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STATION: Gasmata

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

G.42/4

Sub-District Office,
GASBATA
District of New Britain.
19th. April, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR :-

The District Officer,
New Britain.

Subject = Patrol Report No 6/39.

Herewith Patrol Report submitted from
Mr J.J. Murphy, Patrol Officer.

This patrol now completes the Tax collection
for the year, 1938/39., for this Sub-District.

It is anticipated that an improvement will
be evident when these villages are next visited.

J.R.
J.R. Rigby
Assistant District Officer

TERMINUS OF NEW GUINEA.

District Office,
New Britain District.

6th May 1939.

The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
S.A.S.A.N.I.

Annual Report N.I. 1938-1939.

I have pleasure in transmitting this Report because it holds out a promise of good results to come. This part of New Britain is, with the Ballings, probably the most backward in the whole District, and I am happy to think that its days of neglect are now over, and that henceforth it is going to receive the sympathetic treatment it needs. Perseverent pressure slowly and quietly applied will work wonders. The officer is busy in having material to mould.

Other matters needing attention are being dealt with separately.

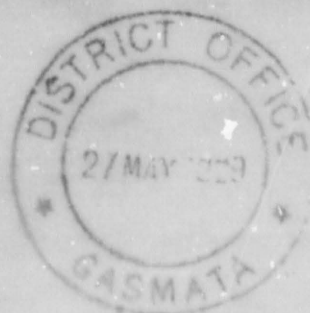
W.B. Ball
(W.B. Ball)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

The Assistant District Officer,
Gasmata.

Copy for your information please.

Mr. Murphy's recommendation re trade goods seems reasonable and should be carried out.

W.B. Ball
(W.B. Ball)
DISTRICT OFFICER.



1.

Kandriyin,
West Gasmata.
4 iv 39.

The Assistant District Officer,
Gasmata.

PATROL REPORT No 6 of 1938/39

Coastal Villages --- West Gasmata

Purpose:

1. Collection of Head Tax.
2. Checking Census.
3. General Administration Business.

Personel:

J J Murphy, Patrol Officer; N.C.'s 601
Subiemben; 1257 Jinas; 1326 Rurua.

Duration:

7 iii 39 to 1 iv 39.

DIARY.

- March. 7 To Pililo per Mission pinnace. Cargo sent by canoe.
- 8 To ANYIPNETI near the Itne River and camped.
- 9 Census checked and a rest house built. Old site of RUNGLO visited.
- 10 To SIPUL and camped.
- 11 Checked census at SIPUL. To YUNGUN and camped.
- 12 Collected head tax and checked census. Gardens visited and coconut groves inspected. Village affairs discussed with natives.
- 13 To SAUREN.
- 14 At SAUREN. Groves and gardens visited. New rest house built. Seeds of European vegetables distributed. Census checked.
- 15 To OMOI. N.C. Subiemben reported. Sores dressed from patrol medical box.
- 16 Built rest house and visited gardens. Defaulters from census brought in by Tultul.
- 17 Checked census at OMOI. To MLELELEK and camped.
- 18 Rest house built and census checked.

- 19 To MAKLO and camped.
- 20 Collected head tax and checked census. TO KAUTUMETI and collected head tax and checked census.
- 21 To KUMBUN. Head tax collected and census checked.
- 22 To AMLUJ and conducted labour inspection at ARAWE PLANTATION. N.C.'s Jinas and Subiemben suffering from fever and tropical ulcers.
- 23 To PYLILO. Head tax collected and census checked at PAILICMATH. N.C.'s Jinas and Subiemben left at mission hospitable.
- 24 Head tax collected and census checked at WIN.GURU and WABMETI. To ME DINGALU and camped. Groves visited.
- 25 Collected head tax and checked census at DINGALU. To LUPIN landing ground. Collected head tax and checked census at LEPUN and MES-ELIA.
- 26 Day observed.
- 27 To WAKU. m.v. "Manan" called with H KOCH aboard.
- 28 Checked census and collected head tax at WAKU. Gardens visited. Rest house built.
- 29 To LALANG. Inspected groves and built rest house. Several complaints settled. Visited rest house at mouth of Pulis River en route. Head tax collected and census checked. N.C. Sowana reported to replace N.C.'s Jinas and Subiemben. "Paulus" called.
- 30 To SARA and camped. m.v. "Sirius" called en route ARAWE. Head tax and census.
- 31 To WASUM and camped. Checked census and collected head tax.

April 1

To OKUR AND collected head tax and checked census at SANGGRULO and ROKARU. To AMGORENG. Head tax collected and census checked. M.V. "Paulus" called and took party to ALIPUN where head tax was collected and the census checked. To BENDRIYUN per "Paulus".

-----++++-----

Head Tax:

The head tax for 1938/9 was collected and the following villages taxed for the first time:-

YUNGPUN	SANGGRULO
SAUREN	ROKARU
JALANG	AMGORENG
SARA	ALIPUN
WASUM	

An amount of £115 . 10 . 0 was collected

All the coastal villages administered from this post are now paying tax with the exception of RUNGEO and SIPUL on the west boarder, OMOI and MIELELEK.

36 villages 32 paying head tax

Runglo and Sipul will be warned for 1939/40. But it was thought inadvisable to warn the two former bush villages - OMOI and MIELELEK.

Villages:

The villages of PASISMANUA and ARAWE are in good order and kept clean and neat by the inhabitants. From MIELELEK to the Itne River, and from Nalo to the Pulie River, however, the villages are backward. Housing is primitive, unhygienic and perfunctory. Village sites are uncared for and littered with refuse. The condition of the villages was reflected in the appearance of the inhabitants. Clean villages (like the good tree) bore clean villagers.

Two days were spent in most of the villages repairing and building houses and showing the natives what is expected from them in respect of their houses and villages. Many improvements were effected during the short stay, and instructions and expectations of an early visit left.

Several of the more distant villages showed a tendency to split up into religious groups. The adherents of the Melanesian Mission were withdrawing from the main village and forming new settlements some miles away. In the present state of the area it was considered best to advise against this practice as the new settlements were taking no part in communal works and were away from the supervision of the village officials and medical orderlies. The settlements were too small to make it advisable to appoint new village officials. The co-operation of the European Missionary was sought and obtained.

Roads:

Paths 25 miles
Bridle Paths ... 50 "

Most of the travelling was done per canoe. About twenty miles of bridle path was traversed from Arawe plantation and Dingalu to WASUM village and found to be in excellent order. A ferry service is maintained at the mouth of the Rulle River and the Navaru River. About twenty miles of bridle path from WASUM to the station at Kandriyin was inspected and found to be well kept and clean. The path from Arawe Plantation to RUNGLO - about 25 miles - was found to be in indifferent order. A large tract of swampy coast and infrequent patrolling have not encouraged the building of a good path. A survey will be made at an early date with the object of completing this portion of the coast

road. A good bridle path will then extend from Kandriyin to the Itne River.

Rest Houses: Except for the buildings on PILELO Is, Kumbun, SARA, WASUM, and at the mouth of the Pulie River, rest houses were in a bad state of repair or, in most cases, non-existent. Frameworks were put up in all villages without rest houses and others were replaced. Gardens were dug and fenced and European vegetables planted.

Gardens
and

Groves:

The staple crop is taro and with the exception of MIELELEK, food was plentiful and sizeable. The gardens of MIELELEK are some miles from the village and in untried ground. This village, moreover, is the most backward in the whole area, having recently come down from the bush. Help and advice were given and an early visit will be paid in order to go into the matter more thoroughly.

Coconut groves were for the most part in order and instruction left where necessary. The natives sell the nuts to Mr Koch at Aliwa Plantation and in some cases they have their own driers.

The groves at VIKLO were visited in an earlier patrol and found to be infected with promothecae. Some 150 trees were trimmed and during this patrol a supply of parasites, obtained from Mr Dupertuis at Lindenhafen, were liberated in the grove.

Labour

Inspections:

Labour inspections were carried out at

arawa Plantation; Melanesian Mission, Kumbun; Catholic Mission, Pililo Is. Conditions are satisfactory and reports for each inspection have been tendered.

Native
Courts:

A court was held at OMOI and Musien of that vicinity was convicted and sentenced to one month I H L for assaulting M.C. Rurua with an axe. At ALIPUN Musien escaped. However, no blame is attached to the escort as only one constable was available for all duties - two constables having been left at the Mission hospitable at Pililo. Musien escaped from the village during heavy rain while camp gear was being transferred to the "Paulus". He was wearing handcuffs. Two constables were dispatched to search for him.

Deserters:

No in area Patrolled nil

Deceased
Estates:

No in area patrolled ... 1 amount £1 16 0
This deceased estate was paid to Gesulio of Lalang and is covered by voucher G142.

Compensation
Dynamite
Accidents:

£6 . 0 . 10 was paid to Awurrami, next of kin of Kunorin deceased. Awurrami is now living at LEPUN.

Emergency
Landing
Ground:

The emergency landing ground at LUPIN was inspected and found to be in excellent order. All grass has been cleared and holes filled in. LUPIN may now be regarded as safe for small planes to land and take off. The slope of the ground leads me to believe that, during the wet season, water would flow over the ground, and lie

on some parts of it. A tentative survey indicates that draining will not be difficult and it is proposed to carry out a drainage scheme at an early date before the S.E. season sets in.

The five labourers employed on the ground have been doing their work well since the establishment of the post at Kandriyin. As the District Officer, on a recent visit, pointed out, a considerable saving could be effected if the local natives would agree to keep the ground in order. The natives, when approached, agreed to look after the ground. The labourers are being retained ^{pending} ~~until~~ further advice from Gsamata.

Deportees: No in area patrolled2

The two deportees were Towa of MAKLO and Maksen of WASUM. Both natives have died.

Church of
England
Mission
School
KASAUNA:

Only three pupils were present. A food shortage had compelled the Missionary in charge to send the pupils home. An arrangement re gardens was effected with the Missionary and a sufficient supply of native foods for the pupils should be available when the garden bears.

Native
Customs:

A large amount of data has been obtained, but, although I was present at several ceremonies, it is desired to check information obtained.

Native
Situations:

The coastal area is satisfactory in condition but real progress is hindered by the unsettled conditions of the hinterland, where customs such as suttee and sorcery still exert a marked influence,

and the natives live in rude temporary shelters hidden in the bush. Large numbers of the natives, less than a day's walk inland, have never appeared on a census line. They provide a haven of refuge for fugitives and an escape from government restrictions and requirements of the beach.

The coastal natives, though lacking in spirit and warlike qualities, magnify petty quarrels and frequently commit suicide to spite someone who has offended them. Quarrels often result in whole families abandoning a village and settling elsewhere. Otherwise the natives live peaceably and a large amount of trading is done with the bush people and along the coast to Siassi. Clay saucepans are obtained from the Maikham River and the Huon Peninsula via Siassi. Canoes come from Tami Is over the same route, and are traded for pigs and money. Most of the native areas produce its own exportable articles - the area of LOLO produces good baskets, PILILO produces armlets; Sipul, bark fibre for rope; bark cloth and mukauks are traded from the Alimpit River to Pasismanua and from thence along the coast in exchange for shells, coconuts, salt, etc. Songs and dances form an item of trade.

Village
Officials:

Luluais	.....	24
Tultuls	.....	23
Medical Tultuls	.	23

The village officials have had a difficult task without the support of an officer. In the more remote villages, fear of sorcery and of provoking quarrels have caused the village officials to pursue Administration instructions

firm instructions with a certain amount of caution. However, since the opening of the post at Kandriyin, village officials have carried out their duties well.

The man with the most authority along the coast is Seveng of AVIKLO. Seveng is not a village official and, although young, has a great deal of influence in all the coastal villages and belongs to the upper class in this area. He is being watched with a view of later recommending him for the office of luluai.

Kroitia of LALANG is being recommended as luluai of that village, the former luluai having died.

Taugilil is being recommended as luluai of WAKO to replace Gritaugo who has asked to be relieved on account of old age.

Kai.agiri is being recommended as tultul of WASUM to replace Sauwuge who has migrated to SARA and replaced the former tultul who has asked to be relieved on account of old age.

Recommendations in respect of the above are being tendered separately.

Police:

The patrol was accompanied by three police and all carried out their duties well.

N.C.'s Jinas and Subiemben were left at the mission hospitable to be forwarded to Gasmata at the first opportunity as they were suffering from fever and tropical ulcers. They proceeded to Gasmata on the "Sirius".

N.C. murphy is willing and intelligent, but needs more experience. He should develop into a good unit.

Remarks

The patrol was undertaken with more of a spirit of reconnaissance than with any fixed policy. Every endeavour was made to obtain the confidence of the natives, and to learn their customs, relationships and opinions. A fair measure of success was achieved in this respect, and, other considerations aside, has made the patrol worthwhile.

Hitherto it has been the custom for patrols in the hinterland to make payments for foods etc. with salt. But in view of the active trading going on with the coastal villages in which salt figures as an item, I would strongly recommend that a supply of trade goods be made available. Mirrors, small knives, beads, razor blades, ochre, etc, would be useful.

Statistics have been withdrawn from the census showing the number of indentured labourers absent, the ratio of able-bodied men to women of child-bearing age and the amount of head tax per capita. These will be tendered under a separate ^{cover} ~~memo~~ with recommendations (if any) arising therefrom.

John J. Murphy
(JOHN J MURPHY)
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

District Office,
Rabaul,
New Hebrides District.

1st June 1930.

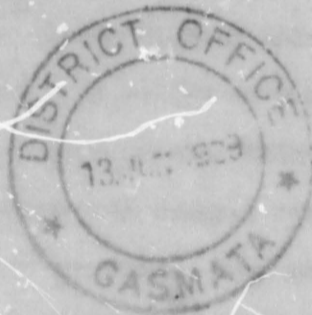
The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
RABAU.

Patrol Report N.H. 22/1929-1930.

In forwarding the attached Report of a patrol
by Mr. J. J. Murphy, Patrol of Moos, I invite attention
to the paragraph on copra - an important step
forward in the scheme of village improvement in that
area.

W.B. Hall
(W.B. Hall).
DISTRICT OFFICER.

2 copies for A.D.O. Gasmata.



Kandriyin,
West Gasmata,
New Britain.
17 v 39.

The Assistant District Officer,
GASMATA.

PATROL REPORT No 20 1938/39

PULIE RIVER.

Personal: J J Murphy - Patrol Officer; H.G.'s 789 UTU ;
1241 SOWENA ; 1326 RURUA.

Duration: April 20 1939 to May 14 1939.

Object: Investigation ~~remark~~ Timber Lease - G R Paterson.
General Administration Business.

DIARY.

- April 20. To AMGORENG by canoe and camped
21 By road to SANGGRULO, ROKARU, WASUM and camped at SARA.
22. To LAIDAG and camped. Village etc. inspected.
23. To mouth of Pulie River and camped
" 24. Proceeded west from mouth of Pulie to about 1½ miles
and began traverse ~~xx~~ in direction approximately 335½ deg.
20 chains out. Mr Armitage of Melanesian Mission called
with request to go to KUMBUN on business and mission boat
was picked up at MESELIA and KUMBUN reached about 7.30 pm.
25. To PILLIO and then dropped from mission boat on
beach at head of traverse. Camp gear transferred to
junction of traverse and coast road.
" 26. Traverse continued and post set at 1 mile 7 ch. "
27. Proceeded to emergency landing ground at LUPIN leav-
ing NG Sowena in charge of work.
28. To DINGALU , ARAWE Ptn and camped at KUMBUN.
29. KUMBUN village inspected and then to the villages of
WABMETS, PAILIGHETE, WIN.GURU and inspected. Returned to
KUMBUN and camped.
30. To PILLIO and ARAWE Ptn. Thirteen boys signed
off at ARAWE on behalf of Plantation.
May 1. To KASHUNA and emergency landing ground. Thence to

WAGO and from there conveyed by Fr Scharmach's pinnace to SARA and camped

2. Investigated projected application for lease of area known as POLEAING near SARA village. To DIDMOP by pinnace and camped.
3. Struck west through heavy bush and swampy land from DIDMOP and picked up traverse at $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the beach.
4. Traverse cut to point 16 miles 30 chains.
5. On Traverse. $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
6. On traverse. 20 miles. Post planted.
7. Shifted camp to 20 miles mark.
8. New traverse in direction approximately $63\frac{1}{2}$ deg.
9. On traverse.
10. Crossed Pul'e River and erected post at 3 miles. TO DIDMOP and camped.
11. To LALNAG and camped.
12. To WASUM and camped. S.E. blowing.
13. Left for Kandriyin but stiff S.E. blew us back and so camp was made at AMGORENG.
14. Left AMGORENG and made Kandriyin about 8.30 am.

TIMBER LEASE: A report has been forwarded under separate cover.

APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF GROUND NEAR SARA: This was investigated and a report is forwarded under separate cover

Copra: At this time the natives of ARAWE are busily engaged in drying copra. Twenty bags were set aside at KUMBUN to buy a pump for the village. Ten bags at DINGALU, and fifteen at PILLLO were also set aside for the purchase of tools and nails. Other villages where the copra is not yet bagged have been advised of the number of bags to be set aside

for communal purposes. I have undertaken to purchase the tools, nails and pumps for the various villages with the proceeds from the copra. The natives are very enthusiastic and many new driers are being built.

GENERAL:

The ~~ground~~ land through which the Pulie runs proved to be disappointing insofar that, instead of finding a rich soil, a large tract of swamp was met with. This swamp, on the ~~left~~ bank of the Pulie extends inland for about fifteen miles and drained by the Sagil River, the head of which curves round to meet a tidal stream flowing into the sea north of ARAWA Ptn. At high tide Cape Merkus and the hinterland is an island - an area of roughly 20 sq miles. On the east bank the swamp extends inland for about 9 miles. This swamp is separated from the sea by a narrow lip of high flat ground about 20-30 chains wide. //

The opportunity was taken while the traverse was being cut to visit and check the work of the villages of LALANG, SARA, PAGO, LEPUN, MESELIA, DIWALU, KUMBUN, WABOTE, PAILIGMETE, WIN.GURU. Certain instructions were left during a recent patrol and it was desired to see if they were being carried out. All villages with the exception of KUMBUN were engaged in carrying out the instructions with industry. Suitable action was taken at KUMBUN.

DECEASED ESTATES: The one deceased estate in the area -
D/N B2479 LIGIMAN 16s6d was paid to his next of kin Kalabus
of PILLLO.

EMERGENCY LANDING GROUND: The labourers at the landing ground
were taken to Kandriyin and an arrangement was
made, in accordance with the District
Officer's instructions, to have the local natives
look after the ground. The ground, at present,
is clean and the grass short.

POLICE: The police conducted themselves well. N.C.
Sowena, particularly, carried out his duties in
a creditable manner. Sowena can read and write
and do simple arithmetic.

John J. Murphy
(JOHN J. MURPHY)
Patrol Officer.

Kandriyin,
West Gasamata.
15 v 39.

The Assistant District Officer,
GAMATA.

Application for Timber Permit - C R Paterson.

ON the 20th April I went to the Pulie River, questioned the natives and went over the land. A traverse was out from the beach in a direction approximately 333 deg. for twenty miles and then in a direction approximately 63 deg. for three miles. The first traverse began on the beach about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward from the mouth of the Pulie River. The following timbers were noticed - *Calophyllum inophyllum*, *Fometia pinnata*, *Dracontomelon*, *Ocoteles sumatrana*, *Canarium*, species of (appar.) *Terminalia*, *Alstonia*, *Mangifera* (probably *odorata*) and several other unidentified trees. There is no *Kameria* and very little *kwila*. The concentration is about eighty trees to the hectare and the average measurements (estimated) is about 8ft girth and 60 ft length. On the west bank of the Pulie River the land is a swamp extending about 15 miles inland and enclosed on the coast by a lip of high flat ground about 20 chains wide. The Sugil River drains this swamp. On the East bank of the Pulie River the swamp extends inland for about 9 miles. Beyond the swamp, the land is slightly undulating and in parts rough.

THE natives wish to sell the timber rights only and the removal of the timber would not affect native interests. But the following conditions should be observed

- (a) The natives to be allowed to take what timber they require for canoes, houses, etc. (This is a negligible quantity).

and (b) to put their gardens on any part

of the area. It is extremely unlikely that the natives will want to break new ground as there are certain portions which they use in rotation year by year.

THE suggested price is £70 or roughly a penny per hectare.

IT will be of the greatest advantage to the natives to have the heavy timber removed as it is a work beyond their own powers and consequently gardens are made on old sites which are a considerable distance from the villages. Furthermore I am sure that with the removal of the heavy timber, large parts of the swamp will dry sufficiently to be used as taro gardens.

John J. Murphy
(JOHN J. MURPHY)
Patrol Officer.

Kendriyin,
West Cassata,
New Britain.
26 ix 39.

The Asst. Dist. Officer,
CASSATA.

Patrol Report No G ⁵ 39/40.

PATROL OF COAST EAST OF AIRING BAY POLICE POST.

Object: Checking Census; General Administration
Business.

Personnel: J J Murphy, Patrol Officer; Native Constables
437 Larauz, ZEEKHEE, 424 Sowers, 4526 Kurua,
486 Ourout.

Duration: June 9th to June 20th 1939.

DIARY.

June 9. Per 'Manna' to Aliva Ptn.

10. To Ayuet and camped.

11. By canoe up the River Erangi to Pasia after
checking census at Ayuet. H.C. Sowers left
to supervise carrying out of instructions and
look after stores.

12. Day spent in building rest house and instruct-
ing natives. Information regarding customs and
and beliefs obtained.

13. H.C.'s Larauz, Kaman and Laluni to Laligen, a
hamlet some seven miles up river to bring natives
down to main village. Returned in afternoon to
report that all natives had left some time pre-
viously on a trading expedition to the west.

14. To Angusius and checked census. To Ayuet col-
lected stores and proceeded to Malenglo and camp-
ed. K.v. 'Manna' anchored with stores from Cas-
sata.

15. Checked census and heard complaints. Suitable
action was taken in regards to those natives who
had disobeyed a previous instruction to line on
Monday mornings for inspection by the Medical
Orderly, and for the relegation of by the Laluni
of those duties required by the Administration.
C.N.A. conducted - Tokarua v Paipasan for as-
sault. To Pongaligen in Airing in the late after-
noon and camped. H.C.'s Ourout and Sowers to the
hospital at Cassata with venereal infection.

16. Checked census. H.C. Anisangit of Cassata and
Wital of Akimua reported from Akimua and stated
that while in pursuit of a deserter Peali, they
had been attacked by the natives of Ruya. Left
Pomaligen and proceeded to Anobogi and landed
on the beach at Akimua about 7 pm. Gear left in
rest house and with Constables Larauz, Anisangit,
Kurua, Ourout proceeded by night to Ruya.

17. Arrived Ruya about 3.30 am after passing through
the villages of Molpan and Pongal. Crossed the

Our River to a halet, Takung and took prisoner the headman Yagli. Returned to Raga and arrested the occupants of the men's house. Reached Akima again at 4 pm.

18. Day observed.

19. Village inspected in morning and advice and instructions given. H.V. 'Mama' anchored off Akima and a report was received from Father Sekanach telling of a serious outbreak of sickness on Pililo Is. and adjacent coast. Embarked and proceeded to Pililo, dropping H.C. Rura at kandriyin as he had a temperature and complained of headache. H.C.'s Larumar, Kusani, and Sangit with a guide left to proceed to Panti's house near Raga.

The patrol here ceased with the intention of completing it at a later date. The visit to Pililo in connection with the outbreak of sickness is covered by a separate report.

.....

Village Officials:

Lulusi.	5
Tultals.	4
Medical Tultals.	3

The Lulusi of Akima Ayuet is satisfactory, but the Lulusi of Pania is inexperienced and knows little of his duties. However he endeavours to carry out instructions.

The Lulusi of Malenglo is too old to continue in his present capacity and accordingly a recommendation is being forwarded in respect of the former Tultal Blalget.

There was no Lulusi at Akima, the former having died. A recommendation is being forwarded for the appointment of Kolpo.

All the tultals were satisfactory and active with the exception of the Tultal of Akima, who is really not a suitable type and a recommendation that he be relieved will be tendered at the first opportunity.

The work of the Medical Tultals showed no outstanding qualities, though there were few large sores in the villages. They have been given precise instructions and will be constantly checked and supervised from this station through the Medical Officer here.

As in the case with the village officials of the Coast west of the Post, they have received little backing from the necessarily hurried visits of Administration patrols, and consequently only those of strong character have retained their authority. With the Post at Arung Bay, they receive every help and their work is greatly improved as a result.

Only those officials in the villages censused are reported on here, as, owing to the interruption, many other villages visited were not adequately inspected and the work of the officials observed.

.....

The Census:

The villages of Ayuet, Angamas, Malenglo and Pomalagen were inspected and the census checked. Owing to the fact that the natives of Pania, who still live in distant halets, being absent on a trading expedition,

the census was not checked but left to a later date.

Extracts have been taken from the census figures and are attached to this report.

Roads:

Paths 20 miles

As most of the route was by canoe, very little was seen of roads. On the return trip from Baya to Akimam the road was seen. It is about 12 miles long and was well cleaned, but rough and may be classified as a 'path'. The road from Akimam to Pailig at the mouth of the Epeua River is about 5 miles long and a constable sent to inspect it reported that it was in good condition, though ungraded and undrained.

Only the general instructions to maintain the roads already in existence was given. When I am well acquainted with the various areas and villages, a programme of road building will be commenced.

Villages:

The villages were generally in good order and clean. Housing was good, but the natives have a universal habit of sleeping on the floor amongst the days accumulation of refuse and rubbish. They were shown a type of bed which is something of an advance on their own sleeping arrangements, and instructed to build accordingly. There were one or two old houses used as kitchens by the women and as sleeping quarters at night. They were built on the ground and were entirely unsanitary. Upon advice the natives pulled these down and they were instructed to build a communal cooking house.

The natives use the sea in their sanitary arrangements.

Monkey workings have been set aside for the performance of communal works required by the Administration

for the welfare of the natives. On this morning the whole village lines and is first inspected by the Medical Orderly for sores. Then the Luluai divides the various tasks amongst the natives, to be done during the day.

Some of the villages on the islands have a very poor water supply. Accordingly the natives have been instructed to put aside a certain number of bags of copra. With the money for the sale of these I have arranged to buy and install water pumps.

.....

Rest Houses:

A new rest house was built at Pasia under supervision. There is no rest house at Anganus as the village is less than two hours away from Pasia. In the other villages the rest houses were in good condition though not well built. A new house is being built at Malenglo after a type shown the natives. I like to personally supervise the erection of these houses as I consider that the European house built of native materials amongst the natives should be of a simple hygienic type capable of influencing native construction in the direction of better housing.

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Native Courts:

A court of Native Affairs was held at Malenglo in which the Mission Catechist proceeded against the medical Tultal for assault. The latter was fined 10/-.

.....

Decased Estates:

nil

.....

Reportees:

nil

.....

Deserters:

Number in area	1
Number apprehended	0

The Deserter in this area - Yoksepo of Airag I/L Ablingi

Plantation was reported to have left the area and settled in a hamlet known as Kharuk and situated to the N.W. of Alrang (Pomalang). This information will be investigated at the first opportunity.

.....

Copra

The natives of Malenglo and Akima derive a fair income from the sale of copra. Angamus and Pomalngan have not yet entered the market, but are being encouraged to do so. The purposes to which the natives devote the proceeds of copra sales are not eminent for their usefulness. A sum is set apart for taxation purposes, but the remainder shows no result for the spending. The purchase of water pumps is being advocated where necessary, and of tools and implements which will be such to the advantage and comfort of the native. If necessary moral pressure will be brought to bear in this direction.

.....

Police

The police conducted themselves well and assisted the natives in carrying out instructions.

H.O's Garout and Owens were dispatched from Malenglo to the hospital at Gasvata suffering from Gonorrhoea.

H.O. Bura developed Pneumonic Influenza and was taken back to Sandryia to await transport to Gasvata.

H.O. Bwani, fresh from the Depot, needs supervision. He tends to overbearing and presumptuous to the natives and has little regard for their rights. However, he is willing and should make a good constable.

.....

General

The natives in the area patrolled are well behaved and well-disposed towards one another. Complaints were infrequent.

The natives of Raha and constituent hamlets need a fair amount of consolidation work. Many of them

have not yet appeared on the census line. Though only about two hours up the river from Angasmas, the natives have had little useful contact with the beach natives. It is intended to make a patrol of a leisurely nature up the Kramai and through the bush to the Andru River in the near future.

On this part of the coast as along the western end I am insisting on a single communal cooking house where all the women of the village can cook. This is intended as part of a scheme to make the villagers communal minded, at least to a greater extent than they are at present. A village may be said to be composed of various family groups normally under the Ialua. These groups tend to form their own little cliques and associations, and each group has its own cooking house. Quarrels and bickering often arises between the groups and may cause a whole family to leave the village and settle in another village or form a separate hamlet of their own. It is hoped that the Law of Reciprocity, functioning more strongly with the closer contact and reliance on each other in the daily task of preparing food, will make the severing of relations a step too important to be undertaken lightly.

The explanation for the small number of well-built married houses and the comparatively large number of bedroom-kitchens for the women, and the comradious men's houses it is found in Native Social Ethics of these parts. It is felt that a husband should not sleep too frequently with his wife or in his wife's house, but that he should use the Men's house. Consequently many married men are found in the Men's houses and are content to use the Bedroom-kitchens for their marital obligations. These houses being almost always in an unsanitary condition, the natives have pulled them down and they were instructed, each married man to build a

each married man to build a house for himself, wife and children and they could sleep in the man's house whenever good social behaviour demanded it. Which leaves their ethics intact and furthers the cause of cleanliness and progress.

Trading is carried with the natives of the bush. Trade goods, salt, coconuts, shell etc. are traded from the beach for bark cloth, spears, shields, woven armlets and red ochre. Even tax discs form an item of trade on some occasions.

A sorcery route runs from Pusiannua to Malenglo, up the Anka River to Sengeong area. Along this route passes the material upon which the sorcerer works, and which has been filched from the unsuspecting victim.

On the whole this part of the coast is in better condition than the west coast.

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Groves and Gardens:

Coconut groves were inspected and found to be clean and free from disease. The groves of Malenglo and Akim are fairly extensive.

A sufficiency of food is planted. The islanders have their gardens on the mainland.

.....

Cemeteries:

The cemeteries were kept in order. Certain improvements were suggested and carried out on the spot.

John J. Murphy
(John J. Murphy)
Patrol Officer

*Courier Mail
Brisbane
22nd 1939*

Air Mail

NATIVES' ATTACK ON PATROL

Six Killed In New Guinea

CANBERRA, Saturday.
SIX natives were killed and five wounded in a general melee, in which spears and arrows were directed towards a patrol party, which was forced to defend itself during investigations of tribal fighting in the Mount Hagen area, in the Madang district of New Guinea, last April.

Details of the happenings were received to-day by the Minister for Territories (Mr. Perkins) in a report from the Administrator of New Guinea (Sir Walter McNicoll).

Another report received by Mr. Perkins states that three native constables were killed near Akinum, which is at the mouth of the Aum River, on the south coast of New Britain.

No details are yet available as to how the constables met their deaths.

The attack by natives upon a patrol led by Patrol Officer George Greathead, which was investigating tribal fighting in the Mount Hagen area in the Madang district of the territory, stated that while investigating unrest between the tribal groups known as the Andagalagamp natives, who were armed, and in a general melee, spears and arrows were directed towards the patrol party, which was forced to defend itself.

PEACE MADE

Three natives were seen to fall before the short-range rifle fire, and it was learnt later that the casualties among the attackers numbered six dead and five wounded.

The patrol remained in the locality for some time, endeavouring to make contact with the natives, but, not meeting with success, continued on its way.

A satisfactory position subsequently was reached when, as a result of negotiations, which were conducted through intermediaries, a party of Andagalagamp warriors visited the police post, and on behalf of their people expressed a desire for peace and to cooperate with the Government.

The Minister also has received a report in the following terms from the Administrator:—

"Advice has been received from Gusa that three native constables have been killed 15 miles inland from Akinum. Assistant District Officer J. R. Rigby and Patrol Officer J. J. Murphy are proceeding to investigate the occurrence.

INFLUENZA OUTBREAK

"As the remaining police at Arung Bay post are ill with influenza, a reinforcement of 10 native constables was despatched from Rabaul in the vessel Maiwara, on June 23. No details are available as to how the constables met their deaths.

"Akinum is situated at the mouth of the Aum River, midway between Abingri and Arung Bay, on the south coast of New Britain."

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Kandriyin,
West Gasmata,
New Britain.
30 ix 39.

The Asst. Dist. Officer,
GASMATA.

Special Report - Investigation Death of Three Constables
at Kalaiu, Palau.

The murder of the three Native Constables had taken place at Kalaiu, a hamlet on the Oum River some fifteen miles from the coast, on the 21st of June. On the previous 19th I had left Alcinum hurriedly to visit Pililo in connection with a reported outbreak of sickness. Constables Lararur and Kumani were left at Alcinum, and with them was Amusangi, constable from Gasmata, sent to apprehend a deserter Peali. He had arrested Peali, who had escaped and returned to Emaya. The three constables were instructed to proceed to Pongwal and remain till nightfall. A guide was to accompany them, and, during the night, they were to go to Peali's house near Emaya and arrest him. Amusangi had first been sent to Pongwal to begin the building of a rest house.

On the 23rd I had just landed on the coast at Dingalu, when Mr Koch arrived in the 'Manam' and reported that the three constables had been killed at Kalaiu. On the 25th I again landed at Alcinum and proceeded by night to Emaya, a little more than 12 miles north on the Oum River, and crossed the river and entered the hamlet of Ryaksung about 3.30 am. Here I remained till daylight for both places were deserted.

Emaya had first been censused in 1928, but the large area stretching ~~west~~ North and North-West and West had not yet been visited by the Administration or Mission, or natives in their services. This unknown area stretches from the Epaun to the Eramai Rivers, covering their headwaters. (The Eramai enters the sea near Angusnus on the western side of Kablungu Point.). There are about 3000 natives in this area, generally friendly to the Administration, but wary and handy with their spears. They are a comparably ^{truly} peaceable folk and not at all warlike.

Kalau lies in a part of this area known as Pal-an, north of Emaya and on the Oum River.

We left Eyaksung at daylight and proceeded to Kalau. The road was barred in a thorny patch of undergrowth, so the party retraced its steps, circled and entered the hamlet from the rear to find it deserted. We continued on further north, ~~xxx~~ leaving the main track just after leaving Kalau, and arrived at a large garden with a new house. The party was disposed about the garden to watch and towards nightfall a native approached but must have seen one of the police for he ran away. We left this garden after dark and went to a deserted house in another garden nearby.

As I had only four police, it was considered prudent to return to Emaya and await the camp gear, and reinforcements from Gasmata. From Emaya, on the 28th, I visited the place where the three bodies had been laid after the Mission catechist had taken them from the water. The bodies were easily identified and I could see the wounds. The three rifles and part of the equipment had been recovered through two natives of Aul.

From the time I had landed at Yoloplo up till the present, the rain had scarcely ceased even for one hour. I had spent two successive days and nights in wet clothes, eating food that could be picked up in the deserted gardens, and without sleep. The penalty came in the shape of a dose of Influenza or Pneumonia and on the morning of the day that the A.D.O. arrived with reinforcements from Gasmata, I retired to bed and remained there for several days. Endeavours had been made to contact the natives west and south-east of Kalau, but without much success. Those natives near Emaya who expected to be included with those from whom the Administration would exact penalties, ~~xxxx~~ were very unsettled. Consequently they were persuaded to come to the camp in small groups and the situation was explained to them. They were given work on roads and about the camp and settled down.

On 1 July ~~and~~ 2nd the A.D.O. arrived with re-

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3.

inforcements from Gasmata and on the 8th the party proceed north and made the first camp in a garden in Sanhan about three miles from Kalaiu. From here the surrounding country and hamlets were searched. An attack was made on a party at Mt Swavia near Elae. Shots were fired in the air and one prisoner was taken. It was reported later that the leader Tiagli had been wounded in the arm. Several witnesses were also brought in from the vicinity.

The prisoner and witnesses were questioned and on the 11th the camp was shifted by a route through Akimuk, Elain to a garden N.W. of the first camp. From here operations were continued. During the night of our arrival a conch shell was heard and next day the natives made a second and determined attack from ambush at Mt Lelwo near Marawat. The party was forced to defend itself and fired at short range after enduring a shower of stones, throwing sticks and spears. The natives retreated leaving a number of dead and three were observed to be wounded. A prisoner taken stated that six had been killed, but later prisoners gave the names of seven killed. Several of the police suffered from bruises on the legs caused by the stones.

Up till this time the natives were well united under Tiagli, headman of Kalaiu, but after their defeat at Mt Lelwo scattered north and west through the bush.

On the 15th the A.D.O. left for Gasmata and I shifted camp to a small hill known as Esiiham, and N.E. across the Bosai River from the second camp. From this base operations were conducted to all points of the compass. The headman and natives west of the Epaun River were contacted and a number of Iuluais of the vicinity of Pasismama, who had affiliations and relations in Palan, were brought to the camp. Through these natives an endeavour was made to bring back the inhabitants of Avlai and Siwat areas, who had fled into hiding when our party arrived in the area. These endeavours were successful and the natives of Avlai and Siwat were persuaded to build each a village, and soon a large number of natives returned

and reported to Esiiham. No sign of natives was found to the N and N.E.

On the 27th I left the camp and made a hurried visit to Kandriyin, returning on the 5th of August. During this trip the hamlets of Ewat, Elaung, Erowit, Pomillum, Esaihi and Ayacit were visited and on the return trip a suspect Oudli was captured. All these places were in the new area and were in great fear of the Administration. Consequently a visit was of the greatest advantage. During this time a native Pemsili was also captured ~~and~~. It was stated that Pemsili was at Kalaiu at the time of the murder.

Soon after my return to Esiiham another native said to be involved was captured in the bush. These natives were sent to Gasmata under escort.

Friendly contact was made with the natives N. and E. of Emaya and at various times between 200 and 300 visited the camp at Esiiham bringing food. Many remained to work at the camp and others were engaged in cutting roads and building bridges. An important headman, Aluwong, was contacted and he made frequent visits to the camp with his followers who were persuaded to build themselves a village at Esaihi and cut a road to the camp.

The area of those natives who had been involved in the trouble was now fairly well confined. Tiagli was still at large and it was thought that vigorous activities in this area would cause him to flee S.W. into friendly territory. This, happily, proved successful and Tiagli was captured in this territory mainly through the work of the headmen of Pasismua under Seveang of Aviklo. Tiagli was sent under escort to the coast to await transport to Gasmata.

On the Twenty-eighth a visit was made to Sangkiap and the night spent there. Sangkiap is some miles to the north of Esiiham on a Tributary of the Oum River. Friendly con-

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tact had been made with these natives some time before and they were persuaded to come together into a village. Many of them had spent some weeks working on the station. Two new houses were built as a type for them to follow. They had themselves cleared a large space in which to build their houses and had cut a road to the camp. A visit was made from here to Nisk and Kahauk, two hamlets about four miles away, returning to Sangkiap. On the following day the party left the village and visited the hamlets of Marawat and Elae where the natives had made their attacks previously. Both hamlets were deserted and we returned to the camp at Esiiham.

An unsuccessful endeavour was made to contact two of the most important in the area - Talapo and Mimik. Later on the way back to Arung Bay I learned that Talapo was waiting to see me at Apolu, but owing to other circumstances I travelled by another route.

On the 4th of September, I took a party and visited the country S.E. of the camp, and finding nothing of note, continued on to Aul and camped. The opportunity was taken to check the census and do some consolidation work. The village was last visited in Jan. 1957. From Aul we went to Emaya and Pongwal and back to the camp at Esiiham. Three days were spent in Emaya showing the natives the type of house required and in contacting natives still in the bush. It was considered that if these villages so close to the affected area were settled and confident, other natives would approach. This proved to be the case and some twenty natives came forward. A separate report will be tendered to cover the work in these villages.

On the 12th the party left Esiiham and proceeded overland to Arung Bay.

Circumstances of the Murder:

The events leading up to and including the killing were described by a large number of independent witnesses and checked wherever possible. The account is as follows :

When the deserter Peali escaped from Amisangi, the latter and the tultul of Akinam went to Emaya to find him, but he was not in the village. Amisangi threatened to arrest the four men present in the village and keep them until Peali came to light. The headman Tiakli became abusive and Amisangi and the Tultul returned to the coast after threatening that he would tell the kiap to send a line of police to teach them a lesson. Amisangi and the tultul came to me at Pomalngen and told me that the natives at Emaya had attacked them and produced a spear to prove it. They had taken the spear from Molpun on the way back to the coast. On this report, which I thought to be true at the time I went to Emaya and arrested four men including the headman, Yangli. When Laramur and his party went to rearrest Peali, Laramur appears to have exceeded his instructions and entirely disregarded instructions as to procedure. Instead of going to Peali's house when they reached Emaya, they crossed the river after arresting a man in the village. The party proceeded along the road north and met with Tiagli on the road. Laramur handcuffed him and proceeded on to Kalain against the strong advice of the Tultul of Molpun and a native of Malenglo, Tawak. Laramur said that he wanted to see the hamlet. On arriving at the hamlet he lined the natives and began talking to them. N.C. Kumani went over to the line and snatched a piece of daka from the hand of a woman. Her husband Kankamio leaped at Kumani and pulled the rifle from his shoulder and struck him a blow on the neck with it. Kumani retrieved his rifle and struck Kankamio on the head with it knocking him to the ground. Kankamio who is an important man in his community, screamed out to the natives to come to his aid and several natives did so. Kumani was

thrown to the ground and speared under the arm by ~~Kamkamio~~ Kamkamio. The natives then rushed at Amusangi. The rest of the line were by this time well aroused and seized their spears. Another group rushed from a hidden house and fell on Amusangi and Laramur. Laramur rushed to the side of the clearing, but seeing that his comrades were down he ran back and managed to fire twice before he was thrown to the ground and speared. One of his bullets struck a native Eitmeu on the knee and another scratched Kamkamio on the shoulder. The bodies were then thrown into the water Oum.

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Alleged Perpetrators:

The Prisoner Tiakli and the wife of Kamkamio stated of those natives who had been taken prisoner, that Malukluk and Pemasili had run from hid- and attacked Laramur. Malukluk turned his attention to Amusangi and speared him while he was on the ground. Pemasili among others speared Laramur. Mangli was also amongst those who killed Laramur.

Tiakli also stated that the following natives also used their spears on the police at Kalaiu and should be charged with murder : - Pisin, son of Tiakli, Pangsil, another son, Atunggit of Akinuk, Iyana of Kalaiu and Awini, Apolai, Aluman, Arokka, Yungul of Kalaiu and Elain. These natives are still at large, but a fresh endeavour will be made to apprehend them when the area has settled down somewhat. They have scattered over a very wide area among sympathetic kinsmen and friends.

Native Situation:

The natives amongst whom operations were conducted are known as the Palan natives and belong to a tribal division numbering about 5000 natives ^{occupying} ~~inhabiting~~ an area stretching from the hinterland of Pasismanua to the hinterland of Ablingihafen. About 1000 have appeared on the census line. The language has merely a slight dialectic change in the progress from one end of the area to the other. They are divided into smaller groups or districts which are in turn subdivided. The natives themselves recognise three large divisions according to dialect - Koulong between the Alimpit and the Epaun; Palan between the Epaun and the Andru; Sengseng between the Andru and the Erasai.

The natives are of the same type as the beach people and have the same general culture, but they appear to be more forceful and independent. Their material culture is very poor indeed. They plant extensive taro gardens and have small coconut patches. However they appear to make little use of the coconut either in the housing or in their food. Their contact with the coastal natives is moderately close and they trade fairly regularly. Many had pieces of cloth and knives or tomahawks. They make and trade shields, spears, bark cloth loin-cloths, bamboo blow-guns and amulets.

Their settlements consist of permanent hamlets/ of those natives claiming association with a particular piece of country or native area. Some few single houses are found in gardens. Each area has its central fighting hill or place of refuge in troubled times. The road ascending these hills is barred by a barricade of poles and saplings. Several small escape paths are provided from the temporary settlement on top of the hill. The natives are entirely conventional in their warfare and a victory won by stealth or trickery is a hollow one and takes away rather than adds to the prestige of the victors. Consequently the defenders do not look for the enemy to circumvent their barricade, and consequently it is here t

that the battle takes place.

The natives are well built and many of them are tall. They could not be considered warlike, but are friendly when not disturbed or interfered with. Up to the present they have had no experience of the Administration and showed contempt for our rifles. On the occasion of their first attack, some of them called out that our rifles would do very well for cooking their taro when they had finished with us. None have served under indenture and indeed fear and suspect the whiteman, an attitude arising from the depredations of the German recruiters, of whom the coastal region had experience. At the present moment they appear to believe that the Administration means them no harm as long as they obey instructions, and they are surprised and mollified to find that, although we possess a powerful deathdealing weapon and are better organised than themselves, we desire to be friendly. I think that they recognise, without understanding, that we wish to bring them better and safer conditions of living.

Sorcery is rampant and is of the same type as that practised on the beach. It is used legitimately to maintain established law and order in the community; criminally to exact vengeance and to gain wealth and power. The common people go in great fear of the sorcerers.

Three natives came forward to volunteer for service in the native constabulary and they have been sent to Gasmata.

(John J Murphy)
Patrol Officer.

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TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

G. 49/9

Sub-District Office,
Gasmata.
District of New Britain.
October, 1939.

TIA District Officer,
New Britain.

Subject = Police inquiry. AKINUM.

It has now been established that the original cause of the killing of the three Constables was a misstatement of facts by the late Constable Amusangi supported by KING the Tultul of AKINUM.

These two natives visited AMOIA to arrest a deserter after he has run away from AMUSANGI. On their arrival at AMOIA the natives told them that the deserter was not in the village and that they did not know where he was, 'as far as can be ascertained this statement was true'. The Constable is reported to have said to the natives that he would return and put them all in prison if they did not produce the deserter. He with the Tultul then left the village, and on arrival at the next village 'MALPUN' AMUSANGI took a spear from one of the houses. The two of them then continued on their way to the coast. KING remained at AKINUM, while the Constable, with the spear, joined Mr Murphy's Patrol a few villages away. He told Mr Murphy that the natives of AMOIA had thrown the spear at him. Mr Murphy immediately took action and had the accusation supported by the Tultul KING. Mr Murphy then visited AMOIA and took several natives to AKINUM for questioning. When confronted with the natives the Tultul said that the spearthrower was still in AMOIA.

It has now been proved that the Constable and Tultul made this story up, hoping to get the natives of AMOIA into trouble. The Tultul admits this, but states that it was the Constable's idea.

When I visited AMOIA, the Tultul King accompanied me, and pointed out a spot where he said that the native stood when he threw the spear. KING now admits that this was not true. It was only after the detainment of the leader TIAKILI that it was possible to prove definitely that the original statement of AMUSANGI was not correct, although it was suspected soon after inquiries were started.

Action under provisions of Section 83(b) of the Native Administration Regulations is being taken against KING the Tultul of AKINUM.

J.R. Rigby
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

N.B. 48/7

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District of New Britain,
Headquarters Rabaul.
4th. September, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
GASBATA.

Murder of three native constables at
Kalai-on village, Gasbata

Reference your G.47/9 of the 23rd. July, 1959.

I shall be glad if details of the instructions issued to the
three deceased native constables by Mr. Murphy may be supplied to me please.

(W.B.Hall)
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

G 40/13.

Sub-District Office,
Gasmata.
District of New Britain.
27th June, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

The District Officer
New Britain.

Subject - Report of alleged killing of Constables LARAMUR,
AMUSANGI and KUMANI.

This report is unconfirmed and is compiled from a short note from Mr Murphy, Patrol Officer, and the questioning of several natives of AMOIA village. AMOIA is about three miles inland from PONGUAL then four miles to MALPUN then three miles to AKINUM on the coast. The village where the killing is supposed to have taken place is KALAI-OU and is reported to be about five miles inland from AMOIA. KALAI-OU has not been visited by a Government Official. There is supposed to be a large population in this area, and the natives live in villages.

At noon on Monday June 26th, the Schooner Kanam arrived at Gasmata with a short note from Mr Murphy, Patrol Officer, in which he states, - that he had received word at ARAWE where he was assisting Father Scharsmach to combat the outbreak of sickness, previously reported to Rabaul, that three Native Constables had been attacked and killed. The informant was a native, TAWAK of MALENGLO, who had accompanied the three Police into the villages of AMOIA and KALAI-OU. This native stated that he was an eye-witness to the killing. He goes on to state that he saw the three police attacked from behind and their rifles taken from them and when they were on the ground they were speared. Mr Murphy sent the Tultul of MALINGALO and three natives of AMOIA to Gasmata. These natives were held for questioning with reference to an alleged alleged attack on Constable AMUSANGI, supposed to have taken place about a week before the present trouble. On June 13th, Constable AMUSANGI was sent to bring in a deserter named PEMEL of AMOIA indentured to Ablingi Plantation. After arresting the deserter, AMUSANGI conducted him along the coast, on arriving at a River that was in heavy flood he called for a canoe, while waiting for the canoe the prisoner escaped. AMUSANGI followed him inland, and it was during this trip that a spear is reported to have been thrown at AMUSANGI. Mr Murphy, who was in this area on patrol, raided the house supposed to be occupied by the deserter, and the native who threw the spear. The three natives mentioned above were detained and taken to the beach where it was ascertained that the spear thrower was still at AMOIA. Mr Murphy here received word of the outbreak of sickness at ARAWE, this sickness has already been reported to Rabaul, he immediately left for ARAWE, (instructing the three above mentioned Constables to return to AMOIA and arrest the spear thrower. The Constables went to a house near KALAI-OU where a native TIANKI was arrested and handcuffed. The Constables then continued inland to the main village of KALAI-OU where a large number of natives were congregated. LARAMUR told the natives to make line, AMUSANGI was standing nearby holding his rifle under his arm, a native caught hold of the rifle and pulled it from him, then hit AMUSANGI on the head with it, at the same time other natives caught hold of the other two police and took their rifles from them, when they were on the ground they were speared. Each Constable is supposed to have had five rounds of ammunition. LARAMUR is reported to have fired one shot in the air and when reloading was overpowered and killed. The three natives here, also state they heard that the bodies of the police were first thrown then removed to higher ground where a SingSing

Mr Murphy also stated in his note, that he intended going at once to the scene of trouble with only three police. Four Constables are being sent by the quickest means, (the return trip of the Manam from Lindenhafen) to Mr Murphy with instructions to him if he has not already proceeded inland, to await my arrival with additional reinforcements, as I consider it unwise and dangerous to proceed to this disturbed area without an adequate force, sufficient to restore order and apprehend the murderers. The Tultul of MALENGLO states that threatening talk has been made by the affected natives in that they intend stopping any white man from entering this area. In the dry season the overland route would take from three to four days from here, but now with all the rivers in flood and persistent heavy rain, the trip might take twice or three times as long.

It is my intention to go as soon as possible to KALAI-OU and if necessary hold an inquest, then attempt to apprehend any natives required by law, at the same time to establish contact with these natives. There appears to be a number of villages not yet visited by a Government Official.

A fuller report will be submitted as soon as possible.

It is regrettable that owing to lack of adequate transport facilities on this station, much valuable time has been lost in going to Mr Murphy's assistance.

Details of Police at Gasmata and Arung Bay

Gasmata

Sergt.	Geninai	Rabaul.
Const.	Ringawing	Mr. Murphy
"	Mali	Gasmata
"	Kimit	Hospital
"	Wongoti	Gasmata
"	Rongi	"
"	Nowan	"
"	Aiakle	"
Munko	Menie	Mr Murphy
"		

Arung Bay

Const.	MAI-IMBU	Hospital
"	Subiamben	"
"	Oucout	"
"	Utu -	Arung Bay
"	Sowena	Hospital
"	Jinas -	Mr Murphy
"	Eirua	Died
"	Amesangi	Killed
"	Kumani	Killed
"	Laramur	Killed

J.R. Rigby
Assistant District Officer

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

District of New Britain,
Headquarters School,
10th, October 1933.

The Director of District Services,
RAMSEY.

Subject: Final Report N.B. 5/1933-32.

This report has been delayed owing to the
Alman affair; in forwarding it now I invite
your attention to the backward state of the
people. It is quite true that they are not the
most intelligent people in the Territory, but
none the less they could have been much further
advanced if they had had the supervision and
care they are now receiving. If Mr. Sturges
continues as he has begun not does not attempt
to handle the inhabitants too much, he should
have the satisfaction of watching the good results
of his efforts.

W.B. Ball

W.B. Ball,
District Officer.

Kandriyin,
West Gasmata,
New Britain.
26 ix 39.

The Asst. Dist. Officer,
GASMATA.

Patrol Report No G 5 39/40.

PATROL OF COAST EAST OF ARUNG BAY POLICE POST.

Object: Checking Census; General Administration
Business.

Personal: J J Murphy, Patrol Officer; Native Constables
137 Laramur, XESXNEE, 1241 Sowena, 1326 Rurua,
486 Ourout.

Duration: June 9th to June 20th 1939.

.....
DIARY.

- June 9. Per 'Manam' to Aliwa Ptn.
10. To Ayuet and camped.
 11. By canoe up the River Eramai to Pasim after checking census at Ayuet. N.C. Sowena left to supervise carrying out of instructions and look after stores.
 12. Day spent in building rest house and instructing natives. Information regarding customs and beliefs obtained.
 13. N.C.'s Laramur, Kumani and Luluai to Lalngen, a hamlet some seven miles up river to bring natives down to main village. Returned in afternoon to report that all natives had left some time previously on a trading expedition to the west.
 14. To Angustus and checked census. To Ayuet collected stores and proceeded to Malenglo and camped. M.V. 'Manam' anchored with stores from Gasmata.
 15. Checked census and heard complaints. Suitable action was taken in regards to those natives who had disobeyed a previous instruction to line on Monday mornings for inspection by the Medical Orderly, and for the relegation of those natives of those duties required by the Administration. C.N.A. conducted - Tokaram v Paiyaman for assault. To Pomalngen in Airang in the late afternoon and camped. N.C.'s Ourout and Sowena to the hospital at Gasmata with venereal infection.
 16. Checked census. N.C. Amisangit of Gasmata and Tultul of Alkinum reported from Alkinum and stated that while in pursuit of a deserter Pauli, they had been attacked by the natives of Emaya. Left Pomalngen and proceeded to Ambobgi and landed on the beach at Alkinum about 7 pm. Gear left in rest house and with Constables Laramur, Amisangit, Rurua, Ourout proceeded by night to Emaya.
 17. Arrived Emaya about 3.30 am after passing through the villages of Molpun and Pongwal. Crossed the

Oum River to a hamlet, Yaksung and took prisoner the headman Yangli. Returned to Emaya and arrested the occupants of the men's house. Reached Akinum again at 4 pm.

18. Day observed.

19. Village inspected in morning and advise and instructions given. M.v. 'Manan' anchored off Akinum and a report was received from Father Scharmach telling of a serious outbreak of sickness on Pililo Is. and adjacent coast. Embarked and proceeded to Pililo, dropping N.O. Rurua at Kardriyin as he had a temperature and complained of headache. N.O.'s Laramur, Kumani, Amisangit with a guide left to proceed to Peali's house near Emaya.

The patrol here ceased with the intention of completing it at a later date. The visit to Pililo in connection with the outbreak of sickness is covered by a separate report.

.....

Village Officials:

Luluais.	3
Tultuls.	4
Medical Tultuls.	3

The Luluai of ~~Makim~~ Ayuet is satisfactory, but the Luluai of Pasia is inexperienced and knows little of his duties. However he endeavours to carry out instructions.

The Luluai of Malenglo is too old to continue in his present capacity and accordingly a recommendation is being forwarded in respect of the former Tultul Blalget.

There was no Luluai at Akinum, the former having died. A recommendation is being forwarded for the appointment of Kolpo.

All the tultuls were satisfactory and active with the exception of the Tultul of Akinum, who is really not a suitable type and a recommendation that he be relieved will be tendered at the first opportunity.

The work of the Medical Tultuls showed no outstanding qualities, though there were few large sores in the villages. They have been given precise instructions and will be constantly checked and supervised from this station through the Medical Orderly here.

As in the case with the village officials of the Coast west of the Post, they have received little backing from the necessarily hurried visits of Administration patrols, and consequently only those of strong character have retained their authority. With the Post at Arung Bay, they receive every help and their work is greatly improved as a result.

Only those officials in the villages censused are reported on here, as, owing to the interruption, many other villages visited were not adequately inspected and the work of the officials observed.

.....

The Census:

The villages of Ayuet, Angusrus, Malenglo and Pomalngen were inspected and the census checked. Owing to the fact that the natives of Pasia, who still live in distant hamlets, being absent on a trading expedition,

the census was not checked but left to a later date.

Extracts have been taken from the census figures and are attached to this report.

.....

Roads:

Paths 20 miles

As most of the route was by canoe, very little was seen of roads. On the return trip from Emaya to Akimam the road was seen. It is about 12 miles long and was well cleaned, but rough and may be classified as a 'path'. The road from Akimam to Fallig at the mouth of the Epaun River is about 8 miles long and a constable sent to inspect it reported that it was in good condition, though ungraded and undrained.

Only the general instruction to maintain the roads already in existence was given. When I am well acquainted with the various areas and villages, a programme of road building will be commenced.

.....

Villages:

The villages were generally in good order and clean. Housing was good, but the natives have a universal habit of sleeping on the floor amongst the days accumulation of refuse and rubbish. They were shown a type of bed which is something of an advance on their own sleeping arrangements, and instructed to build accordingly. There were one or two old houses used as kitchens by the women and as sleeping quarters at night. They were built on the ground and were entirely unsanitary. Upon advice the natives pulled these down and they were instructed to build a communal cooking house.

The natives use the sea in their sanitary arrangements.

Monday mornings have been set aside for the performance of communal works required by the Administration

for the welfare of the natives. On this morning the whole village lines and is first inspected by the Medical Orderly for sores. Then the Luluai divides the various tasks amongst the natives, to be done during the day.

Some of the villages on the islands have a very poor water supply. Accordingly the natives have been instructed to put aside a certain number of bags of copra. With the money for the sale of these I have arranged to buy and install water pumps.

.....

Rest Houses:

A ~~new~~ rest house was built at Pasia under supervision. There is no rest house at Angnusuc as the village is less than two hours away from Pasia. In the other villages the rest houses were in good condition though not well built. A new house is being built at Malenglo after a type shown the natives. I like to personally supervise the erection of these houses as I consider that the European house built of native materials amongst the natives should be of a simple hygienic type capable of influencing native construction in the direction of better housing.

.....

Native Courts:

A court of Native Affairs was held at Malenglo in which the Mission Catechist proceeded against the medical Tultal for assault. The latter was fined 10/-.

.....

Deceased Estates:

nil

.....

Deportees:

nil

.....

Deserters:

Number in area	1
Number apprehended	0

The deserter in this area - Yoksepo of Airang I/L Ablingi

Plantation was reported to have left the area and settled in a hamlet known as Misuruk and situated to the N.W. of Airang (Pomalngen). This information will be investigated at the first opportunity.

.....

Copra:

The natives of Malenglo and Akinum derive a fair income from the sale of copra. Angusnus and Pomalngen have not yet entered the market, but are being encouraged to do so. The purposes to which the natives devote the proceeds of copra sales are not eminent for their usefulness. A sum is set apart for taxation purposes, but the remainder shows no result for the spending. The purchase of water pumps is being advocated where necessary, and of tools and implements which will be such to the advantage and comfort of the native. If necessary moral pressure will be brought to bear in this direction.

.....

Police:

The police conducted themselves well and assisted the natives in carrying out instructions.

N.C.'s Gurout and Sowena were dispatched from Malenglo to the hospital at Gasmata suffering from Gonorrhoea.

N.C. Barua developed Pneumonic Influenza and was taken back to Kandriyin to await transport to Gasmata.

N.C. Kumani, fresh from the Depot, needs supervision. He tends to overbearing and presumptuous to the natives and has little regard for their rights. However he is willing and should make a good constable.

.....

General:

The natives in the area patrolled are well behaved and well-disposed towards one another. Complaints were infrequent.

The natives of Pasia and constituent hamlets need a fair amount of consolidation work. Many of them

have not yet appeared on the census line. Though only about two hours up the river from Angasmus, the natives have had little useful contact with the beach natives. It is intended to make a patrol of a leisurely nature up the Bramai and through the bush to the Andru River in the near future.

On this part of the coast as along the western end I am insisting on a single communal cooking house where all the women of the village can cook. This is intended as part of a scheme to make the villagers communal minded, at least to a greater extent than they are at present. A village may be said to be composed of various family groups nominally under the Luluai. These groups tend to form their own little cliques and associations, and each group has its own cooking house. Quarrels and bickering often arises between the groups and may cause a whole family to leave the village and settle in another village or form a separate hamlet of their own. It is hoped that the Law of Reciprocity, functioning more strongly with the closer contact and reliance on each other in the daily task of preparing food, will make the severing of relations a step too important to be undertaken lightly.

The explanation for the small number of well-built married houses and the comparatively large number of bedroom-kitchens for the women, and the commodious men's houses ~~is~~ is found in Native Social Ethics of these parts. It is felt that a husband should not sleep too frequently with his wife or in his wife's house, but that he should use the Men's house. Consequently many married men are found in the Men's houses and are content to use the Bedroom-kitchens for their marital obligations. These houses being almost always in an unsanitary condition, the natives have pulled them down and they were instructed, each married man to build his own house

each married man to build a house for himself, wife and children and they could sleep in the men's house whenever good social behaviour demanded it. Which leaves their ethics intact and furthers the cause of cleanliness and progress.

Trading is carried with the natives of the bush. Trade goods, salt, coconuts, shell etc. are traded from the beach for bark cloth, spears, shields, woven armlets and red ochre. Even tax discs form an item of trade on some occasions.

A sorcery route runs from Pasissana to Malenglo, up the Andru River to Seagseng area. Along this route passes the material ~~used~~ the sorcerer works, and which has been pilched from the unsuspecting victims.

On the whole this part of the coast is in better condition than the west coast.

.....

Groves and Gardens:

Coconut groves were inspected and found to be clean and free from disease. The groves of Malenglo and Akinam are fairly extensive.

A sufficiency of food is planted. The islanders have their gardens on the mainland.

.....

Geneteries:

The cemetaries were kept in order. Certain improvements were suggested and carried out on the spot.

John Murphy
(John Murphy)
Patrol Officer

Arung Bay Police Post
Gasmata Sub-District
New Britain
18 xi 40

The District Officer,
New Britain

Vocabulary of Language at Pasismama

Herewith, please, a short vocabulary of the
language spoken at Pasismama. This dialect is also
spoken at Arawe practically unchanged

J. J. Murphy
(John J. Murphy)
Patrol Officer

Anthropological

Abdomen, my : Kogitil
 your : Kumtil
 his : Natil

Arms, my : Muk Kakalongo
 your : Kum Kakalongo
 his : Gin Kakalongo

Back, my : Kik Wangru
 your : Kum Wangru
 his : Kawangru

Bald : Alat

Back of Neck, my : OLOKLO
 your : Lalomio
 his : OLEI LO

Beard, my : SIPANA
 your : SIPANA
 his : SIPANA

Belly : EITLU

Blind, 1st per : Mafok Gontok
 2nd per : Motom
 3rd per : Mafok

Blood : Kawolo

Bone, my : Kuk Kahail
 your : Kum
 his : Kahail

Brain, my : Kuk Kanollo
 your : Kum
 his : Kanollo

Breast, my : Wingok
 your : Wingon
 his : Wingal

Buttocks, my : Kuk kavla
 your : Kum
 his : Pen

Calf (leg), my : Kuk kumar
 your : Kum
 his : Gin

Check, my : Lopgun
 your : Supagan
 his : Supagan

Chest, my : Mitukru
 your : Mitumru
 his : Mitumru

Child : Saiyong

Collarbone, my : Kuk Lagrag
 your : Kum
 his : Yuruk

Ear, my : Longokru
 your : Longokru
 his : Longoru

Elbow, my : Inok Kalam
 your : Inok
 his : Inel

Eye, my : Motok
 your : Motom
 his : Metel

Eyebrow, my : Motok kakaiyng
 your : Motom
 his : Metel

Eyelash, my : Motok kakama
 your : Motom
 his : Metel

Fat, my : ata

Finger, my : Inok xuru
 your : Inok
 his : Inel

Fingernail : xuru brownin

Forehead, my : Romokom
 your : Romokom
 his : Romokom

Genital (female), my : Pyok
 your : Pyom
 his : Pyin

Genital (male), my : Lakakul
 your : Lemakul
 his : Lakul

Hand, my : Inok lo
 your : Inok lo
 his : Inel lo

Hair, my : Kuk Kakamam
 your : Kum kakamam
 his : kakamam

Head, my : Kuk Dama
 your : Kum Dama
 his : Dama

Heart, my : Kokaput
 your : Komaput
 his : Kaput

Hip, my : Paplak
 your : Paplan
 his : Paplan

Instep : Kogokor

Knee, my : Kuk kakam
 your : Kum kakam
 his : Gin

Leg, my : Kuk
 your : Kum
 his : Gin

~~E-tomological~~ (cont.)

- Milk : o si
- Mouth, my : Koko
your: Koko
his : Kolo
- Navel, my : Paok metel
your : Paon "
his : Paon "
- Neck, my : Kuk Korgel
your : Kam Korgel
his : Korgel
- Nose, my : Yuklo
your : Yu-nlo
his : Tinlo
- Old man : Pat ili
" Woman : Yip ili
- One-eyed, 1st per : noton lok
2nd per : noton lan
3rd per : noton lin
- Ribs, my : Kokiike
your : Kuyiike
his : Kaiyike
- Right hand, my : Imok na gel
your : Inon na gel
his : Inod na gel
- Scrotum, my : Kayuk kamolen
your : Kayum Kamolen
his : kamolen
- Skin, my : Koguklu
your : Kam guklu
his : Koguklu
- Snot : Anggis
- Sperm : taut
- Spittle, my : lok apauk
your: Lca apauk
his: Lapeuk
- Sweat : Nye
- Teeth : Kamino
- Temple, my : Kok kipilo
your: Kam "
his: ka kipilo
- Thigh : Sangok metel, sangon metel, senger n.
- Toe, my : kok ruru
your : Kam ruru
his : Gin ruru
- Toenail : Kuk karasin
- Tongue, my : Kok mamelo
your : Kam "
his : ka mamelo
- Thumb : kapongop
- Urine : Masinging

Blowgun : Leabu
 Brother, my : Luk ikap
 your : 'un
 his : 'in
 Brother, my little : Tulada
 your : 'un udu
 his : 'in udu
 Child : Baiyag, a tu 'du
 Chief : 'adipidip
 Club (stone) : Dawang
 Garment : Uklung
 Harts (Blowgun) : Onon
 Daughter, my : u tug udu lin
 your : U tus udu lin
 his : u tu 'du lin
 Drum : a naua
 Father, my : aiyo
 your : toman
 his : tonei
 Female : talia
 Friend : Lok taua
 Lau taua
 Lau taua
 Ghost : Moni
 Goldlip shell : ekol gudin
 Grass skirt : a nel
 Husband, my : kuyokapat
 your : Kuyokapat
 her : kuyapat
 Knife : Upul
 Line : toptop
 Linen : ulur, a nang
 Loin cloth : a mal
 Male : toman
 man : tu
 Mother, my : Ina
 your : tinam
 his : tinei
 Red Earth : Worogge
 Shadow : Kokeilun
 Shield : a tile
 Sister, my : luk udu
 your : lau udu
 his : lau udu
 Son, my : u tug udu toman
 your : u tus udu toman
 his : u tu 'du toman
 Soul, my : kokeilun
 Soul, your : kokeilun
 his : kaku
 Sorcerer : Matang
 Spatula (rice) : Oron
 Spear : a un
 Tamba shell : Iyi
 Tomhawk : a nap
 Whiteness : a pun
 Widow : Ayong
 Wife, my : kuyokapu
 your : Kuyokapu
 his : Kuyapu
 Woman : e lin
 Wooden dish : Timar

Bed : Iri

CAIRN : Nakh
" deck : udi
" Mast : pereao
" Outrigger : suin
" " spars : karogo
" Mastles : Poi
" steering Sweep : Gi ping okel
" Sail : Leid
" Rope : Eroad
" Railer : Nimannged

CHURNERY : matant
Garden : a pan lo
" digging stick : Nel
" Fence : olak
" Style : Sonedi

HOUSE: Men's : nan
HOUSE women's : Iwina
" bed : iri
" door : sonedi
" cooking pot : yigro
" Pots : Bowong
Ridge Pole : Turang
" Roof : a gat
" Steps : idigidi
" top plate : a walge
" wall : a nolok

VILLAGE: a pan (log a pan-ny village)
" path : solo
fish net : a ngal palpai
pig net : a ngal egei
small fish net : o long
oven : ulam
cooking pot : yigro

SINGSING:
Tribunal : Kamant
Wusang : Wusang
Women's : Imap: segengeng
Circumcision: Ambari
Women's Mortuary : Alilil

IV. Plant & Fauna

Alla tree : Kimip

Alpaka : Kiang

Banana : e lep

Bark : Kugulu

Betel nut : Sulo

Bird : o non

Branok : e kei inel

Bush : a Murio

Butterfly : Aniap

Capsicum (Daka) : ipit

Cassowary : Kukiung

Coconut Palm : Non

Crab : Kolung

Crypsid ipit^{Puwo}

Dog : o'un

Dugong : Lawi

Eagle : Onon deuro

Eel : madi, mong

Figtree : Kaiyop

Fish : illi

Flower : Mongin

Fly : a lang

Flying fox : a greviang

Galip : Inyip

Ginger : Sangger

Grass : Kakaram

Hoopbill : Onon saupo

Kangaroo : Ekel lusa

Kauka : Grimbak

Kelisa : Kelenggi

Kunai : Inyia

Kwila : Iyi

Laulau : Tarup

Leaf : Kakaram

Lobster : Kil

Mangrove : Inyi

Mosquito : Gingin

Opossum : Igril

Pig : e goi

Python : A wini

Rat a rik

Root : Kanganagan

Sago Palm : Theiang

Sandfly : Tunua

Sap : Karamon

Seed : Karamo

Shark : Iwak

Snake : a nat

Sweet Potato : Grimbak

Taro : e mai

Tree : e kei

Turtle : Kuma

Wice : a Lik

Wallaby : Kining

Wood : e kei

Yam : a klut

V. Common Adjectives VI. Land, Sea, Sky & Fire

Adverbs

- All : sa
- Bad : Lowolo
- Black : Wuis
- Far : apen
- Few : Maik
- False : Pakomom
- Good : wisa
- Hard : Bukotim
- Heavy : Manik
- Large : Kubo
- Light : Malil
- Long : Malak Kubo
- Many : kaisap kubo
- Much : kaisap kubo
- Near : Ta kaisyung
- Now : apansa
- Presently : Angei
- Red : Mlek
- Sacred : niwahoko
- Short : iit maik
- Skinny : ingei lukali
- Slow : manik
- Small : udu
- Soft : ruslangdang
- Sour : paw
- Sweet : pit
- White : sinsin
- Yellow : Rusal
- Young : Tengen
- Bone
- Cloud
- Day : a pan sa
- Earth : orup
- Fire : Kwon
- Hill : Ilii
- Lightening : Panlem
- Mountains : Bocaget
- Mud : Hahal
- Night : a pan inlik
- Rain : erai (erai mul @ it is raining)
- River : Inang
- Smoke : Kaiyuan
- Sea : win
- Star : ai sirang
- Starlet : Gindik
- Stone : ulan
- Sun : sirang
- Thunder : pan pagaran
- Water : inang
- Wind : pan golo

VII . some sentences Adzimeca

42

Ku a m'alei nam lo - (you) come with me to the house
 ta'lei ka lo - Let's go to the house
 Kanan lo ka lalei nam lo - you remain here, I am going to the house
 To lo ka lei lo de in - Let's go and get a drink
 To lo ka lei lo de kan + " " " something to eat
 Tu lei - Right, let's go
 O, m'alo - Oh, don't bother (I won't bother)
 A, m'asa k'uang - no, I want to stay here.
 Kon amidi - I swear it (saija I stay)
 ai - you . Dep - no. Out - enough!
 'alangu? Do you hear (Understand?)?
 Mi inggala? Who is that laughing?
 Mi in g'auangea - I am just laughing
 Ku alik n'a Poina - bring me some vine to tie on y house.
 Tu ragame male + Aern (I don't know him) is coming
 A wala male - a canoe is coming our way
 Ku lewa n'a din o'obos n'ageini - bring me fire to light my smoke
 Ku a grabak n'ageini - bring me a kaukau (to eat)
 Ku e ai n'a ini) bring me some milk (to drink)
 Ku a grabak tu Eken - take some kaulu to the man (to eat)
 K'alei - you go : Anang anang K'alei - Hurry off.
 K'song k'lei - run (away from)
 K'song ku a namt - run to me
 Ku inang n'a ini - bring me a drink of water

VIII Some Verbs

I sit : m'alo
 you " : k'alo
 he sits : t'ak k'alo to do lo
 we (2) sit : ti t'alo
 you (2) " : ka kiyip k'alo
 they " : tu lo do

	SIX		KINEMU Pual		SEM (from)	
Sing	a kanas	wip ka	ka ka kanas	sem	dual	
1st	ka kanas	i kon	ka kiyip kanas	a song lei	mip na song un lei	
2nd	t'ak kanas		tu ka kanas	k'song k'a lei	ka kiyip k'song	
3rd				t'ak song lei	kanas/sem/le	
					ambip song lei	

	SIX		SEM		SEM	
	1st	modok kaplingi	1er miyip modok kaplingi /	a kanas	mip m'eken	
	2nd	m'dor "	ka " modok "	ka kanas	ka kiyip k'eken	
	3rd	modoi "	tu lo modoi "	Dokan	Tu l'eken	

Tengala? are you crying?
 Tengala? who is crying
 Lok Ngavin nis : my frambocia pains
 Tu ragame songgut : someone coughed
 Apungut onon : killed a bird

Remarks on the Vital Statistics from the Census of the Coastal Villages - West Ganga 1938/39.

"Able-bodied men" and "women-of-child-bearing-age" were judged by sight. In arriving at the figures for the percentage "Able-bodied Men" absent, as shown in the table, both Indentured Labourers and Mission Teachers and Adult Students were calculated.

It will be noticed that quite a large percentage of the Able-bodied Men are absent, either as Indentured Labourers or as Mission Teachers and Students. The actual number absent is 178 (136 I/L & 42 OT & St) out of 744, giving a percentage of 23.92. This may be discounted, however, by the fact that 44 of the Indentured Labourers and 20 of the Mission Teachers are close to their homes or amongst their own people. This leaves a practical figure of 114 absentees. The figures, then, are actually 15.32% able Bodied Men absent from the area.

Though the ratio of Able-bodied Men to his women of child-bearing age in each village varies considerably, the practical figures for the whole area are normal, viz.
1.23 : 1 . Births exceed deaths by 22.

In the taxed villages, the total population, including Indentured Labourers is 1796 and the amount collected was £152 0 0. The per capita tax was, therefore, $\frac{1}{8.5}$.

The per capita tax is a good indication whether or no an area should be closed to recruiting. If the per capita tax falls such below $\frac{1}{61}$, closing of the area is worthy of consideration

On the face of it, it appears that the area is ready to be thrown open to recruiting. But considering the backward state of the area from ~~an administrative~~ the viewpoint of Native Administration, I would strongly recommend against this. The interests employing labour in this area would gladly absorb all local labour. The advantages of having the natives working near their homes need scarcely be stressed. They are available to their families and their women and can keep an eye on their interests in the community. Furthermore the "safety margin" is only a small one and if the area should be opened to recruiting, I do not doubt that heavy over recruiting would result as it is close to the main commercial centre and the big plantations.

It appears to me that the area is comfortably recruited, both from the native side and the Administration side.

(JOHN J MURPHY)
Patrol Officer

NARVALO
 ANAJO
 YOLOPULO
 YUMBELO
 MAGTEN
 AVTULO
 EUNBULO
 SIPUL
 YUMBEVE
 SAHREN
 OMTI
 MIREJAKK
 KATVRETTI
 NABELO
 KUDRENI
 PAITICORRETI
 VEDI, CUBUS
 VAREBTE
 LARVEN
 MIREVILLA
 VAKO
 LALANG
 SAVA
 WACH
 SREKRELO
 HOKAVU
 ANPONGG
 ALIPIN

VILLAGE	Including Intendured		Laborers		Intendured Laborers	Able-bodied men	Women of child-bearing age	Ratio a. b. men to women c. d	Amount Head Tax	Head Tax per Capita of Total Pop. normest penny	Absent or teacher/ student	P.O. a. s. absent
	POPULATION	CHILD	ADULT	POPULATION									ADULT
NARVALO	4174	42	61	29	41	52	36	1.22	4	1/5	2	15.39
ANAJO	63	43	28	6	16	18	9	1.75	4	1/3		22.22
YOLOPULO	79	11	33	8	27	28	14	1.93	8	2/2		3.57
YUMBELO	45	8	24	4	9	49	7	2.14	3	1/7	5	31.55
MAGTEN	113	26	32	22	33	30	22	1.09	6	1/4		20.00
AVTULO	162	22	65	27	48	45	21	1.86	43	1/7		13.35
EUNBULO	101	12	23	14	18	18	16	.94	0		1	16.67
SIPUL	32	2	15	4	11	14	8	1.50	3		1	14.29
YUMBEVE	63	40	22	13	18	18	16	.90	4	0/4	4	55.95
SAHREN	76	17	23	15	21	20	16	.94	0	1/4		20.00
OMTI	61	14	20	11	16	15	11	1.18	0			43.35
MIREJAKK	79	14	28	14	25	22	18	1.11	0		1	9.09
KATVRETTI	94	14	28	20	19	17	17	.53	4	0/40	3	47.06
NABELO	84	26	29	6	21	16	14	.79	2	0/40	4	31.25
KUDRENI	63	16	20	25	19	39	36	.79	10	1/6	4	28.95
PAITICORRETI	144	28	55	30	47	48	38	.79	8	1/0	4	37.50
VEDI, CUBUS	177	36	55	25	56	30	17	.29	10	1/7	1	26.67
VAREBTE	132	28	46	13	47	19	12	1.08	4	1/5	1	31.52
LARVEN	70	12	25	19	20	30	19	.79	4	1/0	2	50.00
MIREVILLA	126	34	44	13	29	19	12	.82	6	0/40	3	30.77
WAKO	145	32	38	19	37	26	25	.82	5	0/9	1	35.48
LALANG	144	35	49	32	37	29	18	1.16	6	1/2	1	51.61
SAVA	113	45	44	33	29	34	35	1.16	10	1/4	1	24.74
WACH	103	46	59	24	51	45	26	1.27	4	1/2	3	29.48
SREKRELO	169	30	59	38	42	51	19	1.14	4	1/4	1	16.67
HOKAVU	60	13	19	12	16	18	11	1.14	3	1/4	1	27.27
ANPONGG	55	11	15	17	12	11	16	.88	3	1/0	1	33.35
ALIPIN	69	14	25	15	19	21	9	.78	2	1/0	1	50.00
	52	12	17	9	14	14	9					

2849

146
 145
 145
 194
 118

18

25
MINISTRY OF THE CROWN

P.R. N.B.11/1939-40.

District Office,
Rabaul.
New Britain District.

25 October 1939.

The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Rabaul.

Patrol by Mr. J. J. Murphy, P/O, to
parts of Palau and Koolong.

Patrol Report No. N.B.11 of 1939-1940 is forwarded
herewith, please.

I regret that Mr. Murphy instructed natives to
build rest-houses. I think that if the true facts
were known, the natives were very pleased to build
rest-houses for Mr. Murphy and that the instruction
was merely on the manner in which they should be done.

W. B. Bell
(W. B. Bell)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

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Esiiham,
Arung Bay.
Gasmata,
New Britain.
7 x 39.

The Asst. Dist. Officer,
GASMATA.

PATROL REPORT No 11 of 1939-40

Patrol To Certain Villages Of Palan and Koulong.

Duration: 23 viii 39 to 16 ix 39.

Object: Checking Census
Consolidation
General Administration Business.

Personal: J J Murphy Patrol Officer; Sgt Kananiu; N.C's
Jinas, Sowena, Ourout, Tomara, Nimsangit.

DIARY.

August 25. To Sangkiap and camped.

29. To hamlets of Matawat and Elae and then to Esiiham.

25.

30 to Sept 4. At Esiiham.

September 4. To Aul and camped. Census checked.

5. To Enaya and deposited camp gear. To Pongwal and checked census. Nearby hamlet and stock-ade ~~visit~~ visited. Back to Enaya and camped.

6. Morning spent in showing natives type of house required. Craft at 2 pm and returned to Esiiham.

7 to 12. At Esiiham.

12. Reported S.W. to Esaihi and inspected new village. Made a visit en route to a hamlet - Murawin. Natives adressed and about two hours spent in village. South to a new village - Esit in Siwat and camped. Morning spent in instructing natives in house-building and in making mapping notes. Census checked in afternoon.

13. To Samuring and camped. Sgt. Kananiu and two replacements reported from Pailig on the coast. Old Lulusi Balok, reported.

14. Census checked. Number arrested for defaulting. New settlement known as Mobe found with about 30 inhabitants in direction S.W of road to Apolu and towards Lapalan.

15. To Aliwu, Scivla and Kandriyin.

Villages:

The villages of Sangriap, Esaihi and Esit, are new villages which the natives have been persuaded to build to supplant their numerous hamlets. The inhabitants are so far uncensused, with the exception of Esit. It was not thought advisable to take a census until the natives had settled, as some of them, I am sure do not belong to the various groups, but have lined up or presented themselves because they thought it prudent in view of the recent events in Palan, and if put in the census book would only be a source of trouble and annoyance afterwards. Many came from distant hamlets which have other associations and leaders. The area of Sivak had been visited about 1934 but had not been censused. The people lived in a number of hamlets, each with its headman. They were persuaded to build a village and did so on the site of a former hamlet known as Esit. Sangriap had a line of about 60 natives under a headman, Tija, and was the amalgamation of several hamlets including Kahauk, Niak and Wounli. The natives had cleared a large space and during the patrol's stay, three houses were built as a type to follow. A road had also been cut to Esiham.

Esaihi was formerly a small hamlet, but the natives under the headman, Aluwong, cleared and built a substantial village there. The inhabitants numbered about 40. Esit is in a good situation and the inhabitants were shown the type of house required.

Aul and Emaya are reconstructed villages. They had been, in former times, more or less neglected. The natives were given instructions and shown what was required. At the time of the patrol Aul was well cleaned and the houses neat and clean. Emaya had suffered from neglect. Last visited in November 1937, the houses had been allowed to decay and the inhabitants deserted it for life in scattered hamlets. At the time I visited the village at night, there were only, six inhabitants.

Many of those in the village book did not belong to the area, but came from distant hamlets in other areas. They had, consequently, no intention of settling in the area and transferring their allegiance to another headman. An effort was made to sort out the true inhabitants of the area and the census was let go until the next visit, when a new census will be taken. Three houses were built while the patrol was in the village and the natives ^{advised} to imitate their construction, which was of a simple type well within their means. The natives also cleared much of the bush about the village in order to make gardens nearby.

The village of Samring in Iwan had been censused for at least ten years, but was very backward. Large numbers of natives are still defaulting from the census line. About a dozen were arrested and charged. The housing was hardly up to standard, but here as elsewhere, the natives built houses under instruction. About fifteen natives suffering from Tropical Ulcer and Frambesia were sent to the station at Arung Bay for treatment and the necessary action taken against the Medical Tuful.

The villages of Aliwu and Seivia were clean and in good condition. These two villages are nearer the station and under close supervision. Many new houses had been built or were being repaired under the direction of the Luluai of Nakalo.

.....
DESERTERS:

There was one deserter - Pwali I/L Ablinggi. Plantation. His name is in the village book at Emaya, but it appears that he belongs to another area. He has hidden himself in the bush north West of Emaya.

Deceased Estate:

nil.

Deportees:

nil.

Rest Houses:

The rest house at Emuya had fallen down. The natives were instructed to rebuild.

The natives were instructed to build a rest house at Samuring.

No rest house is required at Aul, Sangkiap or Esaihi as they are close to the base at Esiiham. The natives were instructed to build one at Esit.

.....

Roads:

Bridle paths 35 miles.

The roads were in good condition and clean. A new road has been cleared from Esiiham to Sangkiap; and from Esiiham to Esaihi and on to Esit and the Epaun River. About a mile of drained and graded road has been built from Esiiham towards Esaihi, and the ~~Riyon~~ ^{Riyon} River bridged for horse traffic.

.....

Mapping:

Every opportunity was taken to make observations with a prismatic compass and check the readings back. The information has been incorporated in a map attached to the Report dealing with the investigations into the murder of the three native constables at Kalain. As every care was taken to fix village sites and rivers, and several checks made, the map may be regarded as a reasonably correct representation of the relation of the features of the country and the villages one to another. Cape Bali was taken as a fixed point for the start. Distance to Akinum, and from Akinum to Emuya was calculated. Triangulation began at Emuya and Esiiham.

.....

Gardens and Groves:

The natives have extensive gardens and, although this is generally the time when supplies are short, they appeared to have a sufficiency of foods. Like the beach,

taro is the main crop in this area. Kaukau is not grown at all and not too much of anything else other than taro. There are many small patches of coconut palms in the various hamlets, but comparatively little use is made of them as food or building materials.

The soil is very fertile and deep and should support many foods.

The gardens circulate yearly in a small area, recurring on old sites that have been allowed to lie fallow for two or three years.

.....

Village Officials:

Luluais	4
Tultuls	1
Medical Tultuls	3

The work of the village officials was of an exceedingly low standard, even for so backward an area. With the exception of Yangli of Maaya, the Luluais were wholly unsympathetic with the aims of the Administration and entirely incompetent, due to lack of experience and backing, and firmness on the part of the Administration.

The Luluai of Aul, being incapacitated and old, it is recommended he be retired and Mangai of that village receive the appointment.

The Luluai of Samuring is dead and a former Luluai and headman who left the village because of a quarrel with the deceased Luluai, has returned.

Suitable action has been taken against the Luluai of Pongwal for not carrying out instructions left by the last patrol.

The sole Tultul is located at Samuring, but as he almost certainly has tuberculosis, and is unable to carry out his duties, it will be recommended that he be replaced at the first opportunity.

Above recommendations are tendered under

separate cover.

The work of the Medical Tultuls was strictly nil. The Medical Tultuls of Aul and of Pongwal were sent to Gasmata for a refresher course and suitable action was taken against the Medical Tultul of Samuring for serious neglect of duty.

It has now been arranged that Seveng, Luluai of Aviklo, visit these places frequently to assist the officials with his natural authority and greater experience. Seveng has shown great keenness in this work and as he has more authority in this area than the local headmen, he should be a great help to the natives and to the Administration.

.....

Police
Recruits:

Three recruits volunteered for service in the Native Constabulary :-

Uwsi of Aul,
Sipung of Emuya,
Seheng of Sangkiap.

The recruits were sent to Gasmata.

.....

Police:

The police conducted themselves well.

N.C. Jinas should make a good N.C.O. after a little more experience in the force.

.....

Native
Situation:

The area patrolled through needs a great deal of consolidation. On account of the small number of officers available in former years, the area has received little attention from the Administration. A typical village is Samuring, situated about five hours easy walk from the Arung Bay Police Post. The village book shows that, from 1930 it has been visited by an Administration patrol in 1934, 1937 and the present. With the

Coastal villages now settled and in running order, it is anticipated that more frequent visits will be made to the inland villages, from the post at Arung Bay and the base at the headwaters of the Oum River.

The infrequency of the Administration visits ^{has} ~~was~~ been a real drawback to the village officials and to the natives themselves, and the result was reflected in the state of the villages and the general discord amongst the natives.

It was frequently a question whether the natives should be permitted to retain their hamlets, or persuaded to come together into a village. The fact that sickness is less likely to spread amongst a scattered population, really carries little weight here owing to the frequent, almost daily interchange of visits and frequent feasts. That they have strong attachments to particular pieces of ground is admitted. But to inspect each hamlet or to see that each hamlet is supervised, would need the presence of several officers at Arung Bay for patrol work. In their hamlets, the natives' allegiance is divided between their particular headman and the Lu-luai. They revert to the old unhygienic and perfunctory housing and to certain customs forbidden by law, such as the burying of the dead in the houses. They do not come together for the communal works required by the Administration for their welfare and flout the village officials' authority with threats of ~~magi~~ sorcery. Each hamlet, moreover is a refuge for deserters and lawbreakers and a hiding place for defaulters from the census line. One or two of the larger hamlets were permitted to stand where they were in close proximity to the villages. In general, however, the natives were instructed to come together into villages.

These natives are by no means nomadic, but live under natural conditions, in permanent hamlets. Gardens are rotated around a small area year by year, and very occasionally a house is found in the garden. They have strong attachment to particular parts of the country where they have their homes. It is a religious and a sentimental attachment, and, at the same time, an economic one. Some emotional crises in their lives have taken place there. They were born there and later ~~initiated~~ initiated into manhood. The food from that area grew there. Or their ancestors cleared the land or perhaps died or were killed there and their bones have been disinterred and honoured in the mortuary rites and feasts. Their legends and myths have grown up in that part of the country and knowledge of these show that a man has title to the land they are connected with. On this land that the native can regard with every right as his own, he has a voice in the community discussions and arguments and cannot be shamed, perhaps even to suicide, as another may be with his house on land not his own. He can, however, ~~not~~ claim title to land through either his father or his mother.

They have little understanding of the aims of the administration and show little confidence in the presence of an officer. Frequent visits will, however, eradicate this.

Though comparatively peaceable, they are easily roused and give way to blind anger against the cause of their wrath. When all is over, however, gift exchanges are made and for the time being at any rate peace prevails. In this state of anger many minor crimes are committed, and sometimes even murder, for the simple reason that a deterrent consequence is as remote as the Administration.

It has been arranged that more experienced Village officials from villages of the same language group, under the suzerainty of Seveug of Aviklo, help the local officials and natives. This policy can be controlled from the post at Arung Bay.

A new settlement was found in the vicinity of Samuring with about 30 inhabitants. The settlement is known as Mobo. No census was taken, but the headman was instructed of what was required of him. It is expected that a visit will be made within the next week, when a census will be taken. Another new settlement was found near Aliwu, known as Wolwol. The natives were lined and addressed, but no census was taken. In both these places house building is going on under the supervision of the Luluai of Nakalo, and stray natives are coming from nearby isolated hamlets to settle in the new villages.

The natives of what was once the village of Poirhingen have scattered and distributed themselves about the bush in numerous small hamlets. This was due to a police action in former times and the natives have never since returned. A small number have lined with other villages, but do not feel called on to take part in the affairs of those villages. A number of these natives were interviewed and endeavours are being made to contact the rest of the population in order to settle them once more in their village and put their names once more on the census.

Much consolidation work is needed in this area accompanied with a discreet firmness. Pressure in the right direction should be gradual and unobtrusive.

John J. Murphy
(John J. Murphy)
Patrol Officer.

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Arung Bay Police Post,
Gasmata Sub-District,
New Britain.
4 xii 39.

The Asst. District Officer,
GASMATA.

Patrol Report No G 9 1939-40

Patrol to Surup and Puru

Personel: J J Murphy, Patrol Officer: Native Constables
Nibae and Nimisanggi.

Object: To check the census
Inspection new village - Wolwol
General Administration business.

Duration: One day. 11 x 39.

.....

SURUP and PURU are two native areas on the
Moeve Plateau near the post and consists of three
villages - Seivla, Aliwu and Wolwol.

.....

<u>Village</u>	Luluais	3
<u>Officials</u>	Tultuls	1
	Medical Tultuls	0

The village officials are inexperienced, but make honest
attempts to carry out officials instructions. They have
the benefit of the advice of the Luluai, Yawo, of Nak-
alo on the beach, who has been many years with the Ad-
ministration.

Villages

Since the last visit of inspection at the
beginning of September, a great deal of improvement
has taken place - especially in the housing. Many
new and better houses were built and the villages were
in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

The village of Wolwol is a new village built
around a hamlet about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Aliwu, and con-
sists of a number of previously uncensused natives
under a headman, Sinang. The luluai of Nakalo has
numerous affiliations and relationships in this area
and has been helping the natives in house-building and

and in those communal works enjoined ~~for their welfare~~ by the Administration for their welfare. When the village was visited, a number of previously uncensused natives of the same group presented themselves and asked to be allowed to live there in that village. These natives had not been previously interviewed.

Cemeteries Cemeteries were clean and fenced.

Rest Houses The natives were advised that no rest houses were needed in these areas, as they are reasonably close to the station.

Deceased Estates No in area ... nil

Deserters No in area nil

Roads Bridle Path ... 9 miles

The road was in good order and clean. The natives have been doing a deal work on several parts of this road, and it is proposed to show them how to build a simple type of footbridge over the small streams.

Native Situation The natives are well-behaved and are easy to work with. They have carried out various instructions well. Many of them frequently visit the station and I have visited their area five times during the last six months. It is intended and hoped that through this area the hinterland of Pasismama will be gradually brought onto line with the beach villages.

John J. Murphy
(John J. Murphy)
Patrol Officer.

Kandriyin,
Arung Bay Police Post,
West Gasmata,
New Britain
20 1 40.

The Asst. Dist. Officer,
GASMATA.

PATROL REPORT No 99/33/40

Patrol Balan and Foulong areas.

Object: Consolidation,
General Administration Business,
Checking the Census.

Duration: January 1st to 14th 1940.

Personnel: J J Murphy, Patrol Officer; Native
Constables Jinas, Sagali, Minku, Tomara, Minsiraggi,
Sowra, Iakalo.

DIARY.

- January
1. Left station and travelled by canoe to Pailig at the mouth of the Epaun River and camped.
 2. Checked census at Pailig and then proceeded to Molpun via Alkiras and camped. Left for Palan at 7 pm.
 3. Arrived at base camp at Eailhan, passing, en route, through Pongwal, Bwya and hamlet of Alkirak. The Ialualis and the new villagers of Sangkiap and Esaihi arrived during the afternoon.
 4. Natives of Aul and Sangkiap and Esaihi visited station and rest of camp gear arrived.
 5. On base camp.
 6. To Sangkiap and camped.
 7. Address to natives and returned to base camp.
 8. To Bwya and checked census. To Molpun and camped.
 9. Checked census at Molpun and marked site for cemetery. Returned through Pongwal and Bwya to base camp.
 10. To Esaihi and took a census. Proceeded to Esit and camped.
 11. To Amt and checked census. Camped.
 12. To K'lagen via Samuring. Court for Native Affairs at Samuring and cemetery inspected. Checked census at K'lagen and marked a site for a cemetery. Ascended nearby hill and made compass observations. Camped.
 13. To a new village of Ka en route to Au. Took a census at Ka and spoke to assembled natives. Checked census at Au and instructed natives in method of building simple type of hygienic house. Ascended nearby hill and made compass observations on points on the coast. To Lapalam and camped.
 14. To the Post at Arung Bay via Alina and Seivla. Marked

site for a cemetery at Alima. M/v 'Sirius' anchored at Kandiwin with the Assistant District on board.

<u>Deposited</u>			
<u>Patrols</u>		Nil	
<u>Deserters:</u>	Number in area	....	1
	Number apprehended	....	nil

It was learned that Penli of Naya, who deserted from Abligi Plantation, has crossed the Andru River into Bengong to Nya, an unvisited area.

Courts for Native Affairs: At Au the Lulusi was convicted for an offence against Regulation 114 of the NAR and sentenced to two months with hard labour. Labour of the same village was convicted of an offence against Regulation 113 of the NAR and was sentenced to one month with hard labour.

At Samring, two natives were each fined 15/- for an offence under Regulation 102(1) of the NAR.

<u>Roads:</u>	Bridle Paths	.....	75 miles
	Paths	.....	2 "

The roads were in excellent order. Those roads linking villages in the Palan area and the base camp at Kaitan were entirely satisfactory.

<u>Village Officials:</u>	Lulusis	...	16
	Tultals	...	4
	Medical Tultals	...	4

The work of the village officials was, in the main satisfactory. The advice and aid given by the more experienced officials of the coast appears to have borne fruit. The Medical Tultal of Samring, against whom action was taken during a previous patrol, now appears to be attending to his duties well.

The Medical Tultal of Apat has died and at the first opportunity a recruit will be sent to the Native Hospital at Casakta for training.

The Lulusi of Au was proceeded against for a breach of Regulation 102(1) of the NAR.

A recommendation is tendered for the appointment of one as Lulusi of the new village of Ka.

Many of the villages as yet have no suitable men, as yet, who could be recommended as Tultal or Medical Tultals.

Those cemeteries in existence were in good

At Pallig, Arw and Akimus new sites were indicated the old cemeteries shuttered on at streams from which water was obtained.

Sites for cemeteries were marked out at Kait, apalam and Alima.

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Groves:

There were two coconut groves - one at Alisa and a fairly extensive one at Akiram. Both were clean and appeared to be free of pests.

Gardens:

Many new areas were cleared for gardens and the advice given last patrol in regards to making gardens around the villages was carried out.

Rest Houses:

Rest houses were in good condition. The Iahai of Esit advised that he was preparing to build a rest house in his village.

Police:

The police gave every satisfaction. N.C. Jinas acted as N.C.O. and carried out his duties very well. He is an intelligent member and should make a good N.C.O. He has served three years as a constable.

Villages:

It was very pleasing to see the very real improvement since the last patrol in September 1939. Houses were clean and well-built and the village sites orderly. The natives of nearly all the villages had built new houses on piles, with a small cooking room at the rear. Several villages came forward with a request for lime with which to paint their houses.

The village of Au was, however, in a bad state. Houses were entirely perfunctory and apparently only occupied during a patrol's stay in the village. However, a native recently returned from a contract of Service (the only one in the village) has undertaken, with the aid of the Iahai of Alisa, to try to induce the people to improve their village.

Census:

A new census was taken at Barya and disclosed a large number of emigrations to the new villages of Esit, Esahi and Sangkiap.

No census was taken at Sangkiap as the natives are not yet quite settled down.

A census was taken in the two new villages of Esahi and Ka and a line of 78 and 35 respectively was obtained.

A great number of new natives presented themselves on the census line of various villages, and apart from the 113 of Ka and Esahi, numbered 70 males and 47 females.

Native Situation:

The natives in the new area appear to have settled down well, and displayed a marked increase of confidence in the presence of an officer. In the villages the young girls and children willingly danced to the music of a gramophone accompanied by the good-humored chaff of the natives and the evident amusement of the old men, some of whom took a spear and shield and executed a moderately dignified pas seul in the background. The friendliest of relations prevailed.

Burials:

Through the whole of the area administered from this Post, it is the normal custom to bury a deceased native in the men's house, that is men and women of rank. The body is buried in a shallow grave

between two beds and the deceased's personal effects such as loin cloth, lime pot etc. and in the case of a woman, her grass skirt. The male relatives occupy the beds on either side and a fire is kept smouldering on the grave. In places where the natives have been warned against this custom, a special house is built over the grave in the burial ground.

After a lapse of three or four months, the body is exhumed and again the bones painted with a red ochre. The skull is the main object and if the dead man was renowned as a warrior, the frontal bone is also painted with lime. The mortuary rites are then performed with the skull as the focus, and includes feasting, payment to official mourners and to relatives assisting in the rites, a special dance (a Lillil) by the women and dancing by the men. The rites are arranged by the nearest male relative, and may be performed at intervals over two or three years.

Any of the relatives may take on the official conventional mourning or ceremonial mourning by men. The mourner allows his beard to grow and places on himself certain food restrictions such as the eating of pork or taro. He may not live with his wife during this time and may not accept any article from the hand of another; it must be placed on the ground for him to take up. The period of mourning runs into two or three months and for his services the mourner receives payment from the other relatives and is given a feast. He may even be a distant cousin of the deceased and receive payment from the true sons.

The skull and bones are kept in the men's house and brought out each time the mortuary rites are performed. The proper performance of the mortuary rites and the observance of the mourning is essential in order that the spirit of the deceased may cause good crops in the garden, or more exactly, prevent misfortune in agricultural ventures. The spirit will also protect his own kin from the malign influences of hostile spirits.

Sometimes the disinterment is undertaken long before the flesh is completely decomposed. This is done because, unless some such precaution is taken, a neighbouring group might steal the skull and hold it to ransom. Which is a contingency to be avoided.

I am of the opinion that epidemics of illness last so long in these parts because of these over-soon disinterments. It will be difficult to stamp out entirely as the custom is so bound up with their social, economic and religious life, and sanctions and maintenance.

John J. Murphy
 (John J. Murphy)
 Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

District Office,
Rabaul,
New Britain District.

7th March 1940.

The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Rabaul.

Patrol Reports N.B. 19 & 20/1939-1940.

I have pleasure in forwarding these Reports: the
people are responding in a most satisfactory manner to the
beneficent influence that is being brought to bear upon
them.

W.B. Sam
DISTRICT OFFICER.

G. 9 & G. 10.

A.P.D.
Gaswata.

Arung Bay Police Post,
Gasmata Sub-District,
New Britain.
1 1 40

The Asst. Dist. Officer,
GASMATA.

Report of a Patrol to Koulong and Palan

PATROL REPORT No ¹⁹⁴²⁰ 39/40.

Object: Escort Medical Patrol into Palan.
Check and/or take census in certain villages.
Consolidation.
General Administration Business.

Duration: March 15 1940 to March 25 1940.

Personnel: J J Murphy, Patrol Officer; C M McArthur,
Medical Assistant; Native Constables 785 Arisai,
1137 Sagali, 690 Ringawing, 579 Nanyou, 1560
Ninisanggi, 1565 Tomara.

.....

DIARY

- March:
15. To Akinua by Catholic Mission launch and camped.
 16. To Esiiham via Molpun, Pongwal and Emaya. Medical inspections in Molpun and Pongwal by Medical Assistant. Noted signs of hurried flight by a small number of natives in bush north of Oua River.
 17. Day observed.
 18. To Sangkiap. Medical Assistant remained at Esiiham to examine natives of nearby villages. Census taken at Sangkiap for the first time. A number of previously unseen natives appeared and asked permission to make a village at Esiiham, which was granted.
 19. Villages of Emaya, Sangkiap, Esiiham and Esaihi arrived at base camp for medical examination. Census of Emaya checked.
 20. To Esit via Esaihi. Census taken for the first time in Esaihi. Census checked at Esit and camped.
 21. To Sararing and camped. Number of advanced sores sent to Post at Kandriyin for treatment. Census checked.
 22. To Au via Klagen and Ka. Medical cases sent to Kandriyin.
 23. To Ka and inspected village and nearby hamlets, returning to Au in the evening.
 24. To Namoklongklong via Lakaung, Kesamolo and Bokaingin.
 25. To Kandriyin via Senensi and Mipolek. N.C's Ninisanggi, Sagali and Tomara by another route to locate defaulters.

.....

Deserters: No in area ... 1

Pemli, I/c Ablingi Ptn., who is said to be a native of Ruya village, appears to have left the area.

Deced
Estates nil

Cemeteries: In a few villages sites for a cemetery were marked. The sites marked during last patrol were cleaned and fenced.

Rest Houses: There is a rest house at each of the following villages - Molpun, Klagen, Lakungbung, Mipolok. The natives of Au and Esit advise that they intend each to build a rest house. Those in the villages enumerated above were in good order.

Villages: The villages, owing to frequent visits, are maintaining an improved standard. A type of house, built in several villages as a type to be followed, has been adopted all through these areas, where the type appears to be popular owing, mainly, to its simplicity. It is shown in diagram below :--

Roads: Bridle Path ... 50 miles

The roads, though rough, were clean and the natives were at work on them.

Gardens: A very fine garden was noted at Esit. Here the Luluai had gotten his people together and built a large communal garden about 5 hectares in extent, which is a most unusual work for this area. It is subdivided into portions for the various families and was well for-

ward. This is the only good response to my advice of previous patrols - to build large communal gardens near the villages.

The other Palau villages and a number of villages in Koulong are entirely without food. The people subsist on wild yams and a very small supply of green bananas, snakes and snails. The natives appeared to be definitely in bad straits and were a lean and hungry look. I think it would be advisable to send in a supply of rice to these areas as, I have no doubt, a moderate number of the population will not last out the three or four months until the gardens bear, especially as they have to go further and further afield for wild yams. The actual number of people needing relief is 380 (not including the fairly large number whose names do not appear on the village books) and are in the villages of Aul, Sengkia, Esaihi, Lakunglung, Kesamolo and Bokaingin. The inhabitants of the four former villages are in desperate straits. Even at $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of rice per person per day, nothing less than 100 bags would be of any use.

Food Relief

Village Officials:

The village officials appear to be taking a keener interest in their work. The Luluai of Esit - Lungo - is especially commended.

Census:

A new census was taken at Esit and Esaihi and a book will be prepared and issued to them. The census was again checked in several villages in order to add names of previously uncensured natives who presented themselves. There were a surprising number of defaulters which can be explained by the necessary ramblings far and wide for food, and fear of a medical examination. Fortunately the Medical Assistant showed the utmost sympathy and tact in dealing with these people

and subsequent medical patrols should have fuller lines. A number were dealt with.

Native Situation:

The natives still display an unreasonable timidity in many cases and it was plain to see that the thought of a medical examination caused deep concern to all. The reason underlying this is, of course, the fear that they might be sent to Cassata for treatment. Even the thought of being sent to the beach here at the Post is distasteful to them. One or two deaths at Cassata in previous years outweigh considerably the number who have returned fit and well. There is also the fear of hostile spirits and the fact that their own tutelary spirits bound to a local area cannot accompany them to protect them against evil spirits and hostile spirits.

The position is not felt so keenly when ~~many~~ they go in numbers to the Post here at Arung Bay, and on this account I would venture to suggest that Medical Assistants patrolling in this area have every facility and means for treating serious cases here at the Post.

Police:

The police, in charge of Constable Arina, conducted themselves well.

(John J. Murphy)
Patrol Officer.

Arung Bay Police Post
Gasmata Sub-District
New Britain.
30 iii 40

17

The Assistant District Officer,
GASMATA.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO UREP AND PART OF KOLONG.

Patrol Report No 176/39/40

Object: Consolidation
Checking of Census
General Administration Business.

Duration: Feb. 20 to March 8 1940

Personnel: J J Murphy, Patrol Officer; N.C.'s Sagali 1137; Tomara 1565; Nimisengi 1560; Aiaklo 494; Ringwing 690; Nanyou 579.

Diary.

February 20. To Mipolok and camped. All the inhabitants were absent at work, but returned in the afternoon. Trees were cut to build a bridge over the Kalang Creek.

21. Day spent at Mipolok supervising building the construction of a bridge and approaches. Three defaulters from census line apprehended. Mapping notes made.

22. Marked site for a cemetery and checked census. To Senensi and checked census and marked site for a cemetery. Addressed natives and made mapping notes. To Namoklong-klong and camped. Left N.C. Sagali at Mipolok to complete bridge..

23, 24. Two latrines and a cemetery were built. Visited and inspected Tekalain hamlet nearby. Surrounding bush explored. Census checked and natives addressed at Namoklong-klong. To Lalunglang via Bokamingin and Kesamolo and camped. Census checked at both intermediate places and sites marked for cemeteries. Instructed to build latrines.

25. Day observed.

26. Site for a cemetery cleared and fenced at Lakunglung. Best house frame built. Bush explored.

27. Census was checked and then to Au for inspection and a check of previous instructions given to that village. Camped. Recruit for medical orderly obtained. Village much improved with many new houses and a well-kept

cemetery. 20 new names were added to the census and a visit paid to Ka village nearby, and formed during the last visit to these parts.

28. From Au to Namoklongklong via Lakunglang, Kesamolo and Bokamingin. N.C. Anis reported ex Gasmata.

29. To Lalunglang and set out in direction approximately 35 deg. to a lake reported to be in the vicinity. Arrived at lake at 2.30 pm. Lake surrounded by low hills and measuring about 400x250 yds and known as M'wishing. Met and spoke with a band of natives from this vicinity. Mapping notes made and then returned through the bush to Namoklongklong via Kesamolo. N.C. Anis to Gasmata.

March.

1. To Asar across the Alipit River and checked the census. Two police recruits volunteered for service.

Village and roads very satisfactory.

2. To Sekipun and checked census. Bush explored. Site marked for a cemetery and mapping notes made. To Alogal and camped. Census checked. Iuluai advised that he was about to build a rest house, latrines and cemetery. N C Nanyou reported ex Gasmata.
3. Day observed.
4. To ~~Sekipun~~ Arunggarip in Yakas. Roads in good order and village clean. Site marked for cemetery. Case of widow-strangling investigated and number of natives arrested. This is a previously uncensused village. A group of Natives of an area - Alitmalan - who have been dodging the Administration for years have joined this group to form the village of Arunggarip. A census was taken and a book issued. Camped and explored bush. Mapping notes made.
5. To Anggulo in Auli and checked census. Site marked for a cemetery and instructions left to build latrines. Rest house in good order.
6. To Dukulawo in Sigrilo and checked census. During a short stay, a site was marked for latrines and for a cemetery. To Makwo in Molopua and checked the census. A site marked for latrines. Cemetery in good order. Rest house in fair order. To Okal in Ayumete and camped. Cemetery in good order.
7. Checked census at Okal and left for the Aru River, where canoes met the party and the journey was made down the Aru River to Wasum at its mouth. A new village is building on the left bank about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wasum.
8. By canoe to ~~Sekipun~~ Kandriyin. N C Arisai from Gasmata.

.....

Deserted
Estates.

NIL

Deserters

nil

Rest
Houses

Rest Houses exist in Mipolok, Lakunglung, Asar, Anggulo, Makwo, Okal and at the mouth of the Aru River. In the UROP district there is practically no limbung nor saksak. The rest houses were, however, in fair order throughout. The rest at Mamoklonglong was shifted to Lakunglung. The Iuluais of Au and Alogal each advise that they intend building a rest house.

Roads

Bribble Paths ... 50 miles.

Much of the road is rough and bridges did not exist with the exception of that at Mipolok. The roads

were cleaned and in good order. Improvements were suggested and at the first opportunity, supervision will be given. The UNDP district is flat and a bicycle was ridden from the Alimpit to the Ana River.

Villages:

The villages have shown a great deal of improvement and instructions sent out from the post have been carried out honestly. Almost all the houses are built off the ground and many people living in small hamlets have abandoned them and built in the village. In each village the natives were advised to erect latrines. The women, however, are too modest to use them and life goes on as if a natural function did not exist. The men are not so shy. The main advantage is that latrines are a visible appointment of Government control and the natives feel a gain in prestige if they have them, and welcome an interest in their welfare. They feel equal to the beach natives in matters civic.

Gardens:

The people in the Koulong, especially at Lalunglong, Kesemolo and Bokalingin have a shortage of food. The situation is extremely typical with these people and occurs regularly every year. Until the natives are brought to the stage where they make a communal garden for a village and abandon the custom of each man making his own small garden anywhere in the bush, nothing can be done to help them. The trouble lies in their system of land tenure. The land is not held by any one man as head of the group, but individuals own land which they have inherited from their fathers, or have a claim through marriage or relationship. The consequence is that the country around a village, and even far away, is cultivated in small isolated patches independent of one another. The native has never learnt by experience that it is best to make too much than too little, and when he goes out with his family to cultivate a patch, he reckons, not the area of ground he has prepared, but the time spent over it. Actually he persuades himself against all his previous experience and the experience of his fathers, that he has prepared enough ground, when the constant and arduous toil begins to bore him and when really,

three times the area is required to see him round the season. The small labour unit in this type of country is a failure and has always been so. It is the result of a very poor culture and only outside help will enable them to overcome it. Too much emphasis is put on the possession of land and the attachment to land. A landless man is like a Masterless man in old England. He has no voice in group affairs and must have a care of what he says lest he be shamed before all and his lowliness mocked at him. He becomes in some respects a vassal of some land owner and contributes to his wealth and is bound to assist in ceremonies of religious and social significance. A landowner on the other hand is second to no man. He has a independence and can conduct a quarrel on equal terms with any one as long as he is not on his adversary's land. He has a chance to become great by gathering about him a large number of vassals who make their gardens on his land and so can contribute manpower in war and food in feasts. In return he frequently finances their marriages and other enterprises. Much of their business profits go to him and as his power and wealth grows his importance increases and he is a much sought after ally in war and social functions and this in turn brings him more wealth and allegiances. In a single community there are a large number of these petty chiefs each jealous of the others and their prestige and full of petty pride. Hence to persuade them to get together and build a communal garden of adequate proportions on somebody else's land is an extremely difficult task. The rivalries that exists between these petty chiefs drive them to exhaust their food supplies in the season in giving feasts in order to maintain their prestige among themselves and to keep their adherents, as no one would remain with a man who is niggardly and mocked by other petty chiefs.

An attempt has been made formerly to persuade them to communal gardening, especially in the new areas of Palan. But everywhere, with the exception of Esit, the response has been paltry. The natives of Esit have built a

Garden of about five hectares in extent and subdivided it off for the use of families. It is quite the biggest garden in the whole of the area administered from this post, and when it bears should have some influence on the policies of the natives in other villages nearby. It is intended to send some Kankau vines to this village for planting as a result of the good response to previous advice. The present fare is the main crop, with Apika, yams, tomatoer, corn and bananas in small quantities.

The Lalual Severg of Aviklo is also endeavouring to build a communal garden and is having fair success.

Until the gardens are made on a communal basis, the Administration can give very little help. It has been the policy from this Post to attempt to introduce communal gardens. It is necessary for the officer following after to carry on in the same strain if progress is to be made and a supply of food assured throughout the year.

The lack of food has resulted in a great number of sores and infections becoming widespread and dangerous. During my last visits in the good season, there was only a very small fraction of ^{the} ulcers and illnesses that were found on this patrol.

The UNP area appeared to be better off than Koulong, but were nevertheless short of food. However good quantities of Pit were gathered during the patrol.

Cemeteries:

Only three villages had cemeteries. In each village a cemetery was marked and in some instances were made during the patrol's stay. A compromise was made with the native custom of burying the dead in houses in the hamlets. In each new cemetery, a long burial house about 30 yds long was built.

Village 6
Officials:

For the most part the village officials are unreliable.

		14
Lalualis	.....	6
Tultuls	.....	4
Medical Tultuls	...	

The old generation of Ialumis are gradually being replaced by a younger group, and, in the villages, where this has already occurred, a marked improvement is noted. The Ialumi is, after all, only one of a number of petty chiefs and the older ones do not understand that the Administration is there to back their lawful authority. The result has been a very indifferent performance of official duties, and in this area I am fairly certain that the village official system will never be a success. Besides the natural caution, there is a total lack of co-operation with the Administration in almost every case.

The Medical Tultuls were found to have a very small supply of medicines and a total lack of knowledge of things medical. Furthermore they could not obtain the co-operation of the people in coming to have their sores dressed, nor could they send them to the Post for treatment because all sorts of malign and evil influences (particularly hostile spirits) were at work on the beach, and the beach people invariably try to take a rise out of them.

Four recruits were obtained for instruction in the hospital at Gasmata.

Police
Recruits:

Two natives of Asar volunteered for service in the Native Constabulary and were sent to Gasmata.

Police:

The Police conducted themselves well. Constables 1560 Nimsonggi and 1565 Tomara were each fined \$1 for refusing to take their turn at Guard duty over prisoners.

Native Situation:

The natives are at peace with one another and more are coming from the bush to form villages. A new village of previously uncensused natives have formed at Arungarip in Takas. Previously these natives had been hostile to the Administration and for years had remained hidden. A census was taken and a book issued. Large numbers of new names were recorded in villages already settled. Many are still remaining aloof, however.

Widow strangling is still practised in these areas and two natives were arrested at Arunggarip and sent to Cassata to be charged in connection with the strangling. It is the practice for the sons and daughter-in-laws to perform the act; or failing them - the brothers. The strangling is done at the request of the widow, who have a conventional way of presenting their request. The women have a heavy stick, which, in life, they aid their husbands in defensive warfare in finishing off a fallen enemy. When their husband dies and the time is ripe for the strangling, the widow comes at night and beats on the door of her sons' house with this stick. This is the summons to perform the rite. Should the men be unwilling, the widow accuses them publicly of wishing to keep her alive so that they can commit incest with her. Officers patrolling in these areas should investigate thoroughly the death of any widow if it has occurred a short time after the husband's death: for it is almost sure that she has been strangled.

There is, as yet, no proper understanding of the functions and intentions of the Administration. This is not due to lack of effort on the part of officers of the field staff, but to the peculiar low mental calibre and sloth of the natives. Anthropologists often point out that what is regarded as laziness by the white man, cannot be applied to the native in his natural state, as he shows quite considerable energy in those things that are part of his culture. But in these areas it does not hold. The natives are physically and mentally slothful, even in those things that belong to them. They have practically no material culture and their mental processes seem to atrophy after the age of about 14 years. Under stress of emotion or fear, their brain appears to function only mechanically. They can hear and reply to what is said to them, but without understanding or knowing what is said to them. The order and matter of their ideas are entirely inaccurate as to facts and vague as to conception even at the best of times. They could contribute nothing to other native societies. A

great deal of tact and patience is needed in dealing with them.

General:

In view of the great amount of consolidation work to be done, the backward state of the people and the size of the area administered from this Post, I think that if officers could be spared, two are needed here. As a matter of fact, I do not think that there is a better area in the Territory for a cadet to gain experience. Controlled area, Area under influence, area under partial influence and area not under influence are all contiguous to one another and comparatively small and accessible.

J. H. M.
(John H. Murphy)
Patrol Officer

No. 19 20
Arung Bay Police Post,
Casamata Sub-District,
New Britain.
19 xi 40

The District Officer,
New Britain.
Rabaul

Report of a Patrol To Arawe No. 19 20

- Object:
1. Collection of Head Tax.
 2. Checking of Census.
 3. Installation of a Pump at Kumbun
 4. General Administration Business

Duration: From 28/10/40 to 9/11/40

Personnel: J J Murphy, P.O. : Native Constables WTV, Mimisenge and Tamara.

DIARY

- October 28. Left Casmata per 'Manam' and anchored at Amge Island for the night.
29. Arrived at Arung Bay Police Post and collected Patrol Gear. Various reports of unrest in hinterland received. Rev. Fr. Durkin of Turuk called. Seven Native Constables left here by A D O, reported for duty.
30. To Arawe Plantation per 'Manam'
31. To Kumbun Island and, with the aid of Captain Koch and Rev Wiedermann, began installing water pump for the natives.
- November 1. Rain in morning. Completed installation of pump. Collected head tax and checked census. To Pililo Island.
2. Collected head tax and checked census in villages of Wabmete, Win.garu and Pailignete on Pililo Island. General Administration conducted.
3. To Maklo and Kautumete where head tax was collected and census checked. Returned to Pililo for the night. Various complaints heard.
4. To Dingalu and collected head tax and checked census. To Lupin emergency landing ground where various complaints were heard from the natives. Collected head tax from Meselia and Lupon and checked census. N.C. Tamara ill with fever. Disturbance between natives of Dingalu and Meselia investigated.
5. Remained at Lupin and conducted courts for native affairs. Inspected landing ground and directed certain improvements. Meselia village inspected. Lupon village visited.
6. Court for Native Affairs v Lilio of Meselia for having implements of sorcery in his possession. £4 paid to natives of Meselia. Lupon for maintenance of landing ground for years 1939 and 1940. To Wago by road and embarked on canoes for Airang at the mouth of the Pulie River. To Didmop.
7. Collected first head tax and checked census. Investigated murder of Aiangan of Murien and witnesses taken into custody. To Wasum and camped
8. Rev Fr O'Connell called on way to Giring. Various complaints heard. To Arung Bay Post calling, en route, at Angoreng.
9. Arrived at Arung Bay Post, where Patrol Terminated.

Head Tax:

There were a number who had to be helped by their friends to pay their head tax. Several villages stated that they would be unable to pay head tax next year and asked for aid in finding a market for their copra. These natives have no other source of income and it will be remembered that the villages along this coast are closed to recruiting.

I think that some measure of relief will have to be applied next year by the Administration. The time is not yet ripe when this area can be opened to recruiting. The native Taxation Ordinance provides for the payment of head tax in kind or by labour. The latter provision cannot be applied to this area, but payment in kind provides one of two alternatives short of remitting next year's payments altogether. The natives of Arawe occasionally dive for pearlshell in nearby waters and trade them inland and along the coast for various articles. Four or five shells would be the equivalent of a man's head tax for the year, and shells so collected could be credited to the Department and used for trading purposes at Rama, Bena Bena, Chinbu and Mt Hagen. Nearly all the coast villages also gather tambu shell to send to Rabaul. A ready market exists in Rabaul for this shell, where the natives buy it for about 5/- per lb. Head tax equivalent would be, say, 2½ lbs of tambu per taxable native.

I would not recommend buying the shell from the natives in order to enable them to pay head tax, as the probability is that we should find ourselves with more shell than could be comfortably disposed of. If it were provided that any taxable native, who is unable to pay head tax in coin, he may meet his obligations with pearl shells or tambu shell, or shell and money according to scale, the minimum amount of shell would be collected and the minimum loss, if any, would be incurred.

The other alternative is a reduction of the tax to 5/- per head. If 10/- is insisted on, and a native cannot raise it, he could not, in justice be convicted to gaol. If it is remitted on a plea of inability to pay, every native in the country would make the same plea and, indeed, would be a fool if he did not.

I would not, for a minute, entertain the notion of foregoing next year's collection altogether, insofar as the natives of this area are concerned. Such a course would live long in the memory of the natives and would be the inspiration of much intrigue and subterfuge in later years. This is also a reason for favouring payment, or part payment, in kind.

The imposition of head tax is accepted, unquestioned, as a right of the Administration. But for the sake of justice to the natives (in this area at any rate) who will have difficulty in raising next year's taxes, some system of amelioration is desirable.

Water Pump & To old Distrib-uted.

The opportunity was taken to install a well and pump for the natives at Kumbun Island. The pump had been purchased on behalf of the natives with the proceeds of last year's copra sales, and should greatly improve the water supply to the village. 45 had been collected and 18/- was returned to the natives above the cost of the pump.

At Bilile Inland, Dingalu, Wago, Lalang and Didsop various amounts worth of tools were distributed. These had been bought with the proceeds of copra sales and took the form of saws, hammers, wood chisels, augers and planes, and nails.

Villages: It was pleasing to note that the villages were in a state of cleanliness and the houses neat. The improvement which was effected in the area last year is being maintained.

Village Officials:

Luluais	.....	9
Tultuls	.....	9
Medical tultuls	.....	7

The work of the officials was satisfactory and one or two men may be classed as first-rate. Maul of Pailligete (TT); Popel, tultul of Dingalu; Sakang, luluai of Wago and the luluai of Lepun are commended. All are strong characters and ably represent the natives in their dealings with the Administration.

The officials in this area appear to appreciate their position and are prominent in inter-village discussions over minor matters of complaint. But one important necessity must be recognised and that is as much backing as possible from the Administration. In each group there are several headmen, equal in rank to the Luluai and as wealthy, or wealthier, and each with his followers. If the village is not built on land owned by the Luluai, he must, in the ordinary course of events, display a certain amount of caution, lest he be challenged and shamed. The officials have received every possible backing from me while I have been at this post, and, consequently, it is becoming recognised that Administration matters are outside the sphere of conventional circumstance and personal considerations. This is approaching the desired state and every effort should be made to further progress along these lines.

The Medical Tultuls are too much inclined to rely on the missions. They are fortunate to be able to do so. The problem with them appears to be the obtaining of medical supplies. If they have to come any distance at all, they are compelled to pay their way at high rates and are the target for insults and rudeness, to which they cannot very well reply on their tormentor's ground.

There seems to be a certain confusion among the medical orderlies as to whether they serve the Klap or the Doctor. Often a Medical Assistant travelling through the area will take away an orderly's hat for an alleged neglect or offence. It is reasonable, of course, that a member of the Medical service should be able to recognise whether a medical tultul is doing his work in an approved manner or not. But as there are often other circumstances involved, it is suggested that the proper course of submitting a recommendation for dismissal to a District Officer should be adhered to.

Health:

The state of health in the area does not call for a separate report. Some large sores were seen at Didap and were brought to Kandriyin for treatment. Occasional deaths from (Probably) pneumonia are noted.

Groves:

Native groves were clean, but the nuts are not being gathered.

Food Supplies:

There is a great shortage of food in the whole area due to the abnormally dry season. Taro crops withered in the ground and the natives were forced to sow a second crop in distant swamps. Coconuts are available in large numbers and also small quantities of kaukau.

Roads:

Bridle Paths	15 miles
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The path from Anlut Plantation, Arawe, to Wago was in excellent condition and is traversible by bicycle.

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Rest Houses:

All rest houses were in good repair. Owing to sickness at Maklo, the rest house there was in a bad state, but the natives advised that they intend building a new one. The rest house at the mouth of the Pulie River is well looked after.

Courts:

Complaints: Complaints were few, except at Dingalu and Meselia, where much ill-feeling exists between the two villages. Various complaints involving insult and debt were adjusted.

A court for Native Affairs was conducted at Lupin and Lidio - former Medical Tuitul of Meselia - was convicted for having in his possession, articles of sorcery.

Investigation of murder at Lalang:

While at Didnap an investigation into the murder of Aiargin of Murien was conducted. Various witnesses were gathered and brought to the Post at Arung Bay en Route to Gasmata.

Mission School Kasaura:

This is a registered school, but is no longer functioning as Mr. Thompson has left for Australia. The pupils have returned to their villages. The rev. Moore arrives periodically to conduct services at the Mission.

Emergency Landing Ground:

A day was spent at Lupin effecting improvements. The surface is very dry and the grass is dying from lack of rain. The coastal end is being extended and the stumps of small shrubs removed. The inland end was also cut and cleared, and a line of white stone, formerly marking the end of the runway, has been sunk to the level of the surface so that a plane's wheels can pass over them if necessary.

Police:

The native Police under Constable Wtu conducted themselves well. W.C. Tamam was ill for most of the time with fever.

The closed Area:

I would not yet recommend that this area be opened for recruiting. In the eleven villages where the census was checked, the figures show that the balance is no more than even. There were 293 able-bodied men exclusive of indentured labourers and 265 women of childbearing age. There is still 21% of the able-bodied men away on indenture. Between 5 and 6 per cent. of the labourers are employed locally. Deaths exceed births by 83, due mostly to last year's epidemic of pneumonic influenza. Births numbered 39.5 per 1000 of the population and deaths of children under 14 numbered 38.8 per 1000 of the population.

Native Situation:

The most important need in this area, in my opinion, is stabilisation of native marriage. Despite mission influence, marriage is, in many cases, only a temporary affair. There is no ceremonial attached to either marriage or divorce. Marriage does not figure as a stage in the social development of the individual. A bride price is handed over and the couple go publicly to the gardens together. Divorce is achieved simply by leaving the spouse - often without informing him.

What was formerly a slight sanction tending to make marriage more or less permanent is, under Administration influence, a hindrance. That is the affinal payments. If they are slow in forthcoming, or the parents finally decide that they are inadequate, the bride is taken away by her family. If she is pregnant, an abortion is often performed; and if she has a small child, it somehow manages to die, in many cases.

Again, some natives, not a large number, have a plurality of wives.

I have observed that, in this area, at any rate, polygamous marriages almost invariably produce fewer children than monogamous ones. The argument sometimes put forward that while one wife is pregnant or nursing a baby, the other is there to perform the domestic tasks, is so much eye-wash. The monogamous marriages, which are greatly in the majority, ~~suffer~~ not only suffer no inconvenience, but raise more children per marriage.

Affinal payment and polygamy should be regulated by legislation - the former indirectly and the latter directly by forbidding it. Native custom as regards affinal payment and marriage should be recognised and permitted to continue side by side with a civil ceremony performed by a member of the Court for Native Affairs as a ratification of the contract between the native parties. But no marriage should be permitted to be dissolved without both parties first appearing before a court for Native Affairs; and any marriage by or with a native divorced according to native custom, but without the sanction of the court, should be treated as bigamy and the parties punished accordingly. Desertion by a husband or a wife without strong cause should be made an offence and those sections of the Queensland Criminal Code dealing with bigamy and enticing a wife out of a husband's custody should be included in the Native Administration Regulations.

In this way native marriage custom is regulated and sanctioned, and directed along channels of real social progress. In the matter of affinal payments, no official recognition should be given them and ~~no civilisation~~ non payment of the bride price should not be permitted to form the basis of a civil action or the grounds for divorce. The stabilisation of marriage would mean a solid basis on which to build a peaceful and stable community where a population increase could be confidently looked for and helped.

John J. Murphy
 (John J. Murphy)
 Patrol Officer