.5
	MINGI	9)		
MALEI/ YIRU/ LOWAIA/ LAHAN /	PONGO	73)	237	82.7
	PONDIS	38)		
	NAKUAM	35)		
	KAMBUO	33)		
	PWAHAU	17)		
BUNAI	SULUAN	63)	99	94.9
	CHAMULIO	21)		
	KILEPAK	10)		
PERI	MANUAI	69)	235	81.9
	MANOI	25)		
	POMAT	81)		
	POKAKES	17)		
NOHANG/ PAU	SILI	32)	83	84.3
	POKOMAU	17)		
	DROSAL	21)		
LONDRU	POIYO	35)	90	96.7
	SILI	29)		
	NINGKALO	5)		
	TAPO	12)		
	KASAU	6)		
METAWARI	PUBANIU	22)	127	98.4
	MALIOU	44)		
	PAHUN	45)		
	DRELEN	13)		
LOI	MOIAP	10)	51	96.1
	KUYEI	25)		
	PURAI	14)		

Village	Nominee	Actual	Possible	%age
PAWI/ LOICHA/ JOHNSTON	MANOI	27)	133	88.0
	POKOIO	53)		
	KABELIMA	24)		
	POMELIO	8)		
	PAULUS	5)		
KUPANG/ PELIKAWA/ BOHUAI 2 MANUS	LILI	31)	258	79.9
	CHABCK	78)		
	ZIWO	26)		
	PORUAI	32)		
	MANUS	37)		
M•BUKE/ BULATANGOLO	BBERNAT	96)	179	84.4
	TAPAS	25)		
	KALUWIN	4)		
	KILIWEI	16)		
MANUAL 1/2 SONI/ PARIOI/ PERELIK	KUAM	55)	198	93.9
	TUAIN	43)		
	SOKO	22)		
	SIPENIN	66)		
MOK/POLOT	CHOLAI	69)	210	77.1
	LUKAS	93)		
LIPAN	PALIAU Informal	86) 70)	110	87.3
PAM	SQBULAU PAOUL	30) 13)	48	89.5
LENKAU	PAU TIKON PANKIAU	20) 15) 26)	63	96.8
PENCHAL	KANAMON KULEP NOHOAN	91) 32) 8)	141	92.9
NAUNA	PUNCHIMIL KIAPAS	28) 6)	35	97.1
LOANAT	POSIN MOICHONG	69) 25)	113	83.1
TANDUAL	POKISO MASAIAN	51) 26)	114	67.5
LULO	YOHANG PAULUS	15) 39)	64	84.4

Ami 9 Lasso C.P.O

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MANUS Report No. 7-61/62

Patrol Conducted by H. F. SABDEN C.P.O.

Area Patrolled SAU - BIPI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

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

Duration--From 26 / 1 / 1962 to 10 / 2 / 1962

Number of Days TWENTY FOUR (24)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services 11 / 1962

Medical / / 18

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ HOUSING RENOVATIONS INSPECTION, WATER STORAGE INSPECTION

Objects of Patrol AND INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBLE COUNCIL WELFARE WORK

Map Reference ADMIRALTY CHARTS

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please.

28 / 2 / 1962

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Popul

JMcL/SW

Per 15	Females in Child Birth	In
F	M	F

67-12-7

2nd April, 1962.

The District Officer,
Manus District,
LORENSAU.

PATROL NO. 7/1961-62.

Thank you for this routine report of a follow-up patrol to the SAI-BIPI Census Division.

The Agricultural Department considers it better to fence pigs out of the Village itself rather than to fence them in.

It is good to read of the efficient work of an Assistant Patrol Officer for a change. It is possible that Officers report only the deficiencies of these men, but it is rare to hear a word of praise of their work. It does no harm to give the Orderlies some encouragement and show interest in their supplies and establishment.

By and large, the population seems to be fairly co-operative in performing work for their own benefit.

I agree that the FORAM people should not be allowed to become involved in contract work for the TULU Villages. It is not surprising that the latter are distrustful, after their knowledge of the HUNDRALIS Plantation project.

R. J. K. McCarthy
(G. K. McCarthy).
Director.

67-12-7. ✓

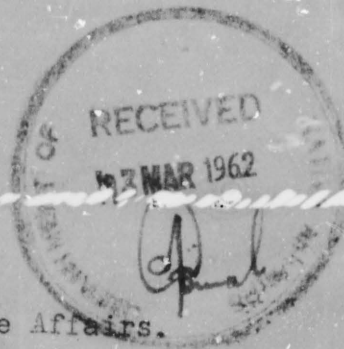
67 - 2 - 5

District Office,
Manus District.

LORENGAU.

6th March, 1962.

JMW/JMW



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs.

K C N E D O B U.

PATROL NO. 7 OF 1961/62.

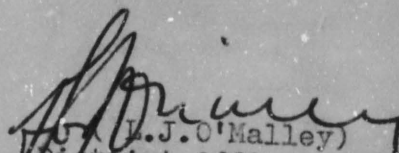
Please find attached a report of a Patrol to the northern portion of the Sau-Bipi Census Division by Mr. C.P.O. Sabben. Mr Sabben has compiled a concise report of his first solo patrol.

The objects of the patrol, to check on progress made in improving village housing and water supply as ordered by the previous patrolling officer has been fulfilled.

In his investigation of possible Council welfare work he has concentrated on possible improvements to village water supplies. Following the proclamation of the proposed North Coast Council this information will be of some use in planning capital expenditure.

Agriculture

Previous patrols have advised the contributors to the purchase price of Tulu Plantation to maintain their investment by keeping the planted area clear of undergrowth. The response has been desultory, but a fresh start is being made. For obvious reasons I am not in accord with the reported suggestion of the local Mission that Ponam Island people assist in this work.


L.J.O. Malley
District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-4

District Headquarters,
LORENGAU.
Mamus District.

28th February 1962

Acting Assistant District Officer,
LORENGAU.

PATROL REPORT 7-61/62

D I A R Y

Friday 26th Jan.

Departed LORENGAU per M.V. LUNAMAN 1035 hrs. Delivered mail to LIAP and BUNDRALIS. Arrived TULU BASE CAMP 1545 hrs.

Saturday 27th Jan.

Organized the construction of a new Aid Post at TULU 1 village. Routine administration work.

Slept TULU.

Sunday 28th Jan.

Observed - Slept TULU.

Monday 29th Jan.

Routine Administration work, organized departure for Wednesday.

Slept TULU.

Tuesday 30th Jan.

Departed TULU 1200 hrs walking for ARAN, inspected new site for TULU 11 en rout. Arrived ARAN 1300 hrs, housing and water drums checked. Arrived LEIHUWA 1550 hrs, housing and water facilities inspected. Arrived SAHA 1610 hrs - inspected.

Departed SAHA 1630 hrs for LEIHUWA, travelled per canoe to ARAN arriving 1800 hrs, arrived TULU 1910 hrs.

Slept TULU.

Wednesday 31st Jan.

Departed TULU 0930 hrs per canoe arriving DREHET 1200 hrs, housing and water facilities checked. Departed 1245 hrs arriving SORI 1 1400 hrs. Inspected housing and water drums at SORI 11 and LEVEI between 1530 hrs and 1715 hrs. Inspected SORI 1 1815 hrs.

Slept SORI 1.

Thursday 1st Feb.

Departed 0845 hrs per canoe for NYADA arriving 1115 hrs,

Cont'd

inspected same. Departed 1300 hrs for JOHAN 1 & 11 arriving 1400 hrs. both inspected. Departed JOHAN 11 1830 hrs for HARANGEN arriving 1945 h.

Slept HARANGEN.

Friday 2nd Feb.

Began inspection 0800hrs - completed 0930 hrs. Departed HARANGEN for SORI 1 per canoe at 1000hrs, arriving 1300 hrs. Met Mr J. SHERWIN, Co-op Officer for Manus.

Slept SORI.

Saturday 3rd Feb.

Routine Administration work. Departed SORI 1 per M.V. SUNAM (Co-op Society boat) 1520 hrs, arriving TULU 1645 hrs.

Slept TULU.

Sunday 4th Feb.

Observed - Slept TULU.

Monday 5th Feb.

PONAM inspection cancelled owing to adverse weather conditions.

Slept TULU.

Tuesday 6th Feb.

Departed TULU per canoe 0720 hrs arriving PONAM 0825 hrs. Village housing and water facilities inspected. Departed PONAM 1125 hrs arriving TULU 11 1310 hrs. Departed 1400 hrs for TULU 1, inspected same including their plantation. Returned TULU 11 1730 hrs.

Slept TULU.

Wednesday 7th Feb.

Awaiting the arrival of transport. Routine Administration work.

Slept TULU.

Thursday 8th Feb.

Routine Administration work. - Slept TULU.

Friday 9th Feb.

Routine Administration work. - Slept TULU.

Saturday 10th Feb.

Routine Administration work. - Slept TULU.

Sunday 11th Feb.

Observed. - Slept TULU.

Monday 12th Feb.

M.V. LUNAMAN arrived 1300 hrs with supplies for TULU. Departed 1400 hrs for PONAM, returned 1515 hrs, information required

Cont'd

forwarded to LORENGAU with the ship when it departed at 1520 hrs.

Tuesday 13th Feb.

Routine Administration work. - Slept TULU.

Wednesday 14th Feb.

Writer absent when M.V.TAMI arrived, same departed after a short wait.

Slept TULU.

Thursday 15th Feb.

Routine Administration work. Awaiting news of date and method of my departure.

Slept TULU.

Friday 16th Feb.

Departed TULU per M.V.LUNAMAN 1530 hrs, arrived LORENGAU 1930 hrs.

END OF PATROL

~~H.F. Sabben~~
(H.F. Sabben C.P.O.)

INTRODUCTION

To proceed to TULU Base Camp on Friday 26th January and to inspect all villages between TULU and SOPA SOPA Plantation. M.V. TAMI to arrive at TULU on February 5th and I was to accompany ~~Mr. R. Creedy~~ (District Commissioner) on an inspection of the West and South coast villages.

N.B. Due to adverse weather conditions the District Commissioner took the M.V. TAMI to the South Coast first thus picking me up on his return trip to LORENGAU some ten days later.

AIM

To check on all housing renovations ordered by Mr R. Creedy P.O. in his August Patrol of 1961. To inspect all water storage drums and other sources of fresh water supply. To investigate possible improvements to village welfare which could be undertaken by the North Coast Council once it was established.

NATIVE AFFAIRS SITUATION.

The patrol was well received and found cooperation in all villages visited.

Housing renovations in all villages with the exception of TULU 1, were either completed or well under way for the nine months time limit given by Mr Creedy P.O.

Water storage drums were, on the whole, good. Most villages needed about half of their drums cleaned, as there has been a severe water shortage in the area, the owners of drums being half full with water were told to transfer half the contents into a clean drum and have the other cleaned within a day - this was left to the Luluai to check in most cases.

ARAN, LEHUWA and SAHA were found to be clean and all building renovations completed. A small percentage of each were told to clean their water tanks and these were inspected later as I returned.

DREHET village had few clean drums, all building repairs had been carried out satisfactorily. Pigs were found to be running loose in the village and an entry of same was made in the village book, the Luluai being told of likely Court action if they were not fenced in by the arrival of the next patrol.

SORI 1, SORI 11 and LEVEI were found to have completed their housing repairs satisfactorily, the question of the cleaning of water drums for the latter two was relaxed slightly owing to the water shortage and long distance to travel to acquire it from a river. The A.P.O. at SORI 1 does a good job in keeping that village's water tanks clean.

The village of NYADA had completed all housing repairs required. The water tanks were, on the whole, clean, those requiring cleaning were given one day in which to transfer half the water and to have them cleaned.

JOHAN 1, made up of APUBEI and ALUKUK villages, has some three houses completed and a further eight under construction. Water drums were quite clean.

JOHAN 11, one or two dwellings still require repairs, and the majority of water drums were found clean, others were given one day in which to complete the cleaning.

HARANGEN village had the majority of repairs, ordered

Belas to force them out

Cont'd

by Mr Creedy, completed, however the LULUAI asked that a list, compiled by him, of further repairs be put into effect. These were inspected and the majority of persons concerned given three to six months in which to complete these renovations.

The villages of TULU 1 & 11, mainly the former, seem to be lax in their attitude, in both cases the Luluais were told that failure to complete repairs within three months, (remainder of the time specified by Mr B. Creedy P.O.) could result in Court action. The majority of water drums at TULU 1 needed cleaning, these people knew why the Patrol was there and it had been a week in the vicinity before their tanks were inspected yet not one drum had been recently cleaned.

PONAM village was, on the whole, good, housing renovations being 90% completed and their water drums generally clean.

The Patrol took particular interest in water storage as an improvement which could be undertaken by the new North Coast Council. The villages of ARAN, SAHA, LEIHUWA, DREHET and TULU 11 are all situated close to rivers hence fresh water is no real problem to obtain. Large buildings with corrugated iron roofs suitable for the collection of rain water are situated in the villages of; DREHET, TULU 1, PONAM., SORI 1 & 11 and LEVELI. These could be used as collection places for large 500 or 1000 gallon tanks which could be obtained by the Council.

At most villages complaints were laid, these included debts, maintenance and marriage disputes. In all cases both the Luluai and the complainants were told that the Patrol could not hear or settle disputes but that if they wished it would enter the complaint in the village book for the next M.C.N.A. to settle. No complaints were serious enough to warrant the sending of the parties into LORENGAU for settlement.

AGRICULTURE.

A small plot to be used for cocoa was inspected at TULU 11, the shade trees seem well spaced though as yet are only young and have been affected by the drought.

TULU copra plantation has a strip some 150 yards wide by 600 to 700 yards long cleared of all bush. The local villagers spend one day per week in a combined effort while a small crew of 12 to 14 men work on the clearing every day.

It was suggested by the local Mission that the men of PONAM work on the plantation on a contract basis. This is still being considered by the PONAM people though the attitude of the TULU villages is one of distrust - this attitude stemming from the results of PONAM workers on BUNDFALIS Plantation some years ago, apparently little work was done most of the workers spending their time working Mission owned sago and taking it back with them.

A predatory wasp being used as a combatant against the SEXAVA grasshopper was released over a six day period, however I was informed later that some further eggs had hatched in the containers. The Boss Boy was told to release these over a seven day period thus ensuring a constant supply from the eggs being laid in the containers.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

A new Aid Post is under construction at TULU 1, it

Cont'd

was noticed that a Rest House was also situated quite close to the new construction, as this Rest House will be of no further use to European Officers I suggest that it be used as the A.P.O.'s residence

The Aid Post at SORI 1 was inspected and appeared to be running well except that the issues of such medical supplies as plaster, bandages and cotton wool are not sufficient as the post runs out before the next issue arrives. The orderly seems capable and efficient - the cleanliness of the village water drums is to his credit.

The A.P.O. at PONAM had no complaints about supplies and his post seemed fairly well stocked and running smoothly.

Good!

EDUCATION.

A new mission school is under construction at DREHET village, this will have one teacher and some twenty five pupils.

TRACKS AND ROADS.

An excellent track exists between TULU 1 and TULU 11 this is some 10 feet wide and only needs a few bridges across small creeks to complete it.

The track running East of TULU 11 was followed by the Patrol as far as SAHA, this is generally very good having only one or two patches over-grown and needing a few bridges over creeks where, at the moment, one has to walk across the inlets.

~~_____~~
(H.F. Sabben C.P.O.)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... M A N U S Report No..... 8/61-62

Patrol Conducted by..... A. K. TRY, C. P. O.

Area Patrolled..... SAU-BIPI CENSUS DIVISION & LORENGAU-SAU

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Mr. P. O. CREEDEY, (PART).

Natives..... One R. P. & N. G. S.

Duration—From... 13./3.../1962... to... 11./4.../1962...

Number of Days..... THIRTY DAYS

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

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

Medical /18.....

Map Reference..... ADMIRALTY CHARTS

Objects of Patrol..... ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION AND COMPILATION

..... OF MATERIALS FOR A. S. O. P. A. ASSIGNMENTS

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

Popul



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... M A N U S Report No..... 8/61-62

Patrol Conducted by..... A.K. TRY. C.P.O.

Area Patrolled..... LORENGAU, SAU AND SAU-BIEL CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Mr. P.O. CREEDY (PART)

Natives..... I CONSTABLE R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From..... 13/3/1962 ..to..... 11/4/1962

Number of Days..... THIRTY DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO

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

Medical /..... /18.....

Map Reference..... ADMIRALTY CHARTS

Objects of Patrol..... ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION AND COMPILATION

..... OF MATERIAL FOR A.S.C.P.A. ASSIGNMENTS

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Popul

Females in Child Birth	In	
	M	F

67-1-3

18th June, 1962.

The District Officer,
Mamas District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8-61/62 - LORENGAU.

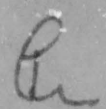
Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

It is evident from the record contained in this Patrol Report that Mr Try is a keen observer and recorder of points of interest.

I am pleased that Mr Creevy will be examining the production of copra and the organisation and distribution of proceeds from produce.

You have your hardest task before you in maintaining the people's enthusiasm in working the plantation.

The opportunity afforded to study and prepare material for an A.S.O.P.A. Assignment I have no doubt was appreciated by Mr Try.


(W.R. DISHON)
A/Director.

Popul

HIGH
In
F



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-12-5

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-5.



Z. 1136,
Manus District.

LORENGAU.

27th April, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Headquarters,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8/61-62

Please find attached two copies of the report of a patrol to Tulu Base Camp and part of the Lorengau-Sau Division.

Mr. Try, Cadet Patrol Officer, went to Tulu Base Camp to assemble and collate data for his A.S.O.P.A. geography assignment and to carry out routine administration in the villages adjacent to the Base Camp.

Mr. Creedy, Patrol Officer, proceeded through the inland villages of the Lorengau-Sau Division to Sau and Tulu and Mr. Try accompanied him back on his routine census patrol through the coastal area of that division.

Mr. Try's report illustrates his interest in his work as well as good powers of observation.

In respect of Tulu Plantation, in the near future Mr. Creedy will be patrolling the Sau-Eipi area and will assess the current production of copra and the past disbursement of revenue with a view to ascertaining what organisation of labour can be implemented by the contributors to the purchase price of the plantation.

At present the plantation is slowly recovering from a severe infestation of sexava. Wasps were introduced by the Department of Agriculture and the opinion of the District Agricultural Officer is that with regular attention copra production will improve but will never be outstanding because of the nature of the soil.

The present aim is to encourage the Tulu people to maintain their asset. *Develop it further. In times of hardship they are to be paid remuneration for individual work in the past.*

[Signature]
W. J. Johnston
A/District Officer.

67-2-4

District Headquarters

LORENGAU

Manus District.

12th. April 1962.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District.

LORENGAU

PATROL DIARY No. 8-61/62

Tuesday, 13th. March '62

Departed LORENGAU per M.V. Tami, in company with District Commissioner Mr. L.J.O'Malley, at 0820 hrs. for TULU, arriving at 1200 hrs.. The D.C. inspected the rest house and surrounding area, while the writer supervised setting up of the camp. Slept TULU.

Wednesday 14th. March '62

Discussions with local Luluais and inspection of the villages of TULU No. 1 and 2, including the new aid-post and church, both in the course of construction. Slept TULU.

Thursday 15th. March '62

Visited BUNDRALIS Mission and later supervised a system of drains to be dug, to drain the road between the two villages of TULU 1 and 2. Slept TULU.

Friday 16th. March '62

Addressed massed meeting of local villagers, and recorded courts to be heard by the next Patrol Officer. Slept TULU

Saturday 17th to Monday 19th. March '62

Slept TULU.

Routine Admin..

Tuesday 20th. March '62

Departed by canoe for PONAM Island, inspected village, and construction of new church by PONAM people. Discussions with Luluai and villagers and recorded

Cont'd

disputes for action by the next Patrol Officer. Returned and Slept TULU

Wednesday 21st March '62

Routine admin.
Slept TULU

Thursday 22nd March '62

Departed TULU per canoe for DRBHET, thence to SORI 1 and 2. Inspected villages and recorded disputes. Returned to and slept at TULU

Friday 23rd March '62

Inspected gardens and coffee plot at TULU 2
Obtained information for A.S.C.P.A. assignments
Slept TULU

Saturday 24th to Thursday 29th March '62

Routine Admin..
Slept TULU

Friday 30th March '62

Mr. P.O. Creedy arrived after patrolling the Number One Road. Discussions re accumulated disputes for his action
Slept TULU

Saturday 31st March to Friday 6th April '62

Routine Admin..
Essentially settling of disputes and court actions by Mr. P.O. Creedy, and the writer studying procedures and methods.

Saturday 7th April '62

Mr P.O. Creedy accompanied by the writer departed TULU per canoe for SUNDRALIS, where agreement workers were reminded of their obligations under their contract. Departed per canoe for KOROU village. Inspected village and discussions with Councillor
Slept KOROU

Sunday 8th April '62

Observed KOROU

Monday 9th April '62

Census of village. Disputes settled under N.A.A.s
Departed KOROU per canoe for DERIBAT. Census taken and

Cont'd

and inspected village and settled disputes.. Departed DERIMBAT
for LIAP. Censused and inspected village.

Tuesday 10th. April '62

C.N.A.'s convened until 1500hrs. Departed
LIAP per canoe for HUS Island. Preliminary talks with village
headman and local villagers.

Slept HUS Is..

Wednesday 11th. April '62

Inspected HUS village, -C.N.A.'s
convened. Censused ^{of} village after delay by rain.

Writerdeparted HUS per canoe for
LORENGAU, arriving at 1800hrs..

END OF PATROL

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was conducted by the writer for the period from the 13th. March '62 to 29th March '62. and Mr.P.O. Creedy from the period 30th. March '62 to 11th. April '62. The following report is purely of observations made by the writer during the two periods.

NATIVE SITUATION

The reception throughout the patrol was good and co-operation was readily available in all matters. The number of cases for maintenance heard were many and in the similar numbers were those concerning land problems.

Much of the time at TULU was spent by the writer in observation and research into the economy and geography which governs the existence of the people of TULU No 2, for the A.S.O.P.A. assignments, and to gain a better understanding of the people in order to attack problems concerning them in the correct perspective. The village at TULU No 2 has shifted from its old site, to a position about 200yds. East, on the opposite bank of the OSIU river. The village name for the new settlement is 'LUBUK', although it will still be referred to as TULU No 2 in the village books.

VILLAGE HOUSING

The houses throughout the villages inspected were in good repair and sanitary condition. Housing at TULU 2 are either new or a combination of the better materials from the old site. The village area is only freshly cleared and is still being carried out in the surrounding land. The village plan and houses at LIAP are a credit to the people; the houses themselves being all in good shape, and the village area neatly set out and clean. DERIMBAT is a similar type of village plan but the houses are made of older materials, although in reasonable condition. Housing at HUS Is., considering they are island people, and have to go the mainland for sago and most materials, are also good. A few that are still built on the ground and in bad repair, will soon be demolished, as new alternate houses are at present in the stage of construction.

The two villages of LIAP and DERIMBAT are separated by a distance of only a quarter hour's walk, but both have a small rest house. As the places are so close together, in the writer's opinion, it would save the people of these villages work

Most of the villages in the area visited

Cont'd

work and be more practical if only one rest house was constructed, in either one of the villages, or at a half-way mark.

EDUCATION
At HUS Is. a new Mission School of European materials has been constructed by native carpenters and wholly paid for by the people of the island. It is a good sign of the sense of responsibility some of these people have learnt, which is an essential step in a country's population, which will eventually have self-government. Most of the schools in the area are Mission schools with headquarters at Bundralis, Catholic Mission.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

A new Aid-post is being constructed at TULU No 1 to replace the old one which has fallen into disrepair. Aid-posts at PONAM, ANDRA, BUNDRALIS, SAU, DERIMBAT, LIAP and HUS give the surrounding population easy access to medical supplies. These are replenished on the 7th of each month, when aid post orderlies come to Iorengau. This is worked on the roster system, so that only half the orderlies go one month, and the second half in the alternate month. Each orderly receives enough supplies for himself and his neighbouring Aid-post, who will go the second month. This ensures that a trained Medical Orderly is always available.

Water-drums were inspected and where necessary they were ordered to be cleaned. Medical orderlies were told to make regular inspections of same and to ensure they were always cleared of rubbish.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE

The staple diet of these people consists of sago and coconuts. Wild fruits such as pineapples, bananas and paw-paws, mangoes and numerous other varieties in small quantities are used to supplement the diet. On the mainland of Manus small agriculture plots are common and from these are obtained in the form of taro, sweet potatoe, yam and a small quantity of beans. ~~Any~~ meat is in the form of fish--a major item to the people of the smaller islands-- and a few pigs. As the soils are generally poor, the variety of foodstuffs is small. A small coffee plot was inspected at TULU No. 1. This was only in the nursery stage and was suffering badly through lack of attention. The TULU plantation is being slowly cleared by the TULU people. With a more determined effort this plantation could provide a means of ready cash to all concerned.

MISSIONS

Most of the villages in the area visited are administered

Cont'd

to by the R.C. Mission at Bundralis. From here they can receive, besides spiritual instruction, instruction in Education, medical supplies and a store where native foods can be sold as a means of obtaining cash.

Andy H. 1900.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MANUS Report No. 9 of 61/62

Patrol Conducted by B. J. CREEDY PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled LORENGAU/SMU CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans C. P. O. TRY (PART)

Natives 3 R. P. & N. G. C.

Duration—From 12 / 3 / 19 62 to 7 / 5 / 19 62 (Part)

Number of Days 33

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NIL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 18

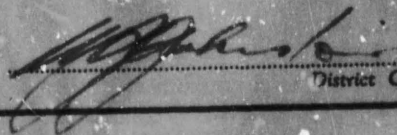
Map Reference ADMIRALTY CHARTS

Objects of Patrol CENSUS / ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

816162


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

JMcC. LSK

Females in Child Birth	M
	In
	M

67-12-9

24th July, 1962.

The District Officer,
Mamu District,
LOBINGAH.

PATROL REPORT No.9/1961-62

The question of Local Government extension to the North Coast has been under consideration for years now. It has been a very difficult position but you have made specific suggestions which go part of the way to provide a solution. The proposed Council does not cover all groups, and the only thing holding up a recommendation to His Honour is the supply of a map showing the exact location of Baluan villages, North Coast Villages coming into the new Council and those remaining outside. This map has been requested of you.

The proposed North Coast Council will not, on the face of it, be a very sound unit and is not likely to be able to convince the anti-faction of the efficacy of the Council system. It is a compromise and probably the best that can be done. You have pressed for early action and this will be taken as soon as the map already mentioned is to hand. With the establishment of this North Coast Council, groups should be allowed to choose freely as to which Council they will belong.

Village accounts are not particularly related to Local Government. Their operation as described has been made known to the Registrar of Co-operatives as, basically, they seem to operate as Savings and Loans Societies. Refer Ordinance 46 of 1961. This Legislation was passed to govern such ventures and the Reserve Bank is deeply involved in their promotion.

... The attached AD.37.1.11 is forwarded in case you have not received a copy.

A map would make it easier to follow the content of the Report.

Mr. Creedy is only too correct in his statement that the people have been subject to far too many lectures and surveys without enough action to follow, but the murky state of the Lova financial system makes it rather doubtful if the people have the necessary experience to successfully operate Council funds.

It is always a good idea to check the Court depositions as taken by your junior officers. I presume you do this as a matter of routine.

The annual days spent on patrol in your District compare more than favourably with the great majority of other Districts on an allocation of field staff basis.

Thank you for this Report and your explicit covering notes thereon.

(J. A. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-12-9

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of Native Affairs,

Lorengau, Manus Is.

7th June, 1962.

Telegrams

Telephone

76-2-3

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.



*Amundley's ...
to ...
New ...
original ...
on ... basis*

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Patrol Report No. 9-61/62.

Please find attached a copy of a Patrol report of a patrol carried out in the Lorengau-Sau census division by Mr. B. Creedy, Patrol Officer.

The patrol was of a routine nature but there are several matters mentioned in the report which I have commented on to clarify the position covering them.

The movement of the Batro people to Droia on the Metawari river was approved by this office. Over the past four years these people had made numerous semi-hysterical requests to join the Baluan Council, they were tired of waiting for the North Coast Council to be formed. They felt that being in a Council would solve all their problems. Finally when it did not seem as if sufficient people would agree to the forming of the North Coast Council I agreed to incorporate them in with the Baluan Council if they had land available which would be close to the other villages in the Baluan Council on the South Coast. They stated that they had such an area of land where they were already making gardens and an attempt at planting a cash crop. The Patrol Officer at Baluan was instructed to inspect the site and see if there were any objections to the Batro people moving on to this ground. His investigation showed that the land belonged to the Kawaliap people who are closely related to the Batro people and the Batro people enjoyed usufructuary rights to the land. The Kawaliap people deserted their lands in 1946-7 to move to the South Coast and most of them are now squatting on other people's land at Pelikawa which is one of these composite villages that arose during the Paliap cult movement. Approval for the movement was given as I hoped to serve a twofold purpose (a) to satisfy the Batro's request (b) to encourage the Kawaliap people to return to their own lands instead of squatting at Pelikawa. It also showed the Batro people that my objection to them joining the Baluan Council was only based on the geographical situation of their old village site. I did not want one or two Baluan Council villages in the middle of Manus where the majority of the people were opposed to Baluan. This would lessen my chances of gaining their approval to form the North Coast council. I think the purposes for the approval are beginning to be achieved. Several Kawaliap people have moved back to their old land at Droia and with my latest proposal for the establishment of the North Coast Council the remaining villages in the area will be members of this council. The longer the establishment of the new council is delayed the more complicated will be the problems it will have to face in the long run. The Tingau and Buyang people were contented to wait for the establishment of the new council but there are some who are impatient, who although they are prepared to join the North

*That you ...
469 ...
Director*

*Not make a ...
to follow ...
of ...
Kawaliap ...
Kawaliap ...
Kawaliap ...*

*F.O. (A.C.)
The information ...
line ...
Council ...
Kawaliap ...
Kawaliap ...*

Coast Council they would just as soon join the Baluan Council. Some of these may drift out to Iroia if the North Coast's establishment is delayed much further. This would be hard to check as most of them are related in some way to the Felikawa people and could show some usufructuary rights to land in the Droia area.

One of the main purposes for the establishment of the North Coast Council is to show the Manus people that the Council movement is a universal thing that does not need the presence of a Paliau or a Cuff background to operate satisfactorily. After it has been operating satisfactorily, it is hoped that it will induce a similar movement by the inland people, who have been squatting on the South Coast, back to their own lands.

Village Accounts. The only time we learn of the existence of these accounts is when some complication arises. As a rule the establishment of these accounts are discouraged and where ever possible they are finalised with the contributors receiving back their donations. In most cases this is impossible with the lack of records and the number of queer transactions. I have never seen one of these funds lead to anything but complications. I usually tell the people the impracticability of these accounts, the troubles that usually occur and then after straightening out the existing mess tell them that they cannot expect further action to remedy mal practices if they are not prepared to accept advice and keep out of such arrangements. They are told that the only effective way to save is to open individual savings accounts with the Commonwealth Bank. Then if they wish to contribute equally for some common village project they can do so without any complications.

Inland Road. This has progressed much further than the talking stage. The route of the road was surveyed by a qualified surveyor and for years work was carried out by the village people at points where the road ran close to their villages. The work was carried out in a halfhearted manner by the people of the area and as each working group was separated by miles of virgin bush no use could be made of the made portions. To overcome this and to try and build up enthusiasm a different approach was made and the men were concentrated at the commencement point of the road at Rossun. Under this method the road was taken a couple of miles to Sabon. With the small male population of the area and the prohibition on any suggestion of forced labour work on the project, which was actually a new road, finished when funds were exhausted. The construction of the road was not an easy matter as it followed the ridges and entailed a lot of bench cutting. There was no surfacing material available except in the river beds at the bottoms of the ridges which could be more than a mile walk from the road and possibly a 1000 feet lower down. The heavy rainfall and the thick clay soil made it essential for the road to be surfaced if it was to be of any use at all. The cost of constructing and maintaining the road as a dry weather road only would certainly not be worth the use made of it.

The development of this road will have to await the existence of a much larger population inland and a greater preparedness of the people to voluntarily spend more of their time in its construction. However I would like to see it extended another four or five miles from Rossun so that a stand of timber could be thrown open for use. It is possible that with the establishment of the North Coast Council something may be done to extend the road to the timber area with the assistance of the Baluan Council as the sawbench proposal is very popular with the latter council.

Mr. Creedy did not collect Personal Tax during the course of this patrol as it is still hoped that the new Council will be formed this year.

W. J. Johnston
(W. J. Johnston)
A District Officer.

District Headquarters,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

21st. May, 1962.

District Officer,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL No. CP 61/62 ---LORENGAU/SAU CENSUS DIVISION.

A. INTRODUCTION.

The purposes of this patrol were revision of census, routine administration as well as the collection of personal tax from all European employed foreign natives in the Los Negros island area during the course of the censusing of Los Negros island villages.

This Census Division has an approximate area of 300 square miles with a population of 6,163 people. For purposes of general administration it can be divided into three categories:-
a. 25 inland villages of 2473 people,
b. 14 Manus mainland coastal villages of 2458 people,
c. 4 island villages of 1232 people these people being the more impressive.

----- ooo -----

B. DAIRY.

11.3.62.

Departed LORENGAU via Land Rover for ROSSUN late afternoon. Small open and leaky rest house prevented sleeping, returned LORENGAU via Land Rover leaving all equipment at ROSSUN.
Slept LORENGAU

13.3.62.

Departed LORENGAU via Land Rover for ROSSUN at 0800 hours. Discussions with assembled villages of ROSSUN, SABON, and WARABEC. Censused above three villages and inspected same. 2 C.N.A. Departed ROSSUN for at 1200 hours for LUNDRET arriving 1335 hours in heavy rain. 1 C.N.A.
Slept LUNDRET

14.3.62.

Talks given to assembled villages of LUNDRET. Censused LUNDRET and inspected village. C.N.A. 3 months IHL Reg. 83d. Departed LUNDRET at 0940 hours arriving BOWAT 1145 hours, inspected houses and Aid Post en route. Censused BOWAT and inspected remainder of village. C.N.A.
Slept BOWAT.

15.3.62.

Departed BOWAT at 0840 hours arriving DRANO at 0915 hours. Discussions with assembled villagers of DRANO and YIRINGO. Censused and inspected village. 2 C.N.A.
Slept DRANO.

16.3.62.

Departed DRANO at 0815 hours for SONILU arriving 0915 hours. Discussions with assembled villagers, censused and inspected village. 1 C.N.A. Departed SONILU at 1115 hours arriving BULIHAN at 1145 hours. Talks with assembled villages of BULIHAN, censused, inspected, 3 C.N.A.
Slept BULIHAN.

17.3.62.

Departed BULIHAN at 0845 hours for KARON arriving 0910 hours. Discussions with assembled villagers, census and village inspection. C.N.A.
Slept KARON.

18.3.62.

Books counted. Observed.
Slept KARON

19.3.62.

Departed KARON at 0900 hours arriving SIRRA at 0955 hours. Discussions, census, village inspection and C.N.A. Departed SIRRA at 1200 hours for KAPOR, discussions, census, C.N.A., village inspection. Departed KAPOR at 1505 hours for DRABITO arriving at 1515 hours. Discussions with assembled villagers of DRABITO and census of same compiled. Mr. B. Cambell, Malaria Control Officer also at DRABITO.
Slept DRABITO.

20.3.62.

Inspected village of DRABITO, 2 C.N.A. Departed DRABITO at 1045 hours for TINGO arriving at 1420 hours. Village books of SIRRA, KAPOR, and DRABITO counted and sent back to respective villages.
Slept TINGO 1.

21.3.62.

Discussions with assembled villagers of TINGO1 and TINGO2. Censused both villages and inspected same. Numerous C.N.A. majority minor disputes.
Slept TINGO 1.

22.3.62.

Departed TINGO at 0805 hours arriving BUYANG 1 at 1007 hours. Discussions with assembled villagers of BUYANG 1 and 2. Censused BUYANG 1 and inspected village. Minor complaints and enquires.
Slept BUYANG 1.

23.3.62.

Censused BUYANG 2, and talks had with same. Departed BUYANG at 1100 hours arriving PUNDURU at 1245 hours; discussions, census, 3 C.N.A., village inspection.
Slept PUNDURU.

24.3.62.

C.N.A. in connection with dispute over usufructory rights to land known as WARIE, adjourned to BADLOCK. Departed PUNDURU for WAIMINDRA, 20 minutes, discussions, census, C.N.A., village inspection. Departed WAIMINDRA for MUNDUBURIO, 20 minutes, discussions, census, village inspection. Departed MUNDUBURIO for BADLOCK arriving at 1740 hours.
Slept BADLOCK

25.3.62.

New census figures recorded in village books of BUYANG 1 BUYANG 2, PUNDURU, WAIMINDRA, and MUNDUBURIO and sent back to their respective villages.
Observed
Slept BADLOCK

26.3.62.

Discussions with assembled villagers of BADLOCK and MUNDRAU. Censused both villages and inspected village BADLOCK. Numerous minor disputes and enquiries. Usufructory rights dispute re-opened and adjourned to LORENGAU for perusal of LORENGAU court records.
Slept BADLOCK

27.3.62.

Departed BADLOCK at 0845 hours for MUNDRAU. Inspected village and departed for SAU arriving at 1150 hours through intermittent rain. Discussions with assembled villagers of SAU. Heavy rain stopping census half way. 2 C.N.A.
Slept SAU.

(4)

foot arriving at 1635 hours.
Slept WAROBI.

14.4.62.

Discussions, census, village inspection at WAROBI. Departed WAROBI by foot for INRIM thence via canoe to POLUSO. Discussions, census village inspection at POLUSO. Departed POLUSO via canoe for SABON/BULIHAT. 1 C.H.A.
Slept SABON/BULIHAT.

15.4.62.

Observed.
Slept SABON/BULIHAT.

16.4.62.

Discussions, census, village inspection at SABON/BULIHAT. Departed SABON/BULIHAT via canoe for LUGOS thence by car to LORENGAU censusing and inspecting village of TINGO en route.
Slept LORENGAU.

30.4.62.

Departed LORENGAU via Land Rover for H.M.A.S 'TARANGAU'. Government and council tax collected from all males employed by the RAN. Returned LORENGAU.

2.5.62.

Departed LORENGAU via Land Rover for MOKERANG where censused and inspected village. 2 C.N.A. Departed MOKERANG for SALAMI Plantation where arrangements for plantation labour taxation made. Departed SALAMI for RIRU where village of PAPITALA censused, thence to D.C.A. MOMOTE where arrangements for labour taxation made. Departed MOMOTE for NARINGEL where censused and inspected village. 3 C.N.A.
Returned LORENGAU.

1.5.62.

Departed LORENGAU via Land Rover for LONIU village. Censused and inspected LONIU. 1 C.N.A. 3 usufructory rights disputes adjourned to a later date. Departed LONIU for D.C.A. where council and government tax collected from all D.C.A. employed natives.
Returned LORENGAU.

4.5.62.

Departed LORENGAU via M.V. LUNAMAN for PITILU Island. Inspected village. Returned LORENGAU.

7.5.62.

Departed LORENGAU via D.A.S.F. outboard motor and canoe for HAURE Island where villages of BAPI and PAKERANG censused. CNA convened, three cases adjourned to LORENGAU.
Returned LORENGAU.

END OF DAIRY.

C. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

1. Although time spent at each rest house was insufficient to observe these people at their everyday life, this writer gained the impression that the people of this area are definitely pro-administration, and that their attitude was not one of an annual show put on purely for the visiting officer.

2 At present the most significant item effecting the non-council villages of this area is the possibility of their being included in a North Coast Council this year. During the course of the patrol this writer refrained from broaching the subject of this council unless asked specific questions by the people during the discussionary period allocated each village. The reason for this being that Mr. W. Johnston, D.O. Local Government, had just completed in September last year a full patrol of this area dealing specifically with a survey for the council and the fact that I now feel that the people have been subjected to far too many council lectures and surveys without enough action to date.

3 While in the BUYANG area the patrol was approached by the headmen of the neighbouring villages requesting information as to what action the Government intended taking against the 80 BATRO people who have left their village site and ground and moved 2 1/2 hours walk towards the south coast to ground owned by SISA/MENE of PELAYAN. In what these people believe to be an attempt to force the Government into allowing them an inland people to join the BALUAN council which council they have apparently been wanting to join since 1957. The neighbouring headmen pointed out to the patrol that if these people are allowed to join the South Coast council then they also should be allowed to join this council in preference to the North Coast council. No specific statement was made by the patrol on this point, the matter being adjourned for the D.O. Local Government Manus.

4. The Court for Native Affairs was convened 18 times during the patrol under the following Regulations:-

Correct
Not done
provisions 15
check 5/9/57
check 8 lines
adjustments

REGULATION	No.
✓ 81	1
✓ 83d	2
✓ 83c	3
✓ 60	4
✓ 118	5
✓ 113	6
✓ 7b	7

Numerous other minor disputes were settled by arbitration between the parties concerned. In all most complaints were heard between LABAHAN and SAU on the North Coast. Four disputes concerning usufructory rights to ground were brought to the patrol attention, three being from LONIU village on the main LORENGAU/MOMOTE road and due to a tax collection commitment the same day have been adjourned to a later date. The other is from PUNDRU village inland and this case also has been adjourned for the perusal of LORENGAU court records.

5. An unsatisfactory situation exists to different degrees in all council villages along the North Coast. All these villages for many years have been running what they call a village fund. At LOWA their fund was investigated fully by the patrol at the request of the newly appointed councillor, and was found to be £25 short. This particular fund commenced in 1957 with the majority of the village donating amounts from 5/- to £5 with no records of any kind kept. From this time on individuals have been taking loans from the fund in excess of what they donated and even individuals who have not even donated have been allowed to take loans of anything up to £5, with no records still being kept. Also during this period four individuals, three aged and illiterate, have been in charge of the cash giving loans, receiving some repayments of loans and attempting unsuccessfully to keep all these transactions within their heads. As a result of their query a makeshift cash book was drawn up by the patrol in the presence of all the villagers showing donations and loans outstanding.

Re the money
applied for

As a result of this all those natives who have borrowed more than their donation are to return the respective amounts within three months whereupon the fund will again be considered re:-

- a. ~~the maximum~~ an equal donation by all members of the village with the money banked and a cash book ran by a literate native with regular inspections by a D.N.A. officer; or
- b. the reimbursement of all donations.

Of the above (a) would be the most appropriate as each village would then have a substantial amount of money to use for village ~~improvements and other materials~~ the recent sale of P.I.M. quonsets and other materials at Nutt Point.

5. In the course of the census two females from MOROBE and NEW IRELAND respectively had their names recorded as wives of Mamus males. In both cases the patrol asked how they were settling in and in both cases the reply was favourable with a comment on the difficulty of the particular village vernacular.

7. The only other problem of this area is the land shortage of the island people. As this has been dealt with adequately by all previous reports no comment is necessary. The problem though has been aggravated by the breaking up of the ANDRA island peoples market with mainland Mamus at KOROU. The KOROU people since the advent of the new councillor have been cutting their sago bundles into halves and quarters for exchange with fish and other island produce. The selling of sago however for money has not been altered. Reasons for this again reverts back to previous reports.

8. On arrival back at LORENGAU eight letters to other districts were sent out dealing with native enquiries, complaints, and non payment of court maintenance orders that were brought to the attention of the patrol.

D. AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

9. The staple foodstuffs for the three areas mentioned above are taro, sago and fish respectively. Each area supplements its staple by the others with also yams, pineapples, bananas, pumpkins, sweet potato, cucumbers, tapioca and sugar cane. Shotguns have been issued to worthy natives of various villages and pigeons, flying foxes and other wild game is killed for food. Possums are also numerous and are eaten regularly but do not give a profitable return when sold. The price for a full grown possum at the LORENGAU market is only 2/-. It is worth noting here that in the BUYANG/BADEOCK/LIAP area there are restriction rights over the catching of possums. A large area of ground may be owned and worked by a number of individuals but one male individual is allowed to prohibit all others from taking possums from this area. This right being passed through direct male descent.

10. Wild pigs with a smaller number of domestic pigs are used as a meat supplement, a large domesticated pig being sold for £25 or more. A poor quality poultry is also noticed in all villages.

11. Cash income is essentially derived from copra and shell sold to the co-operative societies of which there are three in the Census Division :- KURTI Society at SAU (404 members); LEI Society at LORENGAU (510 members); and LOLAC Society at near LONIU (318 members), all visually apparently working well. It is worth noting that only a few of the natives of ANDRA and HUS are members of LEI Society.

12. Casual labour on INRIM plantation and to a lesser extent on BUNDRALIS plantation is a further means of cash income. Copra is also worked on a commission basis on MOKERANG, KORUNAT, N'DRILLO, HAUWE, SCHELLALAU and SAU plantations.

13. Inland and along the coast are a number of coffee

and cacao plots.

14. There has to date been some talk of a vehicular road through the inland villages, if this is correct it would undoubtedly increase the sale of cash crops and could possibly open up the potential timber industry inland.

E. MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

15. Mr. J. McDonough, Medical Assistant-LORENGAU had only just prior to this patrol completed a visit to all inland villages. Mr. B. Cambell, Malaria Control Field Supervisor-Manus was completing a spray round of inland villages during the start of this patrol.

16. Overall the health position of this Census Division was found to be quite reasonable.

17. There are Aid Posts at :- ROSSUN, BOWAT 1, SONILU, TINGO 1, BADLOCK, SAU, ANDRA, DERIMBAT, FUS, BOWAT 2, POLUSO, LONIU, and PITILU. Of the above 13 Aid Posts, SAU, DERIMBAT, POLUSO and PITILU are run by the Baluan Native Local Government Council. Only the Aid Post at BOWAT 2 was found to be unsatisfactory, however the people are now in the process of building a new one. Complaints were received from the people of HUS that their Aid Post Orderly was spending too much time in his own village at LIAP. This matter was investigated at HUS and upon the patrols return to LORENGAU was discussed with the hospital authorities with the result that the respective A.P.O. is now spending a term at the LORENGAU Hospital.

F. EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

18. There are three missions operating in this area:- Catholic Mission controlled from PATU, BUNDRALIS, and PAPITALAI; Evangelical Mission controlled from LUGOS and LONIU; and the Seventh Day Adventists controlled from LOU Island. The unorthodox local religion is also present. Relations between all appear to be cordial and no instance of any illfeeling came to the notice of the patrol.

19. The Administration as well as the Catholic, Seventh Day Adventists and Evangelical Missions all operate schools throughout the area.

G. VILLAGE AND VILLAGES OFFICIALS.

20. The housing situation overall can be regarded as satisfactory. BAPI, PAKERANG, MOKERANG, PAPITALAI, LONIU, NARINGEL and to a lesser extent HUS and ANDRA have numerous houses built of war time salvage materials which to age, lack of paint and resultant rust do not lend themselves to attractive villages.

21. With a few exceptions village officials overall were unimpressive. See Appendix 'A' for a list of village officials.

H. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

22. A vehicular road runs from LUGOS through LORENGAU to LOLAC thence on one branch to MOKERANG through MCMOTE, and on the other branch to H.M.A.S. 'TARANGAU' and PAPITALAI. There is also a further branch from LORENGAU to ROSSUN village. There is as yet no other vehicular roads in the Census Division.

23. All inland and coastal villages of the Census Division are linked by an extensive system of foottracks which overall were in a satisfactory condition.

*reference given in
written to division*

APPENDIX

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>COUNSELLOR</u>	<u>TUL TUL</u>
ROSSUN	POKAI	.....	.....
SABON	.....	.....	.....
WARAMBU	POSANE	.....	.....
LUNDRET	PORLAHEN	.....	.....
BOWAT	.....	.....	PONEPI
DRANG	LIAN	.....	PORASUN
YIRINGO	PONGEF	.....	KASPO
SONILU	TITAU	.....	.....
BULIHAN	DROMDRIU	.....	MOIHE
KARON	BOKARO	.....	KAEBO
SIRRA	DROHAS	.....	.....
KARPO	SATYO	.....	POWU
DRABITO	MAK	.....	.....
TINGO 1	DRASAL	.....	MALUKAI
TINGO 2	LELE	.....	.....
BUYANG	WAMCI	.....	PALIO
BATRO	PAIOL	.....	MANJI
PUNDRU	KIHO	.....	TIKSO
WAIMINDRA	PUGA	.....	PIKA
MUNDAZURIO	.....	.....	NANI
BADLOCK	SIPIK	.....	ASATIMA
MUNDRAU	KALAI	.....	KAUGL
SAU	.....	.....	KUNDESI
ANDRA	KAROWI	DBA ISIN	.....
KOROU	.....	.....	PILAI & KEI
DERIMBAT	.....	DROBU	.....
LIAP	.....	SOKEU	.....
HUS	KILERA	NAMUN	.....
LOWA	.....	.....	NERESIA & SAWAI
LABAHAN	BATSOWE	MARIL	.....
BOWAT	POWANIU	.....	.....
WAROBI	POKUP	.....	POSATE
SABON	PONDABO	.....	POSABE
BULIHAT	POMANDRI	.....	.....
BAPI	JOSEPH	.....	.....
PAKERANG	PONDROS	.....	.....
LONIU	MARA	PAULUS	.....
PAPTALAI	POSAI	.....	TOKONI
KARINGEL	WOFIN	.....	NOHOWAN
MOKERANG	POTIHIN	.....	.....
		.....	POKUMBU

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MANUS Report No. 10-51/62

Patrol Conducted by Mr. J. M. WEARNE s/o A.D.O.

Area Patrolled WESTERN ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans A.K. TRY C.P.O.

Natives I Constable R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 22 / 5 / 19 62 to 7 / 6 / 19 62

Number of Days 16 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

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

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

Map Reference ADMIRALTY CHARTS

Objects of Patrol TAX, CENSUS, LABOUR INSPECTION & ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16/7/1962

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

opul

67/12/10

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-2-5.
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of Native Affairs,
Lorengau District,
Lorengau.
18th October, 1962

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu.

PATROL REPORT NO.9/1961-62.

Your 57-12-10 of the 12th October, 1962 refers.

This report which should now read No.11 was submitted as an exercise in observation and report compilation by a Cadet accompanying a senior officer.

*Mission Memorandum
Patrol - information
interest in population
statistics.*

The information you require is contained in the main report submitted by Mr. J. Wearne a/A.D.O. which is Report No.12-61/62. Although there are no taxation statistics or birth/death ratios figures. I do not request my officers to compile this information as a quick look at the census figures gives me the picture which in this case is the usual one of a healthy annual increase.

Despite popular belief the Western Islands with the exception of Aua Island are quite well off financially. They have numerous places of employment open to them right at their doorstep with the eleven European owned plantations in the area plus a number of Administration owned islands with large stands of coconuts which the local people have permission to use. They make use of this permission and sell copra to the local plantation managers.

The Cadet was referring to the people of Aua Island where tax is only collected from several Administration and Mission Teachers in receipt of regular wages.

*0 2/1/62
P/A
L.A.*

[Signature]
(W.J. Johnston)
District Officer.

J.H.L.L.K

67-12-10

12th October, 1962.

The District Officer,
Kang District,
LADANGAU.

PATROL REPORT No. 9/1961-62

I am inclined to think that the tax collectors should exercise quite some degree of leniency when operating amongst these isolated Western Islanders.

No information has been included as to population trends, neither census or taxation statistics, birth/death ratio etc. I would appreciate if you would send me a summary of these figures, please.

It is good to note that so many Departments were able to co-operate during one patrol.

(M. R. Fisher)
DIRECTOR.

67-12-10

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of Native Affairs,

Manus District,
Lorengau.

26th July 1962.

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

Mr. _____

Mr. _____



Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu

Patrol Report No. 9-61/62.

Please find attached a copy of a Report of a patrol to the Western Islands submitted by Mr. C.P.O. Try who accompanied Mr. Wearne Acting Assistant District Officer on this patrol.

The report is an exercise in recording observations and report compilation. Mr. Try has produced a concise and interesting report.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Mr. Wearne has made the following comment on this aspect of the report:- "In regard to the possibility of Aua people producing more copra, an investigation was made into the frequency of shipping to Aua Island. The majority of Aua people are Seventh Day Adventists and the small remainder are of the Roman Catholic faith. Ships of both Missions visit Aua at five monthly and six monthly intervals respectively. I was informed by a number of Aua people that these ships can be depended on to arrive at the stated frequency and both ships willingly take copra from Aua. It is therefore possible for these people to make a concerted effort on copra production for the period of a month to six weeks prior to the arrival of their respective Mission vessel. I impressed this on the Aua people. Full utilisation to the above extent of bearing palms on the island would lead to a large increase in production of copra." There is an abandoned copra plantation on Aua which has been made a native reserve.

With regard to Mr. Try's remarks on Taxation. Aua is the only place in the area where there is any difficulty in paying tax. The difficulty is realised by patrolling officers and there are only three or four taxpayers who are men in receipt of a regular wage as school teachers or medical orderlies in the employ of the Administration. The other villages are more favourably placed than the majority of coastal villages in the Territory. Each one has a plantation practically at its doorstep where casual work can be obtained. There is also the source of trade with the agreement workers and the sale of goods to the plantation itself. I believe the paying of tax is a good social training for them even though their contributions come nowhere near meeting the costs of the wages for the medical orderlies stationed in most of their villages.

W. J. Johnston
(W. J. Johnston)
A District Officer.

*Sanitisation of the area
Aua is a very quiet and
I think very good
island.*

67-2-5

Dist. No. 2661/2,
LORENGAU,
Manus Island.

18th, June 1962.

District Commissioner,
LORENGAU
Manus District.

PATROL DIARY-PATROL REPORT No 9-61/62

Tuesday 22nd. May 1962

Departed Lorengau per M.V.Tami at 1215 hrs. for Western Islands, in company with Mr. J.M. Wearne (a/A.D.O.); Mr. B. Campbell (Malaria Control Supervisor); Mr. C. McDonough, (Medical Assistant) and Mr. J. Chan (Agriculture Officer). Slept M.V.Tami.

Wednesday 23rd. May 1962

Arrived LAU village at 1215 hrs. Met by Mr. H. Newto., Plantation Manager of MAL Pltn.. Inspected LAU village collected tax and took census. Discussed limited water supply problem in company with Medical Assistant. Departed LAU per M.V.Tami at 1800hrs. for WUVULU. Slept M.V.Tami.

Thursday 24th. May 1962

Arrived WUVULU at 0615 hrs. and met by Mr. A. McKenzie - plantation manager of Agita Pltn.. M.V.Tami departed for AUA for better anchorage due to choppy seas. AUNA village inspected; Tax and census taken, thence to ONEI village for identical itinerary. Slept AGITA plantation.

Friday 25 th. May 1962

Inspected agreement workers and living conditions and collected taxes from same. Inspected plantation and Taro pits. Slept AGITA plantation.

Saturday 26 th. May 1962

Departed WUVULU per M.V.Tami at 0915 hrs. for AUA arriving at 1215 hrs. Inspected villages and hold discussion with Teachers re school (Gov.) buildings. Slept M.V.Tami at AUA.

Sunday 27 th. May 1962

Tax and census taken of village and discussion re possible means of overcoming the general position of economic instability. Predominantly a Seven Day Adventist village.

Monday 28 th. May 1962

Departed for ALLISON plantation, on MANU Is. per M.V.Tami arriving at 0600 hrs. Met by Mr. M. O'gilvie, plantation manager. Inspected Agreement workers and living conditions and collected taxes from same. Departed at 0830 hrs for AMIN, per M.V.Tami, arriving at 1300 hrs. Malaria Supervisor and a/A.D.O. went ashore, while remainder of party continued to MAL pltn. arriving

Cont'd

at 1815 hrs.

Slept M.V.Tami at MAL.

Tuesday 29 th. May 1962

Departed at 0300 hrs per M.V.Tami for AWIN arriving at 0600 hrs. Picked up Malaria Supervisor and a/A.D.O. and departed for SUMA SUMA arriving at 0815 hrs. Inspected Agreement workers and living conditions and collected taxes. Departed SUMA SUMA at 1030 hrs for PATAKU arriving at 1130 hrs. Inspected village and carried out tax and census of same. Departed PATAKU at 1420 hrs for MAL Pltn. arriving at 1600hrs. Slept M.V.Tami at MAL.

Wednesday 30 th. May 1962

Inspected Agreement workers and living conditions and collected taxes. Slept M.V.Tami at MAL.

Thursday 31 st. May 1962

Departed MAL at 0830 hrs. per M.V.Tami for LONGAN arriving at 0920 hrs. Malaria Supervisor to surrounding islands. Remainder of party to PIHUN per M.V.Tami departing at 0930 hrs. and arriving at 1100hrs. Inspected village, tax and census taken

Slept M.V.Tami at PIHUN

Friday 1 st. June 1962

Departed PIHUN at 0830 hrs for LONGAN per M.V.Tami arriving at 1000 hrs. Inspected Agreement workers and living conditions. Inspected MAMEM and CHAUCH islands by surf boat. Returned and slept M.V.Tami at LONGAN. Malaria Supervisor and Agriculture Officer departed per surf boat for BELLELUHUN Island.

Saturday 2 nd. June 1962

Mr. J. Hearne and self departed at 0730 hrs for BELLELUHUN per surf boat arriving at 0900 hrs. Inspected Agreement workers and living conditions. Thence to HEINA group per surf boat on an identical itinerary. Thence returned to M.V.Tami at LONGAN.

Slept M.V.Tami at LONGAN.

Sunday 3 rd. June 1962

Departed LONGAN per M.V.Tami at 0630 hrs, for BELLELUHUN and picked up Malaria Supervisor and Agriculture Officer Thence to LIOT arriving at 1030 hrs. Inspected village; census and tax collected. Departed LIOT for MARON arriving at 1700 hrs. LIOT is predominantly a Seven Day Adventist village.

Monday 4 th June 1962

Observed at MARON

Tuesday 5 th. June 1962

Departed at 0015 hrs for ANCHORITES per M.V.Tami. Gusty weather hampered patrol and arrived at 1115 hrs. Inspected Agreement workers and living conditions and collected tax. Departed 1340 hrs for MARON arriving at 1800 hrs.

Slept M.V.Tami at MARON.

Wednesday 6 th June 1962

Inspected Agreement workers and living conditions and collected tax. Mr. J. Hearne (a/A.D.O.) and Medical Assistant to LUF for census and tax collection; Self-Office work at MARON. Departed MARON at 1645 hrs per M.V.Tami for Lorengau.

Slept M.V.Tami.

Thursday 7 th. June 1962

Arrived Lorengau at 1515 hrs.

END OF PATROL

Introduction

The Patrol consisting of Mr. J. M. Wearne (a/A. D. O.) Mr. B. Campbell (Malaria Control Supervisor); Mr. J. McDonough, (Medical Assistant) and Mr. J. Chan (Agriculture Officer) was well received throughout the Western Islands Census Division. ~~The following groups of islands;~~ - Ninigo; Hermits; Heina; Anchorites; Sama; and Awin. Also the single Islands of Wuvulu, Aua and Manu. The uninhabited SAE Islands, the most Northerly land area in the District, were also sighted.

Mr. B. Campbell and Mr. J. Chan worked independantly;- The former spraying all buildings with D. D. T. and leaving sufficient quantities of same and equipment with Medical Orderlies for further spraying at a later date.

Mr. J. McDonough accompanied Mr. J. Wearne and the writer over most of the patrol and besides carrying out his routine duties helped elaborate on the scheme put forward by the Public Health Department, whereby the Government helps places with limited water supply, to purchase means of overcoming this problem. This was explained at all places where drinking water was limited.

The Patrol dealt primarily with the collection of taxes and revision of census figures for this Division, plus labour inspections at the various plantations.

NATIVE SITUATION

A total tax collection of 2559-15-0 was made, and the majority of this amount was collected from the Agreement workers on the plantations. Many of the villages in this Census Division find the means difficult, whereby they can raise the required tax of £2 per year. The worst example of this would be the island of AUA, which is isolated and has no nearby plantation which could help them raise the necessary money. If reliable transport could be organised copra could be produced from the island itself using the native palms. At present the shipping is scarce, and the island would only be visited about four or five times a year. Even with this system, if an arrival date could be communicated to the people a sufficient time beforehand, the copra could still be produced and shipped out. as the situation is now, there is little incentive to make copra when there is a good chance that it would be spoilt before being picked up.

*Sub section
beaches - 200 yds
Comments*

Even at the other islands where plantations are being worked, the opportunities for the village native to earn ready cash are limited. A small amount is gained by making copra from their own palms and selling to the plantations. A small amount of work is also available on the plantations but most of this is done by Agreement workers from the New Guinea mainland.

The Ninigo Group derives a small income from the sale of woven baskets and the covering of bottles by weaving from the Pandanas Palm.

Construction of canoes in this part of the Manus District is different to the remainder of the District. This is due chiefly to the lack of natural timbers. The majority of wood utilised by the 'Western Islanders' is drift wood which washes ashore, after floating down the Sepik river and out to sea. Hence from this array of drift wood most constructions are a combination of many pieces intricately joined and held together by wooden dowels. Their canoes are no exception and

Cont'd

and the timber joins are so good that little and often no sealing glue is used to make them watertight. The sails too are in contrast to the bought canvases of the rest of the District, and are woven also from the Pandanus leaf. Another type of canoe is the very narrow and one outrigger constructions are up to three feet high over the water. Another type of canoe was noticed only at WUVULU. This consisted of a hollowed out log, but both fore and aft were shaped to a point about 2ft. 6 ins to three feet long and to near needle like sharpness. At the base of these projections another protuberance of similar shape and dimensions, rose up at right-angles to the canoe---also at both ends of the canoe.

At LIOT the Patrol was informed of the death of the Luluai. A villager BAPI/KITAUNAN was nominated, by a unanimous vote to be their new Luluai.

VILLAGE HOUSING

Considering the fact that these are relatively isolated island communities the condition of the housing was good. A variety of materials were used, chief of which were Sage, Coconut palm, plank and small amounts of corrugated iron. At WUVULU and AUA, small houses built on the ground and approximately 10 x 6ft in size. These plank houses were all joined with wooden dowels and had a very steep roof of woven coconut palm leaf sloping up from a wall of approximately 5ft. high. The total height of the whole building being about 9ft.. Other houses of larger proportions were built on stilts about 2ft 6ins to 3ft. high and many of those also had plank walls and floor boards. Others again were constructed either entirely of sage or coconut palm. These larger houses were of a standard design. At WUVULU they were divided into three equal portions. The original house being approximately 18ft. x 12ft. and each section being about 6ft. x 12ft. with the centre one being open at either side. At AUA the houses are of similar overall dimensions but different interior design. They had a small verandah either across the length or breadth of the building about three feet wide. The remainder of the house being divided into two equal portions.

EDUCATION

LAU village has a relatively new school building completed including a one thousand gallon water tank purchased through the sale of copra to the Roman Catholic Mission, by a combined effort of the villages of LAU, PATAKU and AWIN. It is also planned to purchase corrugated iron to cover the main school building. This is a boarding school and the male pupils from PATAKU and AWIN stay there; The local males and females stay with their parents.

The school building at AUA had not been completed as ordered by the previous patrol and new orders and plans were decided upon to have it started immediately.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Medical supplies are available to the inhabitants of the 'Western Islands' from Aid-posts at AUNA and ONEI, AUA, PIHUN and LIOT. This latter Aid-Post is under consideration to be moved to PATAKU.

The water problem was discussed at all relevant villages and a reminder given to all to keep their existing sources of water supply clean.

A greater detailed report will be submitted by the Medical Assistant and another by the Malaria Control Supervisor.

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NATIVE AGRICULTURE

Fish combined with other sea foods forms a major part of the diet of these people. At WUVULU and AUA, large taro pits have been excavated by ancestors of the present population, and ~~used for the same purpose to day.~~ These pits vary greatly in size from small pits of approximately 25 yds. x 25 yds. to the larger ones of about 150 yds x 100 yds.. This swamp variety of taro is called CYRTOSPERMA CHAMISSONIS. Coconuts are also an important part of the diet with small quantities of Tapioc, Sweet potato, paw paw and bananas.

A more detailed Agriculture report will be submitted by the Agriculture Officer.

Most native produced copra is by open air sun driers. This is a slow process but produces first grade copra if supervised correctly. The one drawback to this method is that it is entirely dependant on fine weather and an inopportune shower of rain could spoil a near finished drier of copra.

MISSIONS

This Western Islands Census Division is predominantly Seven Day Adventist with the remainder being Roman Catholic. The Mission ship of this latter group was in the area at the same time as the Patrol.

no information available as to population kind of statistics, but found this